

# The Global Gender Gap Report

Ricardo Hausmann, Harvard University

Laura D. Tyson, University of California, Berkeley

Saadia Zahidi, World Economic Forum

# 2009





---

World Economic Forum  
Geneva, Switzerland 2009

---

# The Global Gender Gap Report 2009

---

**Ricardo Hausmann**, Harvard University

**Laura D. Tyson**, University of California, Berkeley

**Saadia Zahidi**, World Economic Forum



---

COMMITTED TO  
IMPROVING THE STATE  
OF THE WORLD

---

*The Global Gender Gap Report 2009* is published by the World Economic Forum. The Gender Gap Index 2009 is the result of collaboration with faculty at Harvard University and University of California, Berkeley.

#### AT THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

**Professor Klaus Schwab**

Founder and Executive Chairman

**Saadia Zahidi**

Director and Head of Constituents

**Damaris Papoutsakis**

Project Associate for Women Leaders & Gender Parity Programme

**Yasmina Bekhouche**

Project Associate for Women Leaders & Gender Parity Programme

#### AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

**Professor Ricardo Hausmann**

Director, Center for International Development

#### AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

**Professor Laura D. Tyson**

Professor of Business Administration and Economics

World Economic Forum  
91-93 route de la Capite  
CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva  
Switzerland  
Tel.: +41 (0)22 869 1212  
Fax: +41 (0)22 786 2744  
E-mail: [contact@weforum.org](mailto:contact@weforum.org)  
[www.weforum.org](http://www.weforum.org)

© 2009 World Economic Forum  
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system.

Ref: 112007

ISBN-10: 92-95044-28-2  
ISBN-113: 978-92-95044-28-9

Thank you to Hope Steele for her superb copyediting work and Neil Weinberg for his excellent graphic design and layout.

We are very grateful to Kamal Kamaoui and the World Economic Forum's Publications team for their invaluable collaboration on the production of this *Report*.

In addition we offer a special thank you to Miguel Perez at the World Economic Forum for his vital contribution to programming related to index calculations and country profiles. We would also like to thank Sabrina Roshan for her research during her internship with the World Economic Forum.

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.

---

# Contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>v</b>
by Klaus Schwab	

## **PART 1: MEASURING THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP** **1**

<b>The Global Gender Gap Index 2009</b> .....	<b>3</b>
by Ricardo Hausmann, Harvard University Laura D. Tyson, University of California, Berkeley Saadia Zahidi, World Economic Forum	
<b>Appendix A: A Historical Perspective</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Appendix B: Regional Classifications</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>Appendix C: Dynamics of the Gender Gap</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>Appendix D: Girls and Education</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>Appendix E: Maternal Health and Mortality</b> .....	<b>47</b>

## **PART 2: COUNTRY PROFILES** **51**

<b>List of Countries</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>User's Guide: How Country Profiles Work</b> .....	<b>55</b>
by Damaris Papoutsakis	
<b>Country Profiles</b> .....	<b>58</b>
<b>About the Authors</b> .....	<b>193</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>195</b>



---

# Preface

**KLAUS SCHWAB**

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

Over the last year, the world has seen the biggest recession in almost a century. It is clear that recovery will require, among other things, the best of talent, ideas and innovation. It is therefore more important now than ever before for countries and companies to pay heed to one of the fundamental cornerstones of economic growth available to them—the skills and talent of their female human resource pool. As consumers, voters, employees and employers, women will be integral to global economic recovery. However, it is not only the financial and economic system that is in need of rethinking, redesigning and rebuilding. Global challenges such as climate change, food security, conflict, education and health require our immediate, collective efforts to find solutions and will, in fact, be intimately linked to our long-term global economic recovery. Girls and women make up one half of the world's population—without their engagement, empowerment and contribution, we cannot hope to effectively meet these challenges nor achieve rapid economic recovery.

And yet, there is still much work to be done in education, health, the workplace, legislation and politics before women around the globe enjoy the same opportunities as men. There are still millions of “missing” women each year because of the preference for sons in some parts of the world. There are too many female infants who do not receive adequate access to healthcare because of the lower value placed on girls, adding to the global burden of infant mortality. Girls are still missing out on primary and secondary education in far greater numbers than boys, thus depriving entire families, communities and economies of the proven and positive multiplier effects generated by girls' education and instead aggravating poverty, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and maternal and infant mortality. In those countries where women do indeed receive the benefits of health and education, far too many are then unable to contribute fully and productively to the economy because of barriers to their entry into the workforce or barriers to accessing positions of leadership. Finally, women still remain vastly under-represented in political leadership and decision-making. The combined impact of these gaps entails colossal losses to the global society and economy.

Measuring the size of the problem is a prerequisite for identifying the best solutions. Through the *Global Gender Gap Reports*, for the past four years, 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* reveals those countries that are role models in dividing resources equitably between women and men, regardless of their level of resources. The World Economic Forum places a strong emphasis on a multi-stakeholder approach in order to engage leaders to design the most effective measures for tackling global challenges. In 2008, we launched our Global Gender Parity Group and Regional Gender Parity Groups in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia. To date, these multi-stakeholder communities of highly influential leaders—50% women and 50% men—from business, politics, academia, media and civil society have jointly identified the biggest gaps in each region, based in part on the findings of this *Report*, and have collectively committed to strategies to improve the use of female talent. In addition, our Global Agenda Council on the Gender Gap, an expert council, is using the findings of this *Report* as one of the inputs for developing proposals to address gaps in international cooperation towards gender equality. Each of the individuals and organizations represented in these communities work collectively towards empowering women, developing globally replicable frameworks and bringing the world ever closer to achieving gender parity.

We would like to express our deep appreciation to Ricardo Hausmann, Director, Center for International Development, Harvard University; Laura D. Tyson, Professor of Business Administration and Economics, University of California, Berkeley, USA; and Saadia Zahidi, Director, Constituents, for their invaluable contribution to this *Report*. We would also like to thank Damaris Papoutsakis and Yasmina Bekhouche for their excellent research assistance on this project at the World Economic Forum.

From a values and social justice perspective, empowering women and providing them with equal rights and opportunities for fulfilling their potential is long overdue. From a business, economic and competitiveness viewpoint, targeting gender parity is a necessary condition for progress. The aim is thus to achieve parity of participation and opportunity while facilitating diversity of thoughts, opinions and approaches. It is our hope that this *Report* will serve to highlight the countries that have made continued, often remarkable, progress over the last year in closing the distance to parity and will act as an urgent call for action towards the work that still needs to be done elsewhere to fully harness the skills and talents of one half of humanity.





---

Part 1

# Measuring the Global Gender Gap



---

# The Global Gender Gap Index 2009

**RICARDO HAUSMANN**, Harvard University

**LAURA D. TYSON**, University of California, Berkeley

**SAADIA ZAHIDI**, World Economic Forum

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-based 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 straightforward methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a base for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps.

The first part of this chapter reviews the underlying concepts employed in creating the Global Gender Gap Index and outlines the methods used to calculate the Index. The second part of this chapter presents the 2009 rankings, global patterns and regional performance 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 of this chapter, we have also provided information on the trends revealed by the Index in the four years that we have been producing it. In a special section, Ricardo Hausmann and his colleagues provide an analysis of the dynamics of the gender gap based on census data. Finally, we include new appendixes this year that are focused on two important development goals: girls' education (Appendix D) and maternal health (Appendix E).

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. Each profile contains detailed information on over 30 gender-related variables, presenting both the original data used to create the Index and other 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 on the *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 of the level of development. In other words, the Index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps not on their development level. Rich countries have more education and health opportunities for all members of society and measures of levels thus mainly reflect this well-known fact, although it is quite independent of the gender-related issues faced by each country at their 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. For example, the Index penalizes or rewards countries based on the size of the gap between male and female enrolment rates, but not for the overall levels of education in the country.

### *Outcomes vs. means*

The second basic concept underlying the Global Gender Gap Index is that it evaluates countries based on outcome variables rather than input measures. Our aim is to provide a snapshot of where men and women stand with regard to some fundamental outcome variables related to basic rights such as health, education, economic participation and

---

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 authors are deeply grateful to Damaris Papoutsakis and Yasmina Bekhouche for their excellent research assistance. Box 1 is authored by Ricardo Hausmann, Ina Ganguli and Martina Viarengo of Harvard University.

political empowerment. Variables 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 a variable comparing the gap between men and women in high-skilled jobs such as legislators, senior officials and managers (an outcome variable) but does not include data on length of maternity leave (a policy variable).

#### *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 variables 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 variables.

#### **The four pillars**

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories: *economic participation and opportunity*, *educational attainment*, *political empowerment* and *health and survival*. Table 1 displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 different indicators that form part of them.

#### *Economic participation and opportunity*

This area is captured through three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured through 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 category, the gap between women 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.

#### *Political empowerment*

This category includes mainly measures of the gap between men and women in political decision-making at the highest levels. This concept is captured 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) in the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any variables 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.

#### *Health and survival*

This category attempts to provide an overview of the differences between women and men’s health. To do this, we use two variables. First, we use the gap between women 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. The second variable included in this subindex is the sex ratio at birth. This variable aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of “missing women” prevalent in many countries with strong son preference.

#### **Construction of the Index**

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

#### *Convert to ratios*

First, 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 = 0.25 on this variable. 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”. On all variables, except the two health variables, this equality benchmark is considered to be 1, meaning equal numbers of women and men. In the case of the sex ratio at birth, the equality benchmark is set 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 translates to assigning 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

**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</i> , 2007
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2009
	Ratio: Estimated female earned income over male value	United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index 2008 Update and <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i> , 2005 or latest data available
	Ratio: Female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>LABORSTA Internet</i> , online database, 2007 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index 2008 Update, <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i> , 2005 or latest data available
	Ratio: Female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>LABORSTA Internet</i> , online database, 2007 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index 2008 Update and <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i> , 2005 or latest data available
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	Ratio: Female literacy rate over male value	United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index 2008 Update and <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i> , 2005 or latest data available; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2007 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , Online Database, 2007 or latest available data
	Ratio: Female net primary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2008 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , Online Database, 2008 or latest available data
	Ratio: Female net secondary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2008 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , Online Database, 2008 or latest available data
	Ratio: Female gross tertiary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2008 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , Online Database, 2008 or latest available data
<b>Health and Survival</b>	Ratio: Female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization, Online Database (WHOSIS), data from 2003
	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, <i>The CIA World Factbook</i> , 2008 Edition
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	Ratio: Women with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union – <i>National Women in Parliaments</i> , July 2009 update or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index 2008 Update or latest data available
	Ratio: Women at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>E-Parliament Report</i> , 2008
	Ratio: Number of years with a female head of state or government (last 50 years) over male value	Own calculations, as of June 2009

**Table 2: Calculation of weights within each subindex**

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: Female labour force participation over male value	0.160	0.063	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.103	0.097	0.310
Ratio: Estimated female 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	Weight
Ratio: Female literacy rate over male value	0.145	0.069	0.191
Ratio: Female net primary level enrolment over male value	0.060	0.166	0.459
Ratio: Female net secondary level enrolment over male value	0.120	0.083	0.230
Ratio: Female gross tertiary enrolment 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	Weight
Ratio: Female healthy life expectancy over male value	0.023	0.441	0.307
Sex ratio at birth (converted to female over male ratio)	0.010	0.998	0.693
<b>TOTAL</b> .....			<b>1</b>
Political Empowerment Subindex	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: Women with seats in parliament over male value	0.166	0.060	0.310
Ratio: Women 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>

capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This scale essentially penalizes either men's advantage over women or women's advantage over men, and gives the highest points to absolute equality. The second 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.

#### Calculate subindex scores

The third step in the process involves calculating the weighted average of the variables within each subindex to create the subindex scores. Averaging the different variables would implicitly give more weight to the measure that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. We therefore first normalize the variables in terms of equalizing their standard deviations. For example, within the educational attainment subindex, standard deviations for each of the four variables 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 variable. These four values are then

used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four variables. This way of weighting variables essentially allows us to make sure that each variable has the same relative impact on the subindex. For example, a variable with a small variability or standard deviation, such as primary enrolment rate, gets a larger weight within the educational attainment subindex than a variable with a larger variability, such as tertiary enrolment rate. Therefore a country with a large gender gap on primary education (a variable where most countries have achieved near-parity between women and men) will be more heavily penalized. Similarly, within the health subindex, in the case of the sex ratio variable, 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 (inequality), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks.<sup>6</sup> An un-weighted average of each subindex score is taken to create the overall Global Gender Gap

Index score. As in the case of the subindexes, this final value is bound 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 much of the gender gap a country has closed makes the Index more intuitively appealing to readers.<sup>8</sup>

## The Global Gender Gap Index 2009 rankings

### Country coverage

We aim to include a maximum number of countries in the *Report*, within the constraints posed by data availability. In 2009, over 200 countries were considered for inclusion. To be included in the *Report*, a country must have data available for a minimum of 12 indicators out of the 14 that enter the Index. There were 26 countries that had one data point missing but were included: Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chad, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Honduras, India, Iran, Jordan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Vietnam, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Another 15 countries had two data points missing but

were included: Albania, Angola, Bahamas, Belarus, Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Kenya, Kuwait, Moldova, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

We were able to continue to report on the full set of 130 countries that were included in the 2008 edition. In addition, in 2009, we were able to include four new countries in the analysis: Bahamas, Fiji, Guyana and Senegal. This has increased our country coverage to a total of 134 countries this year.

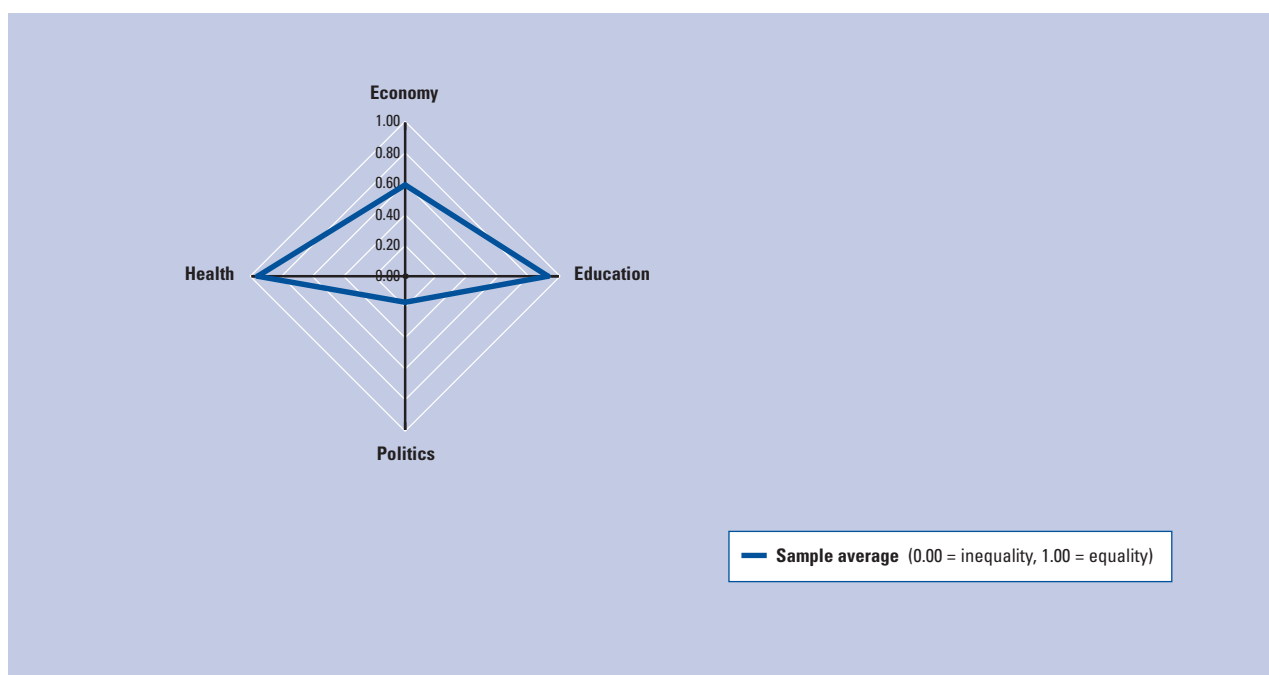
### Global patterns

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

Table 3a displays the 2009 rankings and provides comparisons with rankings in 2008, 2007 and 2006. Table 3b displays the complete 2009 rankings, including four subindex scores and ranks. Table 3c provides the year-to-year score changes over the last four years. Out of the 115 countries that have been covered in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, 99 countries—over 80%—have improved their performance over the last four years, while 16 have shown widening gaps.

Figure 1 shows a global snapshot of the gender gap on the four subindexes. It shows that the 134 countries covered in the *Report*, representing over 90% of the world's population, have closed over 96% of the gap on health outcomes between women and men and almost 93% of the gap on educational attainment. However, the

Figure 1: Global patterns 2009



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009; scores are weighted by population.

**Table 3a: The Global Gender Gap Index 2009 rankings: Comparisons with 2008, 2007 and 2006**

Country	2009 rank	2009 score	2009 rank among 2008 countries	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Iceland	1	0.8276	1	4	0.7999	4	0.7836	4	0.7813
Finland	2	0.8252	2	2	0.8195	3	0.8044	3	0.7958
Norway	3	0.8227	3	1	0.8239	2	0.8059	2	0.7994
Sweden	4	0.8139	4	3	0.8139	1	0.8146	1	0.8133
New Zealand	5	0.7880	5	5	0.7859	5	0.7649	7	0.7509
South Africa	6	0.7709	6	22	0.7232	20	0.7194	18	0.7125
Denmark	7	0.7628	7	7	0.7538	8	0.7519	8	0.7462
Ireland	8	0.7597	8	8	0.7518	9	0.7457	10	0.7335
Philippines	9	0.7579	9	6	0.7568	6	0.7629	6	0.7516
Lesotho	10	0.7495	10	16	0.7320	26	0.7078	43	0.6807
Netherlands	11	0.7490	11	9	0.7399	12	0.7383	12	0.7250
Germany	12	0.7449	12	11	0.7394	7	0.7618	5	0.7524
Switzerland	13	0.7426	13	14	0.7360	40	0.6924	26	0.6997
Latvia	14	0.7416	14	10	0.7397	13	0.7333	19	0.7091
United Kingdom	15	0.7402	15	13	0.7366	11	0.7441	9	0.7365
Sri Lanka	16	0.7402	16	12	0.7371	15	0.7230	13	0.7199
Spain	17	0.7345	17	17	0.7281	10	0.7444	11	0.7319
France	18	0.7331	18	15	0.7341	51	0.6824	70	0.6520
Trinidad and Tobago	19	0.7298	19	19	0.7245	46	0.6859	45	0.6797
Australia	20	0.7282	20	21	0.7241	17	0.7204	15	0.7163
Barbados	21	0.7236	21	26	0.7188	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mongolia	22	0.7221	22	40	0.7049	62	0.6731	42	0.6821
Ecuador	23	0.7220	23	35	0.7091	44	0.6881	82	0.6433
Argentina	24	0.7211	24	24	0.7209	33	0.6982	41	0.6829
Canada	25	0.7196	25	31	0.7136	18	0.7198	14	0.7165
Mozambique	26	0.7195	26	18	0.7266	43	0.6883	n/a	n/a
Costa Rica	27	0.7180	27	32	0.7111	28	0.7014	30	0.6936
Bahamas*	28	0.7179	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cuba	29	0.7176	28	25	0.7195	22	0.7169	n/a	n/a
Lithuania	30	0.7175	29	23	0.7222	14	0.7234	21	0.7077
United States	31	0.7173	30	27	0.7179	31	0.7002	23	0.7042
Namibia	32	0.7167	31	30	0.7141	29	0.7012	38	0.6864
Belgium	33	0.7165	32	28	0.7163	19	0.7198	20	0.7078
Belarus	34	0.7141	33	33	0.7099	23	0.7113	n/a	n/a
Guyana*	35	0.7108	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova	36	0.7104	34	20	0.7244	21	0.7172	17	0.7128
Estonia	37	0.7094	35	37	0.7076	30	0.7008	29	0.6944
Bulgaria	38	0.7072	36	36	0.7077	25	0.7085	37	0.6870
Botswana	39	0.7071	37	63	0.6839	53	0.6797	34	0.6897
Uganda	40	0.7067	38	43	0.6981	50	0.6833	47	0.6797
Kyrgyz Republic	41	0.7058	39	41	0.7045	70	0.6653	52	0.6742
Austria	42	0.7031	40	29	0.7153	27	0.7060	27	0.6986
Panama	43	0.7024	41	34	0.7095	38	0.6954	31	0.6935
Peru	44	0.7024	42	48	0.6959	75	0.6624	60	0.6619
Israel	45	0.7019	43	56	0.6900	36	0.6965	35	0.6889
Portugal	46	0.7013	44	39	0.7051	37	0.6959	33	0.6922
Kazakhstan	47	0.7013	45	45	0.6976	32	0.6983	32	0.6928
Jamaica	48	0.7013	46	44	0.6980	39	0.6925	25	0.7014
Nicaragua	49	0.7002	47	71	0.6747	90	0.6458	62	0.6566
Poland	50	0.6998	48	49	0.6951	60	0.6756	44	0.6802
Russian Federation	51	0.6987	49	42	0.6994	45	0.6866	49	0.6770
Slovenia	52	0.6982	50	51	0.6937	49	0.6842	51	0.6745
Macedonia, FYR	53	0.6950	51	53	0.6914	35	0.6967	28	0.6983
Croatia	54	0.6944	52	46	0.6967	16	0.7210	16	0.7145
El Salvador	55	0.6939	53	58	0.6875	48	0.6853	39	0.6837
Colombia	56	0.6939	54	50	0.6944	24	0.7090	22	0.7049
Uruguay	57	0.6936	55	54	0.6907	78	0.6608	66	0.6549
Uzbekistan	58	0.6913	56	55	0.6906	41	0.6921	36	0.6886
Thailand	59	0.6907	57	52	0.6917	52	0.6815	40	0.6831
China	60	0.6907	58	57	0.6878	73	0.6643	63	0.6561
Ukraine	61	0.6896	59	62	0.6856	57	0.6790	48	0.6797
Honduras	62	0.6893	60	47	0.6960	68	0.6661	74	0.6483
Luxembourg	63	0.6889	61	66	0.6802	58	0.6786	56	0.6671
Chile	64	0.6884	62	65	0.6818	86	0.6482	78	0.6455
Hungary	65	0.6879	63	60	0.6867	61	0.6731	55	0.6698
Paraguay	66	0.6868	64	100	0.6379	69	0.6659	64	0.6556
Dominican Republic	67	0.6859	65	72	0.6744	65	0.6705	59	0.6639

*(Cont'd.)*



**Table 3a: The Global Gender Gap Index 2009 rankings: Comparisons with 2008, 2007 and 2006 (cont'd.)**

Country	2009 rank	2009 score	2009 rank among 2008 countries	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Slovak Republic	68	0.6845	66	64	0.6824	54	0.6797	50	0.6757
Venezuela	69	0.6839	67	59	0.6875	55	0.6797	57	0.6664
Romania	70	0.6805	68	70	0.6763	47	0.6859	46	0.6797
Vietnam	71	0.6802	69	68	0.6778	42	0.6889	n/a	n/a
Italy	72	0.6798	70	67	0.6788	84	0.6498	77	0.6456
Tanzania	73	0.6797	71	38	0.7068	34	0.6969	24	0.7038
Czech Republic	74	0.6789	72	69	0.6770	64	0.6718	53	0.6712
Japan	75	0.6769	73	98	0.6434	91	0.6455	80	0.6447
Gambia, The	76	0.6752	74	85	0.6622	95	0.6421	79	0.6448
Malawi	77	0.6738	75	81	0.6664	87	0.6480	81	0.6437
Madagascar	78	0.6732	76	74	0.6736	89	0.6461	84	0.6385
Suriname	79	0.6726	77	79	0.6674	56	0.6794	n/a	n/a
Cyprus	80	0.6706	78	76	0.6694	82	0.6522	83	0.6430
Ghana	81	0.6704	79	77	0.6679	63	0.6725	58	0.6653
Brazil	82	0.6695	80	73	0.6737	74	0.6637	67	0.6543
Bolivia	83	0.6693	81	80	0.6667	80	0.6574	87	0.6335
Georgia	84	0.6680	82	82	0.6654	67	0.6665	54	0.6700
Singapore	85	0.6664	83	84	0.6625	77	0.6609	65	0.6550
Greece	86	0.6662	84	75	0.6727	72	0.6648	69	0.6540
Tajikistan	87	0.6661	85	89	0.6541	79	0.6578	n/a	n/a
Belize	88	0.6636	86	86	0.6610	94	0.6426	n/a	n/a
Malta	89	0.6635	87	83	0.6634	76	0.6615	71	0.6518
Azerbaijan	90	0.6626	88	61	0.6856	59	0.6781	n/a	n/a
Armenia	91	0.6619	89	78	0.6677	71	0.6651	n/a	n/a
Albania	92	0.6601	90	87	0.6591	66	0.6685	61	0.6607
Indonesia	93	0.6580	91	93	0.6473	81	0.6550	68	0.6541
Bangladesh	94	0.6526	92	90	0.6531	100	0.6314	91	0.6270
Brunei Darussalam	95	0.6524	93	99	0.6392	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zimbabwe	96	0.6518	94	92	0.6485	88	0.6464	76	0.6461
Mauritius	97	0.6513	95	95	0.6466	85	0.6487	88	0.6328
Kenya	98	0.6512	96	88	0.6547	83	0.6508	73	0.6486
Mexico	99	0.6503	97	97	0.6441	93	0.6441	75	0.6462
Maldives	100	0.6482	98	91	0.6501	99	0.6350	n/a	n/a
Malaysia	101	0.6467	99	96	0.6442	92	0.6444	72	0.6509
Senegal*	102	0.6427	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fiji*	103	0.6414	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cambodia	104	0.6410	100	94	0.6469	98	0.6353	89	0.6291
Kuwait	105	0.6356	101	101	0.6358	96	0.6409	86	0.6341
Angola	106	0.6353	102	114	0.6032	110	0.6034	96	0.6039
Zambia	107	0.6310	103	106	0.6205	101	0.6288	85	0.6360
Nigeria	108	0.6280	104	102	0.6339	107	0.6122	94	0.6104
Tunisia	109	0.6233	105	103	0.6295	102	0.6283	90	0.6288
Nepal	110	0.6213	106	120	0.5942	125	0.5575	111	0.5478
Guatemala	111	0.6209	107	112	0.6072	106	0.6144	95	0.6067
United Arab Emirates	112	0.6198	108	105	0.6220	105	0.6184	101	0.5919
Jordan	113	0.6182	109	104	0.6275	104	0.6203	93	0.6109
India	114	0.6151	110	113	0.6060	114	0.5936	98	0.6011
Korea, Rep.	115	0.6146	111	108	0.6154	97	0.6409	92	0.6157
Bahrain	116	0.6136	112	121	0.5927	115	0.5931	102	0.5894
Algeria	117	0.6119	113	111	0.6111	108	0.6068	97	0.6018
Cameroon	118	0.6108	114	117	0.6017	116	0.5919	103	0.5865
Mauritania	119	0.6103	115	110	0.6117	111	0.6022	106	0.5835
Burkina Faso	120	0.6081	116	115	0.6029	117	0.5912	104	0.5854
Syria	121	0.6072	117	107	0.6181	103	0.6216	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia	122	0.5948	118	122	0.5867	113	0.5991	100	0.5946
Oman	123	0.5938	119	118	0.5960	119	0.5903	n/a	n/a
Morocco	124	0.5926	120	125	0.5757	122	0.5676	107	0.5827
Qatar	125	0.5907	121	119	0.5948	109	0.6041	n/a	n/a
Egypt	126	0.5862	122	124	0.5832	120	0.5809	109	0.5786
Mali	127	0.5860	123	109	0.6117	112	0.6019	99	0.5996
Iran	128	0.5839	124	116	0.6021	118	0.5903	108	0.5803
Turkey	129	0.5828	125	123	0.5853	121	0.5768	105	0.5850
Saudi Arabia	130	0.5651	126	128	0.5537	124	0.5647	114	0.5242
Benin	131	0.5643	127	126	0.5582	123	0.5656	110	0.5780
Pakistan	132	0.5458	128	127	0.5549	126	0.5509	112	0.5434
Chad	133	0.5417	129	129	0.5290	127	0.5381	113	0.5247
Yemen	134	0.4609	130	130	0.4664	128	0.4510	115	0.4595

\* New country 2009

**Table 3b: Detailed rankings 2009**

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	0.8276	16	0.7502	1	1.0000	101	0.9697	1	0.5905
Finland	2	0.8252	15	0.7504	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	2	0.5709
Norway	3	0.8227	8	0.7793	26	1.0000	56	0.9787	3	0.5330
Sweden	4	0.8139	6	0.7851	39	0.9977	79	0.9735	4	0.4994
New Zealand	5	0.7880	7	0.7842	1	1.0000	72	0.9745	7	0.3934
South Africa	6	0.7709	61	0.6630	43	0.9961	70	0.9754	5	0.4492
Denmark	7	0.7628	20	0.7477	1	1.0000	102	0.9696	11	0.3340
Ireland	8	0.7597	43	0.6918	1	1.0000	86	0.9727	8	0.3742
Philippines	9	0.7579	11	0.7604	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	19	0.2915
Lesotho	10	0.7495	4	0.8013	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	34	0.2173
Netherlands	11	0.7490	49	0.6851	51	0.9950	75	0.9743	10	0.3415
Germany	12	0.7449	37	0.6956	49	0.9953	60	0.9783	13	0.3105
Switzerland	13	0.7426	48	0.6854	88	0.9792	59	0.9784	12	0.3273
Latvia	14	0.7416	14	0.7535	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	31	0.2332
United Kingdom	15	0.7402	35	0.7064	1	1.0000	72	0.9745	22	0.2801
Sri Lanka	16	0.7402	100	0.5734	68	0.9916	1	0.9796	6	0.4164
Spain	17	0.7345	91	0.6017	56	0.9945	80	0.9730	9	0.3688
France	18	0.7331	62	0.6591	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	16	0.2939
Trinidad and Tobago	19	0.7298	44	0.6915	58	0.9937	1	0.9796	27	0.2547
Australia	20	0.7282	19	0.7477	1	1.0000	78	0.9737	39	0.1915
Barbados	21	0.7236	5	0.7854	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	67	0.1295
Mongolia	22	0.7221	1	0.8334	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	100	0.0752
Ecuador	23	0.7220	78	0.6302	45	0.9955	1	0.9796	21	0.2826
Argentina	24	0.7211	90	0.6029	57	0.9941	1	0.9796	14	0.3077
Canada	25	0.7196	10	0.7641	38	0.9977	60	0.9783	62	0.1383
Mozambique	26	0.7195	3	0.8133	126	0.7818	62	0.9782	15	0.3047
Costa Rica	27	0.7180	85	0.6136	48	0.9954	1	0.9796	20	0.2833
Bahamas*	28	0.7179	2	0.8264	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	109	0.0655
Cuba	29	0.7176	89	0.6034	1	1.0000	74	0.9745	18	0.2926
Lithuania	30	0.7175	18	0.7481	54	0.9946	41	0.9791	54	0.1483
United States	31	0.7173	17	0.7501	1	1.0000	40	0.9795	61	0.1398
Namibia	32	0.7167	32	0.7201	85	0.9820	108	0.9683	38	0.1964
Belgium	33	0.7165	65	0.6530	71	0.9910	55	0.9789	29	0.2431
Belarus	34	0.7141	29	0.7256	75	0.9901	41	0.9791	46	0.1615
Guyana*	35	0.7108	86	0.6134	41	0.9969	1	0.9796	28	0.2535
Moldova	36	0.7104	26	0.7323	63	0.9929	41	0.9791	64	0.1372
Estonia	37	0.7094	36	0.7050	37	0.9979	41	0.9791	50	0.1555
Bulgaria	38	0.7072	40	0.6935	66	0.9921	41	0.9791	42	0.1641
Botswana	39	0.7071	22	0.7420	27	0.9999	124	0.9527	66	0.1338
Uganda	40	0.7067	28	0.7256	111	0.8920	69	0.9758	30	0.2333
Kyrgyz Republic	41	0.7058	46	0.6866	59	0.9936	1	0.9796	43	0.1636
Austria	42	0.7031	103	0.5701	78	0.9886	1	0.9796	23	0.2744
Panama	43	0.7024	51	0.6831	52	0.9949	1	0.9796	52	0.1522
Peru	44	0.7024	77	0.6350	89	0.9785	91	0.9714	33	0.2246
Israel	45	0.7019	41	0.6930	50	0.9950	98	0.9699	53	0.1496
Portugal	46	0.7013	53	0.6814	76	0.9895	80	0.9730	47	0.1613
Kazakhstan	47	0.7013	12	0.7566	42	0.9962	41	0.9791	102	0.0731
Jamaica	48	0.7013	21	0.7429	1	1.0000	96	0.9707	93	0.0913
Nicaragua	49	0.7002	105	0.5626	1	1.0000	65	0.9765	25	0.2616
Poland	50	0.6998	72	0.6426	33	0.9989	41	0.9791	40	0.1784
Russian Federation	51	0.6987	24	0.7400	29	0.9992	41	0.9791	99	0.0764
Slovenia	52	0.6982	31	0.7211	36	0.9980	80	0.9730	87	0.1005
Macedonia, FYR	53	0.6950	60	0.6656	79	0.9883	115	0.9635	44	0.1626
Croatia	54	0.6944	70	0.6458	55	0.9946	41	0.9791	49	0.1579
El Salvador	55	0.6939	99	0.5787	81	0.9875	1	0.9796	32	0.2300
Colombia	56	0.6939	39	0.6940	28	0.9996	1	0.9796	84	0.1026
Uruguay	57	0.6936	63	0.6535	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	58	0.1415
Uzbekistan	58	0.6913	9	0.7687	100	0.9406	64	0.9766	97	0.0794
Thailand	59	0.6907	30	0.7216	62	0.9933	1	0.9796	105	0.0685
China	60	0.6907	38	0.6955	87	0.9797	130	0.9467	60	0.1408
Ukraine	61	0.6896	33	0.7200	31	0.9991	41	0.9791	117	0.0602
Honduras	62	0.6893	88	0.6048	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	41	0.1727
Luxembourg	63	0.6889	74	0.6381	1	1.0000	80	0.9730	57	0.1444
Chile	64	0.6884	112	0.5213	44	0.9961	1	0.9796	26	0.2566
Hungary	65	0.6879	56	0.6738	64	0.9924	41	0.9791	81	0.1061
Paraguay	66	0.6868	59	0.6688	40	0.9970	1	0.9796	85	0.1019
Dominican Republic	67	0.6859	68	0.6470	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	73	0.1172

*(Cont'd.)*

**Table 3b: Detailed rankings 2009** (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
Slovakia	68	0.6845	69	0.6464	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	75	0.1121
Venezuela	69	0.6839	81	0.6190	34	0.9988	1	0.9796	63	0.1382
Romania	70	0.6805	34	0.7121	70	0.9911	41	0.9791	126	0.0399
Vietnam	71	0.6802	25	0.7349	108	0.8974	97	0.9700	72	0.1184
Italy	72	0.6798	96	0.5898	46	0.9955	88	0.9719	45	0.1619
Tanzania	73	0.6797	52	0.6824	115	0.8679	105	0.9688	37	0.1998
Czech Republic	74	0.6789	71	0.6443	1	1.0000	41	0.9791	91	0.0921
Japan	75	0.6769	54	0.6782	84	0.9851	41	0.9791	110	0.0651
Gambia, The	76	0.6752	23	0.7412	119	0.8528	1	0.9796	68	0.1272
Malawi	77	0.6738	42	0.6925	113	0.8828	116	0.9612	48	0.1586
Madagascar	78	0.6732	45	0.6876	98	0.9584	1	0.9796	108	0.0675
Suriname	79	0.6726	102	0.5714	74	0.9904	80	0.9730	51	0.1555
Cyprus	80	0.6706	83	0.6168	61	0.9933	114	0.9657	80	0.1066
Ghana	81	0.6704	13	0.7548	112	0.8860	111	0.9674	101	0.0733
Brazil	82	0.6695	76	0.6369	32	0.9991	1	0.9796	114	0.0625
Bolivia	83	0.6693	95	0.5906	91	0.9746	112	0.9668	56	0.1450
Georgia	84	0.6680	55	0.6753	82	0.9855	131	0.9386	103	0.0726
Singapore	85	0.6664	58	0.6707	102	0.9370	121	0.9575	86	0.1005
Greece	86	0.6662	87	0.6067	60	0.9934	57	0.9785	94	0.0863
Tajikistan	87	0.6661	27	0.7298	114	0.8750	58	0.9785	96	0.0811
Belize	88	0.6636	80	0.6215	35	0.9985	1	0.9796	121	0.0549
Malta	89	0.6635	106	0.5611	47	0.9955	77	0.9739	69	0.1237
Azerbaijan	90	0.6626	47	0.6863	94	0.9699	132	0.9366	119	0.0575
Armenia	91	0.6619	57	0.6712	29	0.9992	133	0.9332	123	0.0439
Albania	92	0.6601	64	0.6532	73	0.9906	122	0.9553	125	0.0413
Indonesia	93	0.6580	101	0.5722	95	0.9656	87	0.9719	70	0.1224
Bangladesh	94	0.6526	121	0.4552	105	0.9113	127	0.9500	17	0.2939
Brunei Darussalam	95	0.6524	79	0.6239	65	0.9923	113	0.9659	127	0.0275
Zimbabwe	96	0.6518	82	0.6178	103	0.9336	125	0.9522	83	0.1036
Mauritius	97	0.6513	109	0.5465	80	0.9878	1	0.9796	92	0.0914
Kenya	98	0.6512	50	0.6832	106	0.9089	110	0.9681	122	0.0447
Mexico	99	0.6503	114	0.5089	90	0.9781	1	0.9796	65	0.1348
Maldives	100	0.6482	98	0.5788	1	1.0000	126	0.9508	112	0.0631
Malaysia	101	0.6467	104	0.5653	77	0.9891	103	0.9695	113	0.0631
Senegal*	102	0.6427	75	0.6379	124	0.8174	76	0.9742	59	0.1411
Fiji*	103	0.6414	111	0.5343	72	0.9910	1	0.9796	115	0.0608
Cambodia	104	0.6410	66	0.6488	117	0.8568	1	0.9796	98	0.0786
Kuwait	105	0.6356	107	0.5571	86	0.9807	116	0.9612	124	0.0435
Angola	106	0.6353	97	0.5832	127	0.7779	1	0.9796	36	0.2007
Zambia	107	0.6310	94	0.5930	116	0.8650	116	0.9612	82	0.1050
Nigeria	108	0.6280	84	0.6163	123	0.8315	109	0.9682	89	0.0960
Tunisia	109	0.6233	123	0.4524	97	0.9606	100	0.9697	77	0.1105
Nepal	110	0.6213	116	0.4978	125	0.8164	123	0.9553	35	0.2157
Guatemala	111	0.6209	115	0.5061	101	0.9382	1	0.9796	118	0.0599
United Arab Emirates	112	0.6198	126	0.4148	67	0.9918	116	0.9612	76	0.1114
Jordan	113	0.6182	122	0.4524	83	0.9852	94	0.9710	111	0.0642
India	114	0.6151	127	0.4125	121	0.8434	134	0.9315	24	0.2731
Korea, Rep.	115	0.6146	113	0.5204	109	0.8936	80	0.9730	104	0.0714
Bahrain	116	0.6136	118	0.4830	69	0.9911	116	0.9612	131	0.0192
Algeria	117	0.6119	119	0.4697	99	0.9505	91	0.9714	120	0.0558
Cameroon	118	0.6108	108	0.5498	122	0.8421	106	0.9686	95	0.0825
Mauritania	119	0.6103	117	0.4908	120	0.8491	1	0.9796	71	0.1216
Burkina Faso	120	0.6081	73	0.6395	129	0.7260	98	0.9699	88	0.0971
Syria	121	0.6072	120	0.4609	104	0.9315	68	0.9761	116	0.0603
Ethiopia	122	0.5948	92	0.5975	130	0.7001	106	0.9686	74	0.1129
Oman	123	0.5938	128	0.4059	93	0.9735	95	0.9709	128	0.0247
Morocco	124	0.5926	125	0.4477	118	0.8558	90	0.9716	90	0.0952
Qatar	125	0.5907	129	0.4005	53	0.9946	129	0.9470	130	0.0206
Egypt	126	0.5862	124	0.4498	107	0.9004	89	0.9717	129	0.0227
Mali	127	0.5860	93	0.5969	131	0.6684	104	0.9695	78	0.1093
Iran	128	0.5839	131	0.3768	96	0.9640	63	0.9776	132	0.0172
Turkey	129	0.5828	130	0.4002	110	0.8923	93	0.9712	107	0.0675
Saudi Arabia	130	0.5651	133	0.3096	92	0.9745	65	0.9765	134	0.0000
Benin	131	0.5643	110	0.5463	132	0.6273	70	0.9754	79	0.1081
Pakistan	132	0.5458	132	0.3403	128	0.7467	128	0.9498	55	0.1465
Chad	133	0.5417	67	0.6474	134	0.4743	65	0.9765	106	0.0685
Yemen	134	0.4609	134	0.2334	133	0.6147	1	0.9796	133	0.0159

\*New country 2009

**Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2009 rankings: Change in scores**

Country	Change in score (2009–2008)	Change in score (2008–2007)	Change in score (2007–2006)	Change in score (2009–2006)
Albania	0.0010	-0.0094	0.0078	-0.0006
Algeria	0.0008	0.0042	0.0050	0.0100
Angola	0.0321	-0.0002	-0.0005	0.0314
Argentina	0.0002	0.0227	0.0153	0.0381
Armenia	-0.0059	0.0027	n/a	n/a
Australia	0.0041	0.0037	0.0040	0.0119
Austria	-0.0121	0.0092	0.0074	0.0045
Azerbaijan	-0.0230	0.0075	n/a	n/a
Bahamas*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bahrain	0.0209	-0.0003	0.0037	0.0242
Bangladesh	-0.0005	0.0216	0.0044	0.0256
Barbados	0.0048	n/a	n/a	n/a
Belarus	0.0042	-0.0015	n/a	n/a
Belgium	0.0003	-0.0035	0.0120	0.0087
Belize	0.0026	0.0183	n/a	n/a
Benin	0.0061	-0.0075	-0.0123	-0.0137
Bolivia	0.0026	0.0093	0.0239	0.0357
Botswana	0.0232	0.0041	-0.0100	0.0174
Brazil	-0.0042	0.0100	0.0094	0.0152
Brunei Darussalam	0.0132	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulgaria	-0.0005	-0.0007	0.0215	0.0203
Burkina Faso	0.0052	0.0117	0.0059	0.0228
Cambodia	-0.0059	0.0116	0.0062	0.0118
Cameroon	0.0091	0.0098	0.0053	0.0242
Canada	0.0060	-0.0063	0.0034	0.0031
Chad	0.0126	-0.0091	0.0134	0.0169
Chile	0.0066	0.0336	0.0027	0.0429
China	0.0029	0.0235	0.0082	0.0346
Colombia	-0.0004	-0.0146	0.0041	-0.0110
Costa Rica	0.0069	0.0097	0.0078	0.0244
Croatia	-0.0023	-0.0243	0.0066	-0.0201
Cuba	-0.0019	0.0026	n/a	n/a
Cyprus	0.0012	0.0172	0.0092	0.0276
Czech Republic	0.0019	0.0052	0.0006	0.0077
Denmark	0.0090	0.0019	0.0057	0.0166
Dominican Republic	0.0115	0.0039	0.0065	0.0220
Ecuador	0.0129	0.0210	0.0448	0.0787
Egypt	0.0029	0.0023	0.0023	0.0076
El Salvador	0.0064	0.0023	0.0016	0.0103
Estonia	0.0018	0.0068	0.0064	0.0150
Ethiopia	0.0080	-0.0124	0.0045	0.0001
Fiji*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finland	0.0057	0.0151	0.0086	0.0294
France	-0.0010	0.0518	0.0303	0.0811
Gambia, The	0.0130	0.0200	-0.0027	0.0304
Georgia	0.0026	-0.0011	-0.0035	-0.0020
Germany	0.0055	-0.0224	0.0094	-0.0075
Ghana	0.0025	-0.0046	0.0072	0.0051
Greece	-0.0064	0.0079	0.0107	0.0122
Guatemala	0.0137	-0.0072	0.0077	0.0143
Guyana*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Honduras	-0.0068	0.0300	0.0178	0.0410
Hungary	0.0012	0.0136	0.0033	0.0181
Iceland	0.0277	0.0164	0.0023	0.0463
India	0.0091	0.0124	-0.0075	0.0140
Indonesia	0.0107	-0.0077	0.0009	0.0039
Iran	-0.0182	0.0117	0.0101	0.0036
Ireland	0.0079	0.0061	0.0122	0.0262
Israel	0.0118	-0.0064	0.0076	0.0130
Italy	0.0010	0.0290	0.0042	0.0342
Jamaica	0.0032	0.0055	-0.0089	-0.0002
Japan	0.0335	-0.0021	0.0008	0.0322
Jordan	-0.0093	0.0072	0.0094	0.0073
Kazakhstan	0.0037	-0.0006	0.0054	0.0084
Kenya	-0.0035	0.0039	0.0023	0.0027
Korea, Rep.	-0.0008	-0.0254	0.0251	-0.0011
Kuwait	-0.0002	-0.0051	0.0068	0.0016
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0013	0.0392	-0.0088	0.0317
Latvia	0.0019	0.0064	0.0242	0.0325

(Cont'd.)

**Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2009 rankings: Change in scores (cont'd.)**

Country	Change in score (2009–2008)	Change in score (2008–2007)	Change in score (2007–2006)	Change in score (2009–2006)
Lesotho	0.0176	0.0242	0.0271	0.0689
Lithuania	-0.0046	-0.0012	0.0157	0.0098
Luxembourg	0.0087	0.0016	0.0115	0.0218
Macedonia, FYR	0.0036	-0.0054	-0.0015	-0.0033
Madagascar	-0.0003	0.0274	0.0076	0.0347
Malawi	0.0074	0.0183	0.0044	0.0301
Malaysia	0.0025	-0.0002	-0.0065	-0.0042
Maldives	-0.00191	0.01511	n/a	n/a
Mali	-0.0257	0.0098	0.0022	-0.0136
Malta	0.0002	0.0019	0.0097	0.0117
Mauritania	-0.0014	0.0095	0.0187	0.0268
Mauritius	0.0047	-0.0022	0.0160	0.0185
Mexico	0.0062	0.0000	-0.0021	0.0041
Moldova	-0.0140	0.0071	0.0044	-0.0024
Mongolia	0.0171	0.0318	-0.0090	0.0399
Morocco	0.0168	0.0082	-0.0151	0.0099
Mozambique	-0.0071	0.0383	n/a	n/a
Namibia	0.0026	0.0129	0.0147	0.0302
Nepal	0.0271	0.0367	0.0097	0.0735
Netherlands	0.0091	0.0016	0.0133	0.0240
New Zealand	0.0021	0.0210	0.0140	0.0371
Nicaragua	0.0255	0.0289	-0.0108	0.0436
Nigeria	-0.0059	0.0217	0.0018	0.0176
Norway	-0.0011	0.0180	0.0065	0.0233
Oman	-0.0023	0.0057	n/a	n/a
Pakistan	-0.0090	0.0040	0.0075	0.0025
Panama	-0.0071	0.0141	0.0019	0.0089
Paraguay	0.0489	-0.0279	0.0103	0.0312
Peru	0.0064	0.0336	0.0005	0.0405
Philippines	0.0011	-0.0061	0.0113	0.0063
Poland	0.0047	0.0194	-0.0046	0.0195
Portugal	-0.0038	0.0092	0.0037	0.0091
Qatar	-0.0041	-0.0093	n/a	n/a
Romania	0.0043	-0.0097	0.0062	0.0008
Russian Federation	-0.0007	0.0128	0.0096	0.0217
Saudi Arabia	0.0114	-0.0110	0.0405	0.0409
Senegal*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Singapore	0.0039	0.0017	0.0059	0.0115
Slovak Republic	0.0021	0.0027	0.0040	0.0089
Slovenia	0.0045	0.0094	0.0097	0.0236
South Africa	0.0477	0.0038	0.0069	0.0584
Spain	0.0063	-0.0162	0.0125	0.0026
Sri Lanka	0.0032	0.0141	0.0031	0.0203
Suriname	0.0051	-0.0120	n/a	n/a
Sweden	0.0000	-0.0007	0.0014	0.0007
Switzerland	0.0066	0.0436	-0.0073	0.0429
Syria	-0.0109	-0.0035	n/a	n/a
Tajikistan	0.0120	-0.0038	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	-0.0271	0.0100	-0.0069	-0.0241
Thailand	-0.0010	0.0102	-0.0016	0.0076
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0054	0.0385	0.0062	0.0501
Tunisia	-0.0062	0.0012	-0.0006	-0.0055
Turkey	-0.0025	0.0085	-0.0082	-0.0022
Uganda	0.0086	0.0148	0.0036	0.0270
Ukraine	0.0041	0.0065	-0.0006	0.0099
United Arab Emirates	-0.0022	0.0036	0.0265	0.0278
United Kingdom	0.0036	-0.0075	0.0076	0.0038
United States	-0.0006	0.0177	-0.0039	0.0132
Uruguay	0.0029	0.0299	0.0058	0.0387
Uzbekistan	0.0008	-0.0016	0.0035	0.0027
Venezuela	-0.0036	0.0078	0.0133	0.0175
Vietnam	0.0023	-0.0110	n/a	n/a
Yemen	-0.0055	0.0154	-0.0085	0.0014
Zambia	0.0106	-0.0084	-0.0071	-0.0049
Zimbabwe	0.0032	0.0021	0.0004	0.0057

\* New country 2009.

(Cont'd.)

**Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2009 rankings: Change in scores (cont'd.)**

Number of countries	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008	2006 to 2007	2006 to 2009
With widening gaps	43	41	24	16
With narrowing gaps	87	87	91	99
Deteriorating (%)	33	32	21	14
Improving (%)	67	68	79	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>

**Table 4: Rankings by income group 2009**

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
Mozambique	0.7195	26	Philippines	0.7579	9	South Africa	0.7709	6	Iceland	0.8276	1
Uganda	0.7067	40	Lesotho	0.7495	10	Latvia	0.7416	14	Finland	0.8252	2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.7058	41	Sri Lanka	0.7402	16	Argentina	0.7211	24	Norway	0.8227	3
Uzbekistan	0.6913	58	Mongolia	0.7221	22	Costa Rica	0.7180	27	Sweden	0.8139	4
Vietnam	0.6802	71	Ecuador	0.7220	23	Cuba	0.7176	29	New Zealand	0.7880	5
Tanzania	0.6797	73	Guyana*	0.7108	35	Lithuania	0.7175	30	Denmark	0.7628	7
Gambia, The	0.6752	76	Moldova	0.7104	36	Namibia	0.7167	32	Ireland	0.7597	8
Malawi	0.6738	77	Nicaragua	0.7002	49	Belarus	0.7141	34	Netherlands	0.7490	11
Madagascar	0.6732	78	El Salvador	0.6939	55	Bulgaria	0.7072	38	Germany	0.7449	12
Ghana	0.6704	81	Thailand	0.6907	59	Botswana	0.7071	39	Switzerland	0.7426	13
Tajikistan	0.6661	87	China	0.6907	60	Panama	0.7024	43	United Kingdom	0.7402	15
Bangladesh	0.6526	94	Ukraine	0.6896	61	Peru	0.7024	44	Spain	0.7345	17
Zimbabwe	0.6518	96	Honduras	0.6893	62	Kazakhstan	0.7013	47	France	0.7331	18
Kenya	0.6512	98	Paraguay	0.6868	66	Jamaica	0.7013	48	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7298	19
Senegal*	0.6427	102	Bolivia	0.6693	83	Poland	0.6998	50	Australia	0.7282	20
Cambodia	0.6410	104	Georgia	0.6680	84	Russian Federation	0.6987	51	Barbados	0.7236	21
Zambia	0.6310	107	Belize	0.6636	88	Macedonia, FYR	0.6950	53	Canada	0.7196	25
Nepal	0.6213	110	Azerbaijan	0.6626	90	Colombia	0.6939	56	Bahamas*	0.7179	28
Mauritania	0.6103	119	Armenia	0.6619	91	Uruguay	0.6936	57	United States	0.7173	31
Burkina Faso	0.6081	120	Albania	0.6601	92	Chile	0.6884	64	Belgium	0.7165	33
Ethiopia	0.5948	122	Indonesia	0.6580	93	Dominican Republic	0.6859	67	Estonia	0.7094	37
Mali	0.5860	127	Maldives	0.6482	100	Venezuela	0.6839	69	Austria	0.7031	42
Benin	0.5643	131	Angola	0.6353	106	Romania	0.6805	70	Israel	0.7019	45
Chad	0.5417	133	Nigeria	0.6280	108	Suriname	0.6726	79	Portugal	0.7013	46
Yemen	0.4609	134	Tunisia	0.6233	109	Brazil	0.6695	82	Slovenia	0.6982	52
			Guatemala	0.6209	111	Mauritius	0.6513	97	Croatia	0.6944	54
			Jordan	0.6182	113	Mexico	0.6503	99	Luxembourg	0.6889	63
			India	0.6151	114	Malaysia	0.6467	101	Hungary	0.6879	65
			Cameroon	0.6108	118	Fiji*	0.6414	103	Slovakia	0.6845	68
			Syria	0.6072	121	Algeria	0.6119	117	Italy	0.6798	72
			Morocco	0.5926	124	Turkey	0.5828	129	Czech Republic	0.6789	74
			Egypt	0.5862	126				Japan	0.6769	75
			Iran	0.5839	128				Cyprus	0.6706	80
			Pakistan	0.5458	132				Singapore	0.6664	85
									Greece	0.6662	86
									Malta	0.6635	89
									Brunei Darussalam	0.6524	95
									Kuwait	0.6356	105
									United Arab Emirates	0.6198	112
									Korea, Rep.	0.6146	115
									Bahrain	0.6136	116
									Oman	0.5938	123
									Qatar	0.5907	125
									Saudi Arabia	0.5651	130

\*New country 2009

Note: Income classifications are taken from the World Bank.

**Table 5: Rankings by subindex 2009**

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY						EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Mongolia	0.8334	1	Slovakia	0.6464	69	Australia	1.0000	1	Bahrain	0.9911	69
Bahamas*	0.8264	2	Croatia	0.6458	70	Bahamas*	1.0000	1	Romania	0.9911	70
Mozambique	0.8133	3	Czech Republic	0.6443	71	Barbados	1.0000	1	Belgium	0.9910	71
Lesotho	0.8013	4	Poland	0.6426	72	Cuba	1.0000	1	Fiji*	0.9910	72
Barbados	0.7854	5	Burkina Faso	0.6395	73	Czech Republic	1.0000	1	Albania	0.9906	73
Sweden	0.7851	6	Luxembourg	0.6381	74	Denmark	1.0000	1	Suriname	0.9904	74
New Zealand	0.7842	7	Senegal*	0.6379	75	Dominican Republic	1.0000	1	Belarus	0.9901	75
Norway	0.7793	8	Brazil	0.6369	76	Finland	1.0000	1	Portugal	0.9895	76
Uzbekistan	0.7687	9	Peru	0.6350	77	France	1.0000	1	Malaysia	0.9891	77
Canada	0.7641	10	Ecuador	0.6302	78	Honduras	1.0000	1	Austria	0.9886	78
Philippines	0.7604	11	Brunei Darussalam	0.6239	79	Iceland	1.0000	1	Macedonia, FYR	0.9883	79
Kazakhstan	0.7566	12	Belize	0.6215	80	Ireland	1.0000	1	Mauritius	0.9878	80
Ghana	0.7548	13	Venezuela	0.6190	81	Jamaica	1.0000	1	El Salvador	0.9875	81
Latvia	0.7535	14	Zimbabwe	0.6178	82	Latvia	1.0000	1	Georgia	0.9855	82
Finland	0.7504	15	Cyprus	0.6168	83	Lebanon	1.0000	1	Jordan	0.9852	83
Iceland	0.7502	16	Nigeria	0.6163	84	Luxembourg	1.0000	1	Japan	0.9851	84
United States	0.7501	17	Costa Rica	0.6136	85	Maldives	1.0000	1	Namibia	0.9820	85
Lithuania	0.7481	18	Guyana*	0.6134	86	Mongolia	1.0000	1	Kuwait	0.9807	86
Australia	0.7477	19	Greece	0.6067	87	New Zealand	1.0000	1	China	0.9797	87
Denmark	0.7477	20	Honduras	0.6048	88	Nicaragua	1.0000	1	Switzerland	0.9792	88
Jamaica	0.7429	21	Cuba	0.6034	89	Philippines	1.0000	1	Peru	0.9785	89
Botswana	0.7420	22	Argentina	0.6029	90	Slovakia	1.0000	1	Mexico	0.9781	90
Gambia, The	0.7412	23	Spain	0.6017	91	United Kingdom	1.0000	1	Bolivia	0.9746	91
Russian Federation	0.7400	24	Ethiopia	0.5975	92	United States	1.0000	1	Saudi Arabia	0.9745	92
Vietnam	0.7349	25	Mali	0.5969	93	Uruguay	1.0000	1	Oman	0.9735	93
Moldova	0.7323	26	Zambia	0.5930	94	Norway	1.0000	26	Azerbaijan	0.9699	94
Tajikistan	0.7298	27	Bolivia	0.5906	95	Botswana	0.9999	27	Indonesia	0.9656	95
Uganda	0.7256	28	Italy	0.5898	96	Colombia	0.9996	28	Iran	0.9640	96
Belarus	0.7256	29	Angola	0.5832	97	Armenia	0.9992	29	Tunisia	0.9606	97
Thailand	0.7216	30	Maldives	0.5788	98	Russian Federation	0.9992	29	Madagascar	0.9584	98
Slovenia	0.7211	31	El Salvador	0.5787	99	Ukraine	0.9991	31	Algeria	0.9505	99
Namibia	0.7201	32	Sri Lanka	0.5734	100	Brazil	0.9991	32	Uzbekistan	0.9406	100
Ukraine	0.7200	33	Indonesia	0.5722	101	Poland	0.9989	33	Guatemala	0.9382	101
Romania	0.7121	34	Suriname	0.5714	102	Venezuela	0.9988	34	Singapore	0.9370	102
United Kingdom	0.7064	35	Austria	0.5701	103	Belize	0.9985	35	Zimbabwe	0.9336	103
Estonia	0.7050	36	Malaysia	0.5653	104	Slovenia	0.9980	36	Syria	0.9315	104
Germany	0.6956	37	Nicaragua	0.5626	105	Estonia	0.9979	37	Bangladesh	0.9113	105
China	0.6955	38	Malta	0.5611	106	Canada	0.9977	38	Kenya	0.9089	106
Colombia	0.6940	39	Kuwait	0.5571	107	Sweden	0.9977	39	Egypt	0.9004	107
Bulgaria	0.6935	40	Cameroon	0.5498	108	Paraguay	0.9970	40	Vietnam	0.8974	108
Israel	0.6930	41	Mauritius	0.5465	109	Guyana*	0.9969	41	Korea, Rep.	0.8936	109
Malawi	0.6925	42	Benin	0.5463	110	Kazakhstan	0.9962	42	Turkey	0.8923	110
Ireland	0.6918	43	Fiji*	0.5343	111	South Africa	0.9961	43	Uganda	0.8920	111
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6915	44	Chile	0.5213	112	Chile	0.9961	44	Ghana	0.8860	112
Madagascar	0.6876	45	Korea, Rep.	0.5204	113	Ecuador	0.9955	45	Malawi	0.8828	113
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6866	46	Mexico	0.5089	114	Italy	0.9955	46	Tajikistan	0.8750	114
Azerbaijan	0.6863	47	Guatemala	0.5061	115	Malta	0.9955	47	Tanzania	0.8679	115
Switzerland	0.6854	48	Nepal	0.4978	116	Costa Rica	0.9954	48	Zambia	0.8650	116
Netherlands	0.6851	49	Mauritania	0.4908	117	Germany	0.9953	49	Cambodia	0.8568	117
Kenya	0.6832	50	Bahrain	0.4830	118	Israel	0.9950	50	Morocco	0.8558	118
Panama	0.6831	51	Algeria	0.4697	119	Netherlands	0.9950	51	Gambia, The	0.8528	119
Tanzania	0.6824	52	Syria	0.4609	120	Panama	0.9949	52	Mauritania	0.8491	120
Portugal	0.6814	53	Bangladesh	0.4552	121	Qatar	0.9946	53	India	0.8434	121
Japan	0.6782	54	Jordan	0.4524	122	Lithuania	0.9946	54	Cameroon	0.8421	122
Georgia	0.6753	55	Tunisia	0.4524	123	Croatia	0.9946	55	Nigeria	0.8315	123
Hungary	0.6738	56	Egypt	0.4498	124	Spain	0.9945	56	Senegal*	0.8174	124
Armenia	0.6712	57	Morocco	0.4477	125	Argentina	0.9941	57	Nepal	0.8164	125
Singapore	0.6707	58	United Arab Emirates	0.4148	126	Trinidad and Tobago	0.9937	58	Mozambique	0.7818	126
Paraguay	0.6688	59	India	0.4125	127	Kyrgyz Republic	0.9936	59	Angola	0.7779	127
Macedonia, FYR	0.6656	60	Oman	0.4059	128	Greece	0.9934	60	Pakistan	0.7467	128
South Africa	0.6630	61	Qatar	0.4005	129	Cyprus	0.9933	61	Burkina Faso	0.7260	129
France	0.6591	62	Turkey	0.4002	130	Thailand	0.9933	62	Ethiopia	0.7001	130
Uruguay	0.6535	63	Iran	0.3768	131	Moldova	0.9929	63	Mali	0.6684	131
Albania	0.6532	64	Pakistan	0.3403	132	Hungary	0.9924	64	Benin	0.6273	132
Belgium	0.6530	65	Saudi Arabia	0.3096	133	Brunei Darussalam	0.9923	65	Yemen	0.6147	133
Cambodia	0.6488	66	Yemen	0.2334	134	Bulgaria	0.9921	66	Chad	0.4743	134
Chad	0.6474	67			United Arab Emirates	0.9918	67				
Dominican Republic	0.6470	68			Sri Lanka	0.9916	68				

\* New country 2009

\* New country 2009

(Cont'd.)

**Table 5: Rankings by subindex 2009 (cont'd.)**

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL					
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Angola	0.9796	1	Uganda	0.9758	69
Argentina	0.9796	1	Benin	0.9754	70
Austria	0.9796	1	South Africa	0.9754	70
Bahamas*	0.9796	1	New Zealand	0.9745	72
Barbados	0.9796	1	United Kingdom	0.9745	72
Belize	0.9796	1	Cuba	0.9745	74
Brazil	0.9796	1	Netherlands	0.9743	75
Cambodia	0.9796	1	Senegal*	0.9742	76
Chile	0.9796	1	Malta	0.9739	77
Colombia	0.9796	1	Australia	0.9737	78
Costa Rica	0.9796	1	Sweden	0.9735	79
Dominican Republic	0.9796	1	Korea, Rep.	0.9730	80
Ecuador	0.9796	1	Luxembourg	0.9730	80
El Salvador	0.9796	1	Portugal	0.9730	80
Fiji*	0.9796	1	Slovenia	0.9730	80
Finland	0.9796	1	Spain	0.9730	80
France	0.9796	1	Suriname	0.9730	80
Gambia, The	0.9796	1	Ireland	0.9727	86
Guatemala	0.9796	1	Indonesia	0.9719	87
Guyana*	0.9796	1	Italy	0.9719	88
Honduras	0.9796	1	Egypt	0.9717	89
Kyrgyz Republic	0.9796	1	Morocco	0.9716	90
Latvia	0.9796	1	Algeria	0.9714	91
Lesotho	0.9796	1	Peru	0.9714	91
Madagascar	0.9796	1	Turkey	0.9712	93
Mauritania	0.9796	1	Jordan	0.9710	94
Mauritius	0.9796	1	Oman	0.9709	95
Mexico	0.9796	1	Jamaica	0.9707	96
Mongolia	0.9796	1	Vietnam	0.9700	97
Panama	0.9796	1	Burkina Faso	0.9699	98
Paraguay	0.9796	1	Israel	0.9699	98
Philippines	0.9796	1	Tunisia	0.9697	100
Slovakia	0.9796	1	Iceland	0.9697	101
Sri Lanka	0.9796	1	Denmark	0.9696	102
Thailand	0.9796	1	Malaysia	0.9695	103
Trinidad and Tobago	0.9796	1	Mali	0.9695	104
Uruguay	0.9796	1	Tanzania	0.9688	105
Venezuela	0.9796	1	Cameroon	0.9686	106
Yemen	0.9796	1	Ethiopia	0.9686	106
United States	0.9795	40	Namibia	0.9683	108
Belarus	0.9791	41	Nigeria	0.9682	109
Bulgaria	0.9791	41	Kenya	0.9681	110
Croatia	0.9791	41	Ghana	0.9674	111
Czech Republic	0.9791	41	Bolivia	0.9668	112
Estonia	0.9791	41	Brunei Darussalam	0.9659	113
Hungary	0.9791	41	Cyprus	0.9657	114
Japan	0.9791	41	Macedonia, FYR	0.9635	115
Kazakhstan	0.9791	41	Bahrain	0.9612	116
Lithuania	0.9791	41	Kuwait	0.9612	116
Moldova	0.9791	41	Malawi	0.9612	116
Poland	0.9791	41	United Arab Emirates	0.9612	116
Romania	0.9791	41	Zambia	0.9612	116
Russian Federation	0.9791	41	Singapore	0.9575	121
Ukraine	0.9791	41	Albania	0.9553	122
Belgium	0.9789	55	Nepal	0.9553	123
Norway	0.9787	56	Botswana	0.9527	124
Greece	0.9785	57	Zimbabwe	0.9522	125
Tajikistan	0.9785	58	Maldives	0.9508	126
Switzerland	0.9784	59	Bangladesh	0.9500	127
Canada	0.9783	60	Pakistan	0.9498	128
Germany	0.9783	60	Qatar	0.9470	129
Mozambique	0.9782	62	China	0.9467	130
Iran	0.9776	63	Georgia	0.9386	131
Uzbekistan	0.9766	64	Azerbaijan	0.9366	132
Chad	0.9765	65	Armenia	0.9332	133
Nicaragua	0.9765	65	India	0.9315	134
Saudi Arabia	0.9765	65			
Syria	0.9761	68			

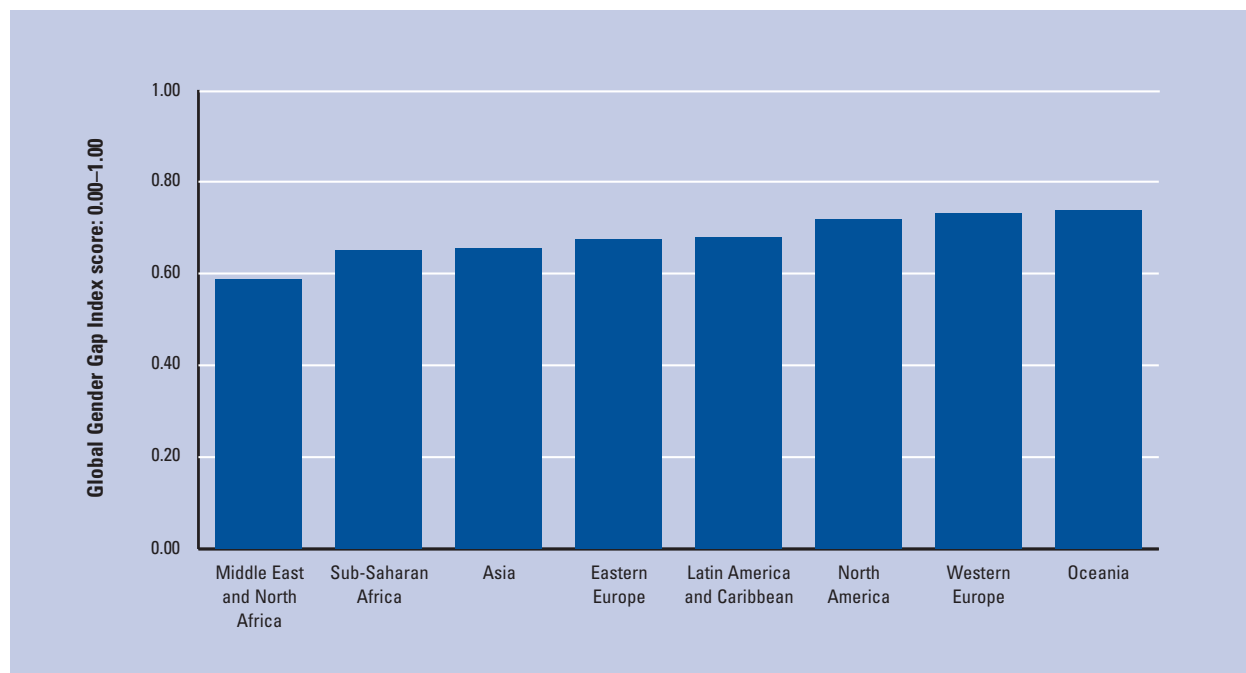
\* New country 2009

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT					
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Iceland	0.5905	1	Malta	0.1237	69
Finland	0.5709	2	Indonesia	0.1224	70
Norway	0.5330	3	Mauritania	0.1216	71
Sweden	0.4994	4	Vietnam	0.1184	72
South Africa	0.4492	5	Dominican Republic	0.1172	73
Sri Lanka	0.4164	6	Ethiopia	0.1129	74
New Zealand	0.3934	7	Slovakia	0.1121	75
Ireland	0.3742	8	United Arab Emirates	0.1114	76
Spain	0.3688	9	Tunisia	0.1105	77
Netherlands	0.3415	10	Mali	0.1093	78
Denmark	0.3340	11	Benin	0.1081	79
Switzerland	0.3273	12	Cyprus	0.1066	80
Germany	0.3105	13	Hungary	0.1061	81
Argentina	0.3077	14	Zambia	0.1050	82
Mozambique	0.3047	15	Zimbabwe	0.1036	83
France	0.2939	16	Colombia	0.1026	84
Bangladesh	0.2939	17	Paraguay	0.1019	85
Cuba	0.2926	18	Singapore	0.1005	86
Philippines	0.2915	19	Slovenia	0.1005	87
Costa Rica	0.2833	20	Burkina Faso	0.0971	88
Ecuador	0.2826	21	Nigeria	0.0960	89
United Kingdom	0.2801	22	Morocco	0.0952	90
Austria	0.2744	23	Czech Republic	0.0921	91
India	0.2731	24	Mauritius	0.0914	92
Nicaragua	0.2616	25	Jamaica	0.0913	93
Chile	0.2566	26	Greece	0.0863	94
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2547	27	Cameroon	0.0825	95
Guyana*	0.2535	28	Tajikistan	0.0811	96
Belgium	0.2431	29	Uzbekistan	0.0794	97
Uganda	0.2333	30	Cambodia	0.0786	98
Latvia	0.2332	31	Russian Federation	0.0764	99
El Salvador	0.2300	32	Mongolia	0.0752	100
Peru	0.2246	33	Ghana	0.0733	101
Lesotho	0.2173	34	Kazakhstan	0.0731	102
Nepal	0.2157	35	Georgia	0.0726	103
Angola	0.2007	36	Korea, Rep.	0.0714	104
Tanzania	0.1998	37	Thailand	0.0685	105
Namibia	0.1964	38	Chad	0.0685	106
Australia	0.1915	39	Turkey	0.0675	107
Poland	0.1784	40	Madagascar	0.0675	108
Honduras	0.1727	41	Bahamas*	0.0655	109
Bulgaria	0.1641	42	Japan	0.0651	110
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1636	43	Jordan	0.0642	111
Macedonia, FYR	0.1626	44	Maldives	0.0631	112
Italy	0.1619	45	Malaysia	0.0631	113
Belarus	0.1615	46	Brazil	0.0625	114
Portugal	0.1613	47	Fiji*	0.0608	115
Malawi	0.1586	48	Syria	0.0603	116
Croatia	0.1579	49	Ukraine	0.0602	117
Estonia	0.1555	50	Guatemala	0.0599	118
Suriname	0.1555	51	Azerbaijan	0.0575	119
Panama	0.1522	52	Algeria	0.0558	120
Israel	0.1496	53	Belize	0.0549	121
Lithuania	0.1483	54	Kenya	0.0447	122
Pakistan	0.1465	55	Armenia	0.0439	123
Bolivia	0.1450	56	Kuwait	0.0435	124
Luxembourg	0.1444	57	Albania	0.0413	125
Uruguay	0.1415	58	Romania	0.0399	126
Senegal*	0.1411	59	Brunei Darussalam	0.0275	127
China	0.1408	60	Oman	0.0247	128
United States	0.1398	61	Egypt	0.0227	129
Canada	0.1383	62	Qatar	0.0206	130
Venezuela	0.1382	63	Bahrain	0.0192	131
Moldova	0.1372	64	Iran	0.0172	132
Mexico	0.1348	65	Yemen	0.0159	133
Botswana	0.1338	66	Saudi Arabia	0.0000	134
Barbados	0.1295	67			
Gambia, The	0.1272	68			

\* New country 2009



**Figure 2: Regional performance on the Global Gender Gap Index 2009**



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009; details of regional classifications can be found in Appendix B.

gap between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remains wide: only 60% of the economic outcomes gap and only 17% of the political outcomes gap has been closed.

Table 5 shows the performance of countries by subindex. In 2009, 25 countries have fully closed the gap on educational attainment, compared with 24 countries in 2008 and 15 in 2007. Thirty-nine countries have closed the gap on health and survival, compared with 36 in 2008 and 32 in 2007. Among these, 12 countries have closed the gap on both subindexes in 2009, 1 more than last year.

### Regional trends

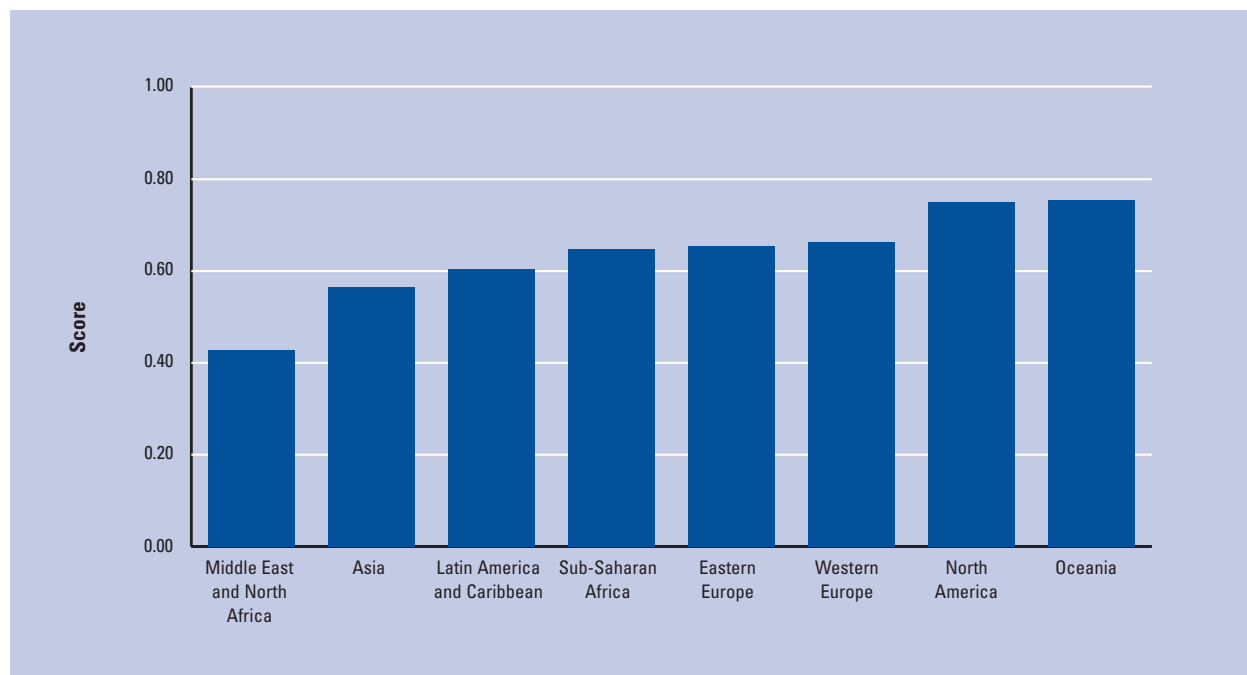
Figure 2 displays the regional performance on the overall index score, while Figures 3 through 6 display regional performance on each of the four subindexes.<sup>9</sup> All scores were weighted by population to produce the regional averages. In the overall Index scores, Oceania continues to hold the top spot,<sup>10</sup> followed closely by Western Europe and North America. All three regions have closed over 70% of the gender gap. They are followed by Latin America and Eastern Europe, each having closed over 67% of the gender gap. Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia come next, each region having closed around 65% of the gender gap. The Middle East and North Africa region occupies the last place, having closed approximately 58% of its gender gap.

### Top 10

The four Nordic countries that have consistently held the highest positions in previous editions of the Global Gender Gap Index continue to flourish, but the top rankings have been reallocated. **Iceland** (1) claims the top spot from Norway (3), which slips to 3rd position behind Finland (2). Iceland, previously in fourth position, leaps forward this year to hold the number one spot in the 2009 rankings, becoming the country with the narrowest gender gap in the world. Iceland's improvement is characterized by small improvements in the economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment and political empowerment subindexes, resulting in a marked increase in the overall score. Most notably, the percentage of women in parliament increased from 33% to 43% and income and labour force participation gaps narrowed.

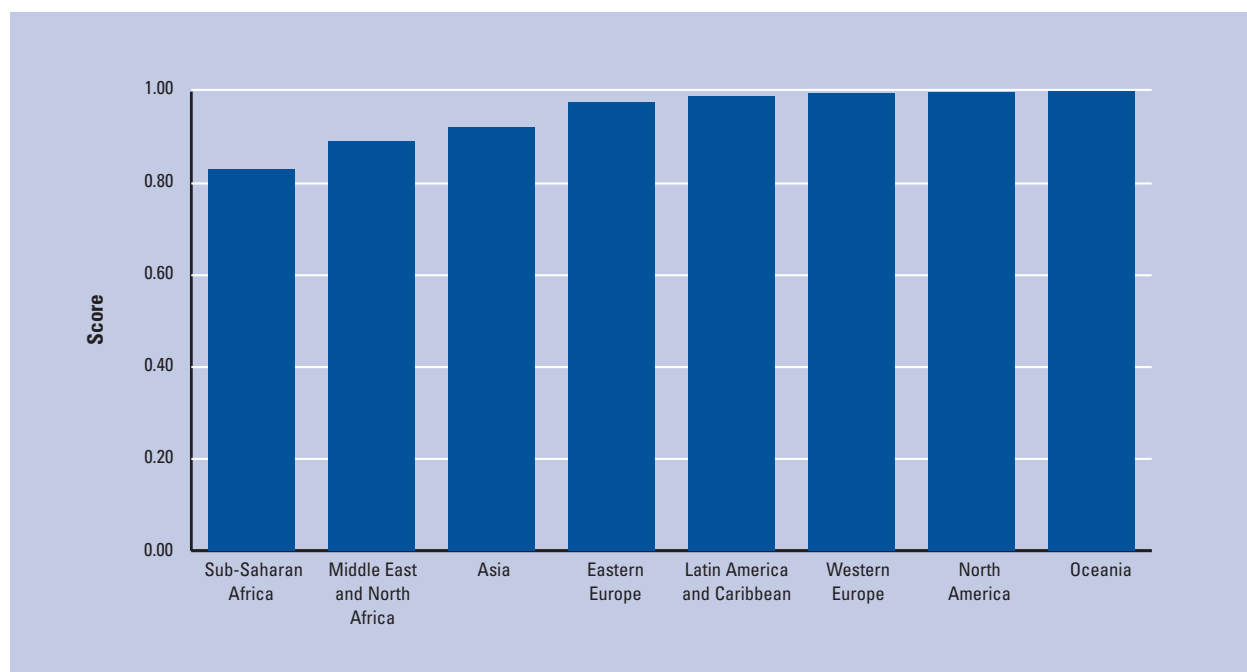
**Finland** (2) remains in 2nd position while improving its overall score. Finland continues to hold the number one spot on the health and survival and educational attainment subindexes but loses ground to Iceland on political empowerment despite the continued tenure of Tarja Halonen as Finland's first female president. Norway's scores regressed for the first time in four years, causing it to lose the number one spot. While the percentage of women among professional and technical workers has tilted in favour of women—women now hold 51% of all such positions in the country—the percentage of women among legislator, senior official and managerial positions

**Figure 3: Regional performance on the economic participation and opportunity subindex**



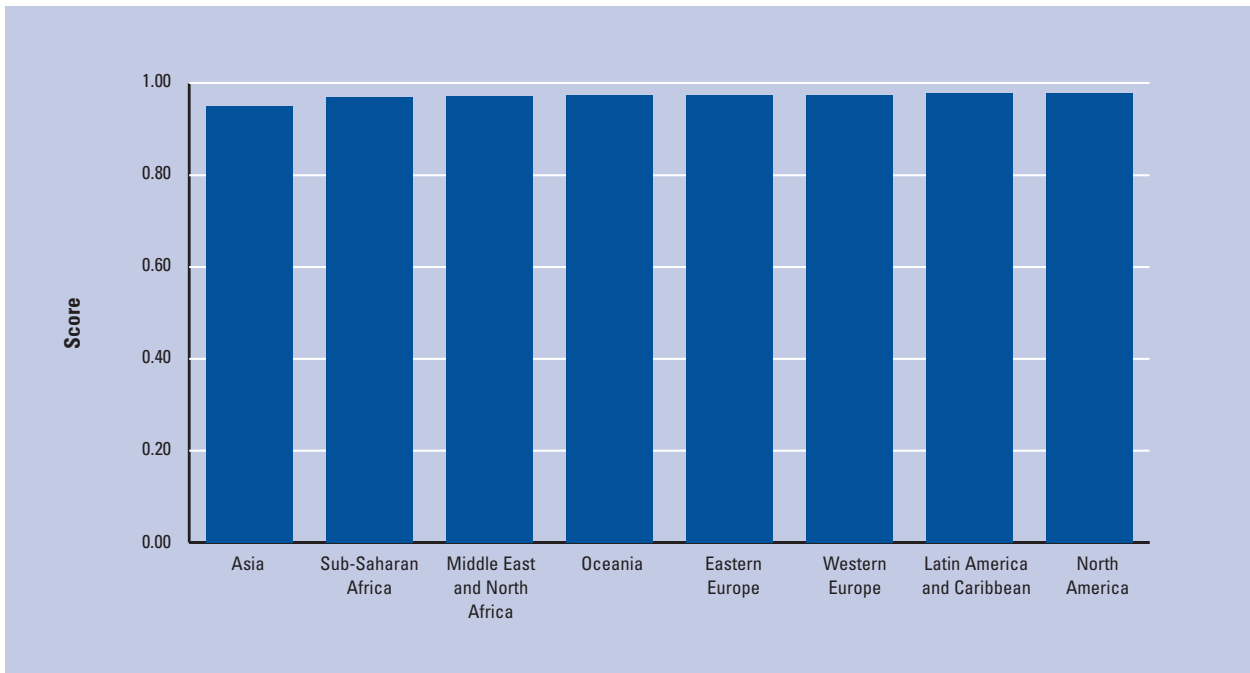
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009; details of regional classifications can be found in Appendix B.

**Figure 4: Regional performance on the educational attainment subindex**



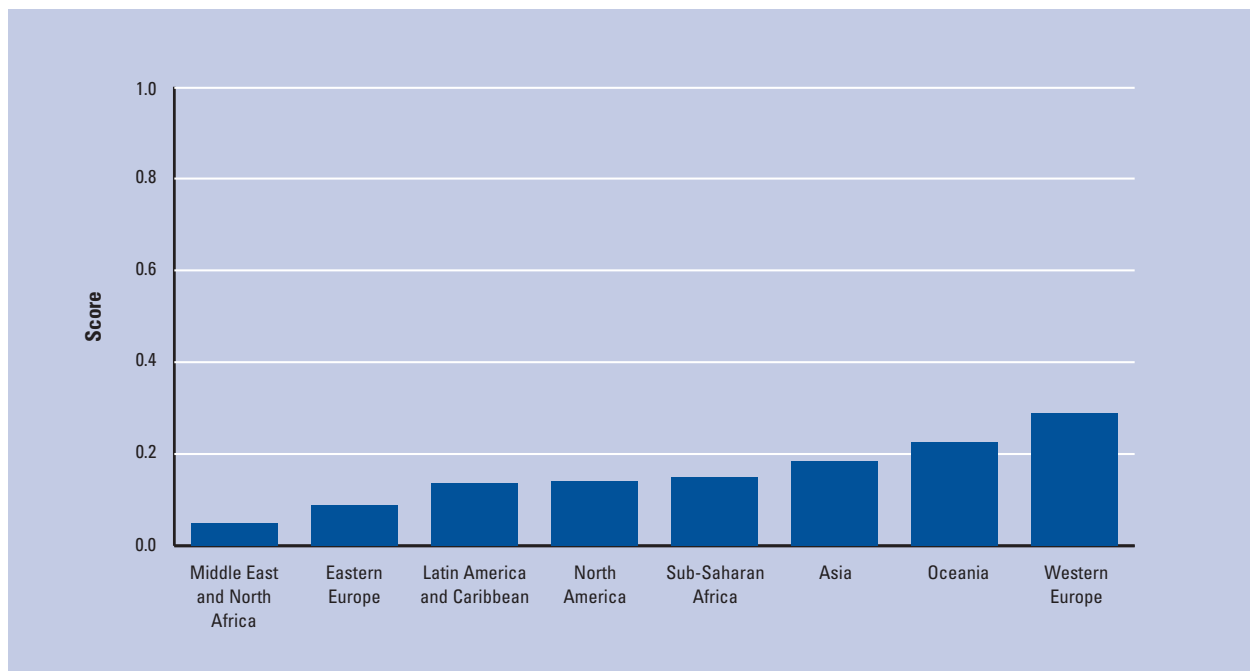
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009; details of regional classifications can be found in Appendix B.

**Figure 5: Regional performance on the health and survival subindex**



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009; details of regional classifications can be found in Appendix B.

**Figure 6: Regional performance on the political empowerment subindex**



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009; details of regional classifications can be found in Appendix B.

has slipped from 34% to 32% according to the latest data available.

**Sweden** (4) completes the Nordic countries' continued dominance of the top four. With an impressive score, Sweden held the number one spot in 2006 and 2007, but since its gap is neither narrowing nor widening while other countries improve, last year it fell behind both Norway and Finland to 3rd place, and this year it loses one more rank to Iceland. The remaining Nordic country—**Denmark** (7)—continues to hold a place among the top 10, rounding off the Nordic countries' record as top performers. While no country has yet achieved gender equality, all of the Nordic countries, with the exception of Denmark, have closed over 80% of the gender gap and thus serve as models and useful benchmarks for international comparisons.

**New Zealand** (5) retains its privileged position in the rankings while showing an absolute increase in scores for economic participation (7) and political empowerment (7). **South Africa** (6) has made great strides in narrowing its gender gaps to enter the top 10. The latest data reveal that South Africa makes significant improvements in female labour force participation in addition to gains for women in parliament and in ministerial positions in the new government. **Ireland** (8) improves its performance relative to its own score in previous years but remains in 8th position in the relative rankings. The **Philippines** (9) also retains its privileged status in the top 10 as the highest-ranking Asian country, but for the first time in four years it slips in the rankings to 9th position. **Lesotho** (10) climbs six places to enter the top 10 for the first time, driven by large gains in the labour force participation of women and narrowing wage gaps, according to the latest data. Netherlands and Latvia, last year at 9th and 10th positions respectively, drop out of the top 10.

### *Europe*

Six European countries are among the 10 highest ranked countries in the world, and 13 are among the top 20. These include the **Netherlands** (11), **Germany** (12), **Switzerland** (13), **Latvia** (14), the **United Kingdom** (15), **Spain** (17) and **France** (18), in addition to the five Nordic countries and Ireland.

Germany, which held 5th place in 2006, 7th place in 2007 and 11th place in 2008, falls in the rankings for the fourth consecutive year, despite minor improvements on economic and political participation. Switzerland continues its upward climb to gain another place in the rankings, based on improvements in economic participation and education, most notably through increases in women's estimated annual earned income and women's enrolment in tertiary education. The United Kingdom also slides in the rankings for the fourth consecutive year, moving from 13th place last year to 15th position in the 2009 rankings. Spain continues to hold 17th position while France slips three places to 18th position, due to

lower labour force participation of women in addition to increasing wage gaps.

**Lithuania** (30), **Belgium** (33), **Belarus** (34), **Moldova** (36), **Estonia** (37), **Bulgaria** (38), **Austria** (42), **Portugal** (46) and **Poland** (50) follow next in the rankings. Lithuania falls seven places this year because of a continued downward slide in the political empowerment subindex. Moldova loses 16 places because of widening gaps in education and economic participation.

The **Russian Federation** (51) loses nine places in the rankings compared with 2008 because of decreasing labour force participation of women and a perceived widening of the wage gap, although its overall ranking in the economic participation and opportunity category remains relatively strong at 24th place. However, in terms of political empowerment, the Russian Federation is far below average, holding the 99th position in the rankings for this subindex. **Slovenia** (52), **Macedonia** (53), **Croatia** (54), **Ukraine** (61), **Luxembourg** (63), **Hungary** (65), **Slovakia** (68) and **Romania** (70) follow next in the rankings.

**Italy** (72), **Czech Republic** (74), **Cyprus** (80) and **Greece** (86) remain the lowest-ranking European Union (EU) countries in the Index. Italy, the Czech Republic and Cyprus all lose ground, despite minor gains in economic participation, because of the faster progress of other countries. Greece, however, slips in the rankings because of its poor performance relative to its own scores in 2008, a drop driven mainly by losses in women's labour force participation as well as a decrease in the proportion of women among professional and technical workers.

**Georgia** (84), **Malta** (89), **Azerbaijan** (90), **Armenia** (91), **Albania** (92) and **Turkey** (129) round off the rankings for Europe. Turkey's performance in 2009 is worse than it was in 2008. Women's labour force participation slips from 29% to 26%, further opening the gap between women and men, although there are minor gains for women in leadership positions as the percentage of women among legislator, senior official and manager positions has risen from 8% to 10%.

### *North America*

The **United States** (31) loses four places in the rankings this year. Labour force participation of women falls from 70% to 69% and the percentage of women among professional and technical workers falls from 57% to 56%. These losses offset the gains made in the estimated earned income of women and the percentage of women among legislators, senior officials and managers. While the overall score of the United States in political empowerment remained the same as previous years, as other countries make progress, the United States has slipped from 56th to 61st position on this subindex.

**Canada** (25) gains six places this year, moving ahead of the United States. Canada is now the 10th highest ranking country on the economic participation and

opportunity subindex. Women's labour force participation increased from 73% to 75% and women's estimated annual earned income increased from US\$ 25,448 to US\$ 26,055. Canada also posted gains in the political empowerment subindex as a result of a small increase in the percentage of women in parliament—21% to 22%.

### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

Twenty countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region have fully closed their gender gaps in the health and survival subindex, and seven countries have fully closed gaps in educational attainment. The remaining gaps are thus most concentrated in the economic participation and political empowerment subindexes.

Once again, **Trinidad and Tobago** (19) holds the highest spot in the region. While there were improvements in female labour force participation rates (from 52% to 60%) and in perceived wage equality for similar work, other countries also made progress and thus Trinidad and Tobago continues to hold 19th place in the Index.

**Barbados** (21) and **Ecuador** (23) both show significant improvements in their rankings, particularly Ecuador, which moves up 12 places from 35th position. Both Barbados and Ecuador show overall improvements in the economic participation and opportunity subindex. Ecuador's leap in the rankings is further boosted by an increase in the number of women in parliament, which rose from 25% to 32%.

**Argentina** (24), previously the second highest ranking country in the region and now the fourth, displays a steady performance relative to its scores in 2008. Small losses in the economic participation and opportunity category are evened out by slight improvements in the political empowerment indicator.

**Costa Rica** (27) and **Cuba** (29) are next among this set of high-performing countries in the Latin American region. Despite showing favourable improvements in the labour force participation of women (from 97th to 93rd place), Cuba experiences a decline in the overall rankings (from 25th place in 2008 to 29th in 2009) because of a relatively large decrease in the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers according to the latest data, lowering the variable ranking from 31st to 63rd place.

**Panama** (43) and **Jamaica** (48) both fall in the rankings by nine and four places, respectively. In the case of Panama, this is brought on by a relatively large fall in the number of women in parliament—from 17% to 9%. In Jamaica, a very slight improvement in the economic participation and opportunity indicators does not prevent it from being overtaken by other countries in the Index. **Peru** (44) climbs four places this year, from 48th position. Peru's jump is primarily due to an overall improvement in all of the variables that make up the economic participation and opportunity subindex, which is only partially offset by a small decrease in the number of women in parliament (from 29% to 28%).

**Nicaragua** (49) makes one of the biggest leaps in the rankings this year, up from 71st place in 2008. This is the result of new data having become available for the economic participation and opportunity subindex, which more completely reflects the state of the economic gender gap in Nicaragua.

**El Salvador** (55) also shows small improvements due to increases in the estimated earned income of women (from US\$ 3,043 to US\$ 3,670) as well as a slight increase in the number of women in parliament (from 17% to 19%). **Colombia** (56) and **Uruguay** (57), which occupy the next two spots in the rankings, fall by six and three places, respectively. Colombia's fall can mainly be attributed to a perceived decline in the wage equality for similar work (from a ratio of 0.61 to 0.59—putting Colombia at 100th place on this variable) and estimated earned income (US\$ 5,680 to US\$ 4,898), although there is an increase in the labour force participation rates of women (67% to 69%). **Honduras** (62) suffers the largest drop of any country in the Latin America and Caribbean region. According to the latest data released, the labour force participation rate of women is 38%, significantly below the previous estimate of 58% in 2008.

**Chile** (64), **Paraguay** (66) and the **Dominican Republic** (67) follow—all three move up in the rankings. Chile's increase is driven by improvements in women's labour force participation rate (41% to 44%), increases in women's estimated earned income (US\$ 6,871 to US\$ 7,557) and a higher proportion of women among legislators, senior officials and managers. The Dominican Republic moves up five places in the rankings as a result of an increase in the latest estimates for female labour force participation (50% to 60%) as well as in wage equality for similar work (from a ratio of 0.56 to 0.66).

The most noticeable change, however, comes from **Paraguay** (66), which climbs in the rankings by 34 places, up from 100th position in 2008. This was partly due to an increase in the number of women in parliament (from 10% to 13%) and partly due to updated data for the professional and technical workers indicator, thus providing a more accurate picture of Paraguay's gender gap this year.

Whilst **Suriname** (79) experienced a very small improvement in its overall score, allowing it to maintain its 79th place in the Index, **Venezuela** (69) displays the second largest drop in the region, falling 10 places in the Index because of decreasing labour force participation of women—the latest data show that women's labour force participation is 55%, down from 64% in 2008. This is only partially offset by gains in women's estimated earned income. **Brazil** (82) falls by nine places because of a widening gap between women's and men's income—both perceived wage inequality for similar work (100th to 114th position) as well as estimated earned annual income (54th to 69th position).

**Bolivia** (83), **Belize** (88) and **Mexico** (99) all fall in the relative country rankings, although each country

improves relative to its own performance in 2008. In the case of Bolivia, there are small gains in the labour force participation of women and in the enrolment of girls in secondary school. Belize also posts gains in labour force participation rates (110th to 103rd). Mexico gains ground on wage equality for similar work (112th to 115th position), estimated earned income (108th to 106th position) and the number of women legislators, senior officials and manager (63rd to 52nd position). These gains are offset by decreases in the political empowerment subindex, specifically a fall in the number of women occupying ministerial positions (from 16% to 14%).

**Guatemala** (111), the lowest-ranking country in the Latin America and Caribbean region, moves up one place this year because of improvements in the labour force participation rates (35% to 47%) as well as an increase in the enrolment rate of women in tertiary education (from 8% to 18%).

#### *Middle East and North Africa*

**Israel** (45) continues to hold the top spot in the Middle East and North Africa region and gains 11 places relative to its rank in 2008. This is mainly due to its significant improvement in the economic participation and opportunity subindex, particularly the proportion of women among legislator, senior official and managerial positions and gains in the perceived wage equality for similar work. Israel also gains ground on the political empowerment subindex because of an increase in the percentage of women in parliament, from 14% to 18%.

For the fourth consecutive year, **Kuwait** (105) holds the second spot in the region, favoured in particular by higher-than-average performances on educational attainment and health and survival. Compared with last year, however, Kuwait falls four places, which can be largely attributed to the latest data revealing that women's labour force participation is 44% (compared with 51% in 2008) and women's literacy rate is 91% (compared with 92% in 2008).

Kuwait is followed in the rankings by **Tunisia** (109), the **United Arab Emirates** (112), **Jordan** (113), **Bahrain** (116), **Algeria** (117), **Mauritania** (119), **Syria** (121), **Oman** (123), **Morocco** (124), **Qatar** (125), **Egypt** (126), **Saudi Arabia** (130) and **Yemen** (134). Most Middle East and North Africa region countries not only continue to perform far below the global average, but also do not show much improvement over the last year or have deteriorated. The exceptions are Israel, Bahrain, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, each of which has improved as compared with their absolute scores in 2008.

In the United Arab Emirates, which falls seven places this year, there are fewer women who are professional and technical workers (from 25% in 2008 to 21% in 2009) and the tertiary education enrolment rate of women dropped from 37% to 35%. Jordan falls nine places relative to its ranking in 2008, driven mainly by new data that show that

the labour force participation rate of women is nearly half of what was previously estimated (16% as compared with 30%). However, Jordan's drop in the relative rankings is also due to the significantly stronger performances of countries such as Guatemala, Nepal, Zambia and Angola.

Bahrain's improvements are mainly driven by significant improvements on women's economic participation. In Morocco, there are notable gains in the economic participation and opportunity subindex. Despite a loss in the relative rankings, Egypt makes impressive gains in the economic participation and opportunity subindex. Women's labour force participation is reported to have increased from 22% to 26%, women's estimated earned income has increased from US\$ 1,635 to US\$ 1,963 and the presence of women among professional and technical workers and among legislators, senior officials and managers has increased.

Saudi Arabia's gains in the economic participation of women are partially offset by revised estimates for educational attainment. Women's literacy rate is reported as 78% (as compared with 79% in 2008), girls' primary education enrolment is 84% (as compared with 87% in 2008) and secondary school enrolment is 72% (as compared with 76% in 2008). Women's tertiary education enrolment remains steady at 35%. Saudi Arabia remains the lowest-ranking country in the region on political empowerment.

Finally, Yemen continues to occupy the last place in the region as well as in the overall rankings of 134 countries. Yemen remains the only country in the world to have closed less than 50% of its gender gap, and it deteriorates further this year relative to its own performance in 2008.

It is notable that in Kuwait, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar, the tertiary education enrolment rates of women are higher than those of men. These economies have invested large amounts of resources in increasing women's education levels and will now need to better integrate these women into the economy to reap the benefits of this investment.

#### *Asia and Oceania*

The **Philippines** (9) and **Sri Lanka** (16) remain distinctive for being the only Asian countries among the top 20 for the fourth consecutive year. The Philippines is one of the two countries in Asia (along with Mongolia) to have closed the gender gap on both education and health and is among only twelve in the world to have done so. Despite continued gains in the area of political empowerment, the Philippines loses ground for the first time in four years and slips to 9th position, as other countries climbed faster up the rankings. The Philippines' gains in political empowerment are partially offset by a drop in women's labour force participation as well as in the perceived wage equality between women and men employed in similar positions. Sri Lanka (16) falls four places in the rankings, having been outperformed by South Africa, Lesotho and Switzerland, but its overall performance in 2009 has improved relative to its performance in 2008. Sri Lanka continues to hold a

privileged position, with the best performance in the region regarding political empowerment.

**Mongolia** (22) and **Kyrgyz Republic** (41) occupy the next highest ranks in Asia, followed by **Kazakhstan** (47) **Uzbekistan** (58) and **Thailand** (59). In addition to having no gaps between women and men on health and education indicators, Mongolia has a distinct advantage regarding economic participation and opportunity occupying the best place in the overall rankings of the 134 countries. However, its performance in political empowerment decreased over the last year.

While **China** (60) loses three places in the rankings, its absolute scores in economic participation and opportunity and educational attainment as well as health and survival increased. However, China continues to be one of the lowest-ranking countries on the health and survival subindex (130), the result of a disproportionate sex ratio at birth that contributes to China's "missing women" phenomenon.<sup>11</sup> **Japan** (75) closely follows **Vietnam** (71) having climbed 23 places in the rankings, boosted by a narrower the gap among legislators, senior officials, and managers as well as professional and technical workers' positions. Japan is now closer to the OECD average on this variable.

**Singapore** holds the 85th position in the Index. **Tajikistan** (87) gains two places in the rankings, improving its scores in the labour force participation subindex. There is also a smaller perceived wage gap for similar work, according to the Executive Opinion Survey. **Indonesia** holds 93rd position in the 2009 rankings. Its scores in the economic participation and opportunity subindex, the political empowerment subindex and the educational attainment subindex all increase, but because of the better performance of other countries, Indonesia does not gain any positions in the overall rankings. **Bangladesh** (94) follows just behind. **Brunei Darussalam** (95), which gains four places in the rankings, shows improvements in labour force participation. Maldives falls nine spots this year because of losses in its political empowerment indicators. **Malaysia** holds the 101st position, followed by **Cambodia** (104) and **Nepal** (110). Cambodia falls 10 places in the rankings because of a widening gap in labour force participation and a smaller percentage of women in parliament. Finally, **India** (114), **Korea** (115), **Iran** (128) and **Pakistan** (132) continue to hold some of the lowest positions in the Asian rankings. While India, Iran and Pakistan perform very poorly in the economic, education and health subindexes, their overall scores are partially bolstered by relatively good performances on political empowerment.

**New Zealand** (5) and **Australia** (20) continue to perform well in the rankings. Both countries have fully closed the gap in the educational attainment subindex and both perform well in economic participation indicators. New Zealand makes gains in scores for economic participation and political empowerment, while Australia improves economic participation and opportunity scores,

in particular because of improved labour force participation and narrowing wage gaps—Australia is now among the top 10 countries on the estimated earned income gaps indicator.

#### *Sub-Saharan Africa*

**South Africa** (6) takes back the top spot in the region after having lost it last year. The latest data reveal that South Africa made significant improvements in female labour force participation in addition to gains for women in parliament and in ministerial positions in the new government. South Africa holds the top spot of the region in political empowerment. It is followed by **Lesotho** (10) as the only other African country in the top 20. Lesotho, which gains six places, is once again the only country from the region to have no gap in education and health. Lesotho's female labour force participation increases from 49% to 69% according to the latest data made available by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

**Mozambique** (26) and **Namibia** (32) follow next. **Botswana** moves up in the rankings, from 63 to 39. This is mainly because of a major increase in economic participation and opportunity—the ILO's new data provide the most up-to-date information on this country. In **Uganda** (40), the female-to-male ratio of the number of women in legislators, senior officials and managers rises from 0.16 to 0.50. **Tanzania** (73) loses 35 places in the rankings in 2009, mainly because the latest data reveal a worsening gap in the economic participation and opportunity subindex. **Gambia** (76) moves up in the rankings because of improvements in its women's labour force participation. In **Malawi** (77), the number of women in parliament increases from 13% to 21%, boosting its overall score.

Malawi is followed in the rankings by **Madagascar** (78), **Ghana** (81), **Zimbabwe** (96) and **Mauritius** (97). **Kenya** (98) loses 10 places in the rankings this year. This is the result of several changes, but primarily the lower participation of women in the labour force. In 2009, we were able to include one more country from the region—**Senegal**—which enters the rankings at 102nd position. **Angola** (106) moves up in the rankings, gaining eight places. The significant increase in the proportion of women in parliament (from 15% to 37%) offsets the widening gap in terms of economic participation. **Zambia** lies in 107th position in the Index, followed by **Nigeria** (108). Nigeria slips down six spots relative to its performance last year, the result, among other factors, of a widening wage gap.

The performance of **Cameroon** (118) remains largely unchanged. **Mauritania** (119) loses nine places, partially because of a decrease in the enrolment of women in secondary education as well as the relatively more significant achievements of other countries regarding economic participation and opportunity and political empowerment. Mauritania is followed by **Burkina Faso** (120) and **Ethiopia** (122). **Mali** (127) slips down 18 places because of the deteriorating economic participation of women and

widening wage gaps. **Benin** (131) and **Chad** (133) continue to occupy some of the lowest positions in the rankings.

### The link with the economic performance of countries

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. Over time, therefore, a nation's competitiveness depends significantly on whether and how it educates and utilizes its female talent. To maximize its competitiveness and development potential, each country should strive for gender equality—that is, to give women the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as men. Figure 7 shows a plot of the Global Gender Gap Index 2009 scores against the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 scores, while Figure 8 plots the Global Gender Gap Index 2009 scores against GDP per capita. We have produced these graphs in all previous editions of the *Report*; both graphs once again confirm the correlation between gender equality and the level of development of countries. The correlation is evident despite the fact that, as opposed to other gender indexes, the Global Gender Gap Index explicitly eliminates any direct impact of the absolute levels of any of the variables (e.g., life expectancy, educational attainment, labour force participation) on the Index. 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 talent.

Numerous studies during the last decade have confirmed that reducing gender inequality enhances productivity and economic growth. Research demonstrates that investment in girls' education reduces female 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>12</sup> All of these outcomes not only improve the quality of life, they also foster faster economic growth. The economic benefits of scaling back barriers to women's engagement in the workforce can be also substantial. For example, 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. Research by the World Bank demonstrates that similar restrictions have also imposed huge costs throughout the Middle East, where decades of substantial investment have dramatically reduced the gender gap in education and health but the gender gap in economic opportunity remains the widest in the world, with only about one-third of women participating in the workforce. The benefits of greater economic opportunity for women are certainly not limited to developing countries. For example, according to recent research, a reduction in the male-female employment gap has been an important driver of

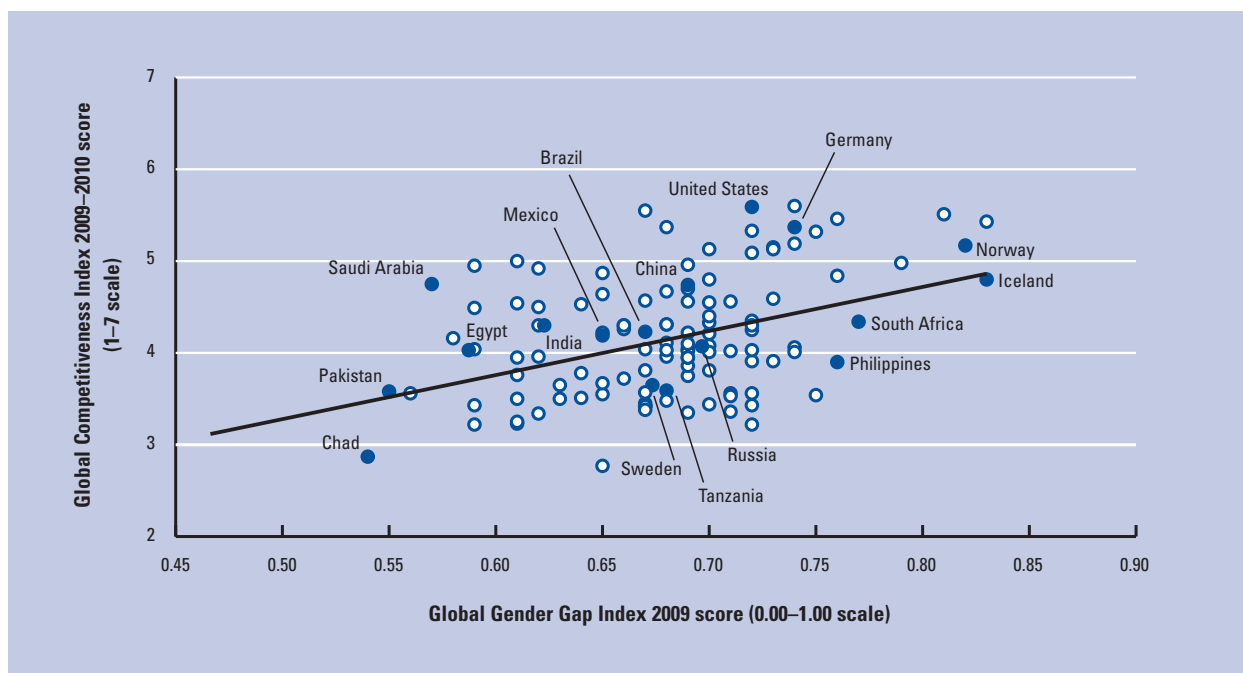
European economic growth in the last decade.<sup>13</sup> And closing this gap would have huge economic implications for the developed economies, boosting US GDP by as much as 9%, Eurozone GDP by as much as 13% and Japanese GDP by as much as 16%. Reducing gender inequality in these countries could play a key role in addressing the future problems posed by ageing populations and mounting pension burdens. Moreover, these results confirm that in countries in which it is relatively easy for women to work and to have children, female employment and female fertility both tend to be higher.

Over the past few decades, both developed and developing countries have made substantial progress in educating women and improving their health outcomes. In many developed countries, women now account for more than half of the college and university graduates, and many developing countries have dramatically reduced gender gaps in literacy and primary/secondary education. Yet even in developed countries whose dependence on knowledge industries and knowledge workers is large and growing, there are still significant gaps in the job opportunities for women and in the wages paid to women compared with their male counterparts, and these gaps are even larger in most developing countries. Innovation requires new, unique ideas—and the best ideas flourish in a diverse environment. This implies that companies benefit by successfully integrating the female half of the available talent pool across their internal leadership structures. Studies exploring this link have shown a positive correlation between gender diversity on top leadership teams and a company's financial results.<sup>14</sup>

Over the last year, in the midst of the global economic downturn, several new themes have emerged, particularly in the media, on gender equality and its economic impact. First, there has been much discussion around the differences between women and men in their decision-making processes as well their propensity for risk-taking. Biologists, behavioural economists and psychologists have all contributed to discussions on whether women's perceived propensity for taking more inclusive, informed decisions and engaging in less risky behaviour might not have prevented some of the poor decisions and the excesses that led to the current financial crises. There have also been several national studies exploring whether, proportionally, women or men have been harder hit by the crisis—among other factors, this has been a function of the type of industries that have been most affected. Recent studies are also revealing that female employees have almost twice the flight risk in the current environment that men have,<sup>15</sup> and businesses may neglect these risks. There has also been speculation on whether aid that supports women and girls, particularly in relation to the Millennium Development Goals, will be reduced as a result of the downturn and its negative impact on gender disparities (for more information on girls' education and maternal health please refer to Appendixes D and E ). Finally, there has also been new



**Figure 7: Relationship between the Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 and the Global Gender Gap Index 2009 scores**



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009 and Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010.

research on how the growing “power of the purse” will be among the drivers of growth in the post-crisis economy. 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 that are likely to benefit sectors such as food, healthcare, education, childcare, apparel, consumer durables and financial services, particularly in emerging markets.<sup>16</sup> The study predicts that over the next five years, the effects of the growing power of the purse will be seen most clearly in China and Russia, and to a lesser extent in Vietnam, Mexico, Brazil and Indonesia. In the subsequent decade (2015–25), these dynamics are likely to remain strong in Mexico and Russia, and to continue to strengthen in China, Indonesia, Vietnam, India and the Philippines. India’s middle class will see rapid growth off a very low base, but the shifts in spending that we outline are likely to remain constrained by women’s relatively low status, at least for the next 10 to 15 years.

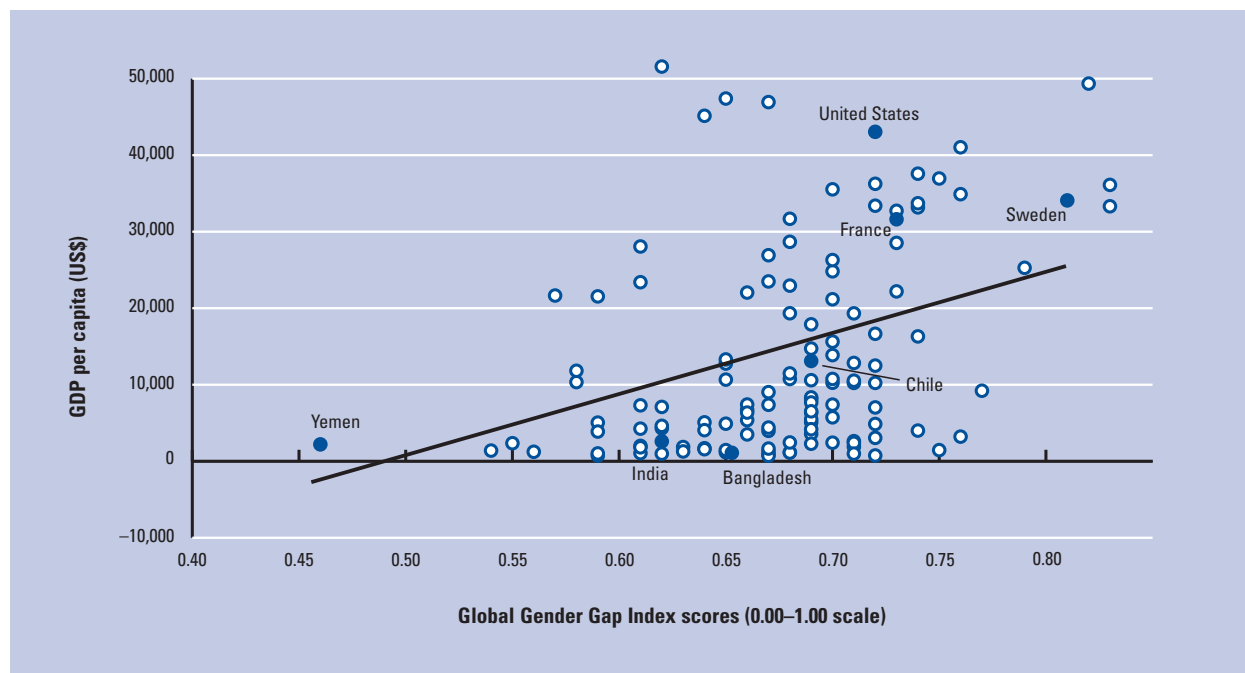
In the current situation, when funds are limited and resources must be used as efficiently as possible, it is worth considering investments or policies that are likely to bring the greatest returns. A substantial body of literature has already shown that investing in girls’ education has significant multiplier effects on family incomes, infant and child health, maternal mortality and community well-being. Investing in girls’ education remains one of the highest-return investments that a developing economy can make and, in the current environment, may be among the best use of limited funds. It has also been shown through our

own research as well as that of others that the current economic participation of women, even in countries where they are as healthy and as educated as men, is far from optimal. Talent and human capital are fundamental to economic growth—ensuring that barriers to women’s entry to the workforce are removed and that equal opportunities are provided for rising to positions of leadership within companies are among the key factors for business leaders and policy-makers to consider to ensure that all existing resources are used in the most efficient manner and to send the right signals to ensure the optimal flow of future talent.

#### Tracking the gender gap over time: How fast are gender gaps closing?

The Global Gender Gap Index was first published in 2006. Based on the four years of data available for the 115 countries that have been part of the *Report* since its inception, we find that on the whole the world has made progress on closing gender gaps. Figure A1 in Appendix A displays changes over time within the four subindexes, while Figure A2 displays changes over time across different regions. In 2006, 14% of the global political empowerment gap had been closed; in 2009, almost 17% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, 56% of the economic participation gap had been closed; in 2009, more than 59% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, almost 92% of the educational attainment gap had been closed; in 2009, over 93% of this gap has been closed. On health and survival, however, there has been a small deterioration between 2006 and

**Figure 8: Relationship between GDP per capita and the Global Gender Gap Index 2009 scores**



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2009 and the IMF's *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2009), available at [www.imf.org/weo](http://www.imf.org/weo). Luxembourg was removed from this graph.

2009. All eight regional categories have displayed improvement over the last four years on the overall Index score. The largest strides have occurred in Asia, followed by Western Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania, Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and finally North America.

For a longer-term look at trends, we were able to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index backwards to the year 2000 for a limited set of countries. Table A1 in Appendix A displays the Global Gender Gap Index 2000–2009 for 40 countries where the relevant data was available. In all countries there was a net improvement in scores across the nine years. In Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Panama, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Trinidad and Tobago, this amounted to increases of 10% or above relative to their initial scores in the year 2000. Portugal, Mexico, Greece, Australia, Latvia, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Korea, Turkey, New Zealand and Bangladesh posted gains of between 6% and 9% above their original scores in the year 2000. Finally, in the Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, Poland, Slovenia, Colombia, Croatia, Canada, Malaysia and Israel improvements have ranged between 1% and 5% of the original score.

In a special section this year, Ricardo Hausmann and his colleagues explore the dynamics of the gender gap in Box 1 and Appendix C.

### Conclusion

The fourth edition of *The Global Gender Gap Report* calls attention to four essential facts. First, the Index provides a valuable snapshot of the current performance of 134 countries, representing over 90% of the world's population. On average, over 96% of the gap on health outcomes, 93% of the gap on educational attainment, 60% of the gap on economic participation and 17% of the gap on political empowerment has been closed. No country in the world has achieved gender equality. The three highest-ranking countries—Iceland, Finland and Norway—have closed a little over 80% of their gender gaps, while the lowest ranking country—Yemen—has closed only around 46% of its gender gap.

Second, this *Report* highlights the potential use of the Index as a tool for tracking gender gaps by beginning to reveal how these gaps are evolving over time. It brings to light the collective progress made over the past four years. Out of the 115 countries covered in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, 99 countries—more than 80%—have improved their performance, while 16% have widening gaps. In 2009, 25 countries have fully closed the gap on educational attainment as compared with 24 countries in 2008 and 15 in 2007. On the health and survival subindex, 39 countries have fully closed the gap, compared with 36 last year and 32 in 2007. Among these, 12 countries have closed the gap on both subindexes, 1 more than last year. Progress is possible and, in some of those countries where it is taking place, it is occurring in a relatively short time. Analysis using census data for a limited set of countries reveals that

## Box 1: The dynamics of the gender gap: How do countries rank in terms of making marriage and motherhood compatible with work?

By **RICARDO HAUSMANN**, **INA GANGULI** and **MARTINA VIARENGO**

Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government

The education gap between women and men has been eliminated in many countries. However, in most countries women participate less in the labour market than men. This is in part related to women's roles in marriage and motherhood. In this box, we look at education and employment gaps and calculate marriage- and motherhood-related employment gaps for women. We also analyse how quickly these factors have changed over time and rank countries accordingly.

The gender gaps in a country are bound to evolve slowly over time as successive cohorts go through the educational system, reach working age, and make marriage, fertility and labour force participation decisions. It is therefore instructive to look at these issues in a way that is sensitive to the life cycle. Moreover, it is important not only to rank the level of gender gaps in different countries, but also to measure the speed at which different countries are closing these gender gaps over time. In this box, and in Appendix C, we use national census data to shed light on the dynamics of the gender gap by analysing changes in measures of men's and women's average levels of education and labour force participation for different cohorts of individuals. We also look at how marriage and fertility decisions have affected women's employment over time. This more detailed look at the issues with census data comes at a significant cost. First, we have been able to carry out the analysis only for a much smaller set of countries: there are 41 countries for which we have at least one census and 29 countries for which we have two (see Table C1). Using two censuses allows us to measure speed of progress by comparing the gender gaps for the same age group for a later and more recent time period. Second, this approach limits our capacity to measure gender gaps for very recent years, as censuses are typically carried out once per decade. In fact, many of the censuses to which we have access are approximately a decade old. In spite of these caveats, we believe that this analysis provides interesting insights into the magnitude and dynamics of the gender gap.

### The data

Data for the analysis come from the International Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS-International). Compiled by the Minnesota Population Center, the IPUMS data include the largest publicly available individual-level census data, and consist of decennial records of persons and households. Data for select countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America between 1960 and 2005 are used as available. Table C1 in Appendix C lists the countries and the census years used. In the framework of our analysis, two analytical samples have been constructed. The first sample includes the most recent wave of the survey for each country. It includes 41 countries from the 5 continents. We use this sample to examine the current state of the gender gaps across countries. The second

sample of data includes 29 countries for which we have the two most recent waves of the census available. Using two waves, we study trends related to the gap in labour force participation and indicators related to work and family.

### The gender gap in education

Table C2 in Appendix C ranks countries according to the year of birth of the cohort in which the education gender gap reversed, where the *gender gap* is defined as the average years of education among men minus the average years of education among women born in a given year. We also include information on the size gender gap for the population aged 25 years of age at the date of the last census.

Of the 41 countries included in our sample, 27 have already closed the education gap, so that men and women on average have the same number of years of schooling. The first country to reverse the gap was Belarus for the cohort born in 1945, while the last was Romania, indicating that the closing of the gender gap was not a common feature of former Communist countries. Interestingly, several developing countries—such as Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Brazil, the Philippines, Mongolia, Venezuela, Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic—closed their education gender gap before the United States. These cohorts are already over 50 years old at present, so these countries already have two generations in which women received at least as much education as men. The most recent countries to close the gap have been Chile, Malaysia, Ecuador, Jordan, Vietnam, South Africa and Romania; these countries have achieved this benchmark for cohorts currently in their 30s.

Of the 13 countries that have yet to close the education gap, two have a very small remaining gap: Mexico and Austria, with the cohort of those 25 years of age exhibiting gaps of 0.1 years of schooling. By contrast, other countries still have substantial gaps, such as Ghana, Uganda, Cambodia, India, Guinea, Bolivia and Iraq, in which 25-year-old men still have at least 1 year more of schooling than women on average. Rwanda, Kenya, Palestine and China show gaps in the range of 0.6 to 0.8 years of schooling.

### The labour force participation gap

We study the gap in men's and women's labour force participation by looking at the cohort of men and women between 35 and 44 years of age, the age at which labour force participation typically peaks. The gap is defined as the share of men who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed and seeking work) minus the share of women who are in the labour force. We find that in Rwanda, women's labour force participation in this age group is higher than men's. Considering that this cohort would have been 20 to 29 years of age during the Rwandan genocide, it is interesting to consider how that circumstance might have affected relative mortality and gender roles for this cohort. Belarus again appears near the top of the ranking with essentially no participation gap. Countries with participation gaps

(Cont'd.)

## Box 1: The dynamics of the gender gap: How do countries rank in terms of making marriage and motherhood compatible with work? (cont'd.)

below 10% include Ghana, Hungary, Mongolia, the Kyrgyz Republic and China. By contrast, the largest participation gaps—in excess of 60 percentage points—are in three Arab countries, namely Jordan, Iraq and Palestine. Countries where the gap exceeds 40% include Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Chile, the Philippines, Ecuador, Mexico, Malaysia, India and Costa Rica.

We also explore the evolution of the participation gap over time in the decade between the two last censuses. Spain and Brazil show the fastest reduction in the participation gap, with reductions in excess of 20 percentage points, representing over 40% of the gap as measured a decade earlier. These are followed by Israel, Greece, Venezuela, Portugal, Argentina, Austria and Colombia, all with reductions of 10 percentage points or more. By contrast, Vietnam, Romania, Mexico, South Africa and the United States show rising participation gaps over the decade prior to the last census.

These dynamics are presented in Figure C1 in Appendix C as a graph relating the initial gender participation gap on the horizontal axis and the decade change in the gap on the vertical axis. Here we find that quite a few countries had a gap in excess of 40% in the previous census, while another group had gaps of less than 20%. In general, those that started with small gaps saw small declines or even some increases (e.g., Vietnam, Romania and the United States). Of the countries that started with large gaps, the subsequent behaviour is much more varied, with Brazil, Spain, Israel and Greece drastically reducing their large gaps, others reducing it much more moderately and Mexico increasing it significantly.

### Work and marriage

Next, we explore the impact of marriage, whether legal or informal, on women's employment rates. We want to know to what extent family life is compatible with work in the labour market. We define the *marriage gap* as the difference in the employment rates of married and single women. We look again at the cohort in the prime of their working age, namely 35 to 44 years old. The data are presented in Figure C2 in Appendix C.

We find that there are three types of countries. In some countries, female employment is high, roughly over 60%, and differences in employment rates between married and single women are small, approximately less than 10%. In some countries—such as Mongolia, Ghana, China, Slovenia, the UK, Hungary, Rwanda, Belarus, Canada and Romania—married women work more than single women. There is a second group of countries where participation is between 40% and 60% and the difference between married and single is much larger and more heterogeneous. The largest gaps among this group of countries are in Mexico, Malaysia, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Colombia, Chile, Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela, while small gaps are seen in South Africa, Israel and Armenia. However, in this group it is clear that as female labour force participation rises there tends to be a decline in the marriage gap. A third group of countries is composed of those where female labour force participation is less

than 20%. This group is composed of four Arab countries, three of which have the largest gaps between single and married women (Iraq, Jordan and Palestine) while one has fairly moderate differences (Egypt).

Figure C3 in Appendix C shows the evolution of the marriage gap over time. It plots the marriage gap between single and married women in the previous census against the change in the gap between the last two censuses. We normalize the speed on a per decade basis. The graph shows that countries that started with small gaps had small changes; some with small increases such as the United States, Vietnam, Rwanda, Ghana, China and Kenya saw small increases in the gap, and others show small decreases (e.g., the United Kingdom, Hungary, Canada and Romania). By contrast, those that started with large gaps show a more heterogeneous picture: Argentina, Brazil and Spain and to a lesser extent Greece and Israel started with large gaps but reduced them at a very fast pace, but other countries with equally large initial gaps saw much slower reductions (Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, India, Colombia and Panama) or actual deteriorations (Costa Rica, Malaysia and Mexico).

### Motherhood and employment

Here we study to what extent motherhood is compatible with employment. We compare the difference in the employment rate of women working within the ages of 35 and 44 by comparing those with three children to those with no children, which we will call the *motherhood gap*. We find (Figure C4 in Appendix C) that countries differ quite significantly in this dimension. In quite a few countries, women with three children show a higher employment rate than women with no children. This occurs in countries with moderate employment rates among women with no children (e.g., Rwanda, Kenya, Ghana, Vietnam, Uganda, China, Belarus, Israel, Guinea, South Africa, the Kyrgyz Republic and Cambodia) but also in countries with very low female employment rates such as Iraq and Palestine.

By contrast, the country with the largest motherhood gap is Chile, where women with three children are 43% less likely to work than women with no children. Other countries with big gaps include Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Austria, Hungary and the Philippines.

Countries also differ significantly in the rate at which they have been reducing the motherhood gap (Figure C5 in Appendix C). Austria, Brazil, Greece and Bolivia top the ranking with reductions in the motherhood gap of 9 to 11 percentage points. By contrast, Hungary moved in the opposite direction with a gap that widened by 11 percentage points, followed by Romania and Costa Rica with 6 percentage points.

### Conclusion

Our analysis of national census data reveals that there are differences in both the magnitudes of gender gaps around the world

(Cont'd.)

**Box 1: The dynamics of the gender gap: How do countries rank in terms of making marriage and motherhood compatible with work? (cont'd.)**

and the speed at which countries are closing gender gaps over time. Although this detailed analysis of census data has been limited to a smaller set of countries, it has been sensitive to changes in decisions individuals make about education, employment, marriage and fertility across cohorts. First, we see that over half of the countries in our sample have closed the gender education gap. Interestingly, several developing countries closed the education gap for cohorts currently in their 50s, some of them even before the education gap was closed in the United States. Second, we see that a gap in men's and women's labour force participation exists in many countries, with the smallest gap in Rwanda and the largest gaps in the Arab countries in our sample. Some of those that started with large gaps over a decade ago—notably Spain, Brazil, Greece and Israel—have narrowed their gaps remarkably quickly. By contrast, Mexico, which started in a similar position, has seen a widening gap. For countries that began with small initial labour force participation gaps, the declines in the gap over time are small or even increasing, as in the United States.

Whether women participate in the labour market depends on how compatible marriage and motherhood are with employment. We find that in countries where female labour force participation is high, married women work almost as much, if not more, than single women. By contrast, Arab and Latin American countries show large marriage gaps. Progress in closing this marriage gap has been fastest in the same four countries: Brazil, Spain, Greece and Israel, together with Argentina. In some countries, the employment gap has been rising, with the biggest rise found in the United States.

Motherhood has not been a universal obstacle for female labour force participation. In almost half the countries we studied, women with three children work at least as much as women with no children. However, in other countries, especially in Latin America, the motherhood gap is very large, with Chile exhibiting the largest gap. But there is good news: the motherhood gap has been falling in almost two-thirds of the countries, with the biggest reductions shown again by Brazil and Greece, accompanied by Austria and Bolivia.

In synthesis, while the education gap has been reversed in quite a few countries, the employment gap has not. This gap is related to the compatibility of marriage and motherhood with a lifestyle where women can work. Some countries have made enormous progress in this area. We should learn more from them.

although the education gap has been reversed in quite a few countries, the employment gap has not—this gap is related to the compatibility of marriage and motherhood with a lifestyle where women can work. Some countries—for example, Brazil, Spain, Greece and Israel—have made enormous progress in this area.

Third, 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 equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall level of resources available. In Europe, the Nordic countries come out on top; in North America, Canada now leads the way; in Latin America and the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago is the best performer; in the Middle East and North Africa, Israel holds the top position; in Asia, the Philippines; and in sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa holds the highest ranking. Among income groups, in the high-income group, the Nordic countries lead the way; in the upper-middle-income group, South Africa and Latvia rank highest; in the lower-middle-income group, the Philippines comes out on top; and in the lower-income group, Mozambique is the strongest performer. The detailed Country Profiles allow users to understand not only how close each country lies relative to the equality benchmark in each of the four critical areas, but also provide a snapshot of the legal and social framework within which these outcomes are produced.

Fourth, the Index continues to track the strong correlation between the gender gap and national competitiveness and sends a clear message to policy-makers to incorporate gender equality into their national priorities. 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. Over time, therefore, a nation's competitiveness depends significantly on whether and how it educates and utilizes its female talent. To maximize its competitiveness and development potential, each country should strive for gender equality—that is, to give women the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as men. In the context of the current economic crisis, it is more vital than ever that women's economic participation does not shrink, but is in fact seen as an opportunity to make headway. The minds and talents of both women and men will be vital to making a rapid recovery.

Addressing both the challenges and opportunities associated with the gender gaps will require concerted efforts by governments, businesses and civil society organizations across the world. In addition to these specific efforts, best practice exchange, partnerships and collective problem-solving among these groups will be crucial. Future research will be needed to develop a clearer understanding of the policies that are successful and those that are not. We are hopeful that this *Report*, by providing a transparent

and comprehensible framework for assessing and tracking global gender gaps, will serve as a catalyst for greater awareness, future research and targeted action by policy-makers, employers and civil society.

## Notes

- 1 See Greig et al. "The Gender Gap Index 2006: A New Framework for Measuring Equality", *Global Gender Gap Report 2006*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- 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 true 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 true 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 variables 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 For details of the regional classifications, please refer to Appendix B of this chapter.
- 11 Sen, "Missing Women", *British Medical Journal* and Klasen and Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate".
- 12 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," *Scientific American*, August 1992, 132.
- 13 See Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".
- 14 Catalyst, "The Bottom Line: Connecting Corporate Performance and Gender Diversity", 2004. Available at <http://www.catalyst.org>.
- 15 Centre for Work Life Policy.
- 16 Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute. "The Power of the Purse: Gender Equality and Middle-Class Spending". 5 August 2009.

## References

Bartlett, L A, Mawji, S, Whitehead, S, Crouse, C, Dalil, S, Ionete, D, Salama, P and the Afghan Mortality Study Team. Where Giving Birth is a Forecast of Death: Maternal Mortality in Four Districts of Afghanistan, 1999–2002. In *The Lancet*, 2005, 365 (9462): 864–870.

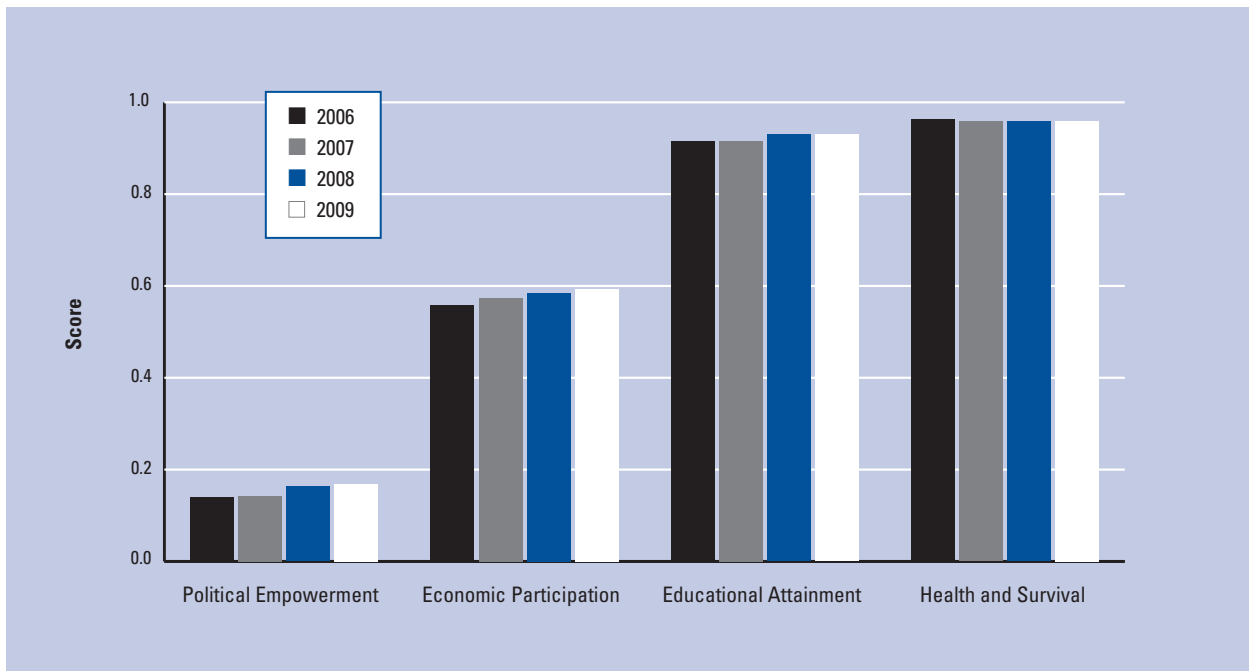
- Catalyst. "The Bottom Line: Connecting Corporate Performance and Gender Diversity". 2004. <http://www.catalyst.org/publication/82/the-bottom-line-connecting-corporate-performance-and-gender-diversity>.
- Centre for Work Life Policy.
- Coale, A J. Excess Female Mortality and the Balance of the Sexes in the Population: An Estimate of the Number of Missing Females. In *Population and Development Review*, 1991, 17 (3): 517–523.
- Daly, K. Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing. Goldman Sachs Global Economics Paper No. 154, April 2007.
- Dervarics, C. Closing the Gap in Male-Female Schooling. Population Reference Bureau, 2004. <http://www.prb.org/Articles/2004/ClosingtheGapinMaleFemaleSchooling.aspx> [accessed October 2009].
- Duflo, E. Gender Equality in Development. BREAD Policy Paper No. 001, December 2005. <http://econ-www.mit.edu/files/799>.
- Falkingham, J. The Impact of Maternal Health on Poverty. In *id21 Health, id21 Research Highlight*, 2 August 2007. <http://www.id21.org/zinter/id21zinter.exe?a=0&i=InsightsHealth11art3&u=4ae36338>.
- Gertler, P, Martinez, S, Levine, D and Bretozzi, S. "Lost Presence and Presents: How Parental Death Affects Children". Princeton University, 2004.
- Greig, F, Hausmann, R, Tyson, L D, and Zahidi, S. The Gender Gap Index 2006: A New Framework for Measuring Equality. In *The Global Gender Gap Report 2006*. Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2006.
- Hausmann, R and Székely, M. "Inequality and the Family in Latin America". In *Population Matters: Demographic Change, Economic Growth, and Poverty in the Developing World*, edited by N. Birdsall, A C Kelley, and S Sinding. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- ILO, International programme on the elimination of child labour, World Day 2009. *Give Girls a Chance: End Child Labour*, 2009. Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/WDAAC/WorldDay2009/lang—en/index.htm> [accessed 18 October 2009].
- Jütting, J P, Morrisson, C Dayton-Johnson, J and Drechsler, D. Measuring Gender (In)equality: Introducing the Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base (GID). Working Paper No. 247. OECD Development Centre, March, 2006. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/49/36228820.pdf>.
- Kilpatrick, S J, Crabtree, K E, Kemp, A and Geller, S. Preventability of Maternal Deaths: Comparison between Zambian and American Referral Hospitals. In *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 2002, 100: 321–326.
- Klasen, S and Wink, C. Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate. In *Feminist Economics*, 2003, 9 (2–3): 263–299.
- Lopez-Claros, A and Zahidi, S. *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*. Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2005.
- Mathers, C D, Iburg, K M Salomon, J A Tandon, A Chatterji, S Ustün, B and Murray, C J L. Global Patterns of Healthy Life Expectancy in the Year 2002. In *BioMed Central Public Health*, 2004, 4: 66. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/4/66>.
- Matthews, Z. Improving the Health of Mothers and Babies. In *id21 insights, health # 11*, University of Sussex. <http://www.id21.org/insights/insights-h11/art00.html/>
- Nardo, M, Saisana, M, Saltelli, A, Tarantola, and Hoffmann, A and Giovannini, E. *Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide*, OECD Statistics Working Papers, 2005/3, OECD Publishing. doi:10.1787/533411815016.
- Nike Foundation. *The Girl Effect: Not Just about Girls: Engaging Men and Boys Is Key to Girls' Ability to Achieve their Full Potential*, 2009. [http://www.nikefoundation.com/media\\_room.html](http://www.nikefoundation.com/media_room.html) [accessed October 2009].
- PLAN. *Girls in the Global Economy: Adding It All Up*, 2009.
- Sen, A. *Development as Freedom*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Sen, A. Missing Women. In *British Medical Journal*, 1992, March 7, 304 (6827): 587–588.
- Sen, G, George, A, and Ostlin, P (eds). *Engendering International Health: The Challenge of Equity*. Boston: MIT Press, 2002.

- 
- Summers, L. The Most Influential Investment. In *Scientific American*, 1992, August: 132.
- Switlick, N, Geeta, K and Lule E. *Acceleration Progress Towards Achieving the MDG to Improve Maternal Health: A Collection of Promising Approaches*. April, 2005. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- UNAIDS and WHO. *AIDS Epidemic Update 2005*. Joint Annual Report. December, 2005. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO. [http://www.unaids.org/epi/2005/doc/report\\_pdf.asp](http://www.unaids.org/epi/2005/doc/report_pdf.asp).
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). *Human Development Report 2006*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). Technical Note: Computing the Indices. In *Human Development Report 2000*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2000/en/>.
- UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). *Gender and Education for All: The Leap to Equality*. Summary Report, 2003. Paris: UNESCO.
- UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund). *Safe Motherhood: Facts about Safe Motherhood*, 2008. <http://www.unfpa.org/mothers/facts.htm> [accessed October 2009].
- UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund). *State of World Population 2004: Maternal Health*. <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2004/english/ch7/page2.htm>.
- UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). *The State of the World's Children 2009: Maternal and Newborn Health*. New York: UNICEF, December 2008. <http://www.unicef.org/sowc09/docs/SOWC09-FullReport-EN.pdf>.
- UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). *The State of the World's Children 2004*. [http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04\\_girls\\_left\\_out.html](http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04_girls_left_out.html) [accessed October 2009].
- United Nations Foundations. *Why Invest in Adolescent Girls*. <http://www.unfoundation.org/global-issues/women-and-population/investing-adolescent-girls.html>.
- United Nations Secretariat, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. <http://esa.un.org/unpp/> [accessed October 2009].
- Varkey, S, Gupta, S S. How Gender (In)Sensitive Are the Gender-Related Indices? In *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2005, 83 (12): 954–956.
- Wessel, H, Reitmaier, P, Dupret, A, Rocha, E, Cnattingius, S, Bergströmm, S. Deaths among Women of Reproductive Age in Cape Verde: Causes and Avoidability. In *Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica*, 1999, 78 (3): 225–232; 2009: 2.
- World Bank. *Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa: Women in the Public Sphere*. 2004. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- World Bank. *Girl's Education*. Washington, DC: World Bank. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:20298916~menuPK:617572~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282386,00.html> [accessed October 2009].
- World Bank. *Engendering Development through Gender Equality in Rights, Resources and Voice*. *World Bank Policy Research Report No. 21776*. 2001. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- WHO (World Health Organization). *The World Health Report 2007*. 2007. Geneva: WHO.
- WHO (World Health Organization). *World Health Report: Working Together for Health*. April 2006, Geneva: WHO; p.xxiv in *Merlin: All Mothers Matter*. <http://www.merlin.org.uk/images/libimages/1755.pdf> [accessed October 2009].
- WHO (World Health Organization). *The World Health Report 2001, Statistical Annex: Explanatory Notes*. 2001. Geneva: WHO.

## Appendix A: A Historical Perspective

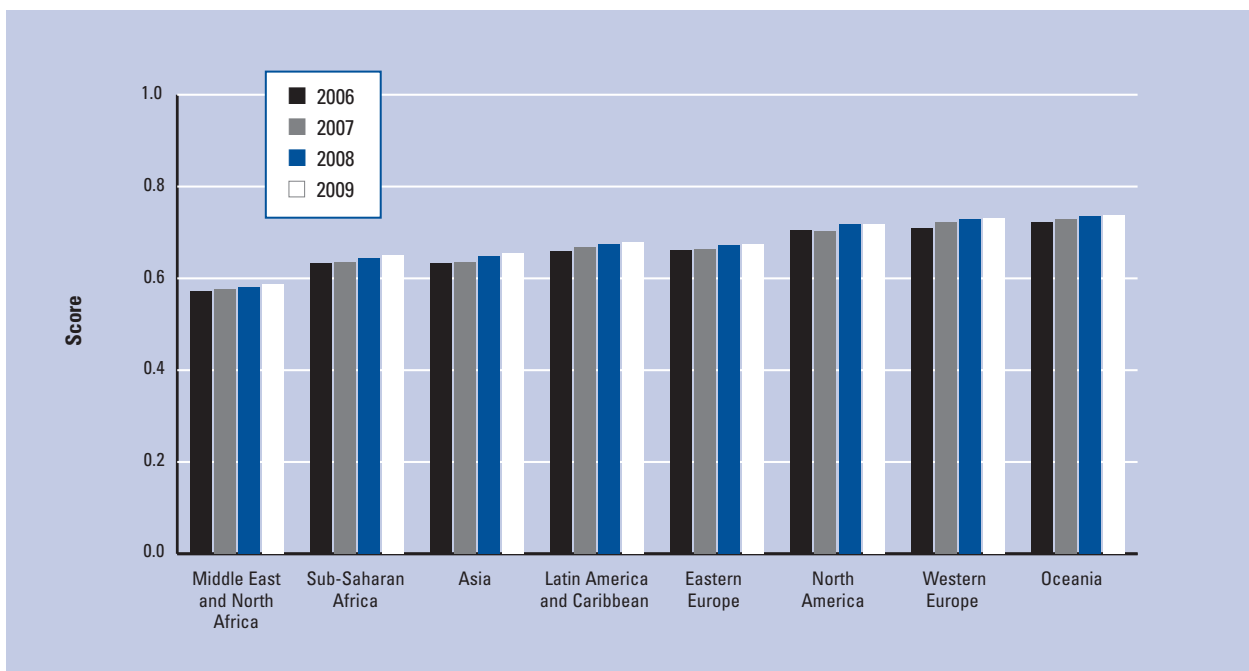
The four-year dataset for the Global Gender Gap Index generally indicates progress across regions and across the four subindexes (see Figures A1 and A2). Table A1 presents the overall historical Index results. For a more detailed analysis by subindex and trends in the health and education subindexes, please refer to the Global Gender Gap Index 2007.

**Figure A1: Global Gender Gap Index by subindex, 2006–2009**



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes, 2006–2009; scores are weighted by population. Population data from World Bank's *World Development Indicators* online database, 2005, 2006 and 2007, accessed June 2009.

**Figure A2: Global Gender Gap Index by Regions, 2006–2009**



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes, 2006–2009; details of regional classifications can be found in Appendix B.



Table A1: Overview of historical data scores, 2000–2009 (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	Difference (2009 score – 2000 score)
Australia	0.6737	0.6823	0.6942	0.7078	0.7137	0.7125	0.7163	0.7204	0.7241	0.7282	0.0545
Bangladesh	0.5963	0.6082	0.6133	0.6096	0.6203	0.6183	0.627	0.6314	0.6531	0.6526	0.0563
Belgium	0.6414	0.6432	0.6646	0.6719	0.6838	0.6862	0.7078	0.7198	0.7163	0.7165	0.0751
Canada	0.6882	0.6887	0.7070	0.7062	0.7112	0.7128	0.7165	0.7198	0.7136	0.7196	0.0314
Chile	0.618	0.6233	0.6451	0.6443	0.6452	0.6448	0.6455	0.6482	0.6818	0.6884	0.0704
Colombia	0.6656	0.6700	0.7215	0.7236	0.7184	0.7181	0.7049	0.7090	0.6944	0.6939	0.0283
Costa Rica	0.6246	0.6282	0.6589	0.6497	0.6705	0.6868	0.6936	0.7014	0.7111	0.7180	0.0934
Croatia	0.6660	0.6666	0.6724	0.6884	0.6980	0.6882	0.7145	0.7210	0.6967	0.6944	0.0284
Czech Republic	0.6670	0.6663	0.6670	0.7037	0.6586	0.6649	0.6712	0.6718	0.6770	0.6789	0.0119
Denmark	0.7007	0.7114	0.7609	0.7616	0.7666	0.7709	0.7462	0.7519	0.7538	0.7628	0.0621
El Salvador	0.6336	0.6341	0.6382	0.6315	0.6409	0.6387	0.6837	0.6853	0.6875	0.6939	0.0603
Finland	0.7240	0.7246	0.7672	0.7699	0.7731	0.7754	0.7958	0.8044	0.8195	0.8252	0.1012
Greece	0.6212	0.6234	0.6274	0.6315	0.6400	0.6449	0.6540	0.6648	0.6727	0.6662	0.0450
Hungary	0.6697	0.6644	0.6982	0.6993	0.6878	0.6869	0.6698	0.6731	0.6867	0.6879	0.0182
Iceland	0.7632	0.7633	0.7871	0.7890	0.7870	0.7903	0.7813	0.7836	0.7999	0.8276	0.0644
Ireland	0.6798	0.6850	0.6918	0.6888	0.7031	0.7105	0.7335	0.7457	0.7518	0.7597	0.0799
Israel	0.6657	0.6668	0.6708	0.6715	0.6758	0.6713	0.6889	0.6965	0.6900	0.7019	0.0362
Italy	0.6147	0.6160	0.6262	0.6279	0.6398	0.6391	0.6456	0.6498	0.6788	0.6798	0.0651
Japan	0.6005	0.6007	0.6047	0.6097	0.6224	0.6280	0.6447	0.6455	0.6434	0.6769	0.0764
Korea, Rep.	0.5645	0.5637	0.5773	0.6019	0.5916	0.5898	0.6157	0.6409	0.6154	0.6146	0.0501
Latvia	0.6853	0.6976	0.6983	0.6984	0.6996	0.6986	0.7091	0.7333	0.7397	0.7416	0.0563
Lithuania	0.6984	0.7018	0.7131	0.7111	0.6927	0.6973	0.7077	0.7234	0.7222	0.7175	0.0191
Malaysia	0.6184	0.6171	0.6219	0.6252	0.6131	0.6401	0.6509	0.6444	0.6442	0.6467	0.0283
Mexico	0.6123	0.6172	0.6235	0.6212	0.6310	0.6309	0.6462	0.6441	0.6441	0.6503	0.0380
Netherlands	0.6737	0.6862	0.7045	0.7074	0.7093	0.7167	0.7250	0.7383	0.7399	0.7490	0.0753
New Zealand	0.7213	0.7246	0.7651	0.7890	0.7614	0.7715	0.7509	0.7649	0.7859	0.7880	0.0667
Norway	0.7581	0.7596	0.7728	0.7763	0.7859	0.7842	0.7994	0.8059	0.8239	0.8227	0.0646
Panama	0.6402	0.6412	0.6570	0.6636	0.6784	0.6793	0.6935	0.6954	0.7095	0.7024	0.0622
Poland	0.6784	0.6778	0.6870	0.6883	0.6841	0.6787	0.6802	0.6756	0.6951	0.6998	0.0214
Portugal	0.6609	0.6619	0.6721	0.6659	0.6726	0.6763	0.6922	0.6959	0.7051	0.7013	0.0404
Romania	0.6616	0.6617	0.6751	0.6833	0.6818	0.6821	0.6797	0.6859	0.6763	0.6805	0.0189
Slovak Republic	0.6845	0.6822	0.6850	0.6860	0.6791	0.6855	0.6757	0.6797	0.6824	0.6845	0.0000
Slovenia	0.6701	0.6751	0.6799	0.6783	0.6796	0.6771	0.6745	0.6842	0.6937	0.6982	0.0281
Spain	0.6518	0.6544	0.6575	0.6672	0.6734	0.6727	0.7319	0.7444	0.7281	0.7345	0.0827
Sweden	0.7424	0.7505	0.7933	0.7982	0.7891	0.8031	0.8133	0.8146	0.8139	0.8139	0.0715
Switzerland	0.6356	0.6398	0.6647	0.6717	0.6785	0.7016	0.6997	0.6924	0.7360	0.7426	0.1070
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6600	0.6598	0.6644	0.6633	0.6726	0.6740	0.6797	0.6859	0.7245	0.7298	0.0698
Turkey	0.5350	0.5456	0.5472	0.5447	0.5808	0.5711	0.5850	0.5768	0.5853	0.5828	0.0478
United Kingdom	0.7222	0.7224	0.7371	0.7614	0.7362	0.7402	0.7365	0.7441	0.7366	0.7402	0.0180

Note: GGG Index = Global Gender Gap Index.

## Appendix B: Regional Classifications

The following regional classifications were used for creating the regional performance charts in the chapter.

**Table B1: Regional classifications**

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

## Appendix C: Dynamics of the Gender Gap

Refer to Box 1 on the Dynamics of the Gender Gap in the chapter.

**Table C1. Analytic samples**

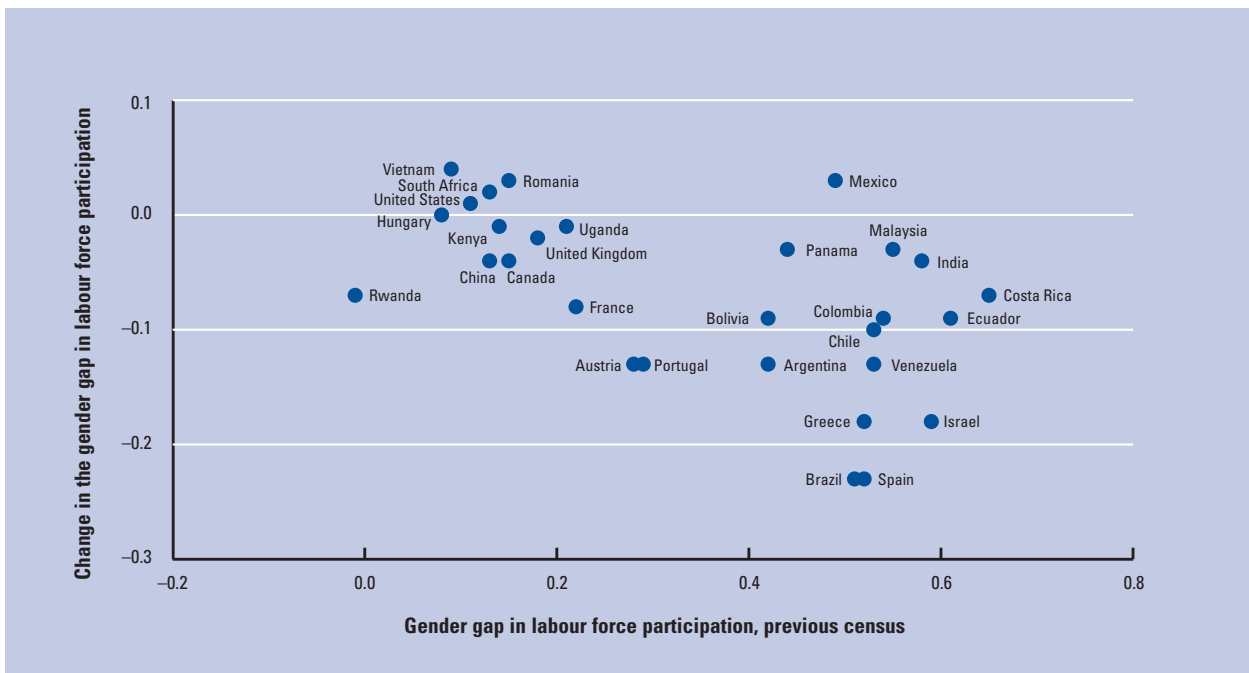
Country	Sample 1	Sample 2
	Waves of the census	Waves of the census
Argentina	2001	1991, 2001
Armenia	2001	n/a
Austria	2001	1991, 2001
Belarus	1999	n/a
Bolivia	2001	1992, 2001
Brazil	2000	1991, 2000
Cambodia	1998	n/a
Canada	2001	1991, 2001
Chile	2002	1992, 2002
China	1990	1982, 1990
Colombia	2005	1993, 2005
Costa Rica	2000	1984, 2000
Ecuador	2001	1990, 2001
France	1999	1990, 1999
Ghana	2000	n/a
Greece	2001	1991, 2001
Guinea	1996	n/a
Hungary	2001	1990, 2001
India	1999	1987, 1999
Iraq	1997	n/a
Israel	1995	1972, 1995
Jordan	2004	n/a
Kenya	1999	1989, 1999
Kyrgyz Republic	1999	n/a
Malaysia	2000	1991, 2000
Mexico	2005	1995, 2005
Mongolia	2000	n/a
Palestine	1997	n/a
Panama	2000	1990, 2000
Philippines	2000	n/a
Portugal	2001	1991, 2001
Romania	2002	1992, 2002
Rwanda	2002	1991, 2002
Slovenia	2002	n/a
South Africa	2007	2001, 2007
Spain	2001	1991, 2001
Uganda	2002	1991, 2002
United Kingdom	2001	1991, 2001
United States	2005	2000, 2005
Venezuela	2001	1990, 2001
Vietnam	1999	1989, 1999

**Table C2: The gender education gap**

Country	Birth year of cohort in which gap reversed	Gap in years of schooling at age 25
Belarus	1945	-0.4
Argentina	1946	-0.8
Colombia	1949	-0.7
Panama	1949	-0.6
Brazil	1953	-0.8
France	1953	-0.7
Philippines	1953	-0.6
Mongolia	1954	-1.2
Venezuela	1955	-0.9
Armenia	1955	-0.5
Kyrgyz Republic	1955	-0.1
Portugal	1956	-1.0
United States	1956	0.0
Israel	1958	-0.1
Costa Rica	1960	-0.4
Canada	1961	-0.5
Hungary	1963	-0.3
Greece	1964	-0.8
Spain	1967	-0.7
Slovenia	1970	-0.6
Chile	1972	-0.1
Malaysia	1973	-0.2
Ecuador	1974	-0.3
Jordan	1974	-0.2
Vietnam	1974	0.0
South Africa	1975	-0.4
Romania	1975	-0.1
Mexico	n/a	0.1
Austria	n/a	0.1
Rwanda	n/a	0.6
Kenya	n/a	0.6
Palestine	n/a	0.8
China	n/a	0.8
Iraq	n/a	1.1
Bolivia	n/a	1.2
Guinea	n/a	1.3
India	n/a	1.5
Cambodia	n/a	1.6
Uganda	n/a	1.6
Ghana	n/a	2.1

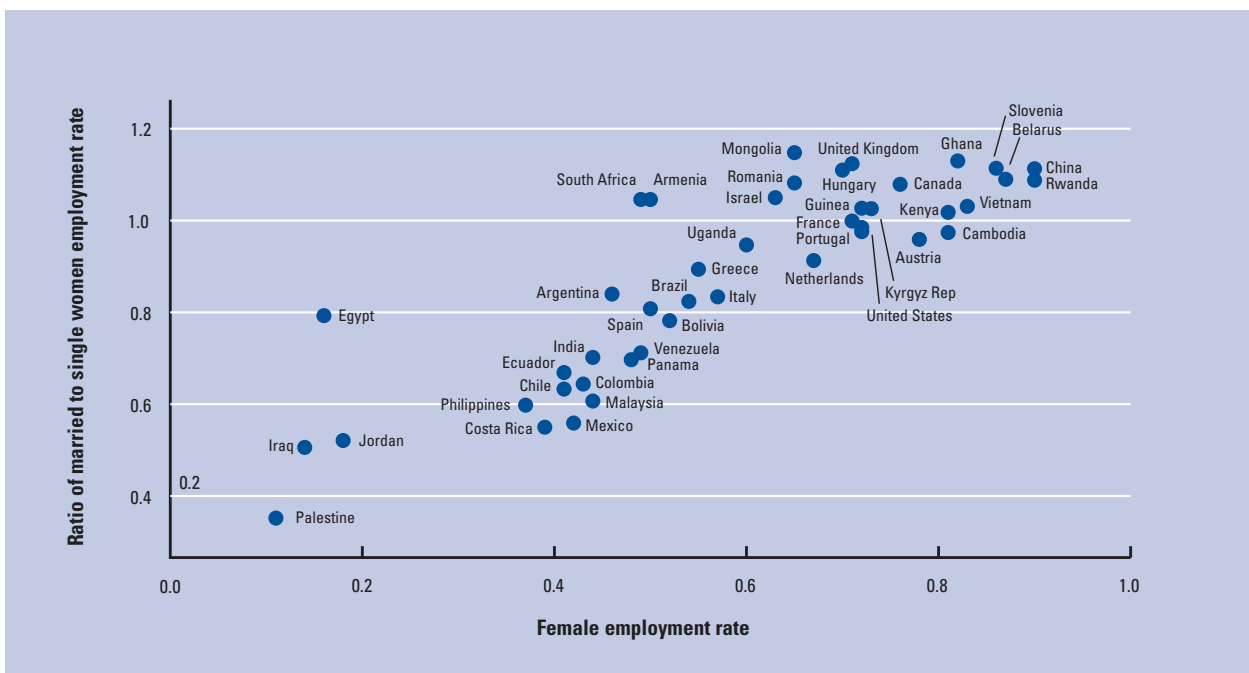
Note: The United Kingdom has been excluded because data are missing for individuals aged 25.

Figure C1: Change in the gender labour force participation gap from previous to latest census vs. the initial gap



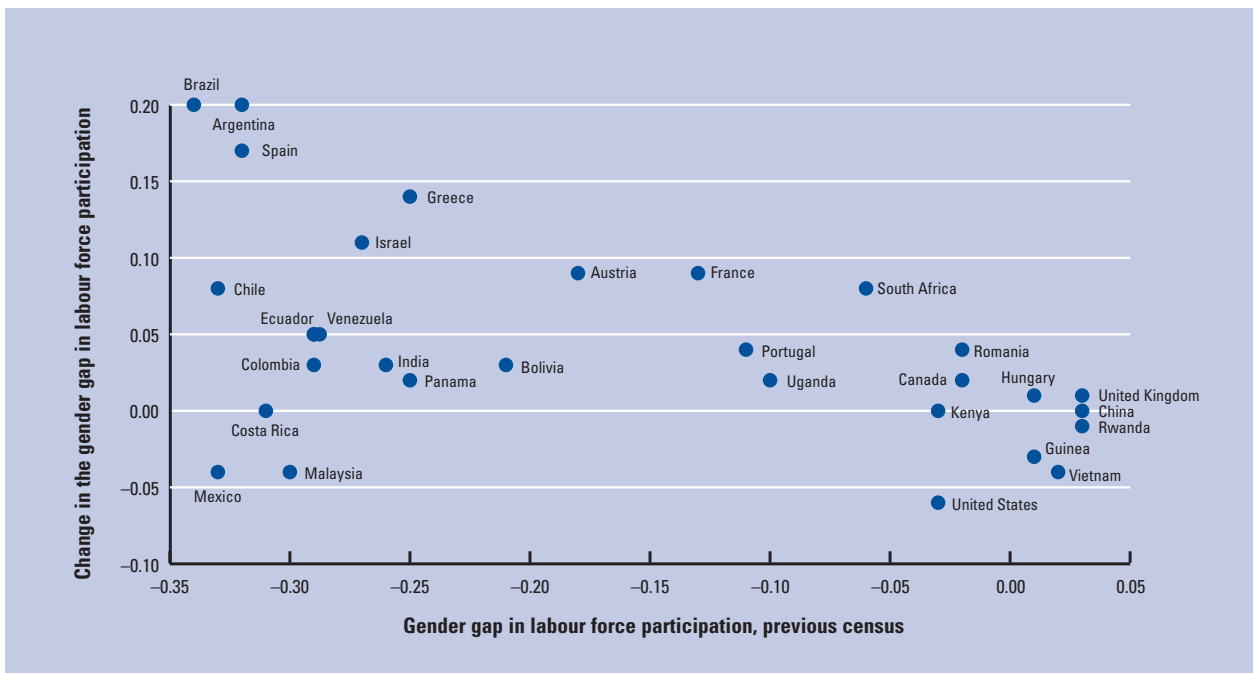
Note: Gender gap in labour force participation, previous census, shows the difference between men's and women's labour force participation, for men and women aged 35–44. The change in the gender gap in labour force participation is the percentage change in gender gap in labour force participation between the last two censuses, for men and women aged 35–44.

Figure C2: Female employment rate vs. ratio of married to single employment rate



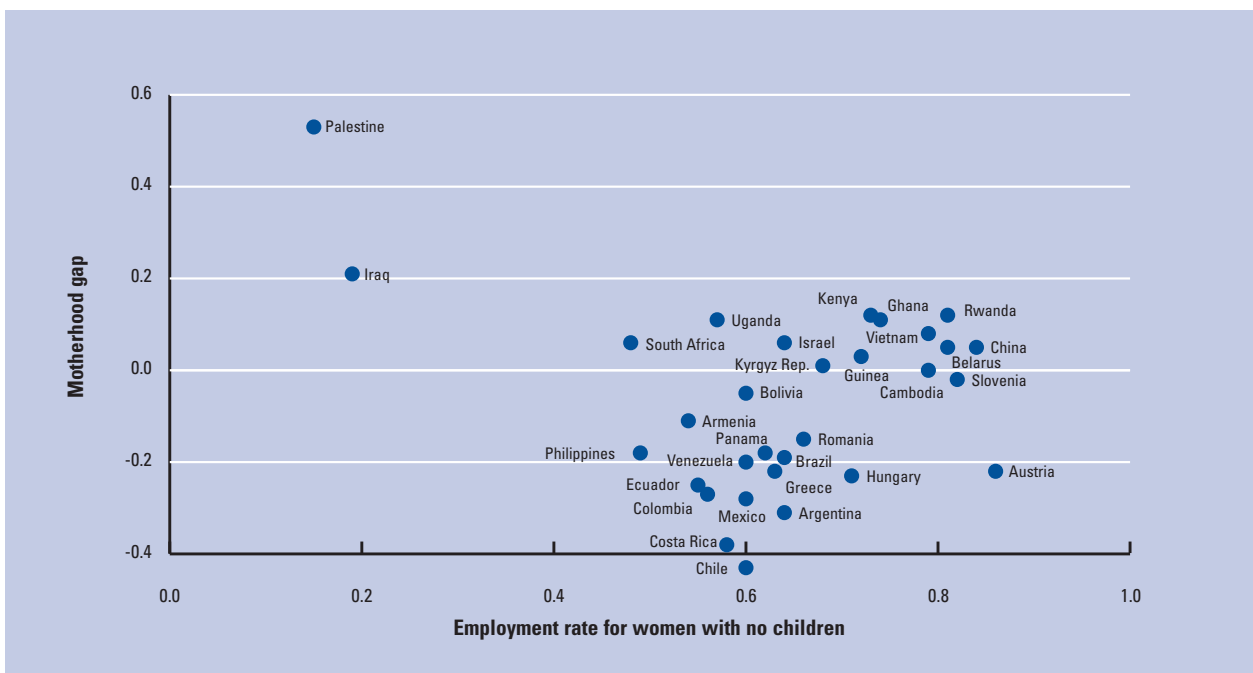
Note: The female employment rate is the share of working women for women aged 35–44. The ratio of married to single women employment rate is the ratio of the share of married women working relative to the share of single women working for women aged 35–44.

Figure C3: Change in the marriage gap from previous to latest census vs. the initial gap



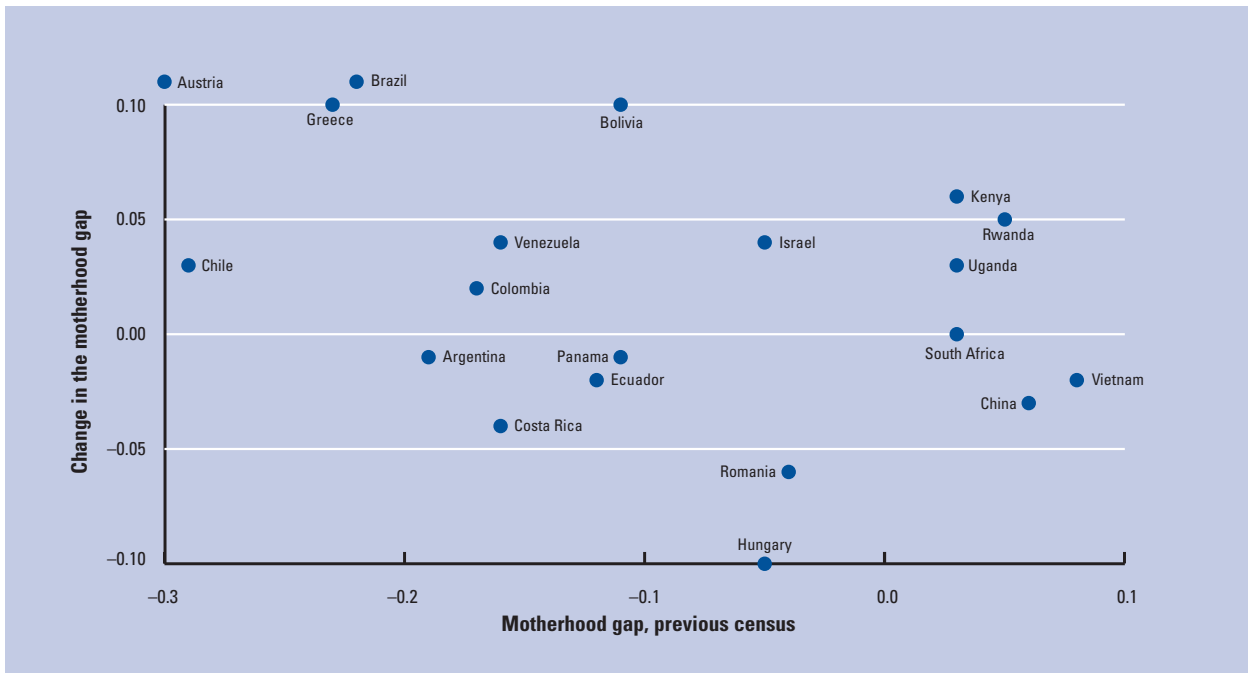
Note: The marriage gap, previous census is the labor force participation gap between single and married women, for women aged 35–44. The change in the marriage gap is the percentage change in marriage gap between the last two censuses, for women aged 35–44. As explained in Box 1, *married women* are defined as women who are legally married and in a consensual union.

Figure C4: Motherhood gap vis-à-vis employment rate for women with no children



Note: The employment rate for women with no children is the share of working women with no children, women aged 35–44. The motherhood gap is the difference in the share of women working found by comparing those with three children with those with no children, for women aged 35–44.

Figure C5: Change in the motherhood gap by number of children from previous to latest census vs. the initial gap



Note: The motherhood gap, previous census is the difference in the share of women working found by comparing those with three children with those with no children, for women aged 35–44. The change in the motherhood gap is the percentage change in motherhood gap between the last two censuses, for women aged 35–44.

In the Millennium Declaration of September 2000, Member States of the United Nations made a commitment to eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2015.

### Education gaps

- Out of the 134 countries covered by this *Report*, 82 countries have fully achieved gender parity in primary enrolment, another 41 have closed between 90% and 99% of the gap and another 9 countries—the majority located in sub-Saharan Africa—are far below parity.
- Countries with large disparities in favour of boys in primary education further accentuate these in secondary education, whereas countries very close to parity tend to close the gap or reinforce the female advantage in secondary education.
- Net enrolment is actually decreasing even though the overall numbers went up. There are more children in school but there are also more children out of school. With the annual growth of the school-age population there are not enough schools.<sup>1</sup>
- It is important to stress that the failure to educate girls can be overlooked when reviewing the data. Girls are often “invisible”—not reported or under-reported.<sup>2</sup>
- Where there is parity in enrolment, there is often a disparity in education quality.<sup>3</sup>
- Today, more than one-quarter of the population in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America are girls and young women ages 10 to 24.<sup>4</sup> Out of the world’s 130 million out-of-school youth, 70% are girls.<sup>5</sup> Recent global estimates indicate that more than 100 million girls are involved in child labour,<sup>6</sup> such as domestic service or farm work.
- As a result of the current crisis, younger girls are being pulled out of school and sent to work to earn money for their families. This is a financial disaster for struggling economies.<sup>7</sup>
- Many experts acknowledge that when schools charge fees for school, poor parents may choose to send only the boys or to opt out entirely.<sup>9</sup>
- Girls’ access to education may also be limited by other factors, such as the safety of the journey to school or lack of adequate water.<sup>10</sup>
- 82 million girls in developing countries who are now between the ages of 10 and 17 will be married before their 18th birthday.<sup>11</sup> One-quarter to one-half of girls in developing countries become mothers before 18.<sup>12</sup>
- Women who have been educated are less likely to die during childbirth because they tend to have fewer children, better knowledge of health services during pregnancy and birth and improved nutrition.<sup>13</sup> It is also estimated that one year of female schooling reduces fertility by 10%.<sup>14</sup>
- Early marriage massively impedes the educational progress of girls, whether it occurs to lighten a family’s economic burden or to secure a daughter’s future.<sup>15</sup>

### Girls’ education and its multiplier effects

- Enhanced economic development: Decades of research have found an important link between the expansion of basic education and economic development. Education has a positive influence in a child’s life, from health to protection from HIV/AIDS, exploitative labour and trafficking.<sup>16</sup> Girls’ education has an even more positive effect.<sup>17</sup> Girls’ education yields some of the highest returns of all development investments, yielding both private and social benefits that accrue to individuals, families and society at large.<sup>18</sup>
- Enhanced income: Every year of schooling increases a girl’s individual earning power by 10% to 20%, while the return on secondary education is even higher, in the 15% to 25% range.<sup>19</sup> Additionally, women reinvest 90% of their income back into the household, whereas men reinvest only 30% to 40%.<sup>20</sup>
- Education for the next generation: Educated girls who become mothers are more likely to send their children to school, passing on and multiplying benefits. This breaks the intergenerational chain of poverty.

### Barriers to girls’ education

- According to the UN, sanitation improvements are a major reason behind female school enrolment increases in Guinea, Nigeria, and other countries.<sup>8</sup>

- Healthier families and communities: Children of educated mothers have higher survival rates and tend to be healthier and better nourished.<sup>21</sup>
- 75% of all HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa among people ages 15 to 24 are young women.<sup>22</sup> In the absence of a vaccine protecting children and young people against HIV/AIDS, education is the best defence against the disease. The more educated and skilled, the more likely they are to protect themselves from infection.<sup>23</sup>



Table D1. Primary education enrolment: Ratio of females to males

RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 0.99	RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 0.99
1	Iran	1.10		68	Norway	1.00	
2	Gambia, The	1.09		69	Germany	1.00	
3	Malawi	1.07		70	Senegal	1.00	
4	Mauritania	1.06		71	Ukraine	1.00	
5	Namibia	1.06		72	Brunei Darussalam	1.00	
6	Lesotho	1.04		73	Brazil	1.00	
7	Armenia	1.04		74	Cyprus	1.00	
8	Bangladesh	1.04		75	Malaysia	1.00	
9	Botswana	1.03		76	Spain	1.00	
10	Latvia	1.03		77	Fiji	1.00	
11	Uganda	1.03		78	Belize	1.00	
12	Bahamas	1.03		79	Kazakhstan	1.00	
13	Czech Republic	1.03		80	Slovenia	1.00	
14	Oman	1.02		81	Sweden	1.00	
15	Philippines	1.02		82	Estonia	1.00	
16	Suriname	1.02		83	Albania	0.99	
17	Jamaica	1.02		84	Panama	0.99	
18	Jordan	1.02		85	Croatia	0.99	
19	Peru	1.02		86	Switzerland	0.99	
20	Honduras	1.01		87	Bulgaria	0.99	
21	Mauritius	1.01		88	Italy	0.99	
22	Mongolia	1.01		89	Saudi Arabia	0.99	
23	Denmark	1.01		90	Chile	0.99	
24	Zimbabwe	1.01		91	Portugal	0.99	
25	Luxembourg	1.01		92	Malta	0.99	
26	United States	1.01		93	Costa Rica	0.99	
27	Austria	1.01		94	Mexico	0.99	
28	Israel	1.01		95	Trinidad and Tobago	0.99	
29	Maldives	1.01		96	United Arab Emirates	0.99	
30	Thailand	1.01		97	Netherlands	0.99	
31	Barbados	1.01		98	Lithuania	0.99	
32	Ghana	1.01		99	Kyrgyz Republic	0.99	
33	Ecuador	1.01		100	Moldova	0.99	
34	Tunisia	1.01		101	Tanzania	0.99	
35	Ireland	1.01		102	Argentina	0.99	
36	Madagascar	1.01		103	Azerbaijan	0.99	
37	United Kingdom	1.01		104	Hungary	0.98	
38	Nicaragua	1.01		105	Algeria	0.98	
39	Bolivia	1.01		106	Belarus	0.98	
40	Slovakia	1.01		107	Kuwait	0.97	
41	New Zealand	1.01		108	Georgia	0.97	
42	Zambia	1.01		109	Uzbekistan	0.97	
43	Australia	1.01		110	Turkey	0.97	
44	Sri Lanka	1.01		111	Guatemala	0.96	
45	El Salvador	1.01		112	Tajikistan	0.96	
46	Paraguay	1.01		113	India	0.96	
47	Poland	1.01		114	Nepal	0.96	
48	Belgium	1.01		115	Indonesia	0.96	
49	Dominican Republic	1.01		116	Cambodia	0.96	
50	France	1.00		117	Egypt	0.96	
51	South Africa	1.00		118	Morocco	0.95	
52	Japan	1.00		119	Syria	0.95	
53	Canada	1.00		120	Korea, Rep.	0.93	
54	Qatar	1.00		121	Singapore	0.93	
55	Bahrain	1.00		122	Mozambique	0.93	
56	Finland	1.00		123	Ethiopia	0.92	
57	Iceland	1.00		124	Nigeria	0.88	
58	Venezuela	1.00		125	Burkina Faso	0.86	
59	Uruguay	1.00		126	Angola	0.86	
60	Macedonia, FYR	1.00		127	Cameroon	0.85	
61	Cuba	1.00		128	Benin	0.84	
62	Romania	1.00		129	Mali	0.80	
63	Greece	1.00		130	Pakistan	0.78	
64	Russian Federation	1.00		131	Yemen	0.76	
65	Kenya	1.00		132	Chad	0.70	
66	Colombia	1.00		n/a	Guyana	—	
67	China	1.00		n/a	Vietnam	—	

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2008 or latest data available; World Bank, *World Development Indicators* online database, 2008 or latest available data

Table D2. Secondary education enrolment: Ratio of females to males

RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 0.99	RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 0.99
1	Lesotho	1.55		68	Ukraine	1.01	
2	Suriname	1.38		69	Slovenia	1.01	
3	Namibia	1.23		70	Slovakia	1.01	
4	Dominican Republic	1.22		71	Kuwait	1.01	
5	Philippines	1.20		72	Finland	1.01	
6	Nicaragua	1.15		73	Jordan	1.01	
7	Botswana	1.14		74	Georgia	1.01	
8	Venezuela	1.12		75	Indonesia	1.01	
9	Thailand	1.11		76	Norway	1.01	
10	Mongolia	1.11		77	Japan	1.00	
11	Colombia	1.11		78	Hungary	1.00	
12	Panama	1.11		79	Mexico	1.00	
13	Uruguay	1.11		80	Latvia	1.00	
14	Brazil	1.11		80	Russian Federation	1.00	
15	Argentina	1.10		82	Sweden	1.00	
16	Tunisia	1.10		83	Gambia, The	1.00	
17	Malaysia	1.10		84	Kazakhstan	0.99	
18	Fiji	1.10		85	Bolivia	0.99	
19	Portugal	1.09		86	Greece	0.99	
20	Belize	1.09		87	Canada	0.99	
21	Saudi Arabia	1.08		88	Bulgaria	0.99	
22	Costa Rica	1.07		89	Germany	0.98	
23	Trinidad and Tobago	1.07		90	Macedonia, FYR	0.98	
24	Malta	1.07		91	Qatar	0.98	
25	Bangladesh	1.07		92	Romania	0.97	
26	South Africa	1.06		93	Albania	0.97	
27	Paraguay	1.06		94	China	0.97	
28	Maldives	1.06		95	Syria	0.97	
29	Jamaica	1.06		96	Uzbekistan	0.97	
30	Armenia	1.06		97	Azerbaijan	0.97	
31	Algeria	1.06		98	Belgium	0.96	
32	Bahamas	1.05		99	Switzerland	0.96	
33	Barbados	1.05		100	Zimbabwe	0.96	
34	Bahrain	1.05		101	Vietnam	0.96	
35	Sri Lanka	1.05		102	Austria	0.95	
36	El Salvador	1.05		102	Singapore	0.95	
37	Ireland	1.05		104	Iran	0.94	
38	Brunei Darussalam	1.05		105	Egypt	0.94	
39	Luxembourg	1.04		106	Korea, Rep.	0.94	
40	United Kingdom	1.04		107	Guatemala	0.92	
41	Spain	1.03		108	Nepal	0.92	
42	Denmark	1.03		109	Malawi	0.91	
43	Chile	1.03		110	Cameroon	0.91	
44	Iceland	1.03		111	Ghana	0.91	
45	Moldova	1.03		112	Kenya	0.91	
46	United Arab Emirates	1.03		113	Uganda	0.90	
47	Czech Republic	1.03		114	Mauritania	0.88	
48	Estonia	1.03		115	Cambodia	0.88	
49	New Zealand	1.03		116	Zambia	0.87	
50	Cyprus	1.02		117	Tanzania	0.87	
51	Netherlands	1.02		118	Tajikistan	0.86	
52	Croatia	1.02		119	Turkey	0.86	
53	Belarus	1.02		120	Morocco	0.85	
54	France	1.02		121	Nigeria	0.84	
55	United States	1.02		122	Mozambique	0.83	
56	Mauritius	1.02		123	India	0.79	
57	Kyrgyz Republic	1.02		124	Angola	0.78	
58	Ecuador	1.02		125	Senegal	0.78	
59	Lithuania	1.02		126	Pakistan	0.76	
60	Poland	1.02		127	Burkina Faso	0.74	
61	Australia	1.02		128	Ethiopia	0.64	
62	Cuba	1.01		129	Mali	0.61	
63	Oman	1.01		130	Yemen	0.53	
64	Peru	1.01		131	Benin	0.49	
65	Italy	1.01		132	Chad	0.33	
66	Israel	1.01		n/a	Guyana	—	
67	Madagascar	1.01		n/a	Honduras	—	

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2008 or latest data available; World Bank, *World Development Indicators* online database, 2008 or latest available data

Table D3. Tertiary education enrolment: Ratio of females to males

RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 1.19	RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 1.19
1	Qatar	2.87		68	Fiji	1.20	
2	Bahrain	2.46		69	Austria	1.20	
3	Belize	2.43		70	Armenia	1.20	
4	Maldives	2.37		71	Lesotho	1.19	
5	Kuwait	2.32		72	Oman	1.18	
6	United Arab Emirates	2.32		73	Mauritius	1.17	
7	Jamaica	2.29		74	Iran	1.15	
8	Barbados	2.18		75	Paraguay	1.13	
9	Guyana	2.09		76	Luxembourg	1.12	
10	Brunei Darussalam	1.88		77	Georgia	1.12	
11	Iceland	1.86		78	Greece	1.10	
12	Latvia	1.85		79	Jordan	1.10	
13	Uruguay	1.75		80	Netherlands	1.09	
14	Cuba	1.69		81	Colombia	1.09	
15	Estonia	1.63		82	Nicaragua	1.08	
16	Suriname	1.62		83	Venezuela	1.08	
17	Panama	1.61		84	Peru	1.06	
18	Albania	1.60		85	China	1.01	
19	Dominican Republic	1.59		86	Chile	1.01	
20	Norway	1.57		87	Germany	1.00	
21	Lithuania	1.57		88	Indonesia	1.00	
22	Sweden	1.57		89	Botswana	1.00	
23	Mongolia	1.56		90	Guatemala	1.00	
24	Tunisia	1.51		91	Cyprus	0.99	
25	Saudi Arabia	1.50		92	Switzerland	0.93	
26	Slovakia	1.49		93	Mexico	0.93	
27	New Zealand	1.49		94	Morocco	0.89	
28	Hungary	1.46		95	Madagascar	0.89	
29	Argentina	1.45		96	Azerbaijan	0.88	
30	Slovenia	1.45		97	Namibia	0.88	
31	Kazakhstan	1.44		98	Japan	0.88	
32	United States	1.41		99	Pakistan	0.85	
33	Belarus	1.41		100	Cameroon	0.79	
34	Denmark	1.41		101	Turkey	0.76	
35	Honduras	1.41		102	Vietnam	0.74	
36	United Kingdom	1.40		103	India	0.72	
37	Algeria	1.40		104	Uzbekistan	0.71	
38	Italy	1.40		105	Nigeria	0.69	
39	Poland	1.40		106	Korea, Rep.	0.67	
40	Moldova	1.39		107	Angola	0.66	
41	Canada	1.36		108	Zimbabwe	0.63	
42	Russian Federation	1.35		109	Uganda	0.62	
43	Malta	1.35		110	Kenya	0.57	
44	Romania	1.33		111	Bangladesh	0.57	
45	Israel	1.32		112	Cambodia	0.56	
46	Kyrgyz Republic	1.30		113	Senegal	0.55	
47	Malaysia	1.29		114	Ghana	0.54	
48	Brazil	1.29		115	Mali	0.52	
49	Australia	1.29		116	Malawi	0.51	
50	Trinidad and Tobago	1.28		117	Burkina Faso	0.50	
51	France	1.27		118	Mozambique	0.49	
52	Ireland	1.27		119	Tanzania	0.48	
53	Macedonia, FYR	1.27		120	Zambia	0.46	
54	Czech Republic	1.26		121	Nepal	0.40	
55	Belgium	1.26		122	Tajikistan	0.38	
56	Costa Rica	1.26		123	Yemen	0.37	
57	Philippines	1.24		124	Mauritania	0.36	
58	Ukraine	1.24		125	Ethiopia	0.34	
59	South Africa	1.24		126	Benin	0.25	
60	Spain	1.24		127	Gambia, The	0.24	
61	Finland	1.23		128	Chad	0.14	
62	Croatia	1.23		n/a	Bahamas	—	
63	Ecuador	1.22		n/a	Bolivia	—	
64	Bulgaria	1.22		n/a	Egypt	—	
65	El Salvador	1.22		n/a	Singapore	—	
66	Portugal	1.22		n/a	Sri Lanka	—	
67	Thailand	1.21		n/a	Syria	—	

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education Indicators*, 2008 or latest data available; World Bank, *World Development Indicators* online database, 2008 or latest available data

**Table D4. Infant mortality: Ratio of males to females (per 1,000 live births)**

RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 0.84	RANK	COUNTRY	GAP SCORE	MEAN: 0.84
1	Estonia	0.50		68	Fiji	0.82	
2	Spain	0.64		69	Cuba	0.83	
2	Switzerland	0.64		69	El Salvador	0.83	
4	Portugal	0.65		69	Hungary	0.83	
5	Australia	0.67		72	Nigeria	0.84	
5	Finland	0.67		73	Cameroon	0.84	
5	Iceland	0.67		74	Ghana	0.84	
5	Maldives	0.67		75	Malaysia	0.84	
5	Namibia	0.67		76	Luxembourg	0.85	
5	Senegal	0.67		77	Jamaica	0.86	
11	Colombia	0.70		77	Lesotho	0.86	
12	Belize	0.71		77	Singapore	0.86	
12	Sri Lanka	0.71		77	United States	0.86	
14	Belarus	0.71		81	Algeria	0.86	
14	Panama	0.71		82	Qatar	0.87	
14	Paraguay	0.71		83	Armenia	0.87	
17	Mexico	0.73		83	Pakistan	0.87	
18	Uganda	0.74		85	Egypt	0.87	
19	Uzbekistan	0.74		86	Kyrgyz Republic	0.88	
20	Austria	0.75		86	Tajikistan	0.88	
20	Cyprus	0.75		86	Ukraine	0.88	
20	Czech Republic	0.75		86	Yemen	0.88	
20	Denmark	0.75		90	Netherlands	0.88	
20	France	0.75		91	Gambia, The	0.88	
20	Germany	0.75		92	Chad	0.88	
20	Ireland	0.75		93	Thailand	0.89	
20	Italy	0.75		94	Latvia	0.89	
20	New Zealand	0.75		95	Indonesia	0.89	
20	Peru	0.75		96	Zimbabwe	0.90	
20	Romania	0.75		97	Korea, Rep.	0.90	
20	South Africa	0.75		97	Macedonia, FYR	0.90	
20	Venezuela	0.75		97	Nicaragua	0.90	
33	Kazakhstan	0.76		97	Philippines	0.90	
34	Trinidad and Tobago	0.76		101	Bolivia	0.90	
35	Iran	0.76		102	Costa Rica	0.91	
35	Mongolia	0.76		102	Russian Federation	0.91	
37	Ethiopia	0.77		104	Angola	0.91	
38	Oman	0.77		105	Tunisia	0.92	
39	Brueni Darussalem	0.78		106	Azerbaijan	0.92	
39	Chile	0.78		107	Turkey	0.93	
39	Syria	0.78		108	Burkina Faso	0.93	
42	Mali	0.78		109	Slovenia	0.93	
43	Ecuador	0.78		110	Albania	0.93	
44	Bahamas	0.79		111	Moldova	0.94	
44	Malta	0.79		112	Benin	0.94	
44	Uruguay	0.79		113	Jordan	0.95	
47	Saudi Arabia	0.79		114	Georgia	0.97	
48	Malawi	0.79		115	Botswana	0.97	
49	Kenya	0.80		116	Guatemala	0.97	
50	Honduras	0.80		117	Zambia	0.98	
50	Mozambique	0.80		118	United Kingdom	0.99	
50	Norway	0.80		119	Bahrain	1.00	
50	Poland	0.80		119	Barbados	1.00	
50	Sweden	0.80		119	Belgium	1.00	
50	United Arab Emirates	0.80		119	Bulgaria	1.00	
56	Guyana	0.80		119	Canada	1.00	
57	Bangladesh	0.81		119	Croatia	1.00	
58	Brazil	0.81		119	Greece	1.00	
59	Argentina	0.81		119	Israel	1.00	
59	Mauritania	0.81		119	Japan	1.00	
59	Nepal	0.81		119	Lithuania	1.00	
59	Tanzania	0.81		119	Morocco	1.00	
63	Dominican Republic	0.81		119	Suriname	1.00	
64	Mauritius	0.82		131	India	1.02	
65	Cambodia	0.82		132	Vietnam	1.07	
66	Madagascar	0.82		133	Slovak Republic	1.33	
67	Kuwait	0.82		134	China	1.41	

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *Statistic Information System* (accessed June 2009)

Table D5. Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)

RANK	COUNTRY	BIRTH RATE	RANK	COUNTRY	BIRTH RATE
1	Korea, Rep.	2	68	Mauritius	35
2	Algeria	4	68	Romania	35
2	Netherlands	4	68	Trinidad and Tobago	35
2	Switzerland	4	68	Vietnam	35
5	China	5	72	Georgia	37
5	Japan	5	73	Bulgaria	38
5	Slovenia	5	74	United States	41
8	Cyprus	6	75	Cuba	42
8	Denmark	6	76	Bahamas	43
8	Singapore	6	77	Azerbaijan	44
8	Sweden	6	78	India	45
8	Tunisia	6	79	Thailand	46
13	Italy	7	80	Chile	49
13	Saudi Arabia	7	81	Barbados	51
15	France	8	81	Botswana	51
15	Maldives	8	81	Namibia	51
17	Finland	9	81	Turkey	51
17	Norway	9	85	Cambodia	52
19	Belgium	10	86	Indonesia	54
19	Germany	10	86	South Africa	54
19	Luxembourg	10	88	Philippines	55
22	Czech Republic	11	89	Brazil	56
22	Greece	11	90	Jamaica	58
22	Oman	11	91	Peru	59
25	Austria	12	92	Argentina	62
25	Spain	12	93	Costa Rica	63
27	Albania	13	93	Suriname	63
27	Croatia	13	93	Uruguay	63
27	Malaysia	13	96	Paraguay	65
27	Poland	13	97	El Salvador	67
31	Canada	14	98	Ghana	74
31	Iceland	14	99	Syria	75
31	Kuwait	14	100	Yemen	80
34	Australia	15	101	Mexico	82
34	Bahrain	15	102	Panama	85
34	Israel	15	103	Bolivia	88
37	Qatar	16	103	Mauritania	88
38	Ireland	17	105	Belize	90
38	Latvia	17	105	Guyana	90
38	Malta	17	107	Venezuela	91
38	Portugal	17	108	Guatemala	92
42	Morocco	18	109	Colombia	96
43	Lithuania	19	110	Dominican Republic	98
43	Macedonia, FYR	19	110	Lesotho	98
43	Mongolia	19	112	Ecuador	100
46	Belarus	20	112	Senegal	100
46	Estonia	20	114	Zimbabwe	101
46	Hungary	20	115	Gambia, The	104
46	Pakistan	20	116	Nepal	106
50	Slovak Republic	21	117	Honduras	108
51	United Arab Emirates	23	118	Ethiopia	109
52	Armenia	25	118	Nicaragua	109
52	Iran	25	120	Benin	114
52	Moldova	25	121	Kenya	116
55	Brunei Darussalam	26	122	Nigeria	126
55	United Kingdom	26	123	Bangladesh	127
55	Uzbekistan	26	124	Burkina Faso	131
58	Egypt	27	125	Tanzania	139
58	Kazakhstan	27	126	Cameroon	141
58	Tajikistan	27	127	Zambia	146
61	Jordan	28	128	Madagascar	154
61	Kyrgyz Republic	28	129	Uganda	159
61	Russian Federation	28	130	Angola	165
61	Sri Lanka	28	131	Malawi	178
65	New Zealand	29	132	Mozambique	185
66	Fiji	30	133	Mali	190
66	Ukraine	30	134	Chad	193

SOURCE: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics 2009*

### Notes

- 1 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, Chapter 3. Available at [http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04\\_girls\\_left\\_out.html](http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04_girls_left_out.html) [accessed 18 October 2009].
- 2 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, Chapter 3, p. 32. Available at [http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04\\_girls\\_left\\_out.html](http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04_girls_left_out.html).
- 3 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, Chapter 3, p. 33. Available at [http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04\\_girls\\_left\\_out.html](http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04_girls_left_out.html).
- 4 United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, 2009. Available at <http://esa.un.org/unpp/> [accessed 18 October 2009].
- 5 United Nations Foundation, *Why Invest in Adolescent Girls*, p. 1. Available at [http://www.clintonglobalinitiative.org/ourmeetings/PDF/actionareas/Why\\_Invest\\_in\\_Adolescent\\_Girls.pdf](http://www.clintonglobalinitiative.org/ourmeetings/PDF/actionareas/Why_Invest_in_Adolescent_Girls.pdf).
- 6 ILO, International programme on the elimination of child labour, World Day 2009. *Give Girls a Chance: End Child Labour*, 2009. Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/WDAACL/WorldDay2009/lang=en/index.htm> [accessed 18 October 2009].
- 7 PLAN, *Girls in the Global Economy: Adding It All Up*, 2009, p. 2.
- 8 Dervarics, Closing the Gap in Male-Female Schooling, Population Reference Bureau, 2004. Available at <http://www.prb.org/Articles/2004/ClosingtheGapinMaleFemaleSchooling.aspx> [accessed 18 October 2009].
- 9 Dervarics, Closing the Gap in Male-Female Schooling, Population Reference Bureau, 2004. Available at <http://www.prb.org/Articles/2004/ClosingtheGapinMaleFemaleSchooling.aspx> [accessed 18 October 2009].
- 10 ILO, International programme on the elimination of child labour, World Day 2009. *Give Girls a Chance: End Child Labour*, 2009. Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/WDAACL/WorldDay2009/lang=en/index.htm> [accessed 18 October 2009].
- 11 United Nations Foundation, *Why Invest in Adolescent Girls*, p. 1.
- 12 United Nations Foundation, *Why Invest in Adolescent Girls*, p. 1.
- 13 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, Chapter 2, p. 20. Available at [http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04\\_girls\\_positive\\_force.html](http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04_girls_positive_force.html).
- 14 The World Bank, *Girl's Education*. Available at <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:20298916~menuPK:617572~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282386,00.html> [accessed 19 October 2009].
- 15 UNESCO, *Gender and Education for All: The Leap to Equality*, Summary Report, 2003, p. 15.
- 16 UNESCO, *Gender and Education for All: The Leap to Equality*, Summary Report, 2003, p. 19.
- 17 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, Chapter 2, p. 17. Available at [http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04\\_girls\\_positive\\_force.html](http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04_girls_positive_force.html).
- 18 The World Bank, *Girl's Education*. Available at <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:20298916~menuPK:617572~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282386,00.html> [accessed 19 October 2009].
- 19 United Nations Foundations, *Why Invest in Adolescent Girls*. Available at [http://www.clintonglobalinitiative.org/ourmeetings/PDF/actionareas/Why\\_Invest\\_in\\_Adolescent\\_Girls.pdf](http://www.clintonglobalinitiative.org/ourmeetings/PDF/actionareas/Why_Invest_in_Adolescent_Girls.pdf).
- 20 Nike Foundation, *The Girl Effect: Not Just about Girls: Engaging Men and Boys Is Key to Girls' Ability to Achieve their Full Potential*, 2009. Available at [www.nikefoundation.com/media\\_room.html](http://www.nikefoundation.com/media_room.html) [accessed 19 October 2009].
- 21 The World Bank, *Girl's Education*. Available at <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:20298916~menuPK:617572~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282386,00.html> [accessed 19 October 2009].
- 22 United Nations Foundations, *Why Invest in Adolescent Girls*, p. 1. Available at [http://www.clintonglobalinitiative.org/ourmeetings/PDF/actionareas/Why\\_Invest\\_in\\_Adolescent\\_Girls.pdf](http://www.clintonglobalinitiative.org/ourmeetings/PDF/actionareas/Why_Invest_in_Adolescent_Girls.pdf).
- 23 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2004*, Chapter 2, p. 48. Available at [http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04\\_girls\\_positive\\_force.html](http://www.unicef.org/sowc04/sowc04_girls_positive_force.html).

- Among the 134 countries covered in this *Report*, Ireland has the lowest maternal mortality ratio (1 death among 100,000 live births) while Chad has the highest maternal mortality ratio (1,500 deaths among 100,000 live births). Twenty-four countries have a maternal mortality ratio of greater than 500 deaths per 100,000 live births (Table E1).
- Annually, more than half a million women and girls die in pregnancy and childbirth and 3.7 million newborns die within their first 28 days.<sup>1</sup>
- 99% of maternal deaths occur in developing countries. Half of these occur in sub-Saharan Africa and another third in South Asia.<sup>2</sup>
- A woman in a least-developed country is 300 times more likely to die from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth than a woman in an industrialized country in her lifetime.<sup>3</sup>
- Maternal and newborn health are intimately linked. Children who have lost their mothers are four times more likely to die prematurely than those who have not.<sup>4</sup>
- It is estimated that for every woman who dies, another 20 suffer from illness or disability as a result of pregnancy or childbirth—around 10 million women a year.<sup>5</sup> Many of these women not only face discomfort and emotional distress, but are shunned by their families.<sup>6</sup>
- Every year about 1 million children are left motherless and vulnerable.<sup>7</sup> They are less likely to attend school, which in turn means that they risk a life living in poverty as adults.<sup>8</sup>
- Approximately 80% of maternal deaths could be averted if women had access to essential maternity and basic healthcare services.<sup>9</sup>
- The five major direct causes of maternal death in developing countries are severe bleeding, infection, hypertension, complications from unsafe abortion and prolonged/ obstructed labour.<sup>10</sup>
- About 20% of maternal deaths have indirect causes that complicate pregnancy or childbirth such as malaria, anaemia, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS.<sup>11</sup>
- Another serious factor is insufficient access for women and girls to nutritious food and essential micronutrients.<sup>12</sup>
- Weak healthcare systems often do not prioritize women's health.<sup>13</sup>
- A lack of skilled health workers to support a woman through pregnancy, childbirth and post-natal care. There is evidence that worker numbers and quality are positively associated with maternal survival.<sup>14</sup>

Table E1: Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)

RANK	COUNTRY	RATIO	RANK	COUNTRY	RATIO
1	Ireland	1	68	Malaysia	62
2	Denmark	3	69	Oman	64
3	Greece	3	70	Georgia	66
4	Italy	3	71	Suriname	72
5	Sweden	3	72	Armenia	76
6	Australia	4	73	Argentina	77
7	Austria	4	74	Azerbaijan	82
8	Czech Republic	4	75	Albania	92
9	Germany	4	76	Tunisia	100
10	Iceland	4	77	Brazil	110
11	Israel	4	78	Thailand	110
12	Kuwait	4	79	Maldives	120
13	Spain	4	80	Colombia	130
14	Switzerland	5	81	Egypt	130
15	Hungary	6	82	Panama	130
16	Japan	6	83	Syria	130
17	Netherlands	6	84	Iran	140
18	Slovakia	6	85	Kazakhstan	140
19	Slovenia	6	86	Dominican Republic	150
20	Canada	7	87	Kyrgyz Republic	150
21	Croatia	7	88	Paraguay	150
22	Finland	7	89	Vietnam	150
23	Norway	7	90	El Salvador	170
24	Belgium	8	91	Jamaica	170
25	France	8	92	Nicaragua	170
26	Malta	8	93	Tajikistan	170
27	Poland	8	94	Algeria	180
28	United Kingdom	8	95	Ecuador	210
29	New Zealand	9	96	Fiji	210
30	Cyprus	10	97	Namibia	210
31	Latvia	10	98	Philippines	230
32	Macedonia, FYR	10	99	Morocco	240
33	Bulgaria	11	100	Peru	240
34	Lithuania	11	101	Honduras	280
35	Portugal	11	102	Bolivia	290
36	United States	11	103	Guatemala	290
37	Luxembourg	12	104	Pakistan	320
38	Qatar	12	105	Botswana	380
39	Brunei	13	106	South Africa	400
40	Korea, Rep.	14	107	Indonesia	420
41	Singapore	14	108	Yemen	430
42	Mauritius	15	109	India	450
43	Bahamas	16	110	Guyana	470
44	Barbados	16	111	Madagascar	510
45	Chile	16	112	Mozambique	520
46	Belarus	18	113	Cambodia	540
47	Saudi Arabia	18	114	Uganda	550
48	Ukraine	18	115	Ghana	560
49	Uruguay	20	116	Kenya	560
50	Moldova	22	117	Bangladesh	570
51	Romania	24	118	Gambia, The	690
52	Uzbekistan	24	119	Burkina Faso	700
53	Estonia	25	120	Ethiopia	720
54	Russian Federation	28	121	Mauritania	820
55	Costa Rica	30	122	Nepal	830
56	Bahrain	32	123	Zambia	830
57	United Arab Emirates	37	124	Benin	840
58	Turkey	44	125	Zimbabwe	880
59	China	45	126	Tanzania	950
60	Cuba	45	127	Lesotho	960
61	Trinidad and Tobago	45	128	Mali	970
62	Mongolia	46	129	Senegal	980
63	Belize	52	130	Cameroon	1,000
64	Venezuela	57	131	Malawi	1,100
65	Sri Lanka	58	132	Nigeria	1,100
66	Mexico	60	133	Angola	1,400
67	Jordan	62	134	Chad	1,500



### Notes

- 1 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2009: Maternal and Newborn Health*, 2008, pp. 2, 11.
- 2 UN inter-agency estimates referenced in UNICEF's *The State of the World's Children 2009*, p. 6.
- 3 UN inter-agency estimates referenced in UNICEF's *The State of the World's Children 2009*, p. 2; based on 2005 data.
- 4 Gertler, Levine and Bretozzi, *Lost Presence and Presents: How Parental Death Affects Children*, 2004.
- 5 Nanda, Switlick and Lule, *Acceleration Progress Towards Achieving the MDG to Improve Maternal Health: A Collection of Promising Approaches*, World Bank, April 2005, p. 4.
- 6 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2009*, p. 13.
- 7 UNFPA, *Safe Motherhood*. Available at <http://www.unfpa.org/mothers/facts.htm> [accessed October 2009].
- 8 Falkingham, The Impact of Maternal Health on Poverty. In *id21 health, id21 Research Highlight*, 2 August 2007. Available at <http://www.id21.org/zinter/id21zinter.exe?a=0&i=InsightsHealth11art3&u=4ae36338>. See also Matthews, Improving the Health of Mothers and Babies, *id21 insights, health # 11*, University of Sussex. Available at <http://www.id21.org/insights/insights-h11/art00.html>.
- 9 Wessel et al., "Deaths among Women of Reproductive Age in Cape Verde: Causes and Avoidability. In *Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica* 1999, 78 (3): 225–232; Bartlett et al., Where Giving Birth is a Forecast of Death: Maternal Mortality in Four Districts of Afghanistan, 1999–2002. In *The Lancet*, 2005, 365 (9462): 864–870; Kilpatrick et al. Preventability of Maternal Deaths: Comparison between Zambian and American Referral Hospitals. In *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 2002, 100: 321–326; referenced in UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2009*, p. 2.
- 10 <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2004/english/ch7/page2.htm>.
- 11 <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2004/english/ch7/page2.htm>.
- 12 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2009*, p. 15.
- 13 UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2009*, p. 8.
- 14 WHO, *World Health Report: Working Together for Health*, April 2006; p.xxiv in *Merlin: All Mothers Matter*. Available at <http://www.merlin.org.uk/images/libimages/1755.pdf> [accessed October 2009].



---

Part 2

# Country Profiles



# List of Countries

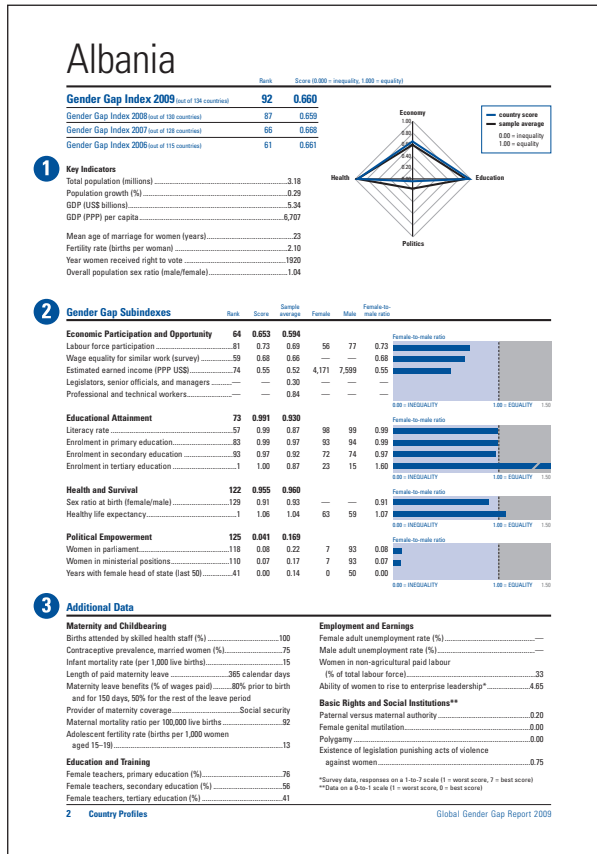
Country	Page	Country	Page	Country	Page
Albania	58	Georgia	103	Nicaragua	148
Algeria	59	Germany	104	Nigeria	149
Angola	60	Ghana	105	Norway	150
Argentina	61	Greece	106	Oman	151
Armenia	62	Guatemala	107	Pakistan	152
Australia	63	Guyana	108	Panama	153
Austria	64	Honduras	109	Paraguay	154
Azerbaijan	65	Hungary	110	Peru	155
Bahamas	66	Iceland	111	Philippines	156
Bahrain	67	India	112	Poland	157
Bangladesh	68	Indonesia	113	Portugal	158
Barbados	69	Iran	114	Qatar	159
Belarus	70	Ireland	115	Romania	160
Belgium	71	Israel	116	Russian Federation	161
Belize	72	Italy	117	Saudi Arabia	162
Benin	73	Jamaica	118	Senegal	163
Bolivia	74	Japan	119	Singapore	164
Botswana	75	Jordan	120	Slovak Republic	165
Brazil	76	Kazakhstan	121	Slovenia	166
Brunei Darussalam	77	Kenya	122	South Africa	167
Bulgaria	78	Korea, Rep.	123	Spain	168
Burkina Faso	79	Kuwait	124	Sri Lanka	169
Cambodia	80	Kyrgyz Republic	125	Suriname	170
Cameroon	81	Latvia	126	Sweden	171
Canada	82	Lesotho	127	Switzerland	172
Chad	83	Lithuania	128	Syria	173
Chile	84	Luxembourg	129	Tajikistan	174
China	85	Macedonia, FYR	130	Tanzania	175
Colombia	86	Madagascar	131	Thailand	176
Costa Rica	87	Malawi	132	Trinidad and Tobago	177
Croatia	88	Malaysia	133	Tunisia	178
Cuba	89	Maldives	134	Turkey	179
Cyprus	90	Mali	135	Uganda	180
Czech Republic	91	Malta	136	Ukraine	181
Denmark	92	Mauritania	137	United Arab Emirates	182
Dominican Republic	93	Mauritius	138	United Kingdom	183
Ecuador	94	Mexico	139	United States	184
Egypt	95	Moldova	140	Uruguay	185
El Salvador	96	Mongolia	141	Uzbekistan	186
Estonia	97	Morocco	142	Venezuela	187
Ethiopia	98	Mozambique	143	Vietnam	188
Fiji	99	Namibia	144	Yemen	189
Finland	100	Nepal	145	Zambia	190
France	101	Netherlands	146	Zimbabwe	191
Gambia, The	102	New Zealand	147		



# User's Guide: How Country Profiles Work

DAMARIS PAPOUTSAKIS

World Economic Forum



The Country Profiles present a compilation of selected data for each individual country included in *The Global Gender Gap Report 2009*.

## 1 Key Indicators

The first section presents the following indicators:

- The Global Gender Gap Index 2009 gives each country's overall performance in closing the gender gap on a 0-to-1 scale and its rank out of 134 reviewed countries.
- Population in millions of inhabitants: Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed June 2009).
- Population Growth: Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed June 2009).
- GDP in billions of US dollars: Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed June 2009).
- GDP per capita in US dollars (constant) adjusted for purchasing power parity: Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online* (accessed June 2009).
- Mean age of marriage for women: Source is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base* (accessed June 2009).
- Fertility rate (births per woman): Source is the World Health Organization's *World Health Statistics 2008*.
- Overall population sex ratio (male/female): Source is the OECD's Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base (accessed June 2009).
- Year women received the right to vote: Source is the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report*. Data refer to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognized. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election.

- 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 Index 2009 with the average score across all 134 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 true.

## 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 2009*.

- For each of the variables that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index 2009, column one in this section displays ranks, column two displays the country scores, column three displays the population-weighted sample average (134 countries), column four displays the female value, column five displays the male value and, finally, column six displays the female-over-male ratio. To calculate the Index, all ratios were truncated at the equality benchmark of 1 (please refer to the chapter) and thus the highest score possible is 1. 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-over-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 true. Finally, in the few cases where 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.
- According to the UNDP, because of lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income figures are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of economically active population, the total female and male population and the GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US\$. In previous years, the PPP was derived from the 1993 International Comparison Program Surveys. In 2008 the World Bank released the results of the 2005 survey. Therefore there are significant differences in certain countries and are the results of this data revision.
- For purposes of calculating their index, the UNDP scales downward the female and male values to reflect the maximum values of adult literacy (99%), gross enrolment ratios (100%) and GDP per capita (40,000) (PPP US\$). Source is the UNDP's *Human Development Report 2007/2008*.
- For the "legislators, senior officials and managers" and the "professional and technical workers" variables, we have previously reported Major Group 1 (Totally and Economically Active Population) and Major-Sub Group 1D (Economically Active Population, by occupation and status in employment) from the ILO's ISCO (88) – International Standard Classification of Occupations. We are now continuing to use Major Group 2 (Employment) and Major Sub-Group 2C (Total Employment, by Occupation) in order to remain consistent with the data obtained from the United Nations Development Programme.
- For estimation purposes, a value of 99% literacy rate is used for developed countries. The reason for this is that these countries no longer use the traditional measure of literacy, on which the UIS literacy data are based, and that is established on the basis of the individual or household response to the question "Can you read and write" on a national census or household survey. Many countries are now undertaking "literacy assessments" in order to measure "functional levels of literacy".
- The ILO has updated the model-based table upon which the female and male labour force participation rates are based. This has accounts for significant changes in certain countries.
- The abbreviation "female head of state" is used to describe an elected female head of state or head of a government.

## 3 Additional Data

This section compiles a selection of internationally available data that may be relevant for the country's gender gap. These data were not used for the calculations of the Global Gender Gap Index 2009. The indicators in this section are displayed in four broad categories: maternity and childbearing, education and training, employment and earnings and finally basic rights and social institutions.

### Maternity and Childbearing

- Births attended by skilled health staff (%): Source is the World Health Organization's *Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (accessed June 2009).



- Contraceptive prevalence of married women (%): Source is the United Nations Statistics Division's *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men* (2008).
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Source is the World Health Organisation's *Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (accessed June 2009).
- Length of paid maternity leave and leave benefits paid (%): Source is the United Nations Statistics Division's *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men*. The data presented refer to laws and regulations in force at the time of the compilation of the information (between 2004 and 2006). Last updated in June 2009.
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): Source is the World Health Organisation's *Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)* (accessed June 2009).
- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19): Source is the World Health Organisation's *World Health Statistics 2009*.

scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.

### Education and Training

- Female teachers in primary education (%), female teachers in secondary education (%) and female teachers in tertiary education (%): Source is UNESCO Institute of Statistics's *Education Statistics* online database, 2008 or latest available data.

### Employment and Earnings

- Female adult unemployment rate (%): Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* online database, 2008 or latest available data.
- Male adult unemployment rate (%): Source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* online database, 2008 or latest available data.
- Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force): Source is the United Nations *Millennium Goals Indicators*, 2007 or latest available data.
- Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership: Source is the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey 2009. Survey question: "In your country, do businesses provide women the same opportunities as men to rise to positions of leadership? (1 = no, women are unable to rise to positions of leadership; 7 = yes, women are often in management positions)".

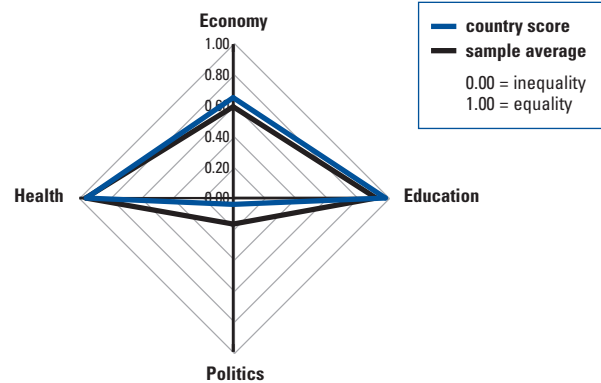
### Basic Rights and Social Institutions

- Paternal versus maternal authority, female genital mutilation, polygamy and legislation punishing acts of violence against women: Source of all these variables is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base* (accessed June 2009). The numbers are on a 0-to-1

# Albania

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>92</b>	<b>0.660</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	87	0.659
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	66	0.668
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	61	0.661



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.18
Population growth (%)	0.29
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.34
GDP (PPP) per capita	6,707
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
Year women received right to vote	1920
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.653</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	81	0.73	0.69	56	77	0.73	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	59	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	74	0.55	0.52	4,171	7,599	0.55	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.991</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	57	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education	83	0.99	0.97	93	94	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	93	0.97	0.92	72	74	0.97	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	23	15	1.60	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.955</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	129	0.91	0.93	—	—	0.91	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	59	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.041</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	118	0.08	0.22	7	93	0.08	
Women in ministerial positions	110	0.07	0.17	7	93	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15
Length of paid maternity leave	365 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	80% prior to birth and for 150 days, 50% for the rest of the leave period
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	92
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	13

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	56
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	33
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.65

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.20
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

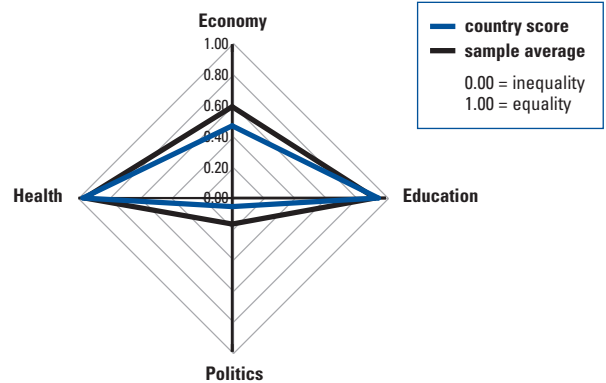
# Algeria

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>117</b>	<b>0.612</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	111	0.611
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	108	0.607
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	97	0.602

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	33.85
Population growth (%)	1.49
GDP (US\$ billions)	73.01
GDP (PPP) per capita	7,310
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	26
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.40
Year women received right to vote	1962
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>119</b> <b>0.470</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	116	0.47	0.69	38	81	0.47	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	32	0.73	0.66	—	—	0.73	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	117	0.35	0.52	3,797	10,972	0.35	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	120	0.05	0.30	5	95	0.05	
Professional and technical workers	92	0.55	0.84	35	65	0.55	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>99</b> <b>0.951</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	115	0.78	0.87	65	84	0.78	
Enrolment in primary education	105	0.98	0.97	95	96	0.98	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	68	65	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	28	20	1.40	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>91</b> <b>0.971</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	99	1.03	1.04	62	60	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>120</b> <b>0.056</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	116	0.08	0.22	8	92	0.08	
Women in ministerial positions	90	0.12	0.17	11	89	0.12	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	61
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	180
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	4

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	53
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	49
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	35

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	18.10
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	17.50
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	15
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.21

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

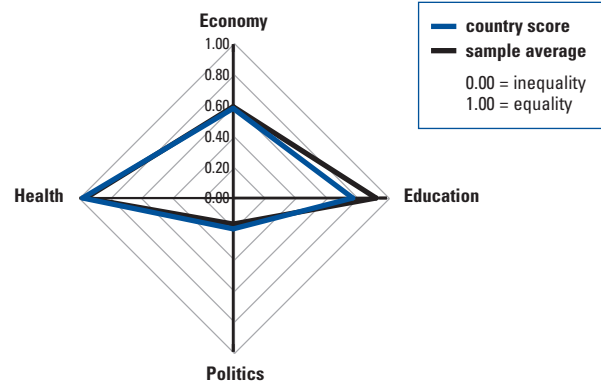
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Angola

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>106</b>	<b>0.635</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	114	0.603
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	110	0.603
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	96	0.604



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	16.95
Population growth (%)	2.34
GDP (US\$ billions)	21.45
GDP (PPP) per capita	5,085
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	6.50
Year women received right to vote	1975
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	42	0.85	0.69	76	90	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	47	0.62	0.52	3,393	5,504	0.62	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	95	0.18	0.30	15	85	0.18	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	122	0.65	0.87	54	83	0.65	
Enrolment in primary education	126	0.86	0.97	—	—	0.86	
Enrolment in secondary education	124	0.78	0.92	—	—	0.78	
Enrolment in tertiary education	107	0.66	0.87	1	1	0.66	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	35	32	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	9	0.59	0.22	37	63	0.59	
Women in ministerial positions	116	0.07	0.17	6	94	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	45
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	154
Length of paid maternity leave	3 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (if necessary, the employer adds up to the full wage)
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	1,400
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	165

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	20

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.70
Female genital mutilation	0.20
Polygamy	0.80
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

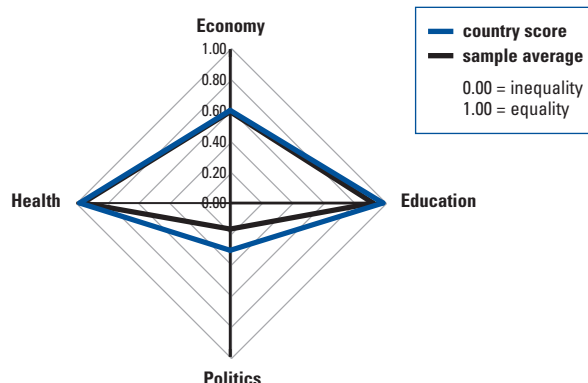
# Argentina

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>24</b>	<b>0.721</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	24	0.721
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	33	0.698
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	41	0.683

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	39.50
Population growth (%)	0.94
GDP (US\$ billions)	369.61
GDP (PPP) per capita	12,502
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.30
Year women received right to vote	1947
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	89	0.70	0.69	57	82	0.70	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	106	0.57	0.66	—	—	0.57	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	71	0.56	0.52	8,595	15,485	0.56	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	82	0.30	0.30	23	77	0.30	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	54	46	1.18	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	98	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	102	0.99	0.97	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	82	75	1.10	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	76	52	1.45	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	62	1.10	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.308</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	7	0.67	0.22	40	60	0.67	
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.30	0.17	23	77	0.30	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	23	0.06	0.14	3	47	0.06	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	65
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Family allowance funds (financed through state and employer contributions)
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	77
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	62

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	88
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	53

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	11.63
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.79
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	45
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	3.78

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Armenia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **91** **0.662**

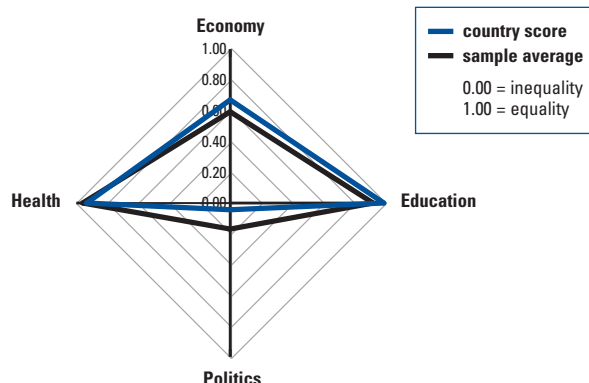
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **78** **0.668**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **71** **0.665**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	3.01
Population growth (%) .....	-0.01
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	4.38
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	5,377
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.90



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>57</b> <b>0.671</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	37	0.86	0.69	65	76	0.86	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	61	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	73	0.55	0.52	3,524	6,420	0.55	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	79	0.31	0.30	24	76	0.31	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	65	35	1.88	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>29</b> <b>0.999</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	52	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education .....	1	1.00	0.97	87	84	1.04	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	88	83	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	37	31	1.20	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>133</b> <b>0.933</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	134	0.88	0.93	—	—	0.88	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	63	59	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>123</b> <b>0.044</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	112	0.09	0.22	8	92	0.09	
Women in ministerial positions .....	118	0.06	0.17	6	94	0.06	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	53
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	21
Length of paid maternity leave .....	140 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	76
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	25

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	100
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	84
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	47

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	13.82
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.65
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.61

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.20
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Australia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **20** **0.728**

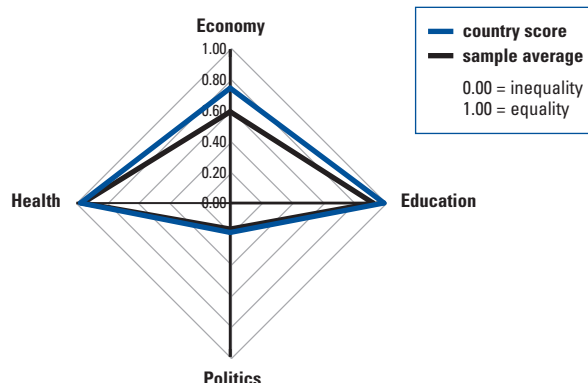
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 21 0.724

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 17 0.720

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 15 0.716

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	21.02
Population growth (%)	1.52
GDP (US\$ billions)	503.02
GDP (PPP) per capita	32,735
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	29
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Year women received right to vote	1902, 1962
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>19</b> <b>0.748</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	50	0.84	0.69	69	82	0.84	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	60	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	9	0.73	0.52	27,866	38,152	0.73	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	27	0.59	0.30	37	63	0.59	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	57	43	1.30	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	97	97	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	89	87	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	85	66	1.29	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>78</b> <b>0.974</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	94	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>39</b> <b>0.191</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	30	0.36	0.22	27	73	0.36	
Women in ministerial positions	31	0.32	0.17	24	76	0.32	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5
Length of paid maternity leave	52 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	0
Provider of maternity coverage	A lump sum payment is paid for each child
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	15

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	4.77
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4.03
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.92

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Austria

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **42** **0.703**

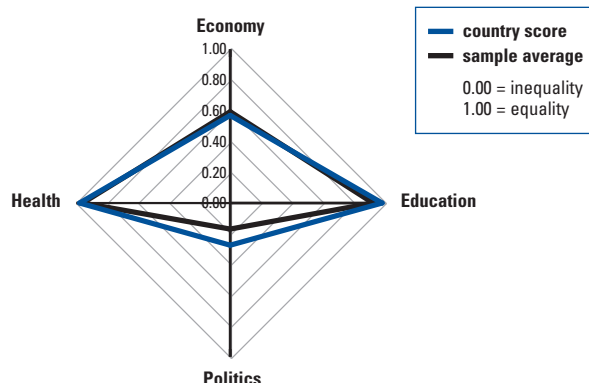
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **29** **0.715**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **27** **0.706**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **26** **0.699**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	8.32
Population growth (%) .....	0.40
GDP (US\$ billions).....	222.39
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	35,537
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	26
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.570</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	49	0.84	0.69	67	80	0.84	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	122	0.48	0.66	—	—	0.48	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	114	0.40	0.52	16,047	40,000	0.40	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	75	0.36	0.30	27	73	0.36	
Professional and technical workers .....	73	0.92	0.84	48	52	0.92	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.989</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	98	97	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	102	0.95	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	56	46	1.20	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	74	69	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.274</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	26	0.39	0.22	28	72	0.39	
Women in ministerial positions.....	10	0.63	0.17	38	62	0.63	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%).....	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	4
Length of paid maternity leave .....	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage..Statutory health insurance, family burden equalization fund, or employer .....	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	12

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	89
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	32

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	5.00
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.90
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.27

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Azerbaijan

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **90** **0.663**

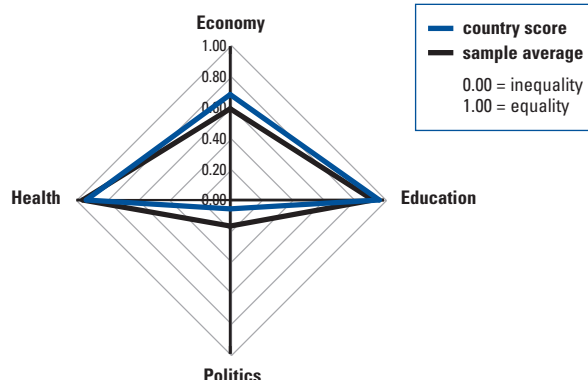
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **61** **0.686**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **59** **0.678**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	8.56
Population growth (%) .....	0.84
GDP (US\$ billions).....	16.69
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	7,414
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	24
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.80
Year women received right to vote .....	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.94



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>47</b> <b>0.686</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	32	0.87	0.69	67	76	0.87	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	14	0.77	0.66	—	—	0.77	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	31	0.66	0.52	4,915	7,495	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	118	0.05	0.30	5	95	0.05	
Professional and technical workers.....	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.11	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>94</b> <b>0.970</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	60	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education.....	103	0.99	0.97	95	96	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	97	0.97	0.92	82	84	0.97	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	96	0.88	0.87	14	16	0.88	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>132</b> <b>0.937</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	132	0.88	0.93	—	—	0.88	
Healthy life expectancy.....	74	1.05	1.04	59	56	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>119</b> <b>0.058</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	93	0.13	0.22	11	89	0.13	
Women in ministerial positions.....	110	0.07	0.17	7	93	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	55
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	73
Length of paid maternity leave .....	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	82
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	44

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	66
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	40

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	7.60
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	50
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.33

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Bahamas

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **28** **0.718**

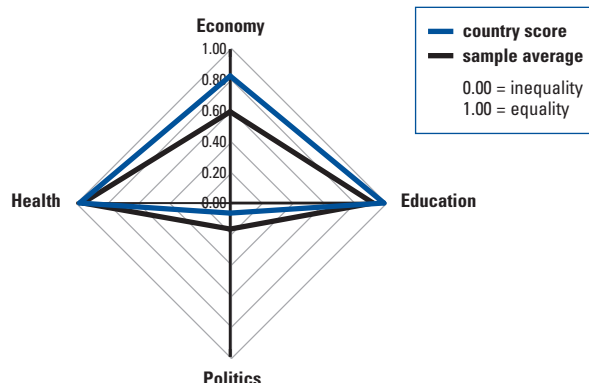
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.33
Population growth (%) .....	1.17
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	5.75
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	—
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	—
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.00
Year women received right to vote .....	1961, 1964
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.826</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	25	0.89	0.69	73	82	0.89	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	13	0.72	0.52	16,971	23,669	0.72	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	10	0.76	0.30	43	57	0.76	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	63	37	1.73	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	97	95	1.02	
Enrolment in primary education .....	1	1.00	0.97	92	89	1.03	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	89	84	1.05	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	—	—	0.87	—	—	—	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	66	61	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.066</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament .....	89	0.14	0.22	12	88	0.14	
Women in ministerial positions .....	102	0.09	0.17	8	92	0.09	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	13
Length of paid maternity leave .....	13 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	2/3 national insurance system, 1/3 employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	16
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	43

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	70
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	9.07
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.72
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Bahrain

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **116** **0.614**

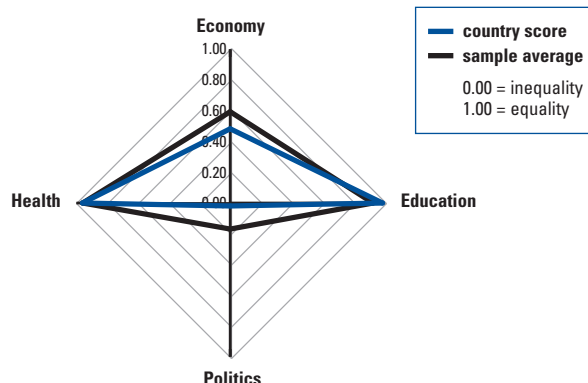
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 121 0.593

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 115 0.593

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 102 0.589

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.75
Population growth (%)	1.86
GDP (US\$ billions)	10.71
GDP (PPP) per capita	28,069
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	26
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.30
Year women received right to vote	1973, 2002
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.26



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>118</b> <b>0.483</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	123	0.41	0.69	35	86	0.41
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	30	0.73	0.66	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	105	0.43	0.52	17,342	40,000	0.43
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	106	0.14	0.30	12	88	0.14
Professional and technical workers	97	0.49	0.84	33	67	0.49
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>69</b> <b>0.991</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	86	0.95	0.87	86	90	0.95
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	96	91	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	47	19	2.46
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>116</b> <b>0.961</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	123	1.00	1.04	64	64	1.00
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>131</b> <b>0.019</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	127	0.03	0.22	3	98	0.03
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.05	0.17	4	96	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	62
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9
Length of paid maternity leave	45 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	32
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	15

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	54
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	10
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.83

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	1.00
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Bangladesh

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **94** **0.653**

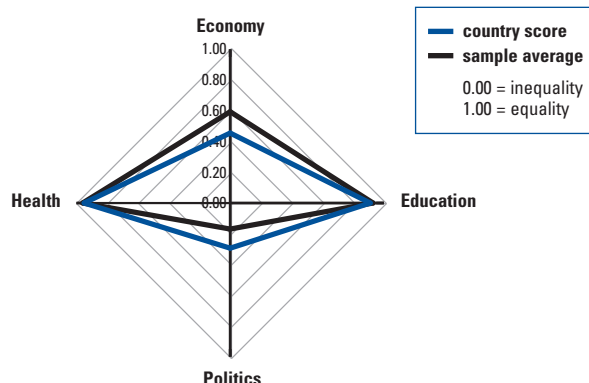
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **90** **0.653**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **100** **0.631**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **91** **0.627**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	158.57
Population growth (%) .....	1.64
GDP (US\$ billions).....	69.63
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,172
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	19
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.90
Year women received right to vote .....	1935, 1972
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.05



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation .....	92	0.69	0.69	60	87	0.69	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	118	0.50	0.66	—	—	0.50	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	99	0.46	0.52	722	1,567	0.46	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	81	0.31	0.30	23	77	0.31	
Professional and technical workers .....	113	0.13	0.84	12	88	0.13	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate .....	108	0.81	0.87	47	58	0.81	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	90	87	1.04	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	42	39	1.07	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	111	0.57	0.87	5	9	0.57	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	132	0.96	1.04	53	55	0.96	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament.....	60	0.23	0.22	19	81	0.23	
Women in ministerial positions.....	102	0.09	0.17	8	92	0.09	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	5	0.45	0.14	16	34	0.45	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	20
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	58
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	52
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	570
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	127

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	40
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	20
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	18

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7.03
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.35
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	20
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.81

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.08

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Barbados

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **21** **0.724**

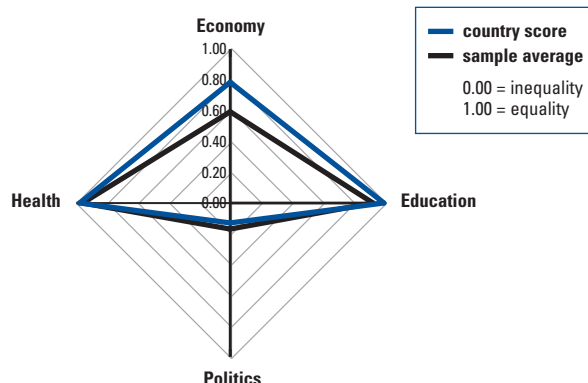
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 26 0.719

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.29
Population growth (%)	0.35
GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP (PPP) per capita	—
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Year women received right to vote	1950
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>5</b> <b>0.785</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	24	0.89	0.69	76	86	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	24	0.74	0.66	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	38	0.64	0.52	12,894	20,139	0.64
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	9	0.77	0.30	43	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.09
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	88	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	73	34	2.41
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>67</b> <b>0.129</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	103	0.11	0.22	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.38	0.17	28	72	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	National insurance system
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	16
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	51

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	49

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	10.50
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8.92
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.22

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Belarus

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **34** **0.714**

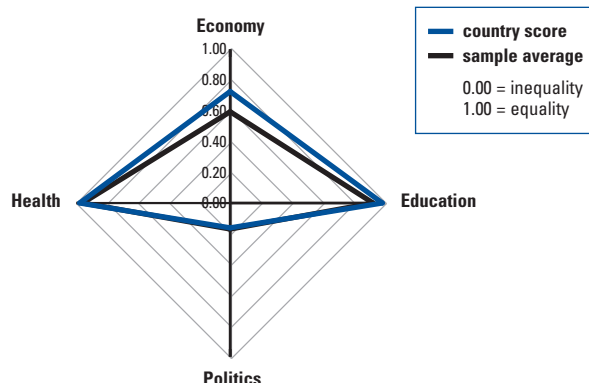
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **33** **0.710**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **23** **0.711**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	9.70
Population growth (%) .....	-0.31
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	21.76
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	10,238
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.20
Year women received right to vote .....	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.88



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.726</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	19	0.91	0.69	67	74	0.91	<p>Female-to-male ratio</p> <p>0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50</p>
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	65	0.67	0.66	—	—	0.67	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	36	0.64	0.52	7,722	12,028	0.64	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers .....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.990</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	46	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	<p>Female-to-male ratio</p> <p>0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50</p>
Enrolment in primary education .....	106	0.98	0.97	88	90	0.98	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	89	87	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	80	57	1.41	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	<p>Female-to-male ratio</p> <p>0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50</p>
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	65	57	1.14	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.161</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament .....	19	0.47	0.22	32	68	0.47	<p>Female-to-male ratio</p> <p>0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50</p>
Women in ministerial positions .....	114	0.07	0.17	6	94	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	6
Length of paid maternity leave .....	126 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	20

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	99
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	80
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	56

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	56
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Belgium

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **33** **0.717**

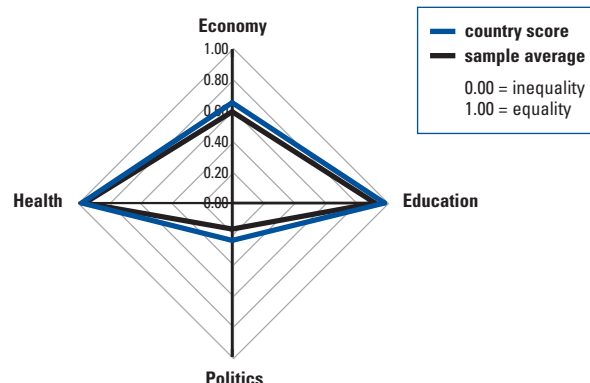
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 28 0.716

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 19 0.720

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 33 0.691

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.63
Population growth (%)	0.73
GDP (US\$ billions)	265.27
GDP (PPP) per capita	33,399
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	28
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.60
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1948
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>65</b> <b>0.653</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	55	0.82	0.69	60	73	0.82	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	87	0.61	0.66	—	—	0.61	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	87	0.52	0.52	20,683	40,000	0.52	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	48	0.46	0.30	31	69	0.46	
Professional and technical workers	66	0.96	0.84	49	51	0.96	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>71</b> <b>0.991</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	98	98	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	98	0.96	0.92	85	89	0.96	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	70	55	1.26	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>55</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	65	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>29</b> <b>0.243</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	13	0.55	0.22	35	65	0.55	
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.30	0.17	23	77	0.30	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4
Length of paid maternity leave	15 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	82% for the first 30 days and 75% for the remaining period (up to a ceiling)
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	10

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	80
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	57
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	42

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	8.73
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6.69
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.75

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.00

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Belize

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **88** **0.664**

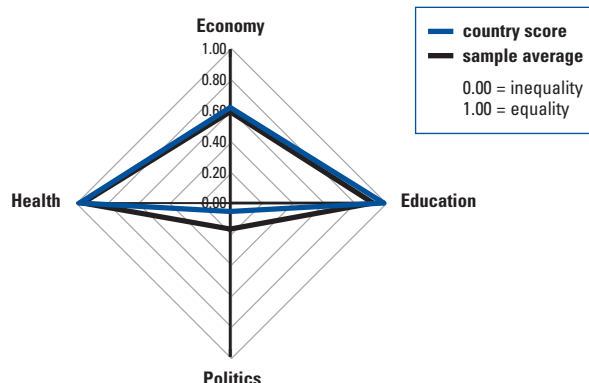
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **86** **0.661**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **94** **0.643**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.30
Population growth (%) .....	2.12
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	1.15
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	6,359
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	—
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.00
Year women received right to vote .....	1954
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.622</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	103	0.58	0.69	49	84	0.58	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	112	0.40	0.52	3,817	9,476	0.40	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	12	0.70	0.30	41	59	0.70	
Professional and technical workers .....	64	0.99	0.84	50	50	0.99	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.998</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	77	77	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education .....	78	1.00	0.97	98	98	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	70	64	1.09	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	4	2	2.43	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	62	58	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.055</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament .....	130	0.00	0.22	0	100	0.00	
Women in ministerial positions .....	60	0.22	0.17	18	82	0.22	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	91
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	56
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	14
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	80
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social security or employer (for women not entitled to receive benefits from social security)
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	52
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	90

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	72
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	49

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	18.60
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.40
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	38
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Benin

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **131** **0.564**

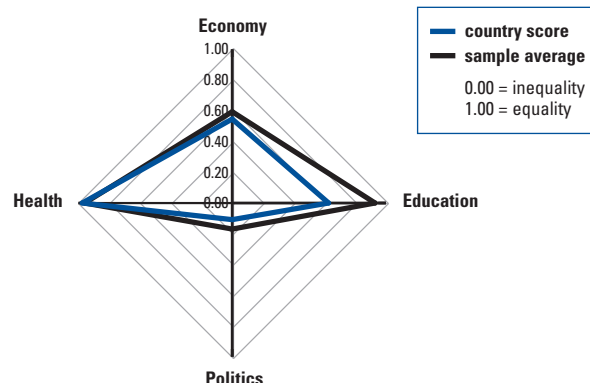
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 126 0.558

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 123 0.566

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 110 0.578

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.03
Population growth (%)	2.99
GDP (US\$ billions)	2.96
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,239
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.50
Year women received right to vote	1956
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.546</b>	<b>0.594</b>			
Labour force participation	91	0.69	0.69	60	86	0.69
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	29	0.73	0.66	—	—	0.73
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	94	0.47	0.52	805	1,706	0.47
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	117	0.08	0.30	7	93	0.08
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.627</b>	<b>0.930</b>			
Literacy rate	129	0.52	0.87	27	52	0.52
Enrolment in primary education	128	0.84	0.97	73	87	0.84
Enrolment in secondary education	131	0.49	0.92	11	23	0.49
Enrolment in tertiary education	126	0.25	0.87	2	7	0.29
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.975</b>	<b>0.960</b>			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	86	1.05	1.04	45	43	1.05
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.108</b>	<b>0.169</b>			
Women in parliament	98	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12
Women in ministerial positions	48	0.29	0.17	22	78	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	74
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	88
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage 50% social security, 50% employer	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	840
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	114

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	17
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	12
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	9

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	0.43
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	0.93
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	24
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.66

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.17
Polygamy	0.80
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Bolivia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **83** **0.669**

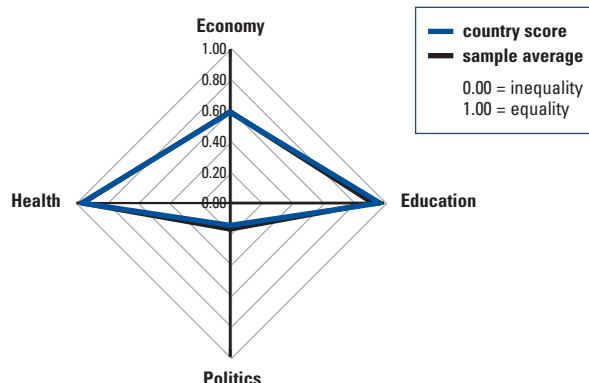
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **80** **0.667**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **80** **0.657**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **87** **0.633**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	9.52
Population growth (%) .....	1.73
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.71
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	3,972
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1938, 1952
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation .....	59	0.81	0.69	68	84	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	125	0.45	0.66	—	—	0.45	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	61	0.58	0.52	2,924	5,057	0.58	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	31	0.56	0.30	36	64	0.56	
Professional and technical workers .....	90	0.65	0.84	40	60	0.65	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate .....	98	0.89	0.87	85	95	0.89	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	94	93	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	85	0.99	0.92	70	70	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	—	—	0.87	—	—	—	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	120	1.02	1.04	55	54	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament.....	69	0.20	0.22	17	83	0.20	
Women in ministerial positions.....	36	0.31	0.17	24	76	0.31	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	33	0.01	0.14	1	49	0.01	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	61
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	58
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	50
Length of paid maternity leave .....	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	95%; Benefit paid for up to 45 days before and after expected date of childbirth
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social insurance system
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	290
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	88

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	61
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	53
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	6.76
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.24
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	39
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.31

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Botswana

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **39** **0.707**

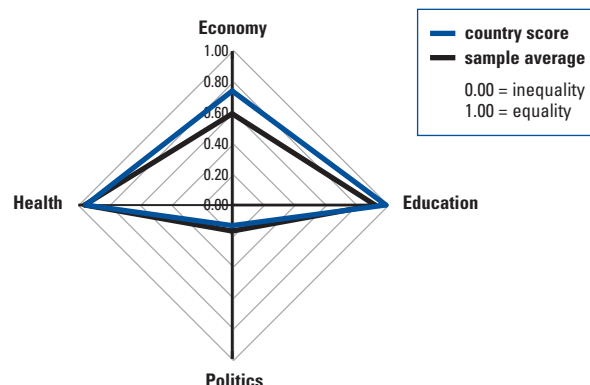
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **63** **0.684**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **53** **0.680**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **34** **0.690**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.88
Population growth (%)	1.24
GDP (US\$ billions)	8.83
GDP (PPP) per capita	12,847
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	27
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.90
Year women received right to vote	1965
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>22</b> <b>0.742</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	67	0.79	0.69	51	64	0.79	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	11	0.78	0.66	—	—	0.78	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	23	0.67	0.52	10,275	15,240	0.67	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	43	0.49	0.30	33	67	0.49	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.05	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>27</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	82	82	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	85	83	1.03	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	60	52	1.14	
Enrolment in tertiary education	89	1.00	0.87	5	5	1.00	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>124</b> <b>0.953</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	129	0.97	1.04	35	36	0.97	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>66</b> <b>0.134</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	95	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.38	0.17	28	72	0.38	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	44
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	90
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	25
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	380
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	51

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	54
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	37

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	19.86
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	15.34
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	42
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.75

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.20
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Brazil

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **82** **0.670**

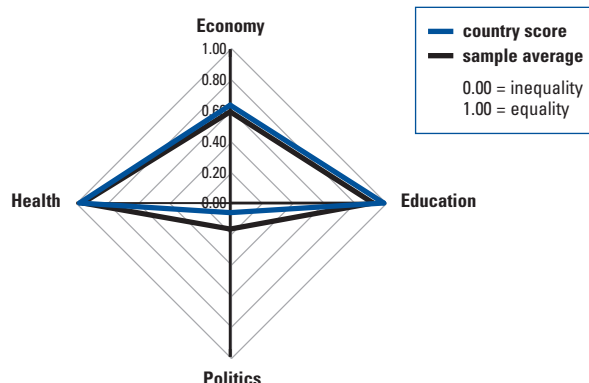
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **73** **0.674**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **74** **0.664**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **67** **0.654**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	191.60
Population growth (%) .....	1.20
GDP (US\$ billions).....	808.95
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	9,034
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1932
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.637</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	76	0.75	0.69	64	86	0.75	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	114	0.52	0.66	—	—	0.52	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	69	0.56	0.52	6,426	11,521	0.56	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	33	0.54	0.30	35	65	0.54	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.11	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	90	89	1.01	
Enrolment in primary education.....	73	1.00	0.97	93	93	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	81	73	1.11	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	34	26	1.29	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	62	57	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.063</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	109	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10	
Women in ministerial positions.....	88	0.13	0.17	11	89	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	77
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	19
Length of paid maternity leave .....	120 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	110
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	56

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	91
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	44

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	11.66
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.77
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	42
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.96

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.58

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Brunei Darussalam

Rank Score (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **95** **0.652**

Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **99** **0.639**

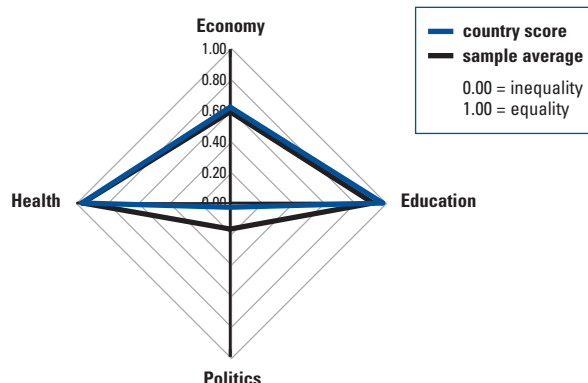
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.39
Population growth (%)	1.89
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.98
GDP (PPP) per capita	47,407

Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.30
Year women received right to vote	—
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.624</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	68	0.78	0.69	61	78	0.78	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	25	0.74	0.66	—	—	0.74	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	107	0.42	0.52	16,701	40,000	0.42	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	76	0.35	0.30	26	74	0.35	
Professional and technical workers	82	0.78	0.84	44	56	0.78	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.992</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	81	0.96	0.87	93	96	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	72	1.00	0.97	93	93	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	91	87	1.05	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	20	11	1.88	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0.966</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	121	1.02	1.04	66	65	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	—	—	0.22	—	—	—	
Women in ministerial positions	107	0.08	0.17	7	93	0.08	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8
Length of paid maternity leave	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	13
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	26

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	74
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	60
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	30
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.56

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Bulgaria

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **38** **0.707**

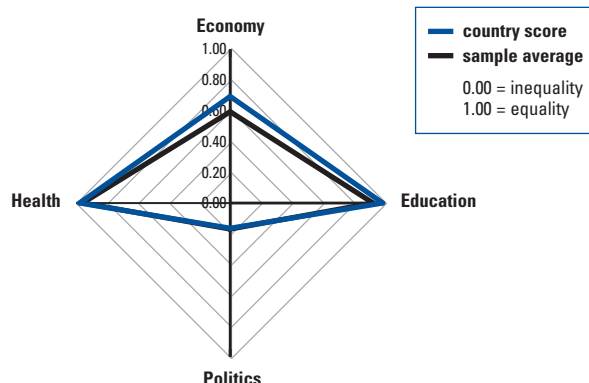
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **36** **0.708**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **25** **0.708**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **37** **0.687**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	7.66
Population growth (%) .....	-0.51
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	18.39
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	10,529
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1937, 1945
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.93



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>40</b> <b>0.693</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	33	0.87	0.69	58	67	0.87	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	94	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	27	0.66	0.52	8,219	12,459	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	49	0.46	0.30	31	69	0.46	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	61	39	1.58	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>66</b> <b>0.992</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	63	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education .....	87	0.99	0.97	94	95	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	88	0.99	0.92	87	89	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	55	45	1.22	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	67	63	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>42</b> <b>0.164</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	47	0.28	0.22	22	78	0.28	
Women in ministerial positions .....	36	0.31	0.17	24	76	0.31	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	38	0.01	0.14	0	50	0.01	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	42
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	10
Length of paid maternity leave .....	135 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	90
Provider of maternity coverage Public social insurance (the General Sickness and Maternity Fund)	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	38

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	93
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	78
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	45

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	9.30
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.63
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	52
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.97

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Burkina Faso

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **120** **0.608**

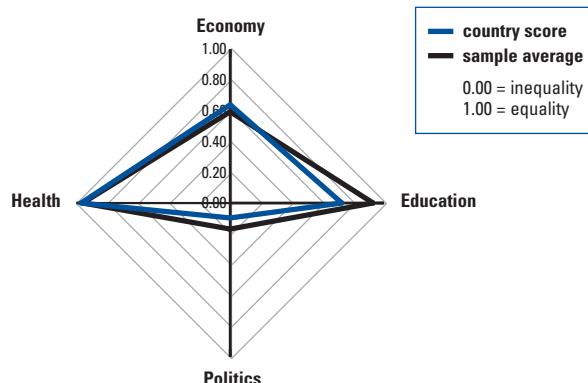
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 115 0.603

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 117 0.591

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 104 0.585

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	14.78
Population growth (%)	2.88
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.85
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,061
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	19
Fertility rate (births per woman)	6.00
Year women received right to vote	1958
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>73</b> <b>0.639</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	30	0.88	0.69	80	91	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	5	0.81	0.66	—	—	0.81	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	28	0.66	0.52	861	1,306	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	100	0.16	0.30	14	86	0.16	
Professional and technical workers	104	0.35	0.84	26	74	0.35	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>129</b> <b>0.726</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	128	0.52	0.87	18	34	0.52	
Enrolment in primary education	125	0.86	0.97	54	62	0.86	
Enrolment in secondary education	127	0.74	0.92	12	16	0.74	
Enrolment in tertiary education	117	0.50	0.87	2	4	0.50	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>98</b> <b>0.970</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	108	1.03	1.04	36	35	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>88</b> <b>0.097</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	75	0.18	0.22	15	85	0.18	
Women in ministerial positions	73	0.17	0.17	14	86	0.17	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	54
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	14
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	122
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage 50% social security, 50% employer	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	700
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	131

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	33
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	17
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	8

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.32

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.80
Female genital mutilation	0.72
Polygamy	0.90
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Cambodia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **104** **0.641**

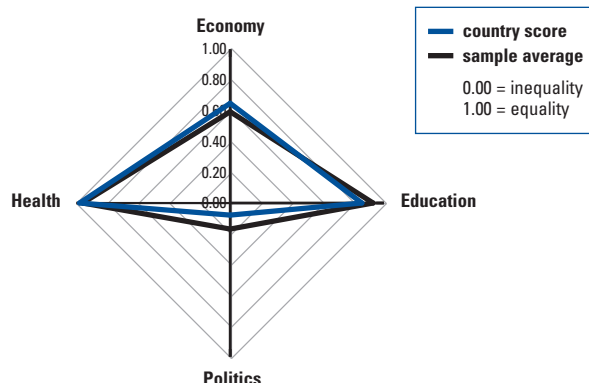
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 94 0.647

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 98 0.635

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 89 0.629

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	14.45
Population growth (%) .....	1.74
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.15
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,702
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.20
Year women received right to vote .....	1955
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>66</b> <b>0.649</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	29	0.88	0.69	77	88	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	34	0.73	0.66	—	—	0.73	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	5	0.75	0.52	1,392	1,858	0.75	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	100	0.16	0.30	14	86	0.16	
Professional and technical workers .....	99	0.48	0.84	33	67	0.48	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>117</b> <b>0.857</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	116	0.78	0.87	67	86	0.78	
Enrolment in primary education.....	116	0.96	0.97	87	91	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	115	0.88	0.92	32	36	0.88	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	112	0.56	0.87	4	7	0.56	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	49	46	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>98</b> <b>0.079</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	72	0.19	0.22	16	84	0.19	
Women in ministerial positions.....	109	0.07	0.17	7	93	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	44
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	40
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	65
Length of paid maternity leave .....	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	50
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	540
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	52

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	43
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	32
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	11

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	1.40
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	44
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.80

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.58

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Cameroon

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **118** **0.611**

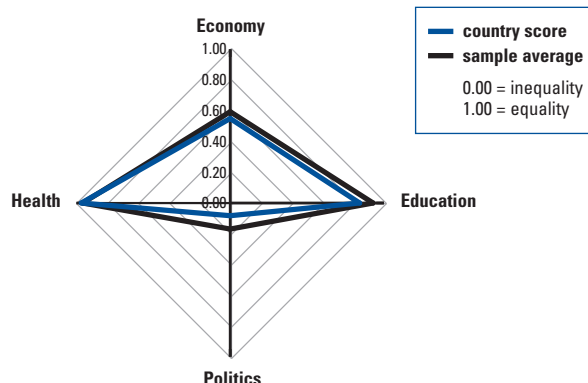
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 117 0.602

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 116 0.592

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 103 0.587

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	18.53
Population growth (%)	1.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.91
GDP (PPP) per capita	2,009
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.40
Year women received right to vote	1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>108</b> <b>0.550</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	90	0.70	0.69	53	76	0.70	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	49	0.70	0.66	—	—	0.70	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	90	0.50	0.52	1,359	2,726	0.50	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	110	0.11	0.30	10	90	0.11	
Professional and technical workers	107	0.32	0.84	24	76	0.32	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>122</b> <b>0.842</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	117	0.78	0.87	60	77	0.78	
Enrolment in primary education	127	0.85	0.97	—	—	0.85	
Enrolment in secondary education	110	0.91	0.92	—	—	0.91	
Enrolment in tertiary education	100	0.79	0.87	6	8	0.79	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>106</b> <b>0.969</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	113	1.02	1.04	42	41	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>95</b> <b>0.083</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	82	0.16	0.22	14	86	0.16	
Women in ministerial positions	87	0.13	0.17	12	88	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	63
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	26
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	87
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	1000
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	141

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	43
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	26
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	14

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8.18
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	22
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.04

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.20
Female genital mutilation	0.20
Polygamy	0.60
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Canada

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **25** **0.720**

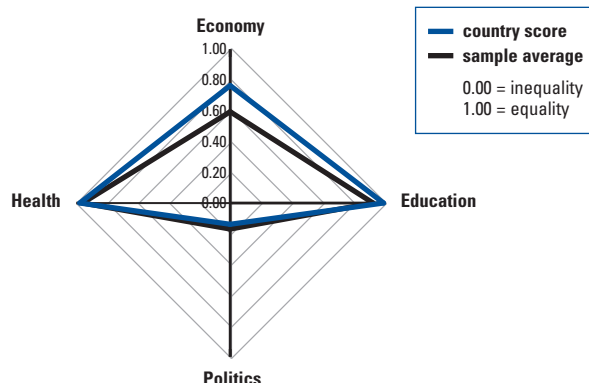
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **31** **0.714**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **18** **0.720**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **14** **0.716**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	32.98
Population growth (%) .....	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions).....	867.40
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	36,260
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	27
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1917, 1960
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.764</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	22	0.90	0.69	75	83	0.90	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	21	0.75	0.66	—	—	0.75	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	34	0.65	0.52	26,055	40,000	0.65	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	28	0.59	0.30	37	63	0.59	
Professional and technical workers.....	1	1.00	0.84	56	44	1.29	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.998</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	100	99	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	87	0.99	0.92	—	—	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	72	53	1.36	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.978</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	67	1.06	1.04	74	70	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.138</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	43	0.28	0.22	22	78	0.28	
Women in ministerial positions.....	69	0.19	0.17	16	84	0.19	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	36	0.01	0.14	0	50	0.01	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	5
Length of paid maternity leave.....	17-18 weeks <sup>†</sup>
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	1
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Federal and State Employment Insurance
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19).....	14

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	43

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	5.60
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.35
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	50
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*.....	5.42

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

<sup>†</sup> Depending on the province

# Chad

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **133** **0.542**

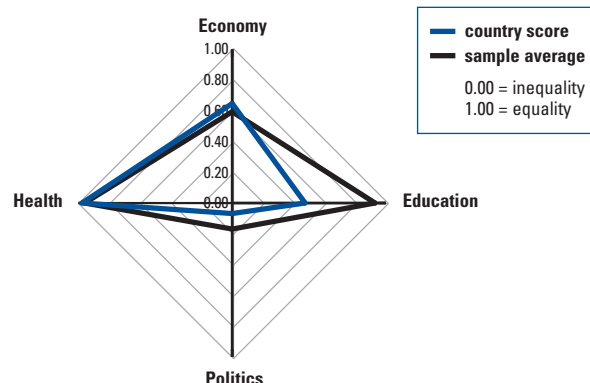
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 129 0.529

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 127 0.538

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 113 0.525

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	10.76
Population growth (%) .....	2.78
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.80
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,395
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	18
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	6.20
Year women received right to vote .....	1958
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.647</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	9	0.94	0.69	72	77	0.94	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	54	0.69	0.66	—	—	0.69	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	29	0.66	0.52	1,169	1,775	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	104	0.15	0.30	13	87	0.15	
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.474</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	133	0.31	0.87	13	41	0.31	
Enrolment in primary education.....	132	0.70	0.97	49	71	0.70	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	132	0.33	0.92	5	16	0.33	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	128	0.14	0.87	0	2	0.14	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.976</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	77	1.05	1.04	42	40	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	123	0.05	0.22	5	95	0.05	
Women in ministerial positions.....	65	0.21	0.17	17	83	0.21	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	14
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	124
Length of paid maternity leave .....	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	50
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	1,500
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	193

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	13
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	5
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	3

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%).....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.79

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.45
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Chile

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **64** **0.688**

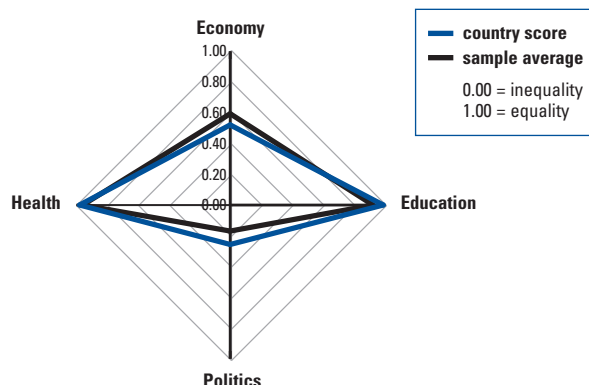
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **65** **0.682**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **86** **0.648**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **78** **0.645**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	16.59
Population growth (%) .....	0.98
GDP (US\$ billions).....	101.34
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	13,108
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.90
Year women received right to vote .....	1949
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.521</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	107	0.57	0.69	44	77	0.57	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	121	0.48	0.66	—	—	0.48	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	109	0.41	0.52	7,557	18,500	0.41	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	78	0.32	0.30	24	76	0.32	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	50	50	1.00	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.996</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	45	1.00	0.87	96	97	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	90	0.99	0.97	94	95	0.97	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	87	84	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	52	52	1.01	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	70	65	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.257</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	78	0.18	0.22	15	85	0.18	
Women in ministerial positions.....	8	0.69	0.17	41	59	0.69	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	21	0.07	0.14	3	47	0.07	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	64
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	8
Length of paid maternity leave .....	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	16
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	49

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	39

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	6.96
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.47
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	37
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.86

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

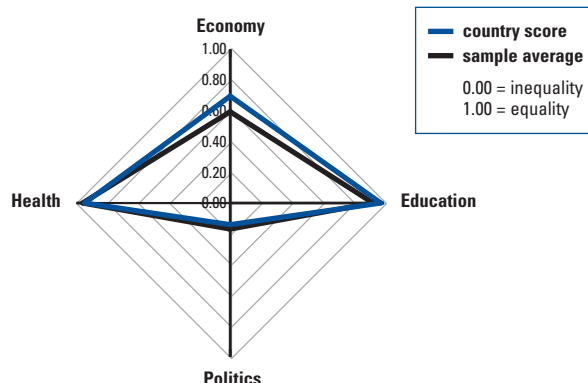
# China

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>60</b>	<b>0.691</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	57	0.688
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	73	0.664
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	63	0.656

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1,318.31
Population growth (%)	0.55
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,387.68
GDP (PPP) per capita	5,084
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.70
Year women received right to vote	1949
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>38</b> <b>0.696</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	20	0.91	0.69	77	85	0.91	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	45	0.71	0.66	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	35	0.65	0.52	3,644	5,646	0.65	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	92	0.20	0.30	17	83	0.20	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.08	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>87</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	93	0.93	0.87	90	96	0.93	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	—	—	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	94	0.97	0.92	—	—	0.97	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	23	23	1.01	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>130</b> <b>0.947</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	129	0.91	0.93	—	—	0.91	
Healthy life expectancy	103	1.03	1.04	65	63	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>60</b> <b>0.141</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	48	0.27	0.22	21	79	0.27	
Women in ministerial positions	101	0.09	0.17	9	91	0.09	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	19	0.08	0.14	4	46	0.08	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	87
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	45
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	5

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	56
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	45
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.78

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.20
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.58

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Colombia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **56** **0.694**

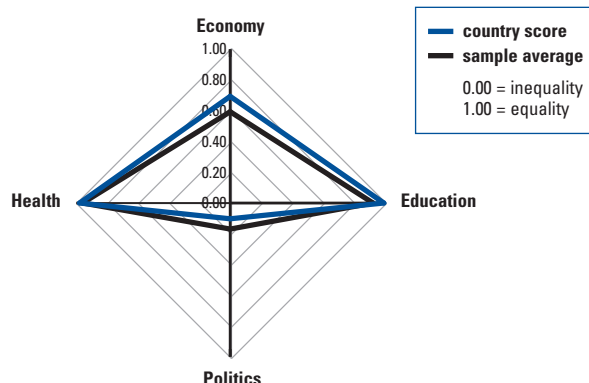
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 50 0.694

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 24 0.709

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 21 0.705

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	43.99
Population growth (%) .....	1.25
GDP (US\$ billions).....	131.09
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	8,109
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.20
Year women received right to vote .....	1954
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>39</b> <b>0.694</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	51	0.84	0.69	69	83	0.84	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	100	0.59	0.66	—	—	0.59	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	44	0.62	0.52	4,898	7,902	0.62	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	23	0.61	0.30	38	62	0.61	
Professional and technical workers .....	68	0.96	0.84	49	51	0.96	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>28</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	49	1.00	0.87	92	92	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	87	87	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	71	64	1.11	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	33	30	1.09	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	66	58	1.14	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>84</b> <b>0.103</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	112	0.09	0.22	8	92	0.09	
Women in ministerial positions.....	39	0.30	0.17	23	77	0.30	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	96
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	17
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	130
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	96

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	52
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	35

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	13.82
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.69
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.54

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Costa Rica

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **27** **0.718**

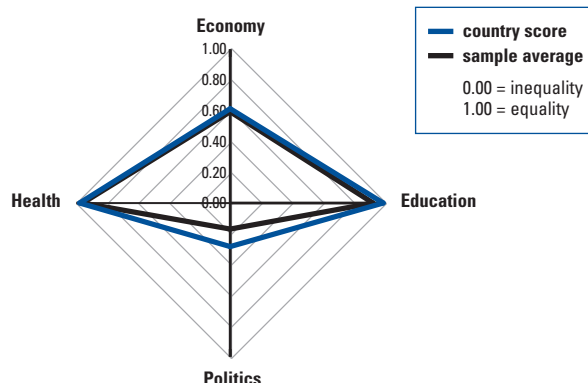
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 32 0.711

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 28 0.701

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 29 0.694

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.46
Population growth (%)	1.43
GDP (US\$ billions)	22.85
GDP (PPP) per capita	10,239
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
Year women received right to vote	1949
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>85</b> <b>0.614</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	109	0.56	0.69	47	83	0.56
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	75	0.65	0.66	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	68	0.56	0.52	7,073	12,591	0.56
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	74	0.37	0.30	27	73	0.37
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	89	11	7.91
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>48</b> <b>0.995</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	93	0.99	0.97	—	—	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	67	62	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	28	23	1.26
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>20</b> <b>0.283</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	10	0.58	0.22	37	63	0.58
Women in ministerial positions	20	0.42	0.17	29	71	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	94
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	80
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11
Length of paid maternity leave	4 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage 50% social security, 50% employer	30
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	30
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	63

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	80
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	6.82
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3.27
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	41
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.85

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Croatia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **54** **0.694**

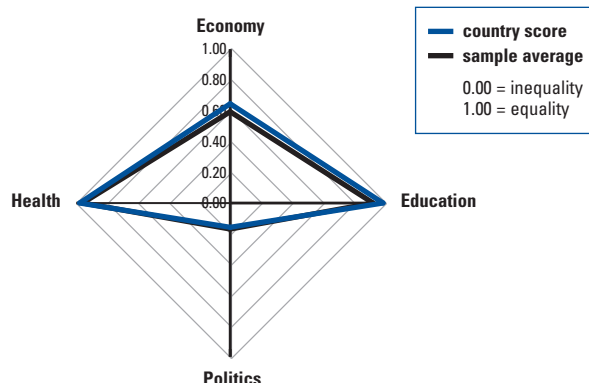
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **46** **0.697**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **16** **0.721**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **16** **0.714**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	4.44
Population growth (%) .....	-0.09
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	25.70
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	14,729
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	26
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1945
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.93



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>70</b> <b>0.646</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	64	0.80	0.69	57	71	0.80	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	108	0.56	0.66	—	—	0.56	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	21	0.69	0.52	11,753	17,025	0.69	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	87	0.26	0.30	21	79	0.26	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.03	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>55</b> <b>0.995</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	66	0.98	0.87	98	99	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education .....	85	0.99	0.97	90	91	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	88	86	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	51	41	1.23	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	69	64	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>49</b> <b>0.158</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	50	0.26	0.22	21	79	0.26	
Women in ministerial positions .....	36	0.31	0.17	24	76	0.31	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	5
Length of paid maternity leave .....	45 days before delivery and 1 year after
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Health Insurance Fund (until the child reaches the age of 6 months) <sup>†</sup>
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	13

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	91
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	68
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	11.24
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.30
Women in non-agricultural paid labour	
(% of total labour force) .....	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.97

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation .....	0.43
Polygamy .....	0.80
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence	
against women .....	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

<sup>†</sup> Balance from state budget



# Cuba

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **29** **0.718**

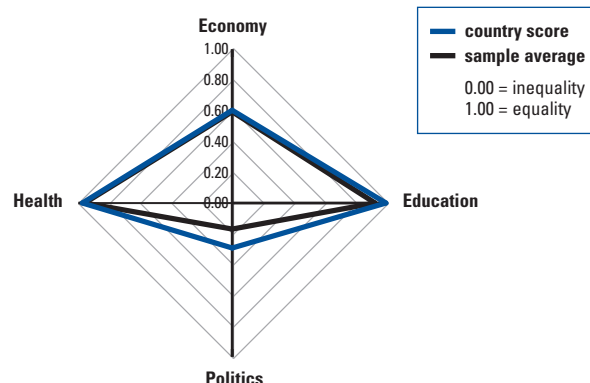
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **25** **0.720**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **22** **0.717**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.26
Population growth (%)	-0.09
GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP (PPP) per capita	—
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Year women received right to vote	1934
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>89</b> <b>0.603</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	93	0.67	0.69	53	78	0.67	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	101	0.45	0.52	4,284	9,467	0.45	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	63	0.41	0.30	29	71	0.41	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	60	40	1.50	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	99	98	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	85	84	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	155	92	1.69	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>74</b> <b>0.974</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	88	1.04	1.04	70	67	1.04	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>18</b> <b>0.293</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	3	0.76	0.22	43	57	0.76	
Women in ministerial positions	58	0.23	0.17	19	81	0.23	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5
Length of paid maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	45
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	42

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	59

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	2.20
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	1.70
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	44
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Cyprus

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **80** **0.671**

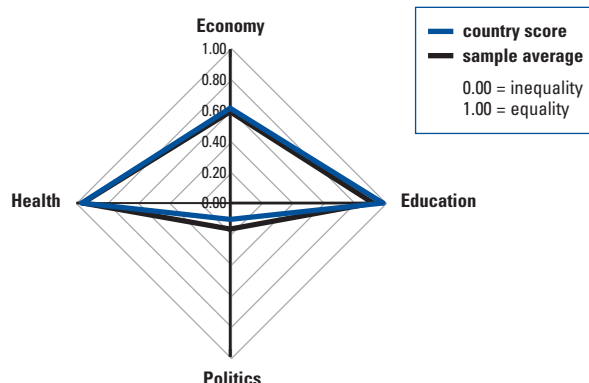
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **76** **0.669**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **82** **0.652**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **83** **0.643**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.85
Population growth (%) .....	1.07
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.86
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	23,499
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	—
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.60
Year women received right to vote .....	1960
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>83</b> <b>0.617</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	58	0.81	0.69	63	78	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	96	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	57	0.60	0.52	19,436	32,557	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	98	0.18	0.30	15	85	0.18	
Professional and technical workers .....	71	0.93	0.84	48	52	0.93	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>61</b> <b>0.993</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	76	0.97	0.87	96	99	0.97	
Enrolment in primary education.....	74	1.00	0.97	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	96	94	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	91	0.99	0.87	36	36	0.99	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>114</b> <b>0.966</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	122	1.01	1.04	68	67	1.01	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>80</b> <b>0.107</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	80	0.17	0.22	14	86	0.17	
Women in ministerial positions.....	60	0.22	0.17	18	82	0.22	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of paid maternity leave .....	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	75
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	10
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	6

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	82
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	40

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	5.36
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.84
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.41

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Czech Republic

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **74** **0.679**

Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 69 0.677

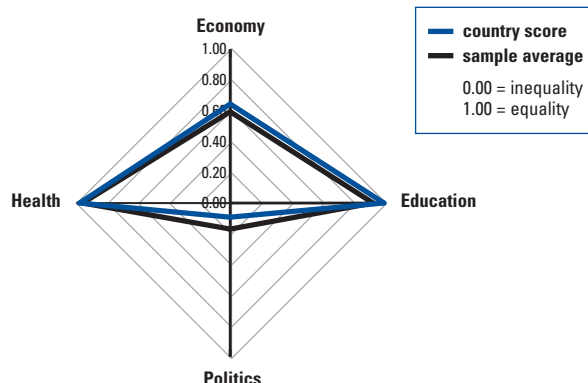
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 64 0.672

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 53 0.671

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.33
Population growth (%)	0.63
GDP (US\$ billions)	77.56
GDP (PPP) per capita	22,953

Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.20
Year women received right to vote	1920
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>71</b> <b>0.644</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	57	0.81	0.69	63	78	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	110	0.54	0.66	—	—	0.54	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	54	0.60	0.52	16,603	27,585	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	65	0.40	0.30	29	71	0.40	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.11	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	94	91	1.03	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	—	—	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	61	49	1.26	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	71	66	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>91</b> <b>0.092</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	74	0.18	0.22	16	85	0.18	
Women in ministerial positions	80	0.14	0.17	13	88	0.14	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3
Length of paid maternity leave	28 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	69
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	11

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	94
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	65
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	6.73
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4.21
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.46

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

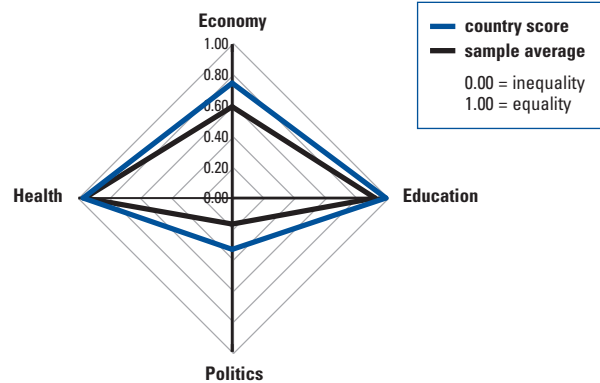
# Denmark

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>7</b>	<b>0.763</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	7	0.754
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	8	0.752
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	8	0.746

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	5.46
Population growth (%) .....	0.44
GDP (US\$ billions).....	180.24
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	34,905
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	31
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.80
Year women received right to vote .....	1915
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.748</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	15	0.92	0.69	76	83	0.92	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	43	0.71	0.66	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	6	0.74	0.52	29,796	40,000	0.74	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	69	0.39	0.30	28	72	0.39	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.07	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	96	95	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	91	88	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	94	67	1.41	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	106	1.03	1.04	71	69	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.334</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	8	0.61	0.22	38	62	0.61	
Women in ministerial positions.....	11	0.58	0.17	37	63	0.58	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%).....	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of paid maternity leave .....	52 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....Municipality and employer	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	6

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4.04
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.23
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.38

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Dominican Republic

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **67** **0.686**

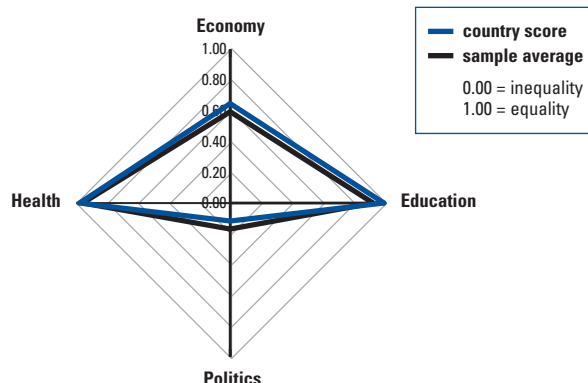
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 72 0.674

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 65 0.670

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 59 0.664

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.73
Population growth (%)	1.15
GDP (US\$ billions)	28.10
GDP (PPP) per capita	6,333
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.80
Year women received right to vote	1942
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>68</b> <b>0.647</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	63	0.80	0.69	60	75	0.80	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	70	0.66	0.66	—	—	0.66	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	104	0.44	0.52	3,692	8,458	0.44	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	55	0.44	0.30	31	69	0.44	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.04	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	89	89	1.01	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	79	78	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	65	54	1.22	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	42	27	1.59	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	62	57	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>73</b> <b>0.117</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	56	0.25	0.22	20	80	0.25	
Women in ministerial positions	73	0.17	0.17	14	86	0.17	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	96
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	61
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage 50% social security, 50% employer	150
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	150
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	98

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	69
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	28.80
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	11.30
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	39
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.96

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Ecuador

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **23** **0.722**

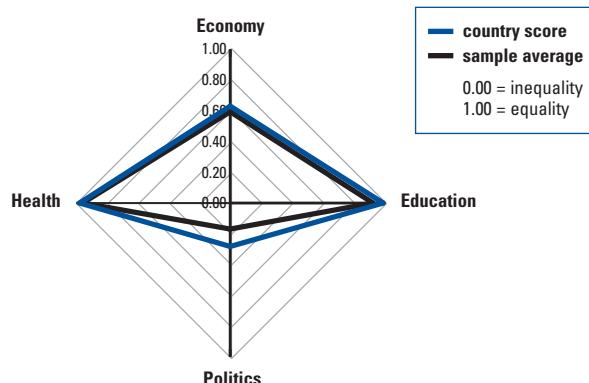
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **35** **0.709**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **44** **0.688**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **82** **0.643**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	13.34
Population growth (%) .....	1.04
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.14
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	7,035
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.60
Year women received right to vote .....	1929
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.630</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	94	0.67	0.69	54	80	0.67	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	80	0.63	0.66	—	—	0.63	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	64	0.57	0.52	5,189	9,075	0.57	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	70	0.38	0.30	28	72	0.38	
Professional and technical workers .....	65	0.97	0.84	49	51	0.97	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.996</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	74	0.98	0.87	91	94	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	97	96	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	60	59	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	39	32	1.22	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	64	60	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.283</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	17	0.48	0.22	32	68	0.48	
Women in ministerial positions.....	14	0.55	0.17	35	65	0.55	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	80
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	21
Length of paid maternity leave .....	8 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage 75% Social security, 25% Employer	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	210
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	100

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	70
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	50
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	28

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	10.84
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.79
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	37
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.39

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Egypt

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **126** **0.586**

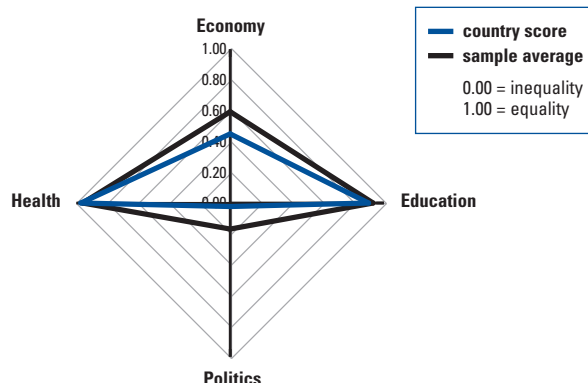
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 124 0.583

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 120 0.581

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 109 0.579

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	75.47
Population growth (%) .....	1.74
GDP (US\$ billions).....	135.87
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	5,052
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.90
Year women received right to vote .....	1956
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.02



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>124</b> <b>0.450</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	127	0.34	0.69	26	75	0.34	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	6	0.81	0.66	—	—	0.81	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	131	0.25	0.52	1,963	7,924	0.25	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	107	0.12	0.30	11	89	0.12	
Professional and technical workers.....	100	0.48	0.84	32	68	0.48	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>107</b> <b>0.900</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	119	0.72	0.87	60	83	0.72	
Enrolment in primary education.....	117	0.96	0.97	94	98	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	105	0.94	0.92	78	82	0.94	
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	—	—	0.87	—	—	—	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>89</b> <b>0.972</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	97	1.03	1.04	60	58	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>129</b> <b>0.023</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	128	0.02	0.22	2	98	0.02	
Women in ministerial positions.....	114	0.07	0.17	6	94	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	74
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	59
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	29
Length of paid maternity leave .....	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security/employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	130
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	27

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	56
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	42
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	18.60
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.00
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	18
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.41

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.90
Female genital mutilation.....	0.97
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# El Salvador

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **55** **0.694**

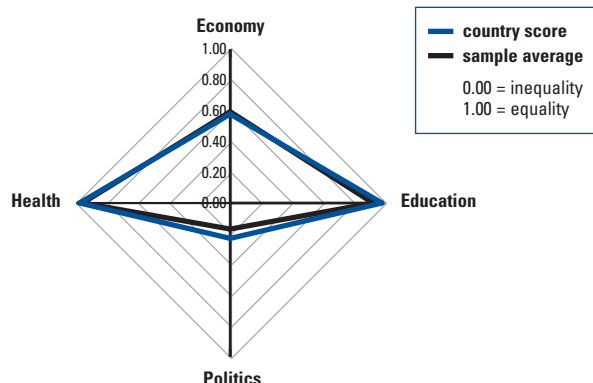
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 58 0.688

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 48 0.685

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 39 0.684

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	6.85
Population growth (%) .....	1.33
GDP (US\$ billions).....	16.01
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	5,481
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.70
Year women received right to vote .....	1939
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation .....	99	0.61	0.69	50	82	0.61	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	105	0.57	0.66	—	—	0.57	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	89	0.50	0.52	3,670	7,343	0.50	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	64	0.40	0.30	29	71	0.40	
Professional and technical workers .....	72	0.92	0.84	48	52	0.92	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate .....	92	0.93	0.87	81	87	0.93	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	92	92	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	56	53	1.05	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	24	20	1.22	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	62	57	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament.....	59	0.23	0.22	19	81	0.23	
Women in ministerial positions.....	9	0.64	0.17	39	61	0.64	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	69
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	22
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	75
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security for insured workers, otherwise employer must pay
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	170
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	67

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	68
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	48
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	33

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	3.89
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.45
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.31

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Estonia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **37** **0.709**

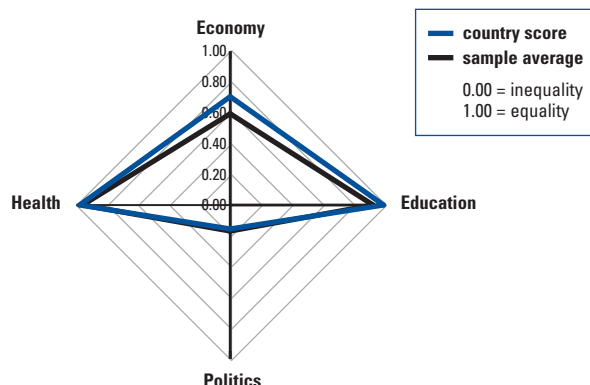
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 37 0.708

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 30 0.701

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 28 0.694

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	1.34
Population growth (%) .....	-0.14
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	9.63
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	19,327
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.84



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>36</b> <b>0.705</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation .....	16	0.92	0.69	67	73	0.92
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	98	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	39	0.63	0.52	15,122	23,859	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	38	0.51	0.30	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	69	31	2.18
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>37</b> <b>0.998</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education .....	82	1.00	0.97	94	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	91	89	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	81	50	1.63
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	69	59	1.17
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>50</b> <b>0.156</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament .....	51	0.26	0.22	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions .....	39	0.30	0.17	23	77	0.30
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	5
Length of paid maternity leave .....	140 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Health Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	25
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	20

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	94
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	77
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	48

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.90
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.44
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	52
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.11

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.33

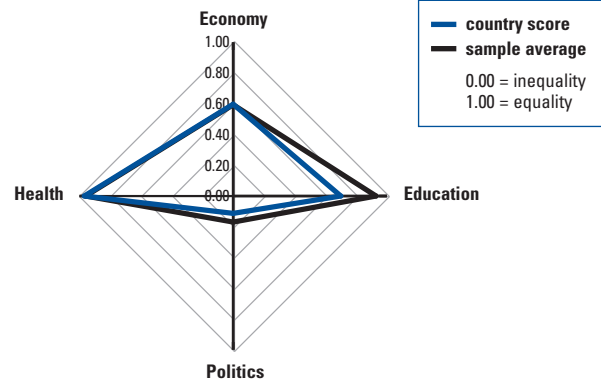
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Ethiopia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>122</b>	<b>0.595</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	122	0.587
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	113	0.599
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	100	0.595



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	79.09
Population growth (%)	2.47
GDP (US\$ billions)	13.76
GDP (PPP) per capita	736
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.30
Year women received right to vote	1955
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.598</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	23	0.89	0.69	82	92	0.89	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	79	0.64	0.66	—	—	0.64	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	51	0.61	0.52	529	873	0.61	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	94	0.19	0.30	16	84	0.19	
Professional and technical workers	96	0.49	0.84	33	67	0.49	
							0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.700</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	132	0.46	0.87	23	50	0.46	
Enrolment in primary education	123	0.92	0.97	68	74	0.92	
Enrolment in secondary education	128	0.64	0.92	19	29	0.64	
Enrolment in tertiary education	125	0.34	0.87	1	4	0.34	
							0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.969</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	113	1.02	1.04	42	41	1.02	
							0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.113</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	46	0.28	0.22	22	78	0.28	
Women in ministerial positions	96	0.11	0.17	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	
							0.00 = INEQUALITY 1.00 = EQUALITY 1.50

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	6
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	77
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	720
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	109

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	9

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	8.22
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	2.67
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.39

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.80
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Fiji

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **103** **0.641**

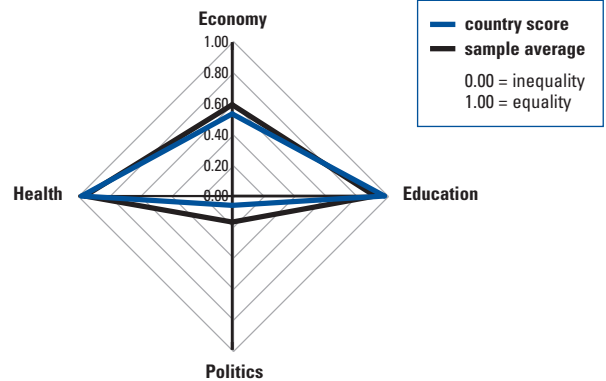
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.83
Population growth (%)	0.53
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.84
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,064
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.80
Year women received right to vote	1963
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>111</b> <b>0.534</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	115	0.50	0.69	41	81	0.50	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	92	0.49	0.52	2,967	6,079	0.49	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.00	0.30	51	49	1.04	
Professional and technical workers	114	0.10	0.84	9	91	0.10	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>72</b> <b>0.991</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	84	0.96	0.87	92	96	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	77	1.00	0.97	91	91	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	83	76	1.10	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	17	14	1.20	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	61	57	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>115</b> <b>0.061</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	97	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions	102	0.09	0.17	8	92	0.09	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16
Length of paid maternity leave	84 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Flat rate
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	210
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	30

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	57
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	50
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	5.90
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4.10
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	30
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Finland

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **2** **0.825**

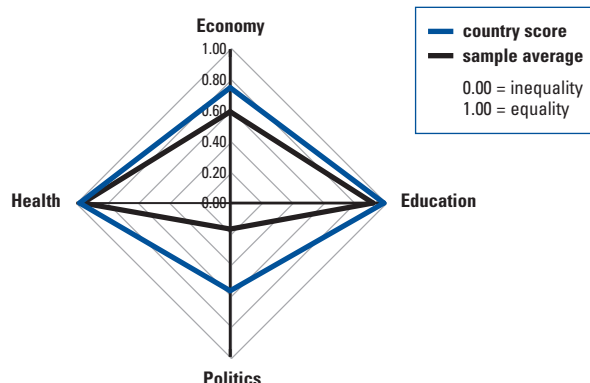
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 2 0.820

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 3 0.804

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 3 0.796

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.29
Population growth (%)	0.43
GDP (US\$ billions)	151.09
GDP (PPP) per capita	33,324
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	30
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Year women received right to vote	1906
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	6	0.96	0.69	73	76	0.96	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	47	0.71	0.66	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	11	0.72	0.52	27,667	38,262	0.72	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	66	0.40	0.30	29	71	0.40	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	55	45	1.23	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	96	96	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	97	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	104	84	1.23	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	74	69	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	5	0.71	0.22	42	59	0.71	
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.17	58	42	1.38	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	10	0.23	0.14	10	41	0.23	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3
Length of paid maternity leave	105 working days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	70
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	9

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	67
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	46

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	7.25
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6.43
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	51
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.52

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# France

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **18** **0.733**

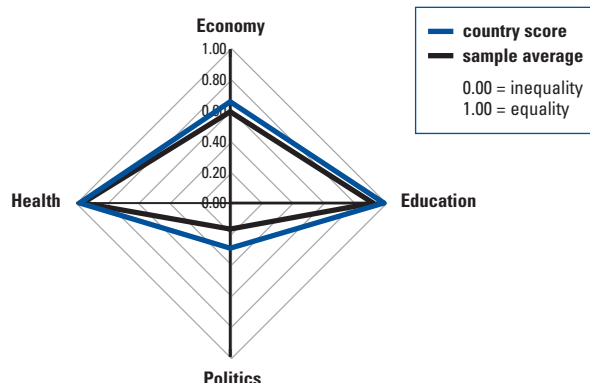
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 15 0.734

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 51 0.682

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 70 0.652

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	61.71
Population growth (%)	0.58
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,505.62
GDP (PPP) per capita	31,625
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	30
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90
Year women received right to vote	1944
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>62</b> <b>0.659</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	34	0.87	0.69	64	74	0.87	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	123	0.47	0.66	—	—	0.47	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	46	0.62	0.52	24,529	39,731	0.62	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	25	0.61	0.30	38	62	0.61	
Professional and technical workers	70	0.94	0.84	48	52	0.94	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	99	98	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	97	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	62	49	1.27	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	75	69	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>16</b> <b>0.294</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	63	0.22	0.22	18	82	0.22	
Women in ministerial positions	4	0.88	0.17	47	53	0.88	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	31	0.02	0.14	1	49	0.02	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4
Length of paid maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) ..100% (up to a ceiling)	
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	7.11

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	82
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	8.53
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.44
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	3.79

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.01
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Gambia, The

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **76** **0.675**

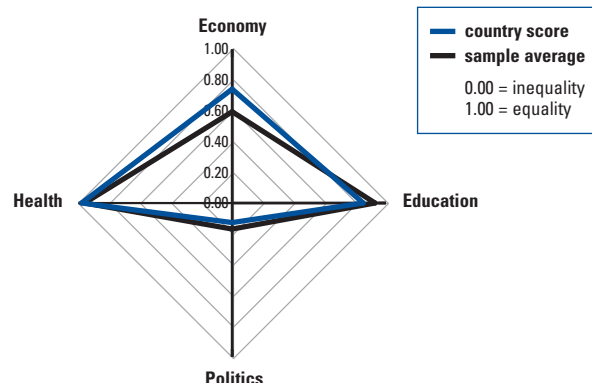
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **85** **0.662**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **95** **0.642**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **79** **0.645**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.71
Population growth (%)	2.60
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.59
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,157
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.80
Year women received right to vote	1960
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>23</b> <b>0.741</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	48	0.85	0.69	71	84	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	2	0.82	0.66	—	—	0.82	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	78	0.54	0.52	804	1,498	0.54	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>119</b> <b>0.853</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	120	0.71	0.87	35	50	0.71	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	69	64	1.09	
Enrolment in secondary education	83	1.00	0.92	40	40	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education	127	0.24	0.87	0	2	0.24	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	51	48	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>68</b> <b>0.127</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	105	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10	
Women in ministerial positions	24	0.38	0.17	28	72	0.38	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	57
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	84
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	690
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	104

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	33
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	16
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	16

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	6.05

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	0.80
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Georgia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **84** **0.668**

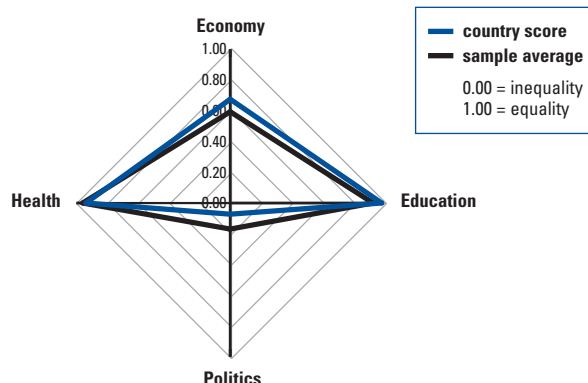
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 82 0.665

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 67 0.666

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 54 0.670

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.40
Population growth (%)	-0.78
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.36
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,403
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	24
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1921
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.91



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.675</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	73	0.76	0.69	59	77	0.76	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	3	0.82	0.66	—	—	0.82	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	119	0.33	0.52	2,044	6,185	0.33	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	39	0.51	0.30	34	66	0.51	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	62	38	1.62	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.985</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	64	0.99	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	108	0.97	0.97	92	95	0.97	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	82	82	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	39	35	1.12	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.939</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	132	0.88	0.93	—	—	0.88	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	62	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.073</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	124	0.05	0.22	5	95	0.05	
Women in ministerial positions	63	0.21	0.17	18	82	0.21	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	37	0.01	0.14	0	50	0.01	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	92
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28
Length of paid maternity leave	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	66
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	37

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	95
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	82
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	52

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	12.58
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	13.92
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.54

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Germany

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **12** **0.745**

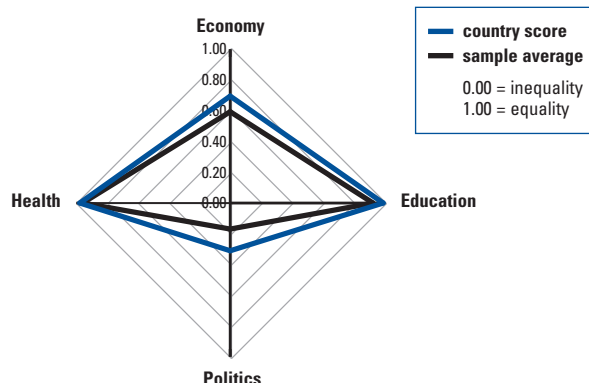
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **11** **0.739**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **7** **0.762**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **5** **0.752**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	82.27
Population growth (%) .....	-0.13
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	2,061.17
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	33,181
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	—
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation .....	46	0.85	0.69	69	81	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	101	0.58	0.66	—	—	0.58	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	49	0.61	0.52	24,138	39,600	0.61	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	26	0.61	0.30	38	62	0.61	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.02	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education .....	69	1.00	0.97	98	98	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	89	0.98	0.92	—	—	0.98	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	—	—	1.00	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	67	1.06	1.04	74	70	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament .....	18	0.47	0.22	32	68	0.47	
Women in ministerial positions .....	15	0.50	0.17	33	67	0.50	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	18	0.09	0.14	4	46	0.09	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	4
Length of paid maternity leave .....	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage Statutory health insurance scheme, state, employer	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	10

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	84
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	57
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	36

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.79
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.50
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.51

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Ghana

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **81** **0.670**

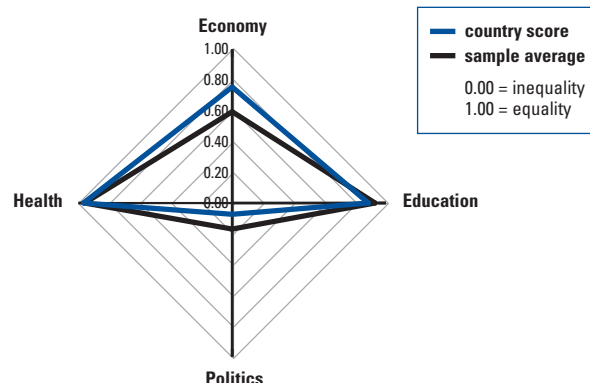
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **77** **0.668**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **63** **0.673**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **58** **0.665**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	23.46
Population growth (%) .....	1.95
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.20
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,260
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.90
Year women received right to vote .....	1954
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.755</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	2	0.99	0.69	74	74	0.99	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	15	0.77	0.66	—	—	0.77	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	15	0.71	0.52	1,035	1,454	0.71	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	44	0.47	0.30	32	68	0.47	
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.886</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	110	0.80	0.87	57	71	0.80	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	73	73	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	111	0.91	0.92	43	47	0.91	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	114	0.54	0.87	4	8	0.54	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.967</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	118	1.02	1.04	50	49	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.073</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	115	0.09	0.22	8	92	0.09	
Women in ministerial positions.....	70	0.19	0.17	16	84	0.19	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	50
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	76
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	560
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	74

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	33
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	22
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	11

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%).....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	32
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.21

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.25
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.58

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Greece

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **86** **0.666**

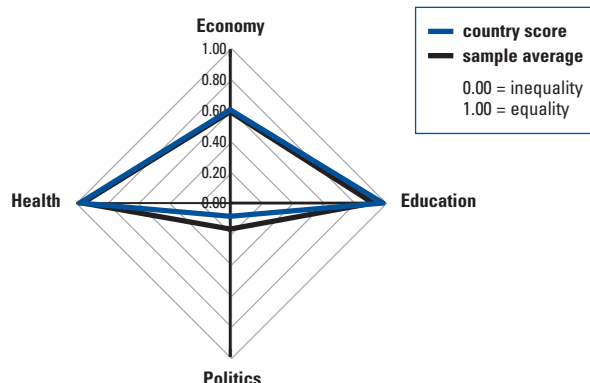
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **75** **0.673**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **72** **0.665**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **69** **0.654**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	11.19
Population growth (%) .....	0.40
GDP (US\$ billions).....	168.49
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	26,928
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	25
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1952
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.607</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	86	0.71	0.69	56	79	0.71	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	86	0.62	0.66	—	—	0.62	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	81	0.53	0.52	21,181	40,000	0.53	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	71	0.38	0.30	28	72	0.38	
Professional and technical workers .....	79	0.83	0.84	45	55	0.83	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.993</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	75	0.98	0.87	96	98	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	86	0.99	0.92	91	91	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	95	86	1.10	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	65	1.06	1.04	73	69	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.086</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	79	0.17	0.22	15	85	0.17	
Women in ministerial positions.....	85	0.13	0.17	12	88	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%).....	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	4
Length of paid maternity leave .....	119 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security/Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	11

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	65
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	35

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	12.62
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.95
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	42
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.07

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Guatemala

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **111** **0.621**

Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 112 0.607

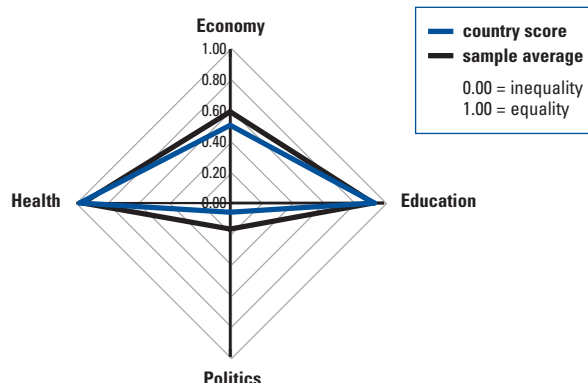
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 106 0.614

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 95 0.607

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	13.35
Population growth (%)	2.42
GDP (US\$ billions)	24.93
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,308

Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.20
Year women received right to vote	1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>115</b> <b>0.506</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	111	0.54	0.69	47	86	0.54
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	89	0.61	0.66	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	120	0.33	0.52	2,160	6,557	0.33
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.30	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>101</b> <b>0.938</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	103	0.86	0.87	67	78	0.86
Enrolment in primary education	111	0.96	0.97	93	97	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	107	0.92	0.92	37	40	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education	90	1.00	0.87	18	18	1.00
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	60	55	1.09
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>118</b> <b>0.060</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	91	0.14	0.22	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	110	0.07	0.17	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	41
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31
Length of paid maternity leave	84 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage ...2/3 Social security, 1/3 employer	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	290
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	92

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	65
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	44
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	31

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	3.68
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	2.82
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	43
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.45

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.67

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Guyana

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **35** **0.711**

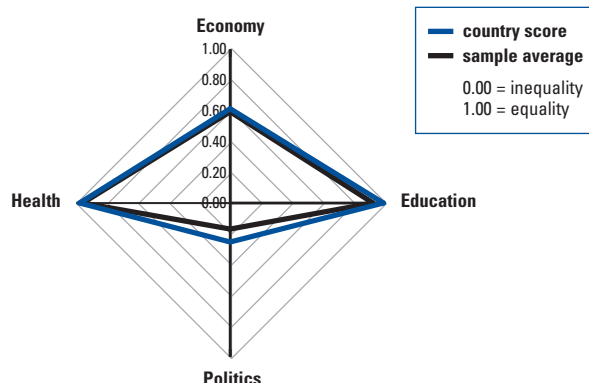
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.74
Population growth (%) .....	-0.07
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	0.78
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	2,628
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	—
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1953
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>86</b> <b>0.613</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	100	0.60	0.69	52	86	0.60	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	46	0.71	0.66	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	95	0.47	0.52	1,752	3,754	0.47	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	77	0.33	0.30	25	75	0.33	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	59	41	1.41	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.997</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	54	0.99	0.87	99	99	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education .....	—	—	0.97	—	—	—	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	—	—	0.92	—	—	—	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	17	8	2.09	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	57	53	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>28</b> <b>0.254</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	22	0.43	0.22	30	70	0.43	
Women in ministerial positions .....	27	0.36	0.17	26	74	0.36	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	20	0.07	0.14	3	47	0.07	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	94
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	35
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	46
Length of paid maternity leave .....	13 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	70
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	470
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	90

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	88
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	57
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	50

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	15.27
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	10.28
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	35
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.28

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Honduras

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **62** **0.689**

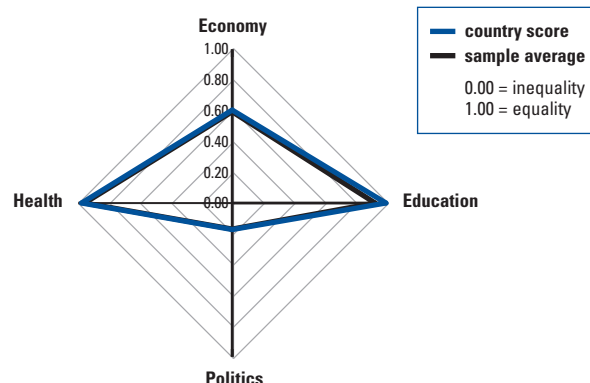
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 47 0.696

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 68 0.666

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 74 0.648

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.10
Population growth (%)	1.92
GDP (US\$ billions)	10.08
GDP (PPP) per capita	3,585
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.30
Year women received right to vote	1955
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
	<b>88</b>	<b>0.605</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	118	0.46	0.69	38	84	0.46	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	92	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	97	0.46	0.52	2,254	4,863	0.46	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	15	0.69	0.30	41	59	0.69	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.08	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	83	82	1.01	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	94	93	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	20	14	1.41	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	61	56	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
	<b>41</b>	<b>0.173</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	38	0.31	0.22	23	77	0.31	
Women in ministerial positions	32	0.32	0.17	24	76	0.32	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	67
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	65
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23
Length of paid maternity leave	10 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage ...2/3 Social security, 1/3 employer	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	280
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	108

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	75
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	6.20
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3.17
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	33
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.53

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.67

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Hungary

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **65** **0.688**

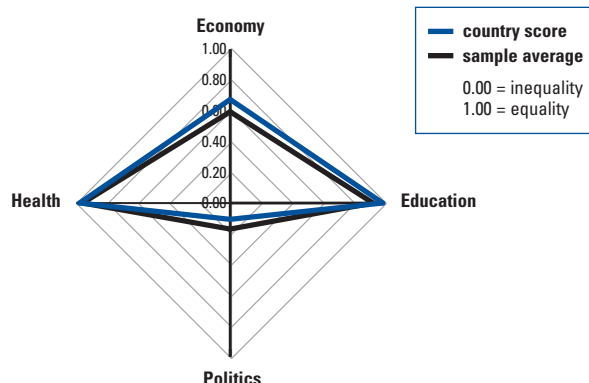
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **60** **0.687**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **61** **0.673**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **55** **0.670**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	10.06
Population growth (%) .....	-0.16
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	62.15
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	17,894
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	26
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1918, 1945
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.91



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>56</b> <b>0.674</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	56	0.81	0.69	56	68	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	113	0.52	0.66	—	—	0.52	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	26	0.67	0.52	14,658	21,951	0.67	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	32	0.54	0.30	35	65	0.54	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	60	40	1.52	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>64</b> <b>0.992</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	46	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education .....	104	0.98	0.97	86	87	0.98	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	90	89	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	82	56	1.46	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	68	62	1.10	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>81</b> <b>0.106</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	95	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions .....	50	0.27	0.17	21	79	0.27	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	77
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	6
Length of paid maternity leave .....	24 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	70
Provider of maternity coverage .....	social
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	20

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	96
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	72
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	37

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	7.65
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	7.11
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	48
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.11

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Iceland

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **1** **0.828**

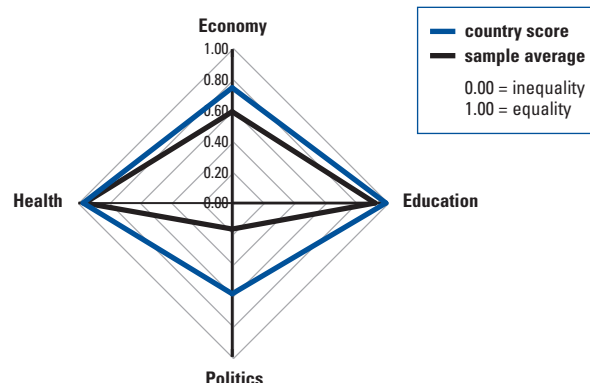
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 4 0.800

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 4 0.784

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 4 0.781

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.31
Population growth (%)	2.35
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.63
GDP (PPP) per capita	36,118
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	31
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.00
Year women received right to vote	1915, 1920
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>16</b> <b>0.750</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	10	0.94	0.69	83	89	0.94	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	50	0.70	0.66	—	—	0.70	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	8	0.73	0.52	29,283	40,000	0.73	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	58	0.42	0.30	30	70	0.42	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	56	44	1.25	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	97	97	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	92	89	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	96	52	1.86	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>101</b> <b>0.970</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	110	1.03	1.04	74	72	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.591</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	4	0.75	0.22	43	57	0.75	
Women in ministerial positions	12	0.57	0.17	36	64	0.57	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	3	0.49	0.14	16	34	0.49	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2
Length of paid maternity leave	3 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	80
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	14

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	80
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	65
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	45

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	2.32
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	2.28
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	50
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.40

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

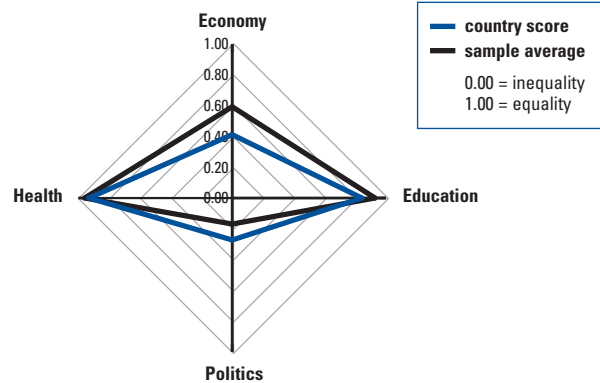
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# India

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>114</b>	<b>0.615</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	113	0.606
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	114	0.594
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	98	0.601



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1,124.79
Population growth (%)	1.34
GDP (US\$ billions)	771.09
GDP (PPP) per capita	2,600
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.80
Year women received right to vote	1935, 1950
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	122	0.42	0.69	36	85	0.42	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	72	0.66	0.66	—	—	0.66	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	121	0.32	0.52	1,185	3,698	0.32	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	123	0.03	0.30	3	97	0.03	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	121	0.70	0.87	53	76	0.70	
Enrolment in primary education	113	0.96	0.97	87	90	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education	123	0.79	0.92	—	—	0.79	
Enrolment in tertiary education	103	0.72	0.87	10	14	0.72	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	131	0.89	0.93	—	—	0.89	
Healthy life expectancy	119	1.02	1.04	54	53	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	100	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions	93	0.11	0.17	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	4	0.47	0.14	16	34	0.47	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	47
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	56
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	57
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage Social security or employer (for non-covered women)	
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	450
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	45

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	44
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	34
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	40

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	5.28
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4.92
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	18
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.84

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.20
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Indonesia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **93** **0.658**

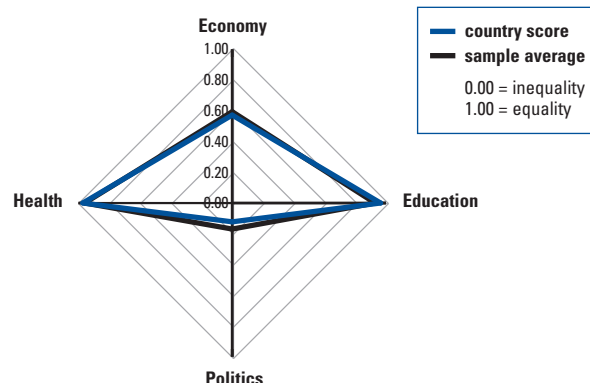
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 93 0.647

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 81 0.655

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 68 0.654

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	225.63
Population growth (%) .....	1.15
GDP (US\$ billions).....	233.20
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	3,506
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.20
Year women received right to vote .....	1945, 2003
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>101</b> <b>0.572</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	102	0.58	0.69	52	89	0.58	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	36	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	98	0.46	0.52	2,179	4,729	0.46	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	86	0.28	0.30	22	78	0.28	
Professional and technical workers.....	84	0.72	0.84	42	58	0.72	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>95</b> <b>0.966</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	95	0.92	0.87	87	95	0.92	
Enrolment in primary education.....	115	0.96	0.97	93	97	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	68	67	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	88	1.00	0.87	17	17	1.00	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>87</b> <b>0.972</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	96	1.04	1.04	59	57	1.04	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>70</b> <b>0.122</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	71	0.20	0.22	17	83	0.20	
Women in ministerial positions.....	90	0.12	0.17	11	89	0.12	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	21	0.07	0.14	3	47	0.07	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	66
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	58
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	26
Length of paid maternity leave.....	3 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	420
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	54

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	58
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	49
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	10.76
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	8.10
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	31
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.17

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.10
Polygamy .....	0.50
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.67

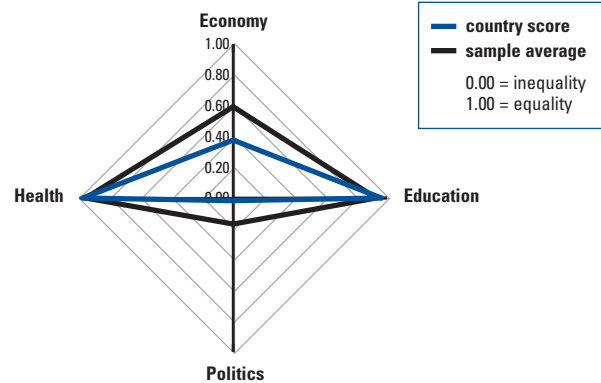
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Iran

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>128</b>	<b>0.584</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	116	0.602
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	118	0.590
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	108	0.580



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	71.02
Population growth (%)	1.31
GDP (US\$ billions)	151.80
GDP (PPP) per capita	10,346
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.00
Year women received right to vote	1963
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	121	0.43	0.69	33	77	0.43	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	110	0.41	0.52	5,777	14,150	0.41	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	103	0.15	0.30	13	87	0.15	
Professional and technical workers	94	0.51	0.84	34	66	0.51	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	101	0.88	0.87	78	89	0.88	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	100	91	1.10	
Enrolment in secondary education	104	0.94	0.92	75	79	0.94	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	34	29	1.15	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	74	1.05	1.04	59	56	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	126	0.03	0.22	3	97	0.03	
Women in ministerial positions	130	0.03	0.17	3	97	0.03	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	67
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	140
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	25

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	58
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	48
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	24

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	15.72
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	9.29
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	16
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	1.00

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Ireland

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **8** **0.760**

Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 8 0.752

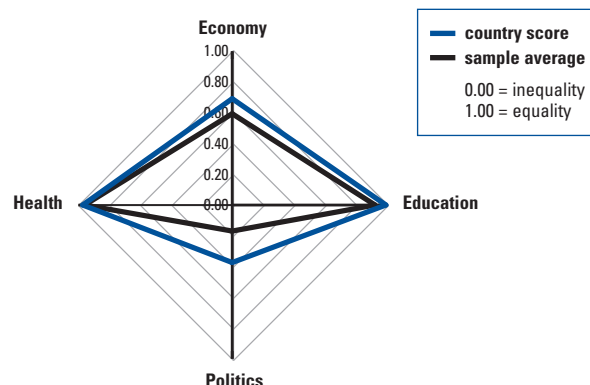
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 9 0.746

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 10 0.733

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.37
Population growth (%)	2.44
GDP (US\$ billions)	141.18
GDP (PPP) per capita	41,036

Mean age of marriage for women (years)	31
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.00
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1928
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>43</b> <b>0.692</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	69	0.77	0.69	62	81	0.77	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	44	0.71	0.66	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	59	0.58	0.52	23,295	40,000	0.58	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	51	0.45	0.30	31	69	0.45	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.13	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	96	96	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	90	86	1.05	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	68	54	1.27	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>86</b> <b>0.973</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy	64	1.06	1.04	72	68	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>8</b> <b>0.374</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	84	0.15	0.22	13	87	0.15	
Women in ministerial positions	50	0.27	0.17	21	79	0.27	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	2	0.59	0.14	18	32	0.59	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	89
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4
Length of paid maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	70
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	17

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	84
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	4.27
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4.76
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	48
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.05

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.17

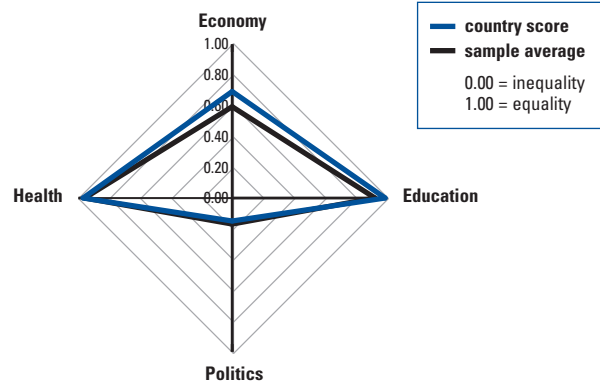
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Israel

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>45</b>	<b>0.702</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	56	0.690
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	36	0.696
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	35	0.689



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.18
Population growth (%)	1.78
GDP (US\$ billions)	152.46
GDP (PPP) per capita	24,824
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.80
Year women received right to vote	1948
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	31	0.88	0.69	59	67	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	97	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	24	0.67	0.52	19,635	29,193	0.67	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	59	0.42	0.30	30	70	0.42	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.10	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	77	0.97	0.87	96	99	0.97	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	98	97	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	88	87	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	69	52	1.32	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	108	1.03	1.04	72	70	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	65	0.21	0.22	18	83	0.21	
Women in ministerial positions	83	0.14	0.17	12	88	0.14	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	14	0.11	0.14	5	45	0.11	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	15

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	86
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	71
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	7.88
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6.74
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.84

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.15
Female genital mutilation	0.02
Polygamy	0.15
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.08

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Italy

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **72** **0.680**

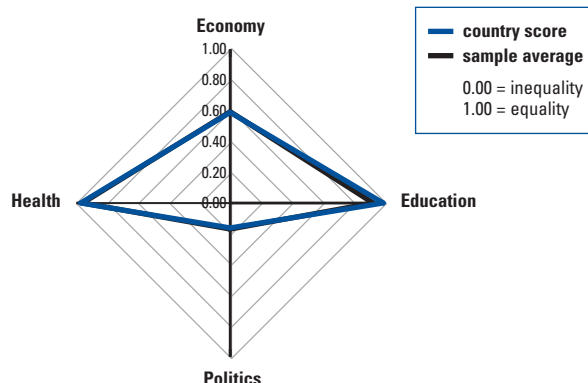
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **67** **0.679**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **84** **0.650**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **77** **0.646**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	59.37
Population growth (%) .....	0.73
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,183.78
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	28,682
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	28
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1945
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0.590</b>	<b>0.594</b>			
Labour force participation .....	88	0.70	0.69	52	75	0.70
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	116	0.51	0.66	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	91	0.49	0.52	19,168	38,878	0.49
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	41	0.50	0.30	33	67	0.50
Professional and technical workers.....	75	0.88	0.84	47	53	0.88
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.996</b>	<b>0.930</b>			
Literacy rate .....	54	0.99	0.87	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	88	0.99	0.97	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	94	93	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	80	57	1.40
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.972</b>	<b>0.960</b>			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy.....	71	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.162</b>	<b>0.169</b>			
Women in parliament.....	48	0.27	0.22	21	79	0.27
Women in ministerial positions.....	32	0.32	0.17	24	76	0.32
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of paid maternity leave.....	5 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	80
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	7

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	95
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	67
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	35

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7.87
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.88
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	43
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.40

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Jamaica

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **48** **0.701**

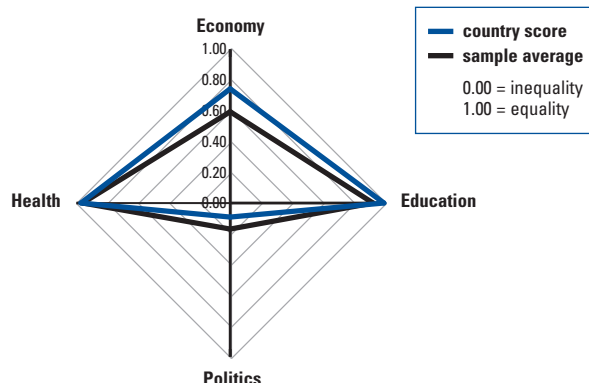
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 44 0.698

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 39 0.692

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 24 0.701

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	2.68
Population growth (%) .....	0.48
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	8.27
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	5,741
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	33
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1944
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>21</b> <b>0.743</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	70	0.77	0.69	60	78	0.77	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	82	0.63	0.66	—	—	0.63	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	66	0.57	0.52	4,651	8,191	0.57	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	1	1.00	0.30	59	41	1.44	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	60	40	1.50	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	91	80	1.13	
Enrolment in primary education .....	1	1.00	0.97	87	86	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	79	74	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	26	12	2.29	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>96</b> <b>0.971</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	105	1.03	1.04	66	64	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>93</b> <b>0.091</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	84	0.15	0.22	13	87	0.15	
Women in ministerial positions .....	89	0.13	0.17	11	89	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	27	0.03	0.14	1	49	0.03	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	69
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	26
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) ..100% - 8 weeks cover- age	
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	170
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	58

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	89
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	60

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	14.32
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.47
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.64

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.67

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Japan

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **75** **0.677**

Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 98 0.643

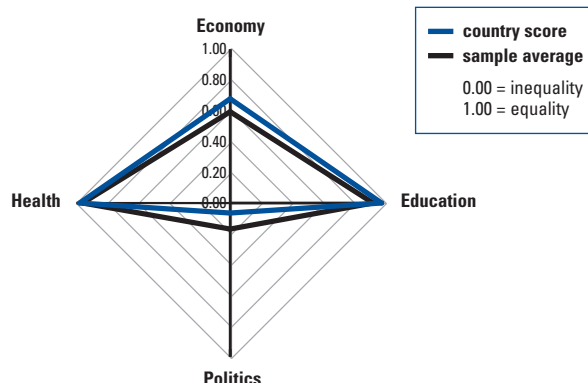
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 91 0.645

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 80 0.645

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....127.77  
 Population growth (%) .....0.01  
 GDP (US\$ billions).....5,206.01  
 GDP (PPP) per capita.....31,689

Mean age of marriage for women (years).....29  
 Fertility rate (births per woman) .....1.30  
 Year women received right to vote .....1945, 1947  
 Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>54</b> <b>0.678</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	83	0.72	0.69	61	84	0.72	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	99	0.59	0.66	—	—	0.59	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	100	0.46	0.52	18,334	40,000	0.46	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	6	0.86	0.30	46	54	0.86	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	55	45	1.22	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>84</b> <b>0.985</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	98	98	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education	98	0.88	0.87	54	62	0.88	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	78	72	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>110</b> <b>0.065</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	105	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10	
Women in ministerial positions	85	0.13	0.17	12	88	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....100  
 Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....54  
 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....3  
 Length of paid maternity leave .....14 weeks  
 Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....60  
 Provider of maternity coverage.....Health insurance scheme (if managed by employers), or Social Insurance Agency (if managed by the government)  
 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....6  
 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....5

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....65  
 Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....31  
 Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....18

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....3.72  
 Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....3.99  
 Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....42  
 Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership\* .....4.09

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....0.00  
 Female genital mutilation.....0.00  
 Polygamy .....0.00  
 Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....0.67

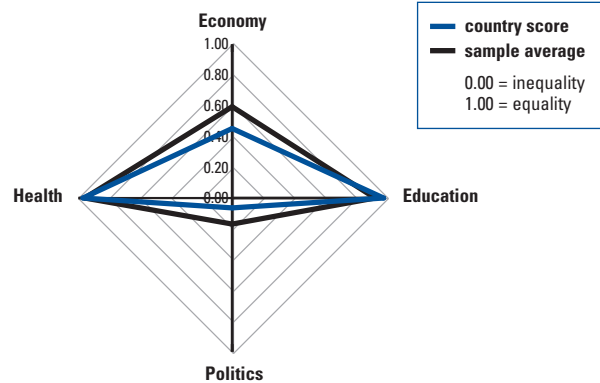
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Jordan

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>113</b>	<b>0.618</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	104	0.628
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	104	0.620
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	93	0.611



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.72
Population growth (%)	3.22
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.86
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,628
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.10
Year women received right to vote	1974
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.10

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	133	0.22	0.69	16	75	0.22	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	38	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	123	0.31	0.52	2,174	6,989	0.31	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	102	0.41	0.84	29	71	0.41	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	96	0.92	0.87	89	96	0.92	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	89	88	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	87	86	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	42	38	1.10	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	99	1.03	1.04	62	60	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	121	0.07	0.22	6	94	0.07	
Women in ministerial positions	72	0.17	0.17	15	85	0.17	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	56
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21
Length of paid maternity leave	10 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	62
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	28

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	64
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	23

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	16.49
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	11.79
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	26
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.02

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Kazakhstan

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **47** **0.701**

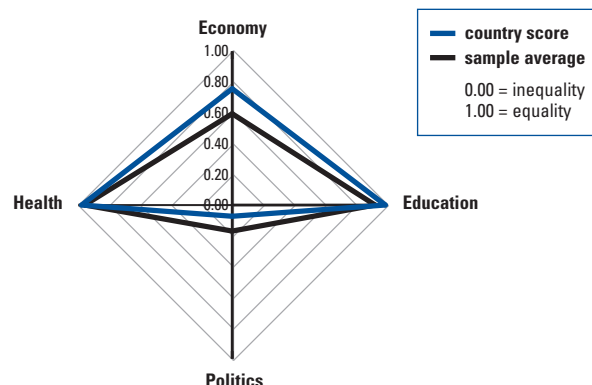
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **45** **0.698**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **32** **0.698**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **31** **0.693**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	15.48
Population growth (%)	1.14
GDP (US\$ billions)	36.11
GDP (PPP) per capita	10,259
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.30
Year women received right to vote	1924, 1993
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.93



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.757</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	18	0.91	0.69	73	80	0.91	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	55	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	22	0.68	0.52	8,039	11,782	0.68	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	24	0.61	0.30	38	62	0.61	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	67	33	1.99	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.996</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	50	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	79	1.00	0.97	90	90	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	84	0.99	0.92	85	86	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	56	39	1.44	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	59	53	1.11	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.073</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	73	0.19	0.22	16	84	0.19	
Women in ministerial positions	122	0.06	0.17	6	94	0.06	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26
Length of paid maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	140
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	27

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	86
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	63

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	9.83
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.02
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.91

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Kenya

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **98** **0.651**

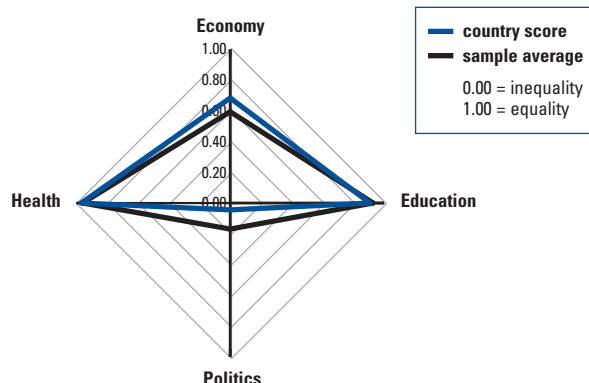
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **88** **0.655**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **83** **0.651**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **73** **0.648**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	37.53
Population growth (%) .....	2.64
GDP (US\$ billions).....	17.25
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,456
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	5.00
Year women received right to vote .....	1919, 1963
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.01



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>50</b> <b>0.683</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	35	0.86	0.69	76	88	0.86	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	13	0.77	0.66	—	—	0.77	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	2	0.82	0.52	1,295	1,577	0.82	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	119	0.05	0.30	5	95	0.05	
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>106</b> <b>0.909</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	97	0.90	0.87	70	78	0.90	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	86	86	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	112	0.91	0.92	43	47	0.91	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	110	0.57	0.87	3	4	0.57	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>110</b> <b>0.968</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	117	1.02	1.04	45	44	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>122</b> <b>0.045</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	104	0.11	0.22	10	90	0.11	
Women in ministerial positions .....	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	42
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	39
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	79
Length of paid maternity leave.....	2 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	560
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	116

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	44
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	40
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%).....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.96

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.38
Polygamy .....	0.60
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Korea, Rep.

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **115** **0.615**

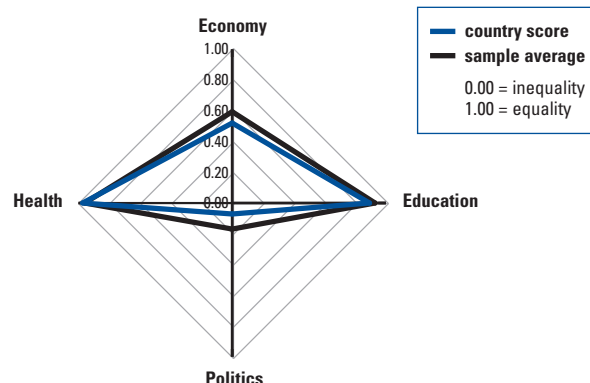
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 108 0.615

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 97 0.641

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 92 0.616

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	48.46
Population growth (%)	0.33
GDP (US\$ billions)	705.65
GDP (PPP) per capita	23,399
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.20
Year women received right to vote	1948
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0.520</b>	<b>0.594</b>			
Labour force participation	87	0.71	0.69	54	76	0.71
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	109	0.55	0.66	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	83	0.52	0.52	15,781	30,143	0.52
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	114	0.10	0.30	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	89	0.66	0.84	40	60	0.66
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.894</b>	<b>0.930</b>			
Literacy rate	—	—	0.87	—	—	—
Enrolment in primary education	120	0.93	0.97	93	100	0.93
Enrolment in secondary education	106	0.94	0.92	94	100	0.94
Enrolment in tertiary education	106	0.67	0.87	75	113	0.67
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>0.960</b>			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	71	65	1.09
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.071</b>	<b>0.169</b>			
Women in parliament	83	0.16	0.22	14	86	0.16
Women in ministerial positions	124	0.05	0.17	5	95	0.05
Years with female head of state (last 50)	30	0.02	0.14	1	49	0.02

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	60 days employer, 30 days Employment Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	14
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	2

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	53
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	32

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	2.63
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3.66
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	42
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	3.79

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	1.00

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Kuwait

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **105** **0.636**

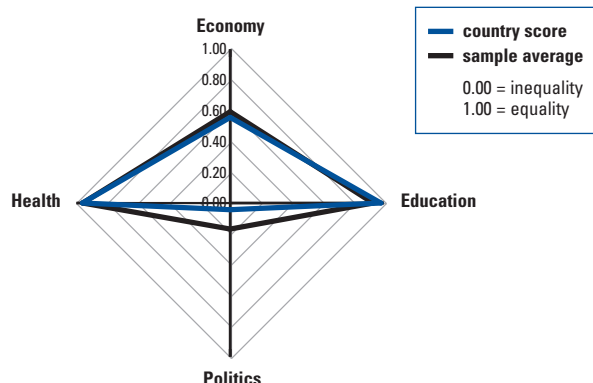
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 101 0.636

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 96 0.641

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 86 0.634

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	2.66
Population growth (%) .....	2.41
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	—
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	45,152
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	25
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.20
Year women received right to vote .....	2005
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	1.52



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>107</b> <b>0.557</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	112	0.54	0.69	44	83	0.54	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	58	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	113	0.40	0.52	16,071	40,000	0.40	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers .....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>86</b> <b>0.981</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	83	0.96	0.87	91	95	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education .....	107	0.97	0.97	87	89	0.97	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	80	80	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	26	11	2.32	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>116</b> <b>0.961</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	123	1.00	1.04	67	67	1.00	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>124</b> <b>0.043</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	116	0.08	0.22	8	92	0.08	
Women in ministerial positions .....	110	0.07	0.17	7	93	0.07	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	9
Length of paid maternity leave .....	70 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	14

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	88
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	53
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	27

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour	
(% of total labour force) .....	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.74

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.80
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Kyrgyz Republic

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **41** **0.706**

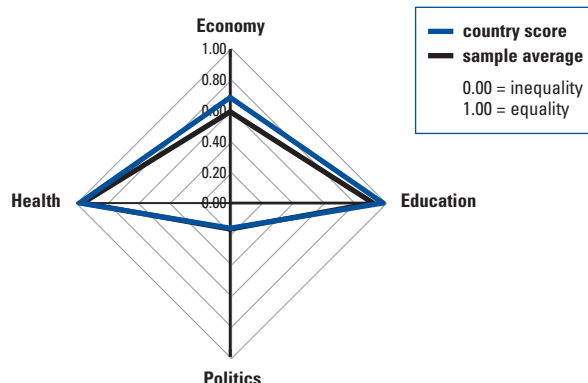
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 41 0.705

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 70 0.665

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 52 0.674

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.23
Population growth (%)	0.82
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.84
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,894
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.50
Year women received right to vote	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>46</b> <b>0.687</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	78	0.74	0.69	58	79	0.74
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	62	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	62	0.58	0.52	1,333	2,306	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	34	0.54	0.30	35	65	0.54
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	62	38	1.67
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>59</b> <b>0.994</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	54	0.99	0.87	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	99	0.99	0.97	84	85	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	81	80	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	48	37	1.30
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	58	52	1.12
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>43</b> <b>0.164</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	32	0.34	0.22	26	74	0.34
Women in ministerial positions	58	0.23	0.17	19	81	0.23
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36
Length of paid maternity leave	126 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	150
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	28

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	97
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	74
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	56

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	9.02
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.70
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	51
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.70

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.58

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Latvia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **14** **0.742**

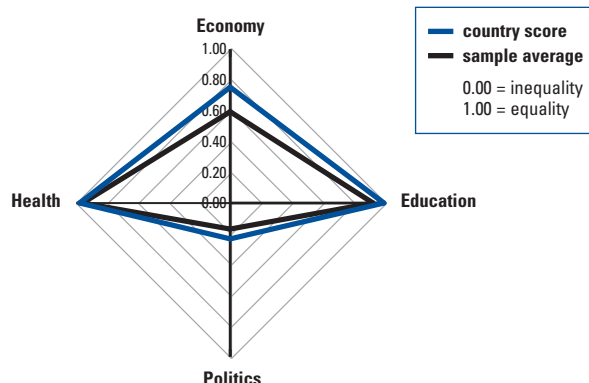
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **10** **0.740**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **13** **0.733**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **19** **0.709**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	2.28
Population growth (%) .....	-0.52
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	14.37
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	16,317
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	27
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.86



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.754</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	26	0.88	0.69	67	76	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	71	0.66	0.66	—	—	0.66	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	25	0.67	0.52	12,530	18,704	0.67	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	13	0.70	0.30	41	59	0.70	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	66	34	1.91	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education .....	1	1.00	0.97	92	89	1.03	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	—	—	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	93	50	1.85	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	68	58	1.17	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament .....	55	0.25	0.22	20	80	0.25	
Women in ministerial positions .....	48	0.29	0.17	22	78	0.29	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	11	0.19	0.14	8	42	0.19	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	8
Length of paid maternity leave .....	112 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	10
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	17

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	97
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	83
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	57

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.44
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.29
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	52
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.39

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Lesotho

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **10** **0.750**

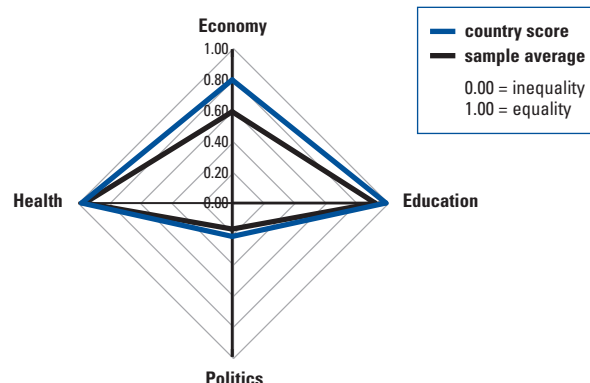
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 16 0.732

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 26 0.708

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 43 0.681

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.01
Population growth (%)	0.55
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.10
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,456
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.40
Year women received right to vote	1965
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>4</b> <b>0.801</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	17	0.91	0.69	69	76	0.91	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	20	0.75	0.66	—	—	0.75	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	80	0.53	0.52	1,016	1,915	0.53	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.00	0.30	52	48	1.08	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	58	42	1.38	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	90	74	1.23	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	74	71	1.04	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	29	19	1.55	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	4	3	1.19	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	33	30	1.10	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>34</b> <b>0.217</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	34	0.33	0.22	25	75	0.33	
Women in ministerial positions	19	0.46	0.17	32	68	0.46	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	55
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	37
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	102
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	0
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	960
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	98

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	47

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6.83
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	51
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.18

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Lithuania

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **30** **0.718**

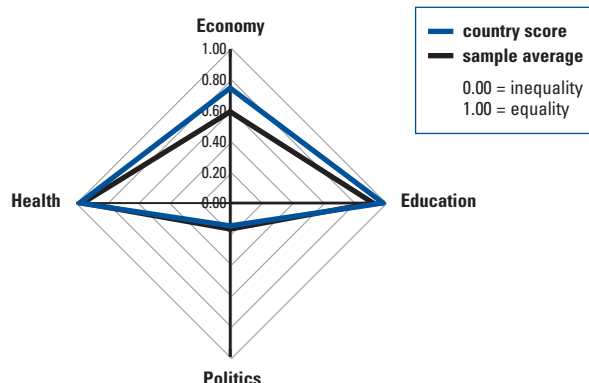
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **23** **0.722**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **14** **0.723**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **20** **0.708**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	3.38
Population growth (%) .....	-0.55
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	19.48
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	16,659
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	25
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1919
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.89



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>18</b> <b>0.748</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	11	0.94	0.69	65	70	0.94	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	88	0.61	0.66	—	—	0.61	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	14	0.72	0.52	13,265	18,533	0.72	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	22	0.62	0.30	38	62	0.62	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	70	30	2.31	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>54</b> <b>0.995</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education .....	98	0.99	0.97	90	91	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	92	90	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	93	59	1.57	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	68	59	1.15	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>54</b> <b>0.148</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	64	0.22	0.22	18	82	0.22	
Women in ministerial positions .....	39	0.30	0.17	23	77	0.30	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	32	0.02	0.14	1	49	0.02	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	7
Length of paid maternity leave .....	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	19

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	97
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	81
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	55

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.35
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.26
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	53
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.05

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Luxembourg

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **63** **0.689**

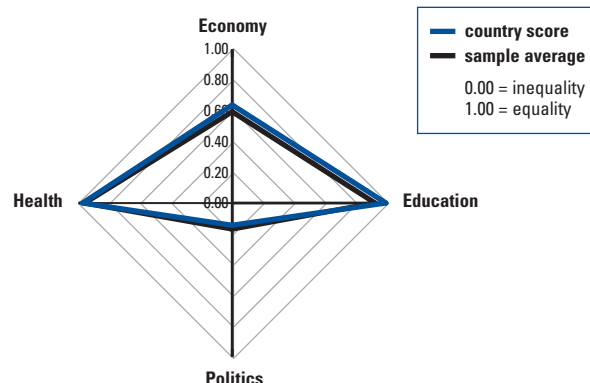
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **66** **0.680**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **58** **0.679**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **56** **0.667**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.48
Population growth (%) .....	1.54
GDP (US\$ billions).....	26.97
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	72,783
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	26
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.70
Year women received right to vote .....	1919
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.97



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.638</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	65	0.79	0.69	59	75	0.79	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	53	0.70	0.66	—	—	0.70	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	75	0.55	0.52	21,837	40,000	0.55	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	53	0.45	0.30	31	69	0.45	
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	98	97	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	86	83	1.04	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	11	10	1.12	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	74	69	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.144</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	34	0.33	0.22	25	75	0.33	
Women in ministerial positions.....	73	0.17	0.17	14	86	0.17	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of paid maternity leave .....	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	12
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	10

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	72
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	47
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	3.52
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.11
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	43
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.99

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Macedonia, FYR

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **53** **0.695**

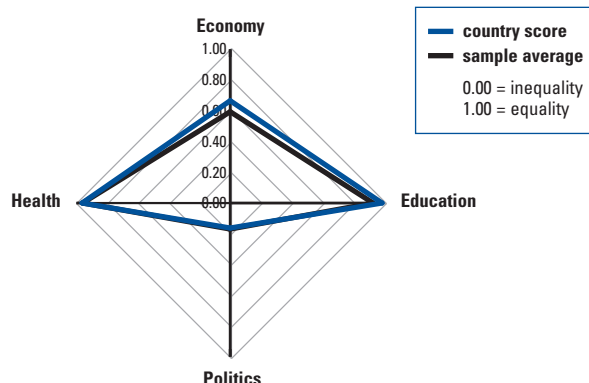
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 53 0.691

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 35 0.697

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 27 0.698

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	2.04
Population growth (%) .....	0.03
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	4.20
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	8,350
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>60</b> <b>0.666</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	95	0.66	0.69	49	74	0.66	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	10	0.78	0.66	—	—	0.78	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	93	0.49	0.52	5,184	10,643	0.49	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	62	0.41	0.30	29	71	0.41	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.11	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>79</b> <b>0.988</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	78	0.97	0.87	95	99	0.97	
Enrolment in primary education .....	1	1.00	0.97	89	89	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	90	0.98	0.92	80	82	0.98	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	40	31	1.27	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>115</b> <b>0.963</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	127	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy .....	83	1.05	1.04	65	62	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>44</b> <b>0.163</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	24	0.39	0.22	28	72	0.39	
Women in ministerial positions .....	78	0.16	0.17	14	86	0.16	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	39	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	14
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	15
Length of paid maternity leave .....	9 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	—
Provider of maternity coverage .....	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	10
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	19

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	72
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	54
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	45

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	35.54
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	34.53
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	42
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.40

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Madagascar

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **78** **0.673**

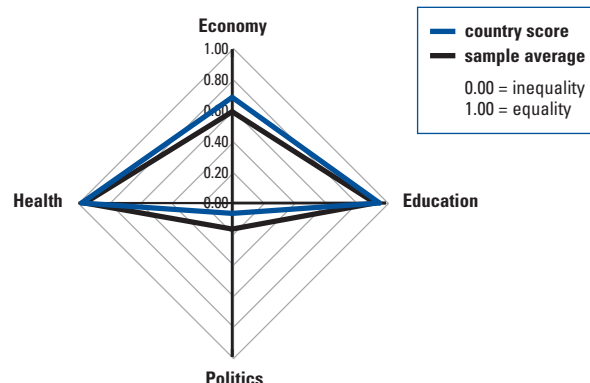
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 74 0.674

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 89 0.646

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 84 0.639

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	19.67
Population growth (%)	2.63
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.84
GDP (PPP) per capita	881
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.80
Year women received right to vote	1959
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>45</b> <b>0.688</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	8	0.94	0.69	84	89	0.94	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	57	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	19	0.70	0.52	723	1,034	0.70	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	84	0.28	0.30	22	78	0.28	
Professional and technical workers	83	0.75	0.84	43	57	0.75	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>98</b> <b>0.958</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	104	0.85	0.87	65	77	0.85	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	99	98	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	21	21	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	95	0.89	0.87	3	3	0.89	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	50	47	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>108</b> <b>0.067</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	105	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10	
Women in ministerial positions	80	0.14	0.17	13	88	0.14	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	45
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	27
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	72
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	50% Social insurance, 50% employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	510
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	154

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	61
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	47
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	30

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	3.49
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	1.74
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	38
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.21

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.20
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Malawi

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **77** **0.674**

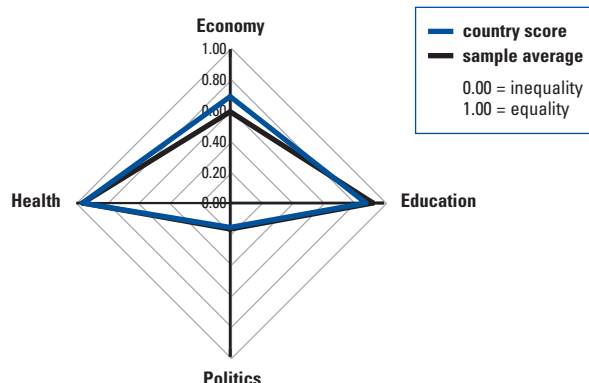
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **81** **0.666**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **87** **0.648**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **81** **0.644**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	13.92
Population growth (%) .....	2.54
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	2.13
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	719
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	19
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	5.60
Year women received right to vote .....	1961
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>42</b> <b>0.693</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	5	0.96	0.69	76	79	0.96	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	28	0.74	0.66	—	—	0.74	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	7	0.74	0.52	596	810	0.74	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	95	0.18	0.30	15	85	0.18	
Professional and technical workers .....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>113</b> <b>0.883</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	109	0.80	0.87	63	79	0.80	
Enrolment in primary education .....	1	1.00	0.97	90	84	1.07	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	109	0.91	0.92	23	25	0.91	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	116	0.51	0.87	0	1	0.51	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>116</b> <b>0.961</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	123	1.00	1.04	35	35	1.00	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>48</b> <b>0.159</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	51	0.26	0.22	21	79	0.26	
Women in ministerial positions .....	34	0.31	0.17	24	76	0.31	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	54
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	42
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	76
Length of paid maternity leave .....	8 weeks (every three years)
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	1,100
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	178

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	38
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	24
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	34

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	10.00
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.40
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.06

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.50
Female genital mutilation .....	0.20
Polygamy .....	0.70
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Malaysia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **101** **0.647**

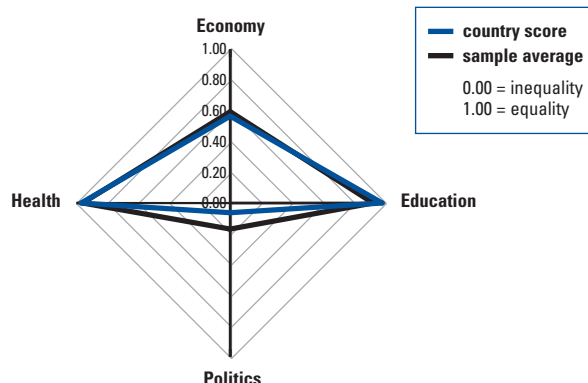
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 96 0.644

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 92 0.644

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 72 0.651

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	26.55
Population growth (%)	1.66
GDP (US\$ billions)	132.99
GDP (PPP) per capita	12,766
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.60
Year women received right to vote	1957
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>104</b> <b>0.565</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	106	0.57	0.69	47	83	0.57	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	31	0.73	0.66	—	—	0.73	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	103	0.44	0.52	7,596	17,301	0.44	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	83	0.30	0.30	23	77	0.30	
Professional and technical workers	85	0.69	0.84	41	59	0.69	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>77</b> <b>0.989</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	88	0.95	0.87	89	94	0.95	
Enrolment in primary education	75	1.00	0.97	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	72	66	1.10	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	32	25	1.29	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>103</b> <b>0.969</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy	83	1.05	1.04	65	62	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>113</b> <b>0.063</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	98	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.10	0.17	9	91	0.10	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	55
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10
Length of paid maternity leave	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	62
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	13

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	68
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	48

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	3.43
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3.22
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	39
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.36

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.30
Polygamy	0.70
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Maldives

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **100** **0.648**

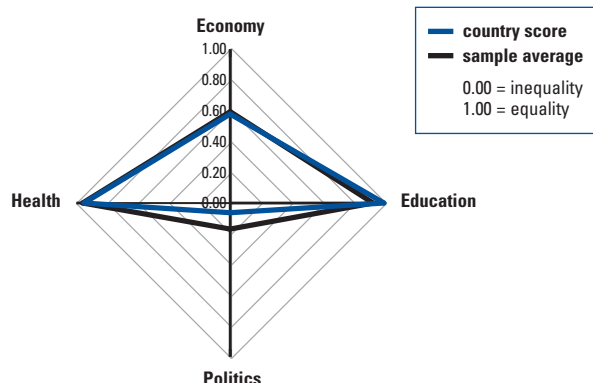
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 91 0.650

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 99 0.635

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.31
Population growth (%) .....	1.67
GDP (US\$ billions).....	0.99
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	4,907
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	—
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.60
Year women received right to vote .....	1932
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation .....	84	0.72	0.69	56	78	0.72	
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	84	0.52	0.52	3,404	6,528	0.52	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	99	0.17	0.30	14	86	0.17	
Professional and technical workers .....	67	0.96	0.84	49	51	0.96	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	97	97	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	97	96	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	71	67	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	0	0	2.37	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	131	0.97	1.04	57	59	0.97	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament.....	120	0.07	0.22	7	93	0.07	
Women in ministerial positions.....	73	0.17	0.17	14	86	0.17	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	84
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	39
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	26
Length of paid maternity leave.....	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	—
Provider of maternity coverage .....	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	120
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	8

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	71
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	35
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	67

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	23.68
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	7.90
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	30
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Mali

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **127** **0.586**

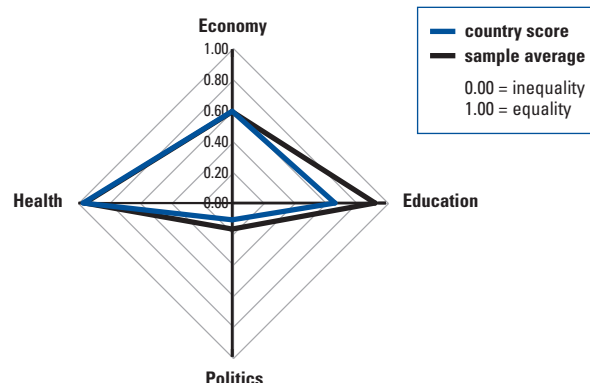
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 109 0.612

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 112 0.602

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 99 0.599

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	12.33
Population growth (%)	3.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.57
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,023
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	18
Fertility rate (births per woman)	6.50
Year women received right to vote	1956
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>93</b> <b>0.597</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	105	0.57	0.69	38	67	0.57	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	26	0.74	0.66	—	—	0.74	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	32	0.66	0.52	842	1,284	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	89	0.25	0.30	20	80	0.25	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>131</b> <b>0.668</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	131	0.50	0.87	16	31	0.50	
Enrolment in primary education	129	0.80	0.97	56	70	0.80	
Enrolment in secondary education	129	0.61	0.92	—	—	0.61	
Enrolment in tertiary education	115	0.52	0.87	2	4	0.52	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>104</b> <b>0.969</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	111	1.03	1.04	38	37	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>78</b> <b>0.109</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	102	0.11	0.22	10	90	0.11	
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.30	0.17	23	77	0.30	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	41
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	119
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	970
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	190

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	27
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	10.92
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.15
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	35
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.09

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.92
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	1.00

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Malta

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **89** **0.664**

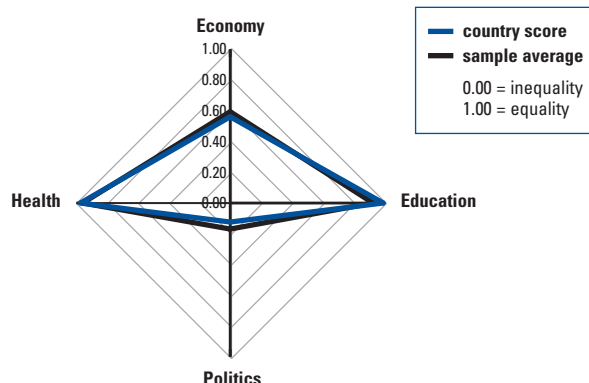
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **83** **0.663**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **76** **0.661**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **71** **0.652**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.41
Population growth (%) .....	0.68
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	4.35
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	22,046
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1947
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>106</b> <b>0.561</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	114	0.51	0.69	40	78	0.51	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	33	0.73	0.66	—	—	0.73	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	79	0.53	0.52	15,086	28,328	0.53	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	91	0.22	0.30	18	82	0.22	
Professional and technical workers .....	87	0.69	0.84	41	59	0.69	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>47</b> <b>0.995</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	93	90	1.04	
Enrolment in primary education .....	92	0.99	0.97	91	92	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	90	84	1.07	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	36	27	1.35	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>77</b> <b>0.974</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	91	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>69</b> <b>0.124</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	110	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10	
Women in ministerial positions .....	71	0.18	0.17	15	85	0.18	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	15	0.11	0.14	5	45	0.11	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	86
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	5
Length of paid maternity leave .....	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) 100% — 13 weeks coverage	
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	17

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	86
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	57
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	23

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	7.06
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.15
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	36
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.68

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.67

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



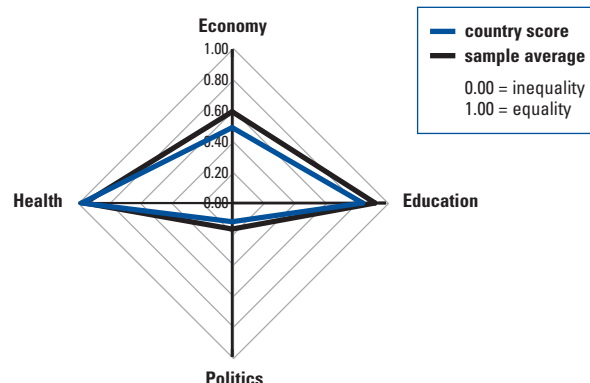
# Mauritania

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>119</b>	<b>0.610</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	110	0.612
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	111	0.602
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	106	0.583

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.12
Population growth (%)	2.51
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.50
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,820
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.40
Year women received right to vote	1961
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	72	0.77	0.69	63	81	0.77	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	104	0.57	0.66	—	—	0.57	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	85	0.52	0.52	1,290	2,474	0.52	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	115	0.09	0.30	8	92	0.09	
Professional and technical workers	109	0.27	0.84	21	79	0.27	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	118	0.76	0.87	48	63	0.76	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	83	78	1.06	
Enrolment in secondary education	114	0.88	0.92	16	18	0.88	
Enrolment in tertiary education	124	0.36	0.87	2	5	0.36	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	46	43	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	43	0.28	0.22	22	78	0.28	
Women in ministerial positions	83	0.14	0.17	12	88	0.14	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	53
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	78
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	820
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	88

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	35
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	10
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	4

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	25.20
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	36
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.61

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.25
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Mauritius

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **97** **0.651**

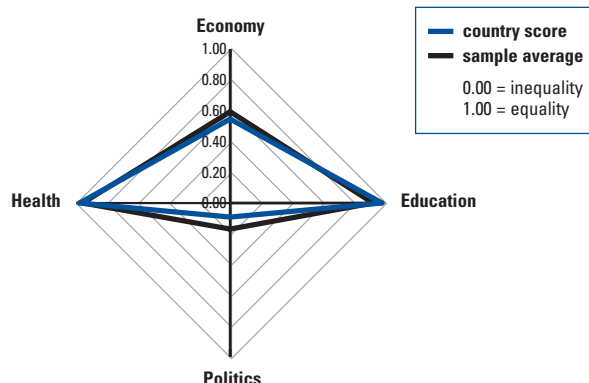
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **95** **0.647**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **85** **0.649**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **88** **0.633**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	1.26
Population growth (%) .....	0.61
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.94
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	10,668
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	24
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.90
Year women received right to vote .....	1956
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.97



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.546</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	108	0.57	0.69	47	83	0.57	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	69	0.66	0.66	—	—	0.66	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	108	0.42	0.52	6,228	14,949	0.42	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	88	0.25	0.30	20	80	0.25	
Professional and technical workers .....	81	0.82	0.84	45	55	0.82	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.988</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	90	0.94	0.87	84	90	0.94	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	96	95	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	82	81	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	15	13	1.17	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	65	60	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.091</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	68	0.21	0.22	17	83	0.21	
Women in ministerial positions.....	94	0.11	0.17	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	12
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	15
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	35

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	65
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	56
Female teachers, tertiary education (%).....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	14.43
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.26
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	37
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.44

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Mexico

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **99** **0.650**

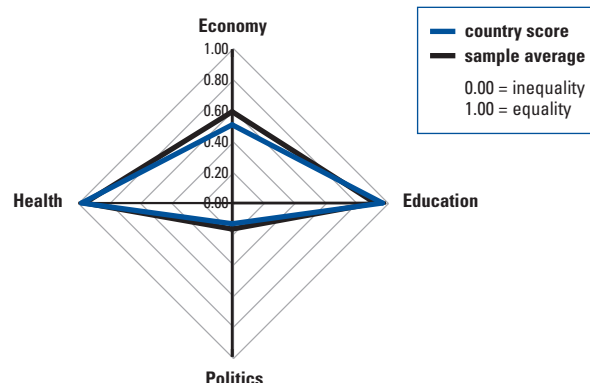
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 97 0.644

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 93 0.644

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 75 0.646

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	105.28
Population growth (%)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions)	688.81
GDP (PPP) per capita	13,307
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.20
Year women received right to vote	1947
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>114</b> <b>0.509</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	113	0.53	0.69	44	83	0.53
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	115	0.51	0.66	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	106	0.42	0.52	7,311	17,236	0.42
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	52	0.45	0.30	31	69	0.45
Professional and technical workers	86	0.69	0.84	41	59	0.69
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>90</b> <b>0.978</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	85	0.96	0.87	90	94	0.96
Enrolment in primary education	94	0.99	0.97	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	72	72	1.00
Enrolment in tertiary education	93	0.93	0.87	26	28	0.93
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>65</b> <b>0.135</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	39	0.30	0.22	23	77	0.30
Women in ministerial positions	73	0.17	0.17	14	86	0.17
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	94
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	60
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	82

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	67
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	47
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	3.71
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3.19
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	39
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	3.67

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Moldova

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **36** **0.710**

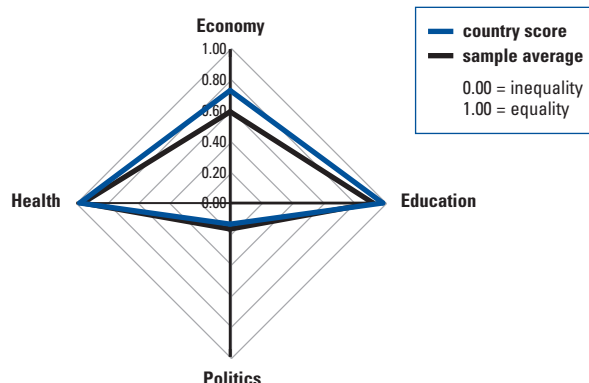
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **20** **0.724**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **21** **0.717**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **17** **0.713**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	3.80
Population growth (%) .....	-0.76
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	1.96
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	2,409
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1924, 1933
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.91



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.732</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	—	—	0.69	—	—	—	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	—	—	0.66	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	41	0.63	0.52	1,865	2,969	0.63	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	17	0.67	0.30	40	60	0.67	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	68	32	2.12	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.993</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	61	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education .....	100	0.99	0.97	87	88	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	82	79	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	48	35	1.39	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	62	57	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.137</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament .....	37	0.31	0.22	24	76	0.31	
Women in ministerial positions .....	92	0.12	0.17	11	89	0.12	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	29	0.03	0.14	1	49	0.03	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	68
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	16
Length of paid maternity leave .....	126 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	22
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	25

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	97
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	76
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	58

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.87
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.22
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	55
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Mongolia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **22** **0.722**

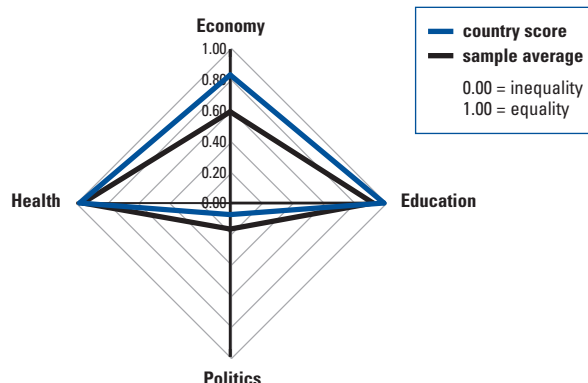
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 40 0.705

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 62 0.673

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 42 0.682

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.61
Population growth (%)	0.91
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.78
GDP (PPP) per capita	3,056
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	24
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90
Year women received right to vote	1924
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.833</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	4	0.97	0.69	60	62	0.97	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	7	0.80	0.66	—	—	0.80	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	53	0.60	0.52	2,172	3,603	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	5	0.92	0.30	48	52	0.92	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	54	46	1.17	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	97	1.01	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	89	88	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	85	77	1.11	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	58	37	1.56	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.980</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	58	53	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.075</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	125	0.04	0.22	4	96	0.04	
Women in ministerial positions	54	0.25	0.17	20	80	0.25	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	40	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35
Length of paid maternity leave	120 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	70
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	46
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	19

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	95
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	74
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	56

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	14.06
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	14.25
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	53
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.27

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.58

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Morocco

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **124** **0.593**

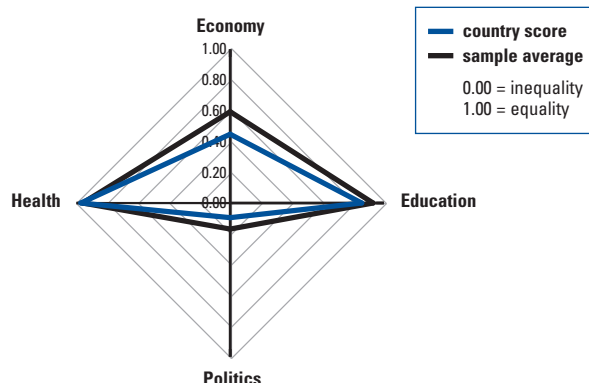
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 125 0.576

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 122 0.568

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 107 0.583

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	30.86
Population growth (%) .....	1.19
GDP (US\$ billions).....	52.24
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	3,880
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	25
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1963
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>125</b> <b>0.448</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	129	0.32	0.69	27	83	0.32	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	91	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	129	0.25	0.52	1,578	6,319	0.25	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	105	0.14	0.30	12	88	0.14	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.09	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>118</b> <b>0.856</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	123	0.62	0.87	42	68	0.62	
Enrolment in primary education.....	118	0.95	0.97	86	91	0.95	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	120	0.85	0.92	32	37	0.85	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	94	0.89	0.87	11	12	0.89	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>90</b> <b>0.972</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	98	1.03	1.04	61	59	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>90</b> <b>0.095</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	101	0.12	0.22	11	90	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions.....	56	0.24	0.17	19	81	0.24	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	63
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	63
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	34
Length of paid maternity leave .....	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	240
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	18

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	47
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	33
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	19

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	9.97
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	10.06
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	28
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.56

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Mozambique

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **26** **0.720**

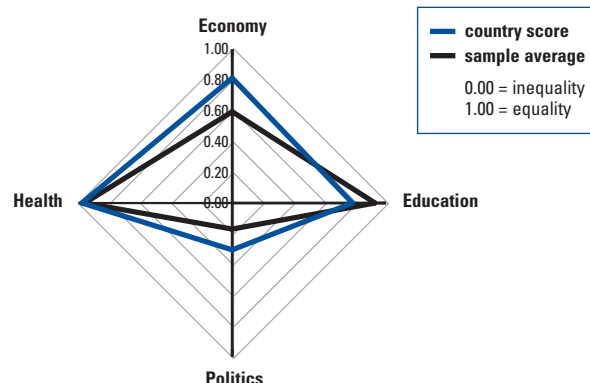
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **18** **0.727**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **43** **0.688**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	21.37
Population growth (%)	1.89
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.47
GDP (PPP) per capita	758
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	18
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.20
Year women received right to vote	1975
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>3</b> <b>0.813</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	1	1.00	0.69	89	77	1.16	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	52	0.70	0.66	—	—	0.70	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	3	0.81	0.52	663	819	0.81	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>126</b> <b>0.782</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	127	0.56	0.87	32	57	0.56	
Enrolment in primary education	122	0.93	0.97	73	79	0.93	
Enrolment in secondary education	122	0.83	0.92	2	3	0.83	
Enrolment in tertiary education	118	0.49	0.87	1	2	0.49	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>62</b> <b>0.978</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	73	1.06	1.04	38	36	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>15</b> <b>0.305</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	14	0.53	0.22	35	65	0.53	
Women in ministerial positions	29	0.35	0.17	26	74	0.35	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	13	0.12	0.14	5	45	0.12	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	48
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	96
Length of paid maternity leave	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	520
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	185

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	34
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	16
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	21

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.83

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.40
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

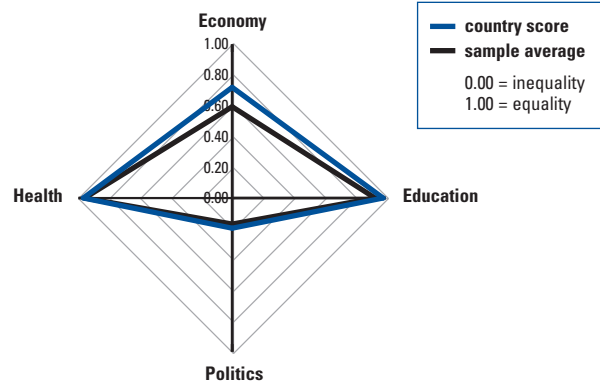
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Namibia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>32</b>	<b>0.717</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	30	0.714
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	29	0.701
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	38	0.686



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.08
Population growth (%)	1.63
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.70
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,868
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	26
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.20
Year women received right to vote	1989
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	52	0.83	0.69	50	60	0.83	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	35	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	67	0.56	0.52	3,487	6,186	0.56	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	30	0.56	0.30	36	64	0.56	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.08	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	69	0.98	0.87	87	88	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	89	84	1.06	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	55	44	1.23	
Enrolment in tertiary education	97	0.88	0.87	5	6	0.88	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	116	1.02	1.04	44	43	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	28	0.37	0.22	27	73	0.37	
Women in ministerial positions	30	0.33	0.17	25	75	0.33	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	76
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	44
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	210
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	51

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	65
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	50
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	42

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	25.00
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	19.40
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	41
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.17

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.70
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Nepal

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **110** **0.621**

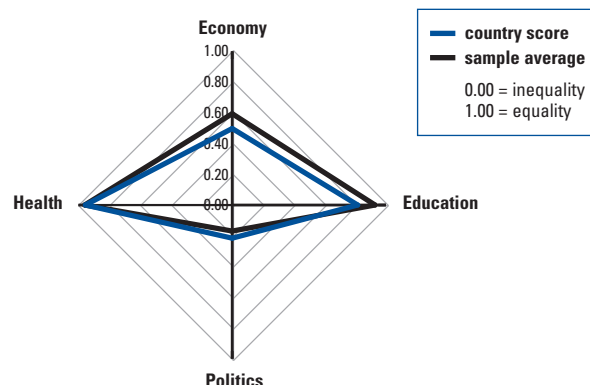
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 120 0.594

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 125 0.558

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 111 0.548

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	28.11
Population growth (%)	0.21
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.92
GDP (PPP) per capita	991
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	19
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.30
Year women received right to vote	1951
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0.498</b>	<b>0.594</b>			
Labour force participation	66	0.79	0.69	62	78	0.79
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	107	0.57	0.66	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	88	0.50	0.52	671	1,331	0.50
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	102	0.16	0.30	14	86	0.16
Professional and technical workers	110	0.25	0.84	20	80	0.25
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.816</b>	<b>0.930</b>			
Literacy rate	124	0.61	0.87	42	69	0.61
Enrolment in primary education	114	0.96	0.97	78	81	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	108	0.92	0.92	40	44	0.77
Enrolment in tertiary education	121	0.40	0.87	3	8	0.40
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0.955</b>	<b>0.960</b>			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	128	0.98	1.04	51	52	0.98
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.216</b>	<b>0.169</b>			
Women in parliament	16	0.50	0.22	33	67	0.50
Women in ministerial positions	54	0.25	0.17	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	19
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	46
Length of paid maternity leave	52 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	830
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	106

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	35
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	15
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	10.67
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	15
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	3.89

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.10
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.58

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Netherlands

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **11** **0.749**

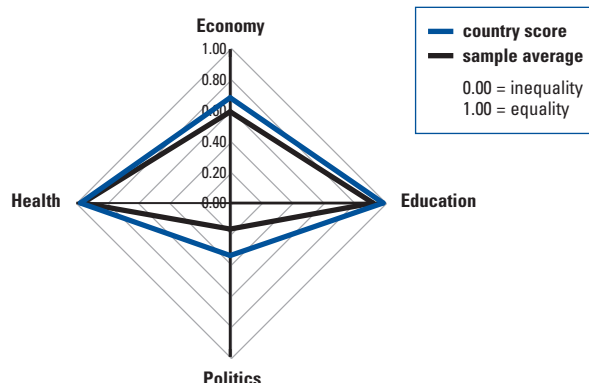
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 9 0.740

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 12 0.738

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 12 0.725

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	16.38
Population growth (%) .....	1.64
GDP (US\$ billions).....	435.97
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	36,956
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	30
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.70
Year women received right to vote .....	1919
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.685</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	45	0.85	0.69	70	82	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	81	0.63	0.66	—	—	0.63	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	33	0.66	0.52	26,207	40,000	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	72	0.38	0.30	28	72	0.38	
Professional and technical workers .....	63	1.00	0.84	50	50	1.00	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	96	96	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	97	0.99	0.97	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	90	88	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	63	58	1.09	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	91	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.342</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	6	0.70	0.22	41	59	0.70	
Women in ministerial positions.....	15	0.50	0.17	33	67	0.50	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	4
Length of paid maternity leave .....	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Unemployment fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	4

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	46
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	37

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4.14
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.16
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.67

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# New Zealand

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **5** **0.788**

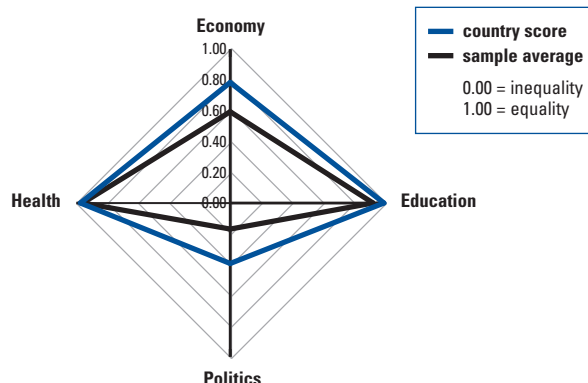
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **5** **0.786**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **5** **0.765**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **7** **0.751**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.23
Population growth (%)	1.04
GDP (US\$ billions)	64.18
GDP (PPP) per capita	25,281
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.00
Year women received right to vote	1893
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>7</b> <b>0.784</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	44	0.85	0.69	71	84	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	16	0.77	0.66	—	—	0.77
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	12	0.72	0.52	21,181	29,391	0.72
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	19	0.65	0.30	40	60	0.65
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	54	46	1.18
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	99	99	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	91	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	96	64	1.49
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>72</b> <b>0.974</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	89	1.04	1.04	72	69	1.04
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>7</b> <b>0.393</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	15	0.51	0.22	34	66	0.51
Women in ministerial positions	18	0.47	0.17	32	68	0.47
Years with female head of state (last 50)	8	0.27	0.14	11	39	0.27

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	State funds
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	9
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	29

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	83
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	50

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	3.85
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3.31
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.54

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Nicaragua

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **49** **0.700**

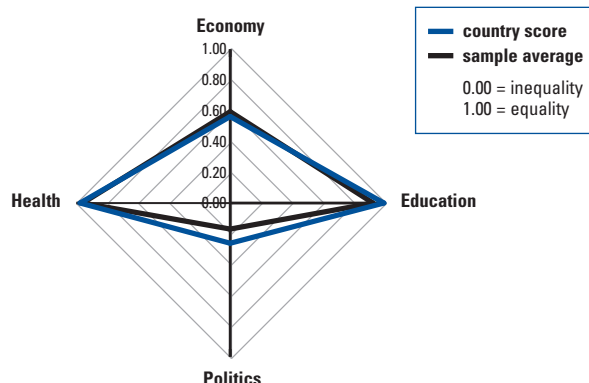
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **71** **0.675**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **90** **0.646**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **62** **0.657**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	5.60
Population growth (%) .....	1.30
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.96
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	2,427
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.80
Year women received right to vote .....	1955
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>105</b> <b>0.563</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	119	0.45	0.69	40	89	0.45	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	103	0.58	0.66	—	—	0.58	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	122	0.32	0.52	1,182	3,703	0.32	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	14	0.70	0.30	41	59	0.70	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.05	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>1</b> <b>1.000</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	81	79	1.02	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	96	95	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	49	42	1.15	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	19	17	1.08	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>65</b> <b>0.976</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	77	1.05	1.04	63	60	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>25</b> <b>0.262</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	62	0.23	0.22	19	82	0.23	
Women in ministerial positions.....	15	0.50	0.17	33	67	0.50	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	12	0.15	0.14	7	43	0.15	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	67
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	29
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	60
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	170
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	109

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	76
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	46

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4.87
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	5.38
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	39
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.29

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Nigeria

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **108** **0.628**

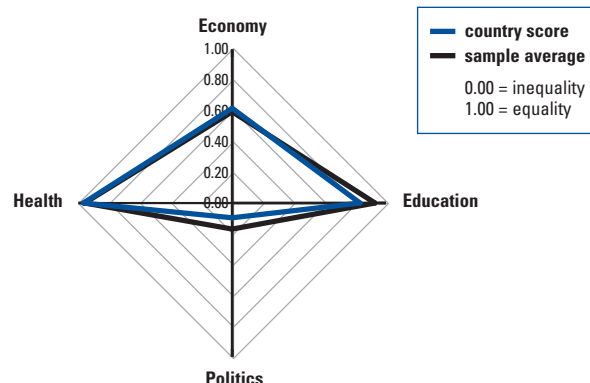
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 102 0.634

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 107 0.612

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 94 0.610

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	147.98
Population growth (%)	2.23
GDP (US\$ billions)	69.63
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,859
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.40
Year women received right to vote	1958
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>84</b> <b>0.616</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	110	0.55	0.69	39	72	0.55	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	4	0.81	0.66	—	—	0.81	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	115	0.40	0.52	1,054	2,650	0.40	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>123</b> <b>0.832</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	112	0.79	0.87	63	79	0.79	
Enrolment in primary education	124	0.88	0.97	60	68	0.88	
Enrolment in secondary education	121	0.84	0.92	23	28	0.84	
Enrolment in tertiary education	105	0.69	0.87	8	12	0.69	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>109</b> <b>0.968</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	113	1.02	1.04	42	41	1.02	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>89</b> <b>0.096</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	119	0.08	0.22	7	93	0.08	
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.29	0.17	23	77	0.29	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	35
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	99
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	50
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	1,100
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	126

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	50
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	38
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	17

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	21
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.38

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.60
Female genital mutilation	0.25
Polygamy	0.90
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

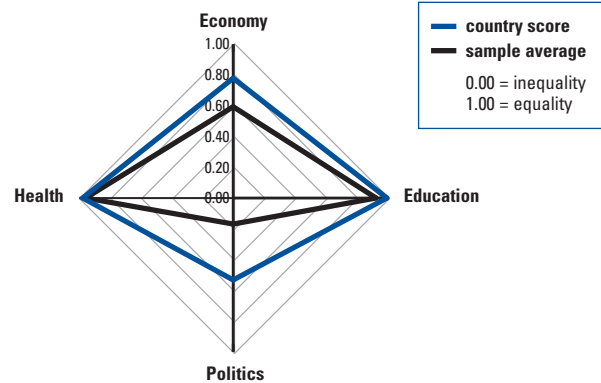
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Norway

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>3</b>	<b>0.823</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	1	0.824
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	2	0.806
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	2	0.799



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.71
Population growth (%)	1.03
GDP (US\$ billions)	199.58
GDP (PPP) per capita	49,359
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	31
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Year women received right to vote	1913
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.779</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	12	0.93	0.69	75	81	0.93	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	27	0.74	0.66	—	—	0.74	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	4	0.79	0.52	31,663	40,000	0.79	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	46	0.47	0.30	32	68	0.47	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.04	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	68	1.00	0.97	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	97	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	94	60	1.57	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	67	1.06	1.04	74	70	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.533</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	12	0.56	0.22	36	64	0.56	
Women in ministerial positions	1	1.00	0.17	56	44	1.25	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	9	0.25	0.14	10	40	0.25	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3
Length of paid maternity leave	42 or 52 weeks
parental leave (9 weeks reserved for the mother)	
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100% for 44-week option; 80% for 54-week option
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	9

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	73
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	2.41
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	2.54
Women in non-agricultural paid labour	
(% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.75

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Oman

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **123** **0.594**

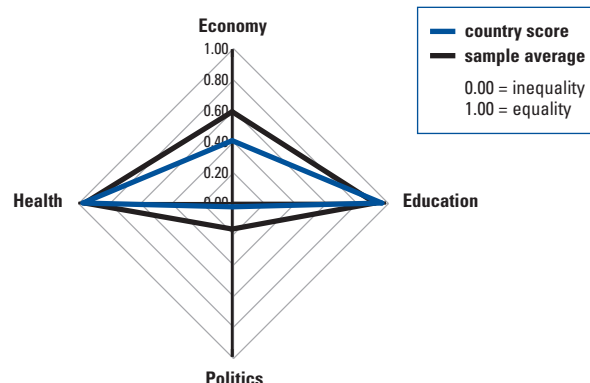
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 118 0.596

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 119 0.590

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	2.60
Population growth (%)	2.07
GDP (US\$ billions)	26.75
GDP (PPP) per capita	21,546
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.00
Year women received right to vote	1994, 2003
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.25



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>128</b> <b>0.406</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	126	0.34	0.69	27	79	0.34
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	48	0.70	0.66	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	132	0.20	0.52	6,466	32,361	0.20
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	112	0.10	0.30	9	91	0.10
Professional and technical workers	97	0.49	0.84	33	67	0.49
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>93</b> <b>0.974</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	102	0.86	0.87	77	89	0.86
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	74	72	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	79	78	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	28	23	1.18
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>95</b> <b>0.971</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	103	1.03	1.04	65	63	1.03
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>128</b> <b>0.025</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	130	0.00	0.22	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	99	0.10	0.17	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	24
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10
Length of paid maternity leave	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	—
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	64
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	11

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	63
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	56
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	29

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	25
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.85

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation	0.20
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Pakistan

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **132** **0.546**

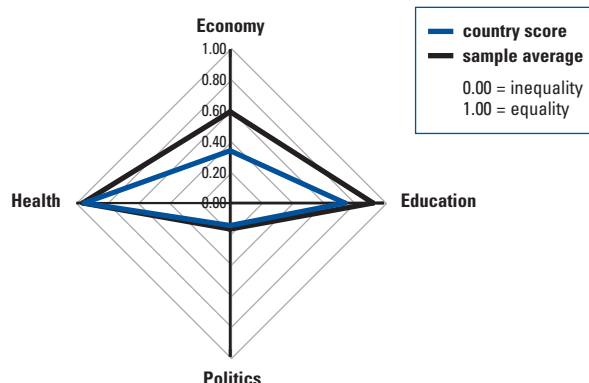
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 127 0.555

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 126 0.551

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 112 0.543

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	162.48
Population growth (%) .....	2.16
GDP (US\$ billions).....	106.21
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	2,357
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1935, 1947
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.05



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>132</b> <b>0.340</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	131	0.25	0.69	22	87	0.25	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	102	0.58	0.66	—	—	0.58	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	124	0.30	0.52	1,076	3,569	0.30	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	122	0.04	0.30	3	97	0.04	
Professional and technical workers .....	106	0.33	0.84	25	75	0.33	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>128</b> <b>0.747</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	126	0.58	0.87	40	68	0.58	
Enrolment in primary education.....	130	0.78	0.97	57	73	0.78	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	126	0.76	0.92	28	37	0.76	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	99	0.85	0.87	5	6	0.85	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>128</b> <b>0.950</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	133	0.96	1.04	52	54	0.96	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>55</b> <b>0.146</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	41	0.29	0.22	23	78	0.29	
Women in ministerial positions.....	129	0.04	0.17	4	96	0.04	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	17	0.11	0.14	5	45	0.11	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	54
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	26
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	78
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	320
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	20

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	46
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	51
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	37

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	8.38
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.52
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	13
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.85

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.05
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Panama

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **43** **0.702**

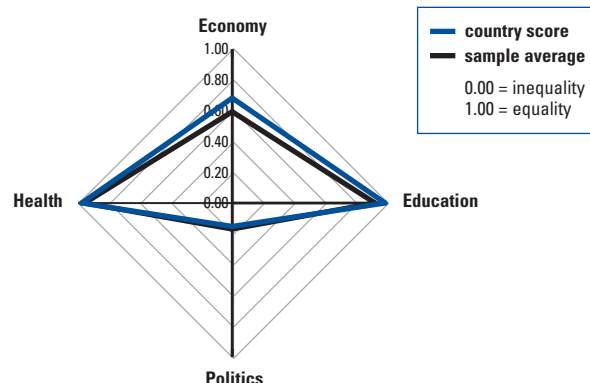
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **34** **0.710**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **38** **0.695**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **30** **0.693**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.34
Population growth (%)	1.60
GDP (US\$ billions)	17.37
GDP (PPP) per capita	10,757
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.60
Year women received right to vote	1941, 1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>51</b> <b>0.683</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	98	0.62	0.69	52	85	0.62	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	90	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	45	0.62	0.52	7,728	12,481	0.62	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	7	0.77	0.30	44	56	0.77	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	52	48	1.07	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>52</b> <b>0.995</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	65	0.99	0.87	93	94	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education	84	0.99	0.97	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	67	61	1.11	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	56	35	1.61	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	64	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>52</b> <b>0.152</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	111	0.09	0.22	9	92	0.09	
Women in ministerial positions	39	0.30	0.17	23	77	0.30	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	15	0.11	0.14	5	45	0.11	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	91
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	—
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Security Fund (but employer liable to cover difference between the maternity allowance paid by the Social Security Fund)
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	130
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	85

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	67
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	46

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	9.27
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	5.25
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	43
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.60

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Paraguay

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **66** **0.687**

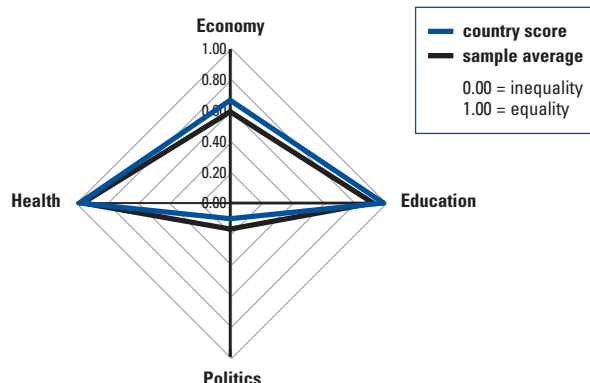
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 100 0.638

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 69 0.666

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 64 0.656

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	6.12
Population growth (%) .....	1.72
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	8.94
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	4,186
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.10
Year women received right to vote .....	1961
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	1.01



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>59</b> <b>0.669</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	38	0.86	0.69	74	86	0.86	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	112	0.53	0.66	—	—	0.53	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	55	0.60	0.52	3,019	5,021	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	35	0.53	0.30	35	65	0.53	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	50	50	1.01	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>40</b> <b>0.997</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	67	0.98	0.87	93	94	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education .....	1	1.00	0.97	95	94	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	59	56	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	27	24	1.13	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	1	1.06	1.04	64	60	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>85</b> <b>0.102</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	87	0.14	0.22	13	88	0.14	
Women in ministerial positions .....	57	0.23	0.17	19	81	0.23	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	19
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) 50% - 9 weeks coverage	
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	150
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) .....	65

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	72
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	7.62
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.24
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	40
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.08

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation .....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

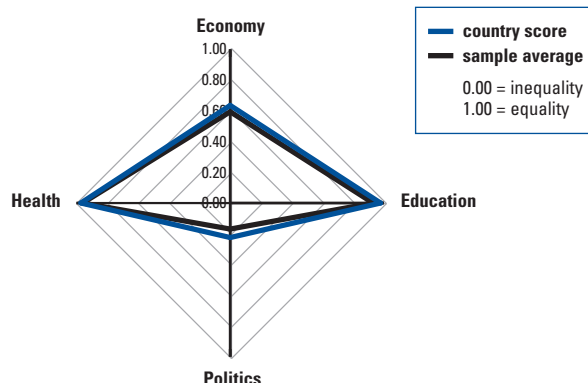
# Peru

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>44</b>	<b>0.702</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	48	0.696
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	75	0.662
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	60	0.662

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	27.90
Population growth (%)	1.12
GDP (US\$ billions)	76.74
GDP (PPP) per capita	7,400
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.50
Year women received right to vote	1955
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.635</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	71	0.77	0.69	65	85	0.77	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	85	0.62	0.66	—	—	0.62	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	70	0.56	0.52	5,059	9,096	0.56	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	61	0.42	0.30	30	70	0.42	
Professional and technical workers	77	0.86	0.84	46	54	0.86	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.978</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	99	0.89	0.87	84	94	0.89	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	97	95	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	77	76	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	36	34	1.06	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.971</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	99	1.03	1.04	62	60	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.225</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	27	0.38	0.22	28	73	0.38	
Women in ministerial positions	20	0.42	0.17	29	71	0.42	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	34	0.01	0.14	0	50	0.01	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	73
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	240
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	59

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	65
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	45
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	7.99
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	5.61
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	43
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.62

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Philippines

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **9** **0.758**

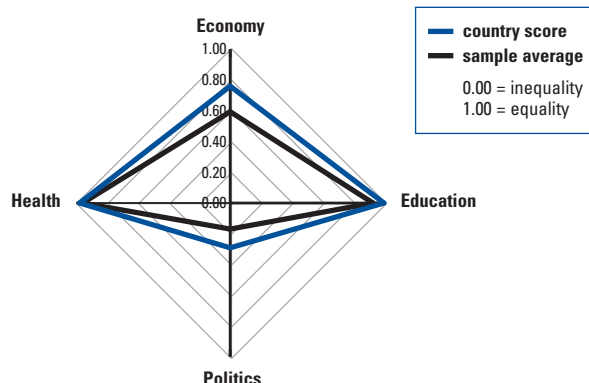
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **6** **0.757**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **6** **0.763**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **6** **0.752**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	87.89
Population growth (%) .....	1.87
GDP (US\$ billions).....	106.78
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	3,217
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	24
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1937
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation .....	97	0.62	0.69	51	82	0.62	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	22	0.74	0.66	—	—	0.74	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	48	0.61	0.52	2,394	3,899	0.61	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	1	1.00	0.30	57	43	1.33	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	63	37	1.70	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	94	93	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	92	90	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	67	56	1.20	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	32	25	1.24	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	62	57	1.09	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament.....	53	0.26	0.22	21	80	0.26	
Women in ministerial positions.....	99	0.10	0.17	9	91	0.10	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	6	0.42	0.14	15	35	0.42	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	60
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	24
Length of paid maternity leave .....	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employers pay directly to employees and are reimbursed by the social security system
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	230
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	55

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	76
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	56

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	5.97
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.42
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	42
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.67

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.10
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.17

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Poland

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **50** **0.700**

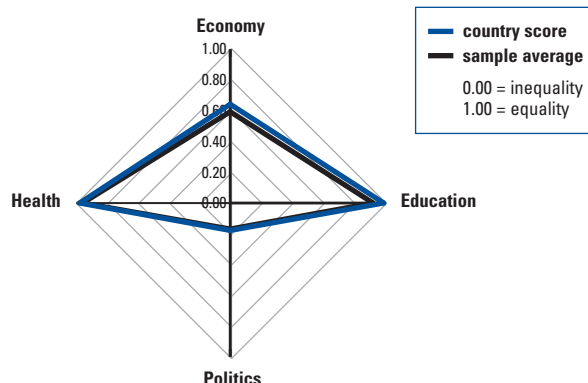
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 49 0.695

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 60 0.676

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 44 0.680

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	38.12
Population growth (%)	-0.05
GDP (US\$ billions)	226.13
GDP (PPP) per capita	15,634
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.20
Year women received right to vote	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.643</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	53	0.83	0.69	57	69	0.83	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	124	0.45	0.66	—	—	0.45	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	56	0.60	0.52	11,084	18,466	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	29	0.57	0.30	36	64	0.57	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	60	40	1.48	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	57	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	96	95	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	95	93	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	78	56	1.40	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.178</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	54	0.25	0.22	20	80	0.25	
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.36	0.17	26	74	0.36	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	28	0.03	0.14	1	49	0.03	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	49
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6
Length of paid maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employers or by Social Insurance Institution <sup>†</sup>
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	13

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	84
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	42

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	10.33
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8.99
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.21

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

<sup>†</sup> Financed by the Social Insurance Fund

# Portugal

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **46** **0.701**

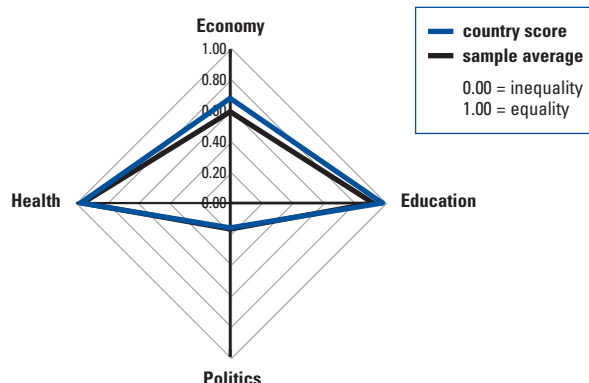
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 39 0.705

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 37 0.696

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 32 0.692

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	10.61
Population growth (%) .....	0.23
GDP (US\$ billions).....	121.26
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	21,169
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	24
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1931, 1976
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>53</b> <b>0.681</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	36	0.86	0.69	68	79	0.86	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	95	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	50	0.61	0.52	15,842	26,061	0.61	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	47	0.46	0.30	32	68	0.46	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.03	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>76</b> <b>0.989</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	79	0.96	0.87	93	96	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education.....	91	0.99	0.97	98	99	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	92	84	1.09	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	62	51	1.22	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>80</b> <b>0.973</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	72	67	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>47</b> <b>0.161</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	24	0.39	0.22	28	72	0.39	
Women in ministerial positions.....	80	0.14	0.17	13	88	0.14	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	35	0.01	0.14	0	50	0.01	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of paid maternity leave .....	120 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	17

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	82
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	43

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	9.56
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.59
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	48
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.09

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Qatar

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **125** **0.591**

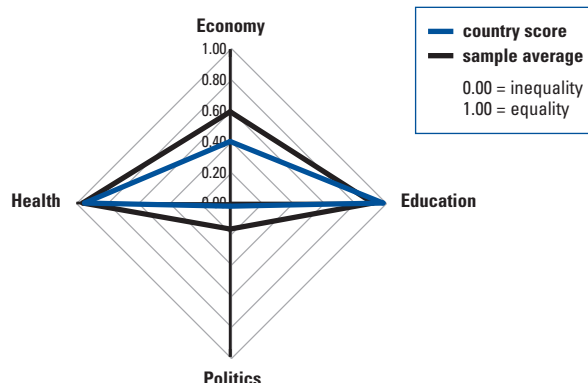
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 119 0.595

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 109 0.604

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.84
Population growth (%)	1.78
GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP (PPP) per capita	70,716
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.70
Year women received right to vote	2003
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.92



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>129</b> <b>0.400</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	117	0.46	0.69	42	92	0.46
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	74	0.65	0.66	—	—	0.65
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	130	0.25	0.52	9,935	40,000	0.25
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	116	0.08	0.30	7	93	0.08
Professional and technical workers	105	0.34	0.84	26	74	0.34
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>53</b> <b>0.995</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	90	90	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	91	0.98	0.92	92	94	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	27	9	2.87
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>129</b> <b>0.947</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	134	0.96	1.04	64	67	0.96
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>130</b> <b>0.021</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	130	0.00	0.22	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	106	0.08	0.17	8	92	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9
Length of paid maternity leave	50 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	12
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	16

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	56
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	37

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	16
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.02

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	—
Female genital mutilation	—
Polygamy	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	—

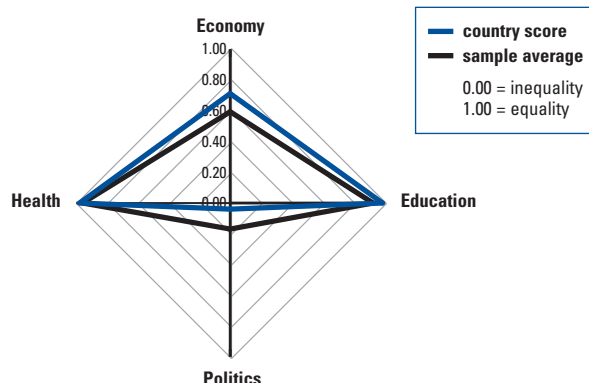
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Romania

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>70</b>	<b>0.681</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	70	0.676
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	47	0.686
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	46	0.680



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	21.55
Population growth (%)	-0.19
GDP (US\$ billions)	55.93
GDP (PPP) per capita	10,750
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	24
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.30
Year women received right to vote	1929, 1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	61	0.81	0.69	55	68	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	51	0.70	0.66	—	—	0.70	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	18	0.70	0.52	8,648	12,286	0.70	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	67	0.39	0.30	28	72	0.39	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	56	44	1.28	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	68	0.98	0.87	97	98	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	94	94	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	92	0.97	0.92	72	74	0.97	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	67	50	1.33	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	65	61	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	93	0.13	0.22	11	89	0.13	
Women in ministerial positions	131	0.00	0.17	0	100	0.00	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14
Length of paid maternity leave	126 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	85
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	24
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	35

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	67
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	44

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	5.39
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.17
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.84

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Russian Federation

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **51** **0.699**

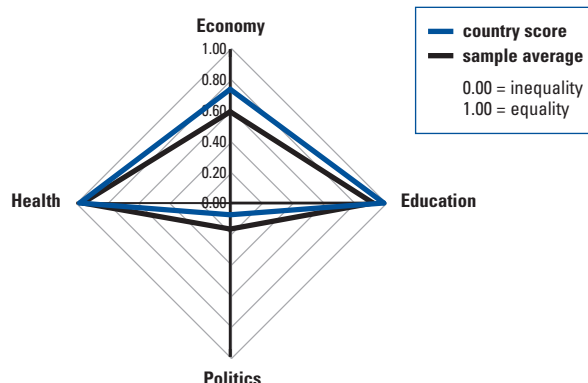
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 42 0.699

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 45 0.687

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 49 0.677

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	142.10
Population growth (%)	-0.28
GDP (US\$ billions)	406.18
GDP (PPP) per capita	13,873
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.30
Year women received right to vote	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>24</b> <b>0.740</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	21	0.91	0.69	69	76	0.91	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	68	0.66	0.66	—	—	0.66	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	40	0.63	0.52	10,360	16,474	0.63	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	21	0.63	0.30	39	61	0.63	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	64	36	1.78	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>29</b> <b>0.999</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	52	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	91	91	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	—	—	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	86	64	1.35	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	53	1.21	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>99</b> <b>0.076</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	81	0.16	0.22	14	86	0.16	
Women in ministerial positions	96	0.11	0.17	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10
Length of paid maternity leave	140 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	28
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	28

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	99
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	81
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	57

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	5.76
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6.43
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	51
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.80

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Saudi Arabia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **130** **0.565**

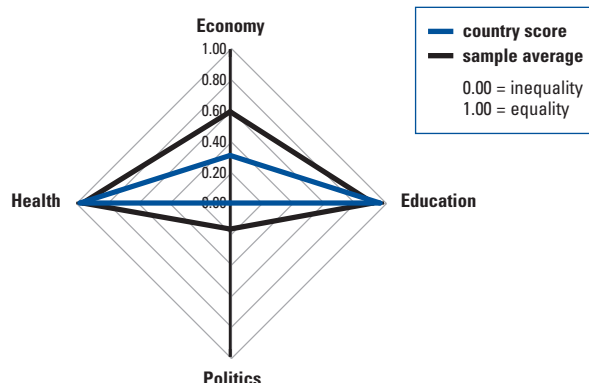
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 128 0.554

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 124 0.565

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 114 0.524

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	24.16
Population growth (%) .....	2.00
GDP (US\$ billions).....	242.05
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	21,659
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.40
Year women received right to vote.....	NA
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.20



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>133</b> <b>0.310</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	132	0.24	0.69	20	82	0.24	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	117	0.51	0.66	—	—	0.51	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	133	0.17	0.52	5,938	35,137	0.17	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	111	0.11	0.30	10	90	0.11	
Professional and technical workers.....	103	0.40	0.84	29	71	0.40	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>92</b> <b>0.975</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	100	0.88	0.87	78	89	0.88	
Enrolment in primary education.....	89	0.99	0.97	84	85	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	76	70	1.08	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	35	23	1.50	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>65</b> <b>0.976</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	77	1.05	1.04	63	60	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>134</b> <b>0.000</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	130	0.00	0.22	0	100	0.00	
Women in ministerial positions.....	131	0.00	0.17	0	100	0.00	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	96
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	32
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	21
Length of paid maternity leave .....	10 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	50% or 100% depending on the duration of employment
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	7

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	52
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	33

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	13.21
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.24
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	15
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	2.80

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	1.00

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Senegal

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **102** **0.643**

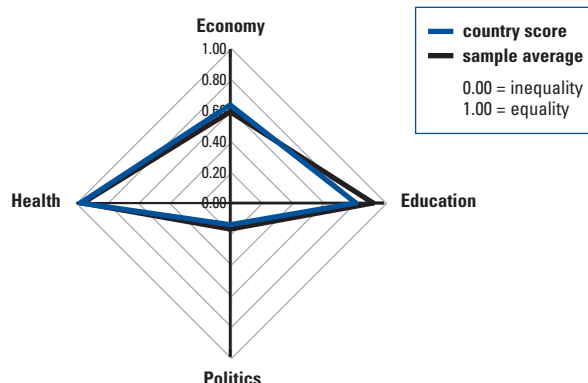
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) — —

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	12.41
Population growth (%)	2.77
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.32
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,573
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.70
Year women received right to vote	1945
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>75</b> <b>0.638</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	85	0.71	0.69	63	88	0.71	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	73	0.65	0.66	—	—	0.65	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	72	0.55	0.52	1,134	2,051	0.55	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>124</b> <b>0.817</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	125	0.60	0.87	32	53	0.60	
Enrolment in primary education	70	1.00	0.97	72	72	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	125	0.78	0.92	19	25	0.78	
Enrolment in tertiary education	113	0.55	0.87	5	10	0.55	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>76</b> <b>0.974</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	93	1.04	1.04	49	47	1.04	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>59</b> <b>0.141</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	45	0.28	0.22	22	78	0.28	
Women in ministerial positions	62	0.22	0.17	18	82	0.22	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	52
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	12
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	60
Length of paid maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	980
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	100

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	28
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	15
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	11
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.33

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.90
Female genital mutilation	0.20
Polygamy	0.90
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Singapore

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **85** **0.666**

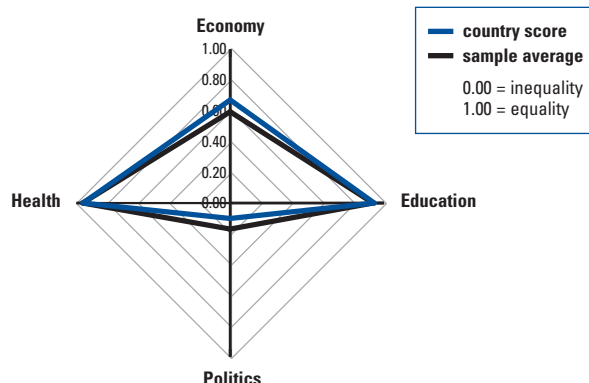
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **84** **0.663**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **77** **0.661**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **65** **0.655**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	4.59
Population growth (%) .....	4.17
GDP (US\$ billions).....	132.90
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	46,939
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	27
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1947
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>58</b> <b>0.671</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	82	0.73	0.69	60	83	0.73	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	9	0.79	0.66	—	—	0.79	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	86	0.52	0.52	20,775	40,000	0.52	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	56	0.44	0.30	31	69	0.44	
Professional and technical workers .....	80	0.82	0.84	45	55	0.82	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>102</b> <b>0.937</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	89	0.94	0.87	91	97	0.94	
Enrolment in primary education.....	121	0.93	0.97	—	—	0.93	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	102	0.95	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	—	—	0.87	—	—	—	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>121</b> <b>0.958</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	127	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy.....	106	1.03	1.04	71	69	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>86</b> <b>0.101</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	36	0.32	0.22	25	76	0.32	
Women in ministerial positions.....	131	0.00	0.17	0	100	0.00	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	62
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of paid maternity leave .....	8 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	The first 8 weeks paid by employer, the last 8 weeks funded by the government up to a ceiling.†
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	14
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	6

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	81
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	66
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	35

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4.33
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.69
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	45
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.87

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

† For all subsequent births, full 16 weeks funded by the government up to a ceiling

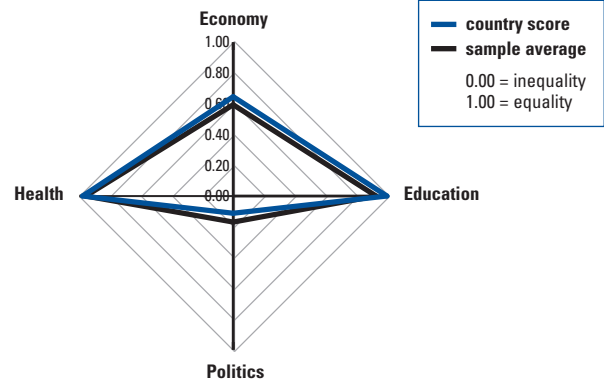
# Slovak Republic

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>68</b>	<b>0.685</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	64	0.682
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	54	0.680
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	50	0.676

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.40
Population growth (%)	0.11
GDP (US\$ billions)	30.94
GDP (PPP) per capita	19,342
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.20
Year women received right to vote	1920
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.94



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	60	0.81	0.69	62	77	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	111	0.54	0.66	—	—	0.54	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	58	0.59	0.52	13,311	22,583	0.59	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	54	0.45	0.30	31	69	0.45	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	58	42	1.40	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	1	1	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	92	92	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	—	—	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	61	41	1.49	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	58	0.24	0.22	19	81	0.24	
Women in ministerial positions	79	0.15	0.17	13	87	0.15	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7
Length of paid maternity leave	28 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	55
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	21

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	74
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	12.52
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	9.79
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	50
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.73

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.67

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Slovenia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **52** **0.698**

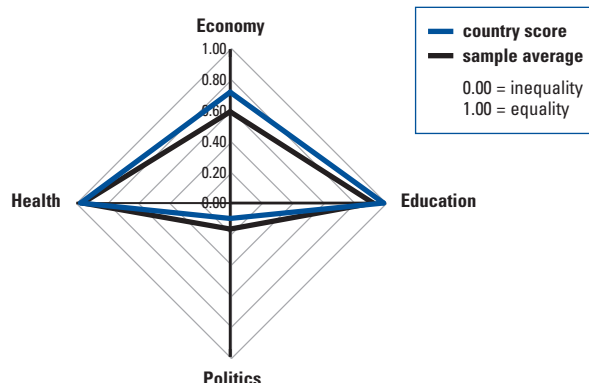
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **51** **0.694**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **49** **0.684**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **51** **0.675**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	2.02
Population growth (%) .....	0.56
GDP (US\$ billions).....	26.91
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	26,294
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	30
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.30
Year women received right to vote .....	1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>31</b> <b>0.721</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	27	0.88	0.69	66	75	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	63	0.67	0.66	—	—	0.67	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	42	0.62	0.52	19,246	31,010	0.62	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	36	0.53	0.30	34	66	0.53	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	56	44	1.27	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>36</b> <b>0.998</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	44	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	80	1.00	0.97	96	96	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	89	88	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	102	70	1.45	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>80</b> <b>0.973</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	72	67	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>87</b> <b>0.100</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	84	0.15	0.22	13	87	0.15	
Women in ministerial positions.....	63	0.21	0.17	18	82	0.21	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of paid maternity leave .....	105 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	6
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	5

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	72
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	35

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	6.05
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	3.91
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.79

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

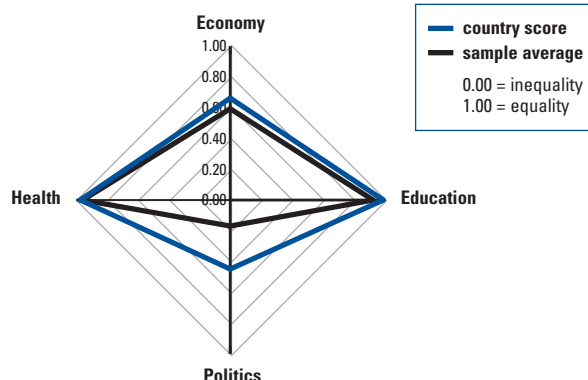
# South Africa

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>6</b>	<b>0.771</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	22	0.723
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	20	0.719
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	18	0.713

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	47.85
Population growth (%)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	178.01
GDP (PPP) per capita	9,215
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	28
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.70
Year women received right to vote	1930, 1994
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>61</b> <b>0.663</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	62	0.81	0.69	50	62	0.81	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	67	0.67	0.66	—	—	0.67	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	102	0.45	0.52	5,647	12,637	0.45	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	40	0.51	0.30	34	66	0.51	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	55	45	1.22	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>43</b> <b>0.996</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	71	0.98	0.87	87	89	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	86	86	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	76	71	1.06	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	17	14	1.24	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>70</b> <b>0.975</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	86	1.05	1.04	45	43	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>5</b> <b>0.449</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	2	0.80	0.22	45	56	0.80	
Women in ministerial positions	5	0.81	0.17	45	55	0.81	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	92
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	56
Length of paid maternity leave	4 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) Up to 60% depending on the level of income	
Provider of maternity coverage	Unemployment Insurance fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	400
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	54

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	53
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	51

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	26.64
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	19.95
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	44
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.93

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.30
Female genital mutilation	0.10
Polygamy	0.50
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Spain

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **17** **0.734**

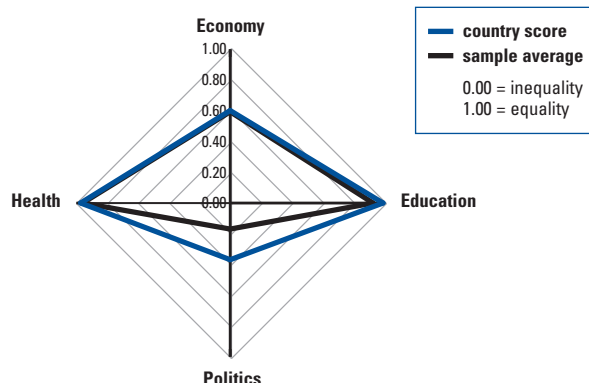
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 17 0.728

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 10 0.744

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 11 0.732

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	44.88
Population growth (%) .....	1.71
GDP (US\$ billions).....	735.31
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	28,536
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	26
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1931
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.602</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	79	0.74	0.69	60	82	0.74	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	120	0.49	0.66	—	—	0.49	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	82	0.53	0.52	20,174	38,280	0.53	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	45	0.47	0.30	32	68	0.47	
Professional and technical workers .....	69	0.95	0.84	49	51	0.95	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.994</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	72	0.98	0.87	96	99	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education.....	76	1.00	0.97	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	96	93	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	76	62	1.24	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	75	70	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.369</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	11	0.57	0.22	36	64	0.57	
Women in ministerial positions.....	6	0.78	0.17	44	56	0.78	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%).....	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	4
Length of paid maternity leave .....	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	12

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	72
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	57
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	39

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	10.85
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	6.36
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	44
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	3.78

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Sri Lanka

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **16** **0.740**

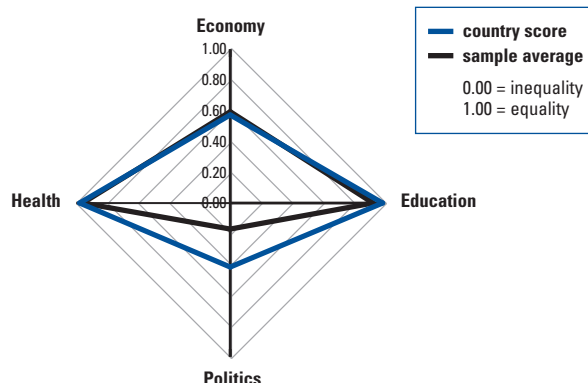
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 12 0.737

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 15 0.723

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 13 0.720

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	20.01
Population growth (%)	0.62
GDP (US\$ billions)	22.81
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,007
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90
Year women received right to vote	1931
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>100</b> <b>0.573</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	104	0.58	0.69	46	79	0.58	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	37	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	116	0.39	0.52	2,186	5,636	0.39	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	80	0.31	0.30	24	76	0.31	
Professional and technical workers	78	0.84	0.84	46	54	0.84	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>68</b> <b>0.992</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	82	0.96	0.87	89	93	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	100	99	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	—	—	1.05	
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.87	—	—	—	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	59	1.08	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>6</b> <b>0.416</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	122	0.06	0.22	6	94	0.06	
Women in ministerial positions	121	0.06	0.17	6	94	0.06	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	1	0.86	0.14	23	27	0.86	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .86% (6/7 of wages for workers paid at hourly or piece rate); 100%	
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	58
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	28

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	9.02
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4.31
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	31
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.31

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.50
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Suriname

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **79** **0.673**

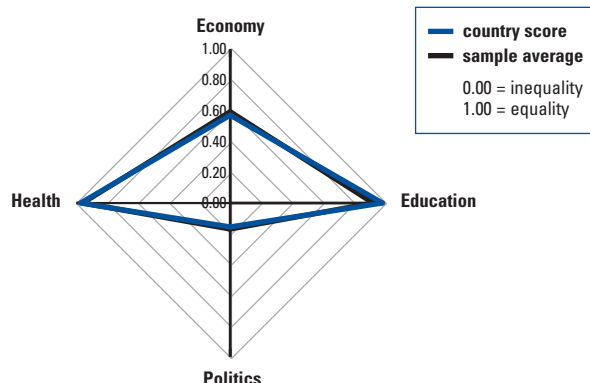
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **79** **0.667**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **56** **0.679**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	0.46
Population growth (%) .....	0.53
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.32
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	7,378
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	—
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1948
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	—



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.571</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	101	0.59	0.69	41	70	0.59	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	93	0.60	0.66	—	—	0.60	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	111	0.41	0.52	4,194	10,322	0.41	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	68	0.39	0.30	28	72	0.39	
Professional and technical workers .....	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.04	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.990</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	87	0.95	0.87	88	93	0.95	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	95	93	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	79	57	1.38	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	15	9	1.62	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.973</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	61	57	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.155</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	33	0.34	0.22	26	75	0.34	
Women in ministerial positions.....	66	0.20	0.17	17	83	0.20	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	71
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	42
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	29
Length of paid maternity leave.....	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	—
Provider of maternity coverage .....	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	72
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	63

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	92
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	60
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	48

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%).....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	38
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.57

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	—

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Sweden

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **4** **0.814**

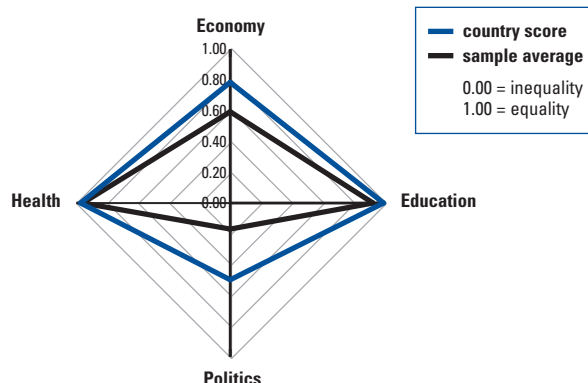
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **3** **0.814**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **1** **0.815**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **1** **0.813**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.15
Population growth (%)	0.74
GDP (US\$ billions)	297.91
GDP (PPP) per capita	34,090
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	32
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1921
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.785</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	7	0.95	0.69	77	81	0.95	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	41	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	1	0.84	0.52	30976	37067	0.84	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	50	0.46	0.30	31	69	0.46	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.03	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.998</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	81	1.00	0.97	94	94	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	82	1.00	0.92	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	92	59	1.57	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	95	1.04	1.04	75	72	1.04	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.499</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	1	0.89	0.22	47	53	0.89	
Women in ministerial positions	3	0.91	0.17	48	52	0.91	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3
Length of paid maternity leave	480 days***
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	480 calendar days paid parental leave: 80% for 390 days; flat rate for remaining 90 days
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	3
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	6

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	81
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	6.37
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	5.80
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	50
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.23

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.00

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Switzerland

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **13** **0.743**

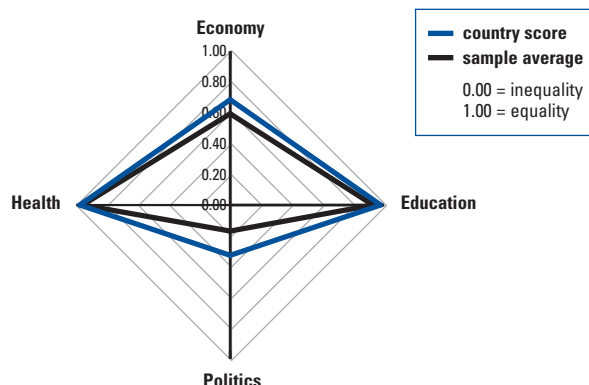
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 14 0.736

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 40 0.692

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 25 0.700

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	7.55
Population growth (%) .....	0.88
GDP (US\$ billions).....	283.81
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	37,581
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	29
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1971
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.97



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.685</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	39	0.86	0.69	75	87	0.86	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	76	0.64	0.66	—	—	0.64	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	30	0.66	0.52	26,278	40,000	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	57	0.43	0.30	30	70	0.43	
Professional and technical workers .....	76	0.87	0.84	46	54	0.87	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	86	0.99	0.97	89	89	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	99	0.96	0.92	80	84	0.96	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	92	0.93	0.87	45	49	0.93	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.978</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	71	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.327</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	23	0.40	0.22	29	72	0.40	
Women in ministerial positions.....	7	0.75	0.17	43	57	0.75	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	26	0.04	0.14	2	48	0.04	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	82
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	4
Length of paid maternity leave .....	98 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	80
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	4

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%).....	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	31

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4.50
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	2.91
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.82

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Syria

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **121** **0.607**

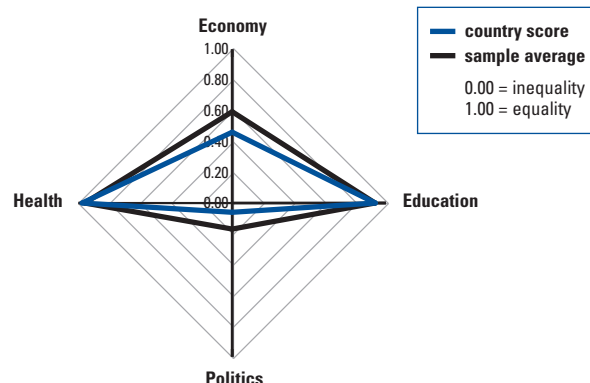
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 107 0.618

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 103 0.622

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	19.89
Population growth (%)	2.46
GDP (US\$ billions)	26.62
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,260
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.10
Year women received right to vote	1949, 1953
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.05



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>120</b> <b>0.461</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation	130	0.27	0.69	22	80	0.27
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	56	0.68	0.66	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	118	0.34	0.52	2,143	6,261	0.34
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	18	0.67	0.30	40	60	0.67
Professional and technical workers	112	0.17	0.84	15	85	0.17
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>104</b> <b>0.931</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate	105	0.85	0.87	76	89	0.85
Enrolment in primary education	119	0.95	0.97	92	97	0.95
Enrolment in secondary education	95	0.97	0.92	65	67	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.87	—	—	—
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>68</b> <b>0.976</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	77	1.05	1.04	63	60	1.05
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>116</b> <b>0.060</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament	88	0.14	0.22	12	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions	116	0.07	0.17	6	94	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	93
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	58
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12
Length of paid maternity leave	50 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	70
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	130
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	75

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	69
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	51
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	20.94
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.75
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	16
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.71

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.70
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Tajikistan

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **87** **0.666**

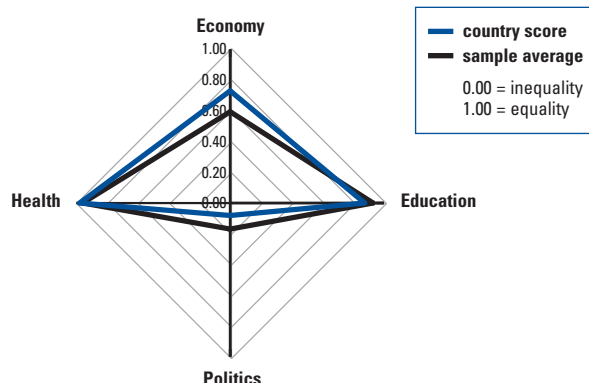
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **89** **0.654**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **79** **0.658**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) — —

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	6.74
Population growth (%) .....	1.50
GDP (US\$ billions) .....	1.55
GDP (PPP) per capita .....	1,657
Mean age of marriage for women (years) .....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	3.40
Year women received right to vote .....	1924
Overall population sex ratio (male/female) .....	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>27</b> <b>0.730</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	47	0.85	0.69	59	70	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	18	0.76	0.66	—	—	0.76	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) .....	60	0.58	0.52	1,182	2,041	0.58	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers .....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>114</b> <b>0.875</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	50	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education .....	112	0.96	0.97	95	99	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	118	0.86	0.92	75	87	0.86	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	122	0.38	0.87	11	29	0.38	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>58</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy .....	70	1.06	1.04	56	53	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>96</b> <b>0.081</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament .....	65	0.21	0.22	18	83	0.21	
Women in ministerial positions .....	118	0.06	0.17	6	94	0.06	
Years with female head of state (last 50) .....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	83
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%) .....	38
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	56
Length of paid maternity leave .....	140 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	—
Provider of maternity coverage .....	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	170
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	27

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%) .....	64
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	49
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	32

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	37
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.23

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy .....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.50

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Tanzania

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **73** **0.680**

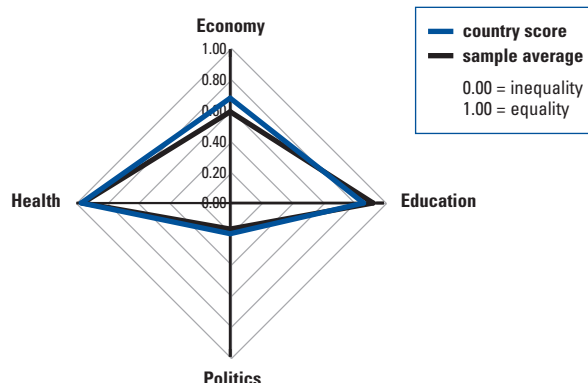
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **38** **0.707**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **34** **0.697**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **23** **0.704**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	40.43
Population growth (%)	2.44
GDP (US\$ billions)	14.32
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,141
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.20
Year women received right to vote	1959
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.682</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	3	0.98	0.69	89	91	0.98	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	40	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	10	0.72	0.52	947	1,307	0.72	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	93	0.20	0.30	17	83	0.20	
Professional and technical workers	91	0.61	0.84	38	62	0.61	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.868</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	107	0.83	0.87	65	79	0.83	
Enrolment in primary education	101	0.99	0.97	97	98	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	117	0.87	0.92	24	28	0.87	
Enrolment in tertiary education	119	0.48	0.87	1	2	0.48	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.969</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	112	1.03	1.04	41	40	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.200</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	21	0.44	0.22	30	70	0.44	
Women in ministerial positions	53	0.26	0.17	21	79	0.26	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	43
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	26
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	74
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	950
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	139

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	49
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	18

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	31
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.01

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.18
Polygamy	0.65
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

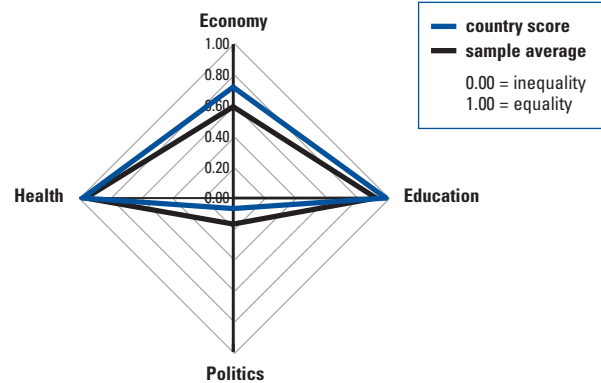
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Thailand

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>59</b>	<b>0.691</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	52	0.692
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	52	0.682
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	40	0.683



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	63.83
Population growth (%)	0.61
GDP (US\$ billions)	173.15
GDP (PPP) per capita	7,682
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	24
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Year women received right to vote	1932
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	54	0.82	0.69	70	85	0.82	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	17	0.76	0.66	—	—	0.76	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	43	0.62	0.52	5,860	9,443	0.62	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	60	0.42	0.30	30	70	0.42	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.15	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	80	0.96	0.87	92	96	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	96	95	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	85	77	1.11	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	53	44	1.21	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	62	58	1.07	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	92	0.13	0.22	12	88	0.13	
Women in ministerial positions	94	0.11	0.17	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	97
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Employer for 45 days at 100% rate; Social Insurance for 90 days at 50% rate
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer for first 45 days, Social Insurance for remaining period
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	110
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	46

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	60
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	68

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	1.06
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	1.27
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	45
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.32

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.10
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Trinidad and Tobago

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **19** **0.730**

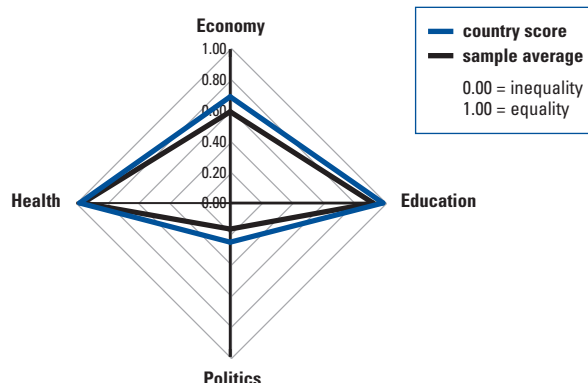
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 19 0.724

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 46 0.686

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 45 0.680

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	1.33
Population growth (%) .....	0.3470
GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.21
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	22,199
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	27
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	1.60
Year women received right to vote .....	1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.07



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>44</b> <b>0.691</b> <b>0.594</b>						
Labour force participation .....	80	0.73	0.69	60	82	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	66	0.67	0.66	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	96	0.47	0.52	13,840	29,699	0.47
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	8	0.77	0.30	43	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers.....	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.13
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>58</b> <b>0.994</b> <b>0.930</b>						
Literacy rate .....	61	0.99	0.87	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	95	0.99	0.97	93	94	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	76	71	1.07
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	13	10	1.28
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>1</b> <b>0.980</b> <b>0.960</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	64	60	1.07
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>27</b> <b>0.255</b> <b>0.169</b>						
Women in parliament.....	29	0.37	0.22	27	73	0.37
Women in ministerial positions.....	12	0.57	0.17	36	64	0.57
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	38
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	33
Length of paid maternity leave .....	13 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100% for 1 month, 50% for 2 months (employer) and a sum depending on the earnings (social security)
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Employer/Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	45
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) .....	35

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	77
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	33

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	9.60
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.44
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	44
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	4.97

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation .....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.33

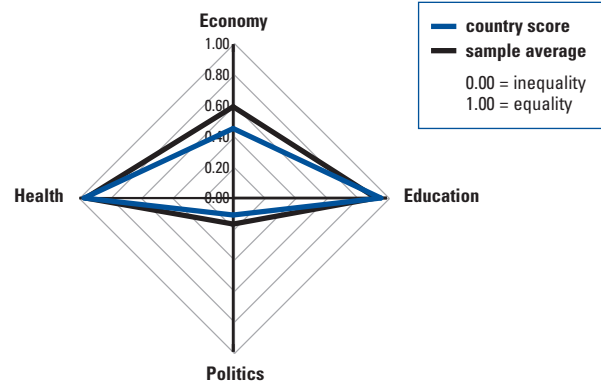
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Tunisia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>109</b>	<b>0.623</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	103	0.629
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	102	0.628
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	90	0.629



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.23
Population growth (%)	0.96
GDP (US\$ billions)	27.12
GDP (PPP) per capita	7,102
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	27
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90
Year women received right to vote	1959
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	124	0.38	0.69	28	74	0.38	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	12	0.78	0.66	—	—	0.78	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	126	0.30	0.52	3,177	10,663	0.30	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	113	0.10	0.30	9	91	0.10	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	111	0.79	0.87	68	86	0.79	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	95	95	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	68	61	1.10	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	37	25	1.51	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy	82	1.05	1.04	64	61	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	40	0.30	0.22	23	77	0.30	
Women in ministerial positions	107	0.08	0.17	7	93	0.08	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	90
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	63
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19
Length of paid maternity leave	1–2 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Social insurance benefits paid to private sector employees for 30 days at a rate of 67% of average daily wage; 100% for civil servants
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	100
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	6

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	53
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	45
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	17.33
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	13.11
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	25
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.44

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.70
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.25

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

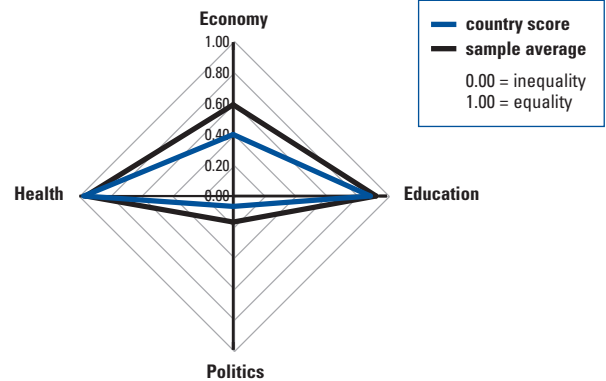
# Turkey

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>129</b>	<b>0.583</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	123	0.585
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	121	0.577
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	105	0.585

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	73.89
Population growth (%)	1.24
GDP (US\$ billions)	373.34
GDP (PPP) per capita	11,825
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
Year women received right to vote	1930, 1934
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.400</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	125	0.35	0.69	26	74	0.35	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	84	0.62	0.66	—	—	0.62	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	127	0.28	0.52	4,959	17,988	0.28	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	108	0.12	0.30	10	90	0.12	
Professional and technical workers	95	0.50	0.84	33	67	0.50	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.892</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	106	0.84	0.87	80	96	0.84	
Enrolment in primary education	110	0.97	0.97	91	94	0.97	
Enrolment in secondary education	119	0.86	0.92	64	75	0.86	
Enrolment in tertiary education	101	0.76	0.87	31	41	0.76	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.971</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	102	1.03	1.04	63	61	1.03	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	108	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10	
Women in ministerial positions	127	0.04	0.17	4	96	0.04	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	24	0.06	0.14	3	47	0.06	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	83
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24
Length of paid maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) 67% — 12 weeks coverage	
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	44
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	51

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	39

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	10.23
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	9.79
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	21
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.28

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Uganda

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **40** **0.707**

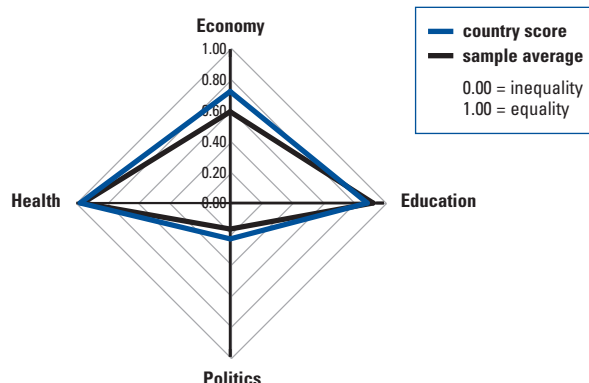
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **43** **0.698**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **50** **0.683**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **48** **0.680**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	30.92
Population growth (%) .....	3.35
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.01
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,000
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	20
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	6.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1962
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.00



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>28</b> <b>0.726</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	14	0.92	0.69	84	91	0.92	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	8	0.80	0.66	—	—	0.80	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	17	0.71	0.52	735	1,042	0.71	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	42	0.50	0.30	33	67	0.50	
Professional and technical workers .....	93	0.54	0.84	35	65	0.54	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>111</b> <b>0.892</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	113	0.79	0.87	64	81	0.79	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	96	93	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	113	0.90	0.92	18	20	0.90	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	109	0.62	0.87	3	4	0.62	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>69</b> <b>0.976</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	85	1.05	1.04	44	42	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>30</b> <b>0.233</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	20	0.44	0.22	31	69	0.44	
Women in ministerial positions.....	23	0.39	0.17	28	72	0.39	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	42
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	24
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	78
Length of paid maternity leave .....	8 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)100% — 1 month cover- age	
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	550
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	159

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	39
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	22
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	19

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	3.90
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	2.50
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	39
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*.....	5.79

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.05
Polygamy .....	0.30
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Ukraine

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **61** **0.690**

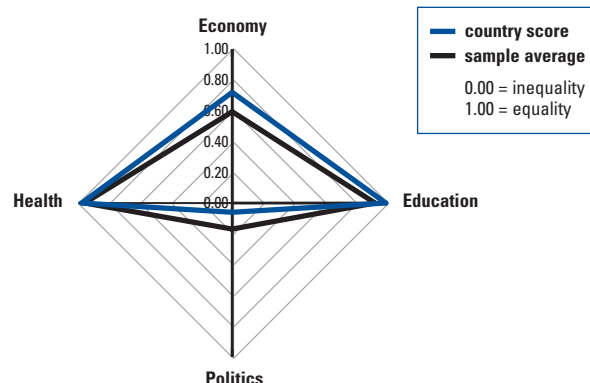
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **62** **0.686**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **57** **0.679**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **47** **0.680**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	46.51
Population growth (%)	-0.60
GDP (US\$ billions)	52.22
GDP (PPP) per capita	6,529
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.20
Year women received right to vote	1919
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.86



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>33</b> <b>0.720</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation	28	0.88	0.69	64	72	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	77	0.64	0.66	—	—	0.64	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	63	0.58	0.52	4,648	8,045	0.58	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	20	0.65	0.30	39	61	0.65	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	64	36	1.80	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>31</b> <b>0.999</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate	46	1.00	0.87	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	71	1.00	0.97	89	89	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	85	84	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	85	68	1.24	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>41</b> <b>0.979</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	55	1.16	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>117</b> <b>0.060</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament	114	0.09	0.22	8	92	0.09	
Women in ministerial positions	125	0.05	0.17	4	96	0.05	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	25	0.05	0.14	2	48	0.05	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	68
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20
Length of paid maternity leave	126 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	18
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	30

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	99
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	79
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	6.60
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.00
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	55
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.57

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# United Arab Emirates

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **112** **0.620**

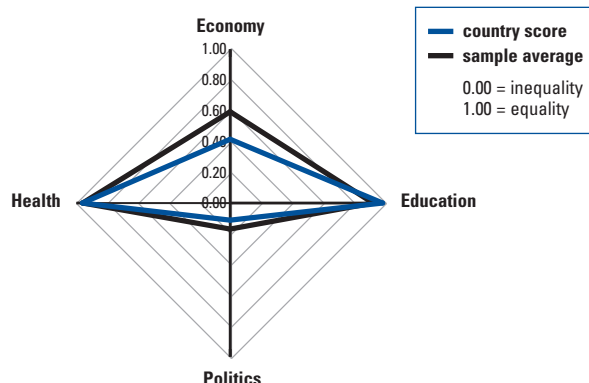
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 105 0.622

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 105 0.618

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 101 0.592

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	4.36
Population growth (%) .....	2.70
GDP (US\$ billions).....	107.03
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	51,586
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.30
Year women received right to vote.....	NA
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.43



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b> <b>126</b> <b>0.415</b> <b>0.594</b>							
Labour force participation .....	120	0.44	0.69	41	93	0.44	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	42	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	128	0.25	0.52	10,177	40,000	0.25	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	109	0.11	0.30	10	90	0.11	
Professional and technical workers .....	108	0.27	0.84	21	79	0.27	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> <b>67</b> <b>0.992</b> <b>0.930</b>							
Literacy rate .....	70	0.98	0.87	89	90	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education.....	96	0.99	0.97	90	91	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	84	81	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	35	15	2.32	
<b>Health and Survival</b> <b>116</b> <b>0.961</b> <b>0.960</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	123	1.00	1.04	64	64	1.00	
<b>Political Empowerment</b> <b>76</b> <b>0.111</b> <b>0.169</b>							
Women in parliament.....	41	0.29	0.22	23	78	0.29	
Women in ministerial positions.....	105	0.09	0.17	8	92	0.09	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	8
Length of paid maternity leave.....	3 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage .....	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	37
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	23

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	31

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7.06
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	2.50
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	14
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	5.09

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.31
Polygamy .....	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# United Kingdom

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **15** **0.740**

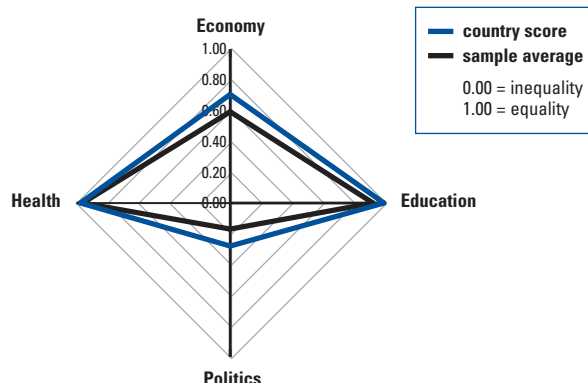
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 13 0.737

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 11 0.744

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 9 0.736

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	61.00
Population growth (%)	0.65
GDP (US\$ billions)	1,737.06
GDP (PPP) per capita	33,717
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	26
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1928
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.706</b>	<b>0.594</b>			
Labour force participation	43	0.85	0.69	70	83	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	78	0.64	0.66	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	20	0.70	0.52	26,863	38,596	0.70
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	37	0.51	0.30	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	74	0.90	0.84	47	53	0.90
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	98	97	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	90	1.04
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	69	49	1.40
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.974</b>	<b>0.960</b>			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	89	1.04	1.04	72	69	1.04
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.280</b>	<b>0.169</b>			
Women in parliament	57	0.24	0.22	20	81	0.24
Women in ministerial positions	46	0.29	0.17	23	77	0.29
Years with female head of state (last 50)	7	0.30	0.14	12	39	0.30

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	84
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5
Length of paid maternity leave	52 weeks***
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Statutory maternity leave†
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer (92% refunded by public funds)
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	8
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	26

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	81
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	61
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	41

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	4.87
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	5.54
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	52
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.71

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.08

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

† 90% for the first 6 weeks and a flat rate for the remaining 33 weeks

# United States

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **31** **0.717**

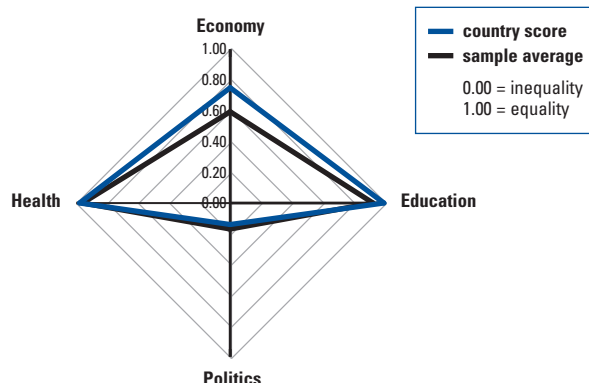
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) **27** **0.718**

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) **31** **0.700**

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) **22** **0.704**

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	301.62
Population growth (%) .....	0.95
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11,490.50
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	43,055
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	26
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.10
Year women received right to vote .....	1920, 1965
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.97



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.750</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation .....	41	0.85	0.69	69	81	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	64	0.67	0.66	—	—	0.67	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	37	0.64	0.52	25,613	40,000	0.64	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	11	0.74	0.30	43	57	0.74	
Professional and technical workers.....	1	1.00	0.84	56	44	1.29	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate .....	1	1.00	0.87	100	100	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.97	93	92	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	1	1.00	0.92	89	87	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	1	1.00	0.87	96	68	1.41	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.979</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	63	1.06	1.04	71	67	1.06	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.140</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament.....	70	0.20	0.22	17	83	0.20	
Women in ministerial positions.....	34	0.31	0.17	24	76	0.31	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	7
Length of paid maternity leave .....	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	No national program. Cash benefits may be provided at the state level.
Provider of maternity coverage .....	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	11
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	41

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	89
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	45

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4.50
Male adult unemployment rate (%) .....	4.72
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*.....	5.01

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority .....	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy .....	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.33

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)



# Uruguay

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **57** **0.694**

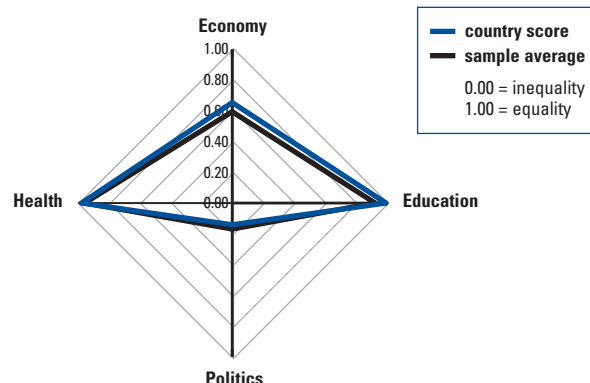
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 54 0.691

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 78 0.661

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 66 0.655

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.32
Population growth (%)	0.28
GDP (US\$ billions)	24.88
GDP (PPP) per capita	10,592
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
Year women received right to vote	1932
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.95



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	75	0.76	0.69	64	85	0.76	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	119	0.50	0.66	—	—	0.50	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	65	0.57	0.52	7,456	13,097	0.57	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	16	0.68	0.30	40	60	0.68	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	53	47	1.13	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.87	98	97	1.01	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	97	97	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	71	64	1.13	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	82	47	1.75	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	90	0.14	0.22	12	88	0.14	
Women in ministerial positions	22	0.40	0.17	29	71	0.40	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	77
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) 100% for private-sector employees; special system for civil servants	
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	20
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	63

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	12.43
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6.59
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	46
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	3.82

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

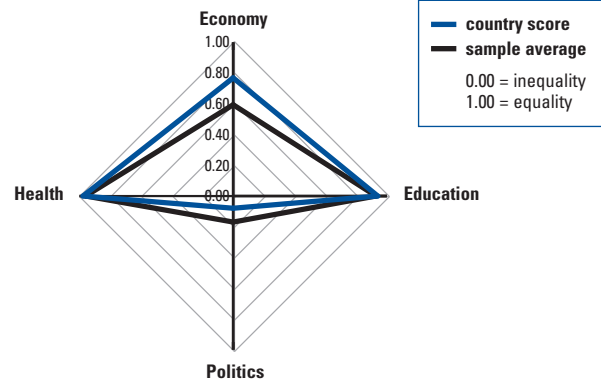
# Uzbekistan

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>58</b>	<b>0.691</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	55	0.691
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	41	0.692
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	36	0.689

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions) .....	26.87
Population growth (%) .....	1.43
GDP (US\$ billions).....	21.04
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	2,290
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman) .....	2.50
Year women received right to vote .....	1938
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation .....	40	0.85	0.69	62	73	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey) .....	1	0.83	0.66	—	—	0.83	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	52	0.60	0.52	1,646	2,727	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers .....	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.84	—	—	—	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate .....	73	0.98	0.87	96	98	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education.....	109	0.97	0.97	90	92	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education .....	96	0.97	0.92	90	93	0.97	
Enrolment in tertiary education .....	104	0.71	0.87	8	11	0.71	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male) .....	89	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy.....	76	1.05	1.04	61	58	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament.....	65	0.21	0.22	18	83	0.21	
Women in ministerial positions.....	123	0.06	0.17	5	95	0.06	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%) .....	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	65
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	38
Length of paid maternity leave .....	126 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) .....	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social security
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births .....	24
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19).....	26

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%) .....	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%) .....	36

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%) .....	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%).....	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) .....	—
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership* .....	—
Basic Rights and Social Institutions** .....	—
Paternal versus maternal authority.....	—
Female genital mutilation.....	—
Polygamy.....	—
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women .....	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

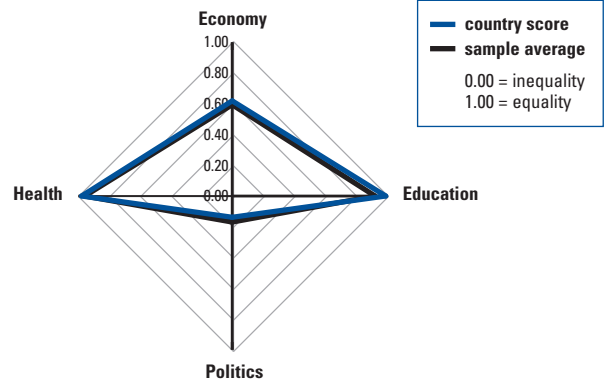
# Venezuela

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>69</b>	<b>0.684</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	59	0.688
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	55	0.680
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	57	0.666

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	27.48
Population growth (%)	1.66
GDP (US\$ billions)	158.96
GDP (PPP) per capita	11,480
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.60
Year women received right to vote	1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>						
Labour force participation	96	0.65	0.69	55	84	0.65
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	83	0.63	0.66	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	77	0.54	0.52	7,781	14,397	0.54
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	73	0.37	0.30	27	73	0.37
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	61	39	1.56
<b>Educational Attainment</b>						
Literacy rate	59	0.99	0.87	93	93	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	90	90	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	74	66	1.12
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.87	41	38	1.08
<b>Health and Survival</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	62	1.08
<b>Political Empowerment</b>						
Women in parliament	60	0.23	0.22	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions	50	0.27	0.17	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18
Length of paid maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	—
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	57
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	91

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	81
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	64
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	8.13
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7.05
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	41
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.58

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.42

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

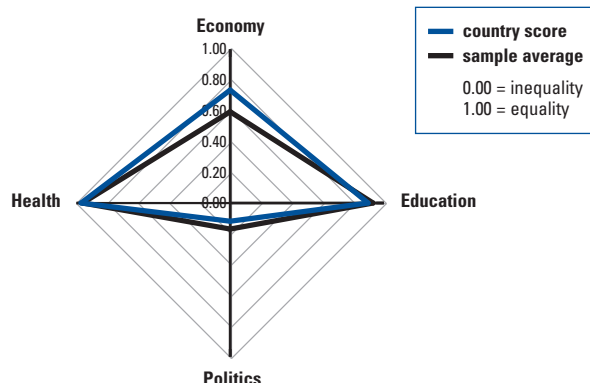
# Vietnam

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>71</b>	<b>0.680</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	68	0.678
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	42	0.689
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	85.15
Population growth (%)	1.20
GDP (US\$ billions)	52.56
GDP (PPP) per capita	2,455
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.20
Year women received right to vote	1946
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.735</b>	<b>0.594</b>				
Labour force participation	13	0.92	0.69	75	81	0.92	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	23	0.74	0.66	—	—	0.74	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	16	0.71	0.52	1,962	2,761	0.71	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	85	0.28	0.30	22	78	0.28	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.84	51	49	1.05	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0.897</b>	<b>0.930</b>				
Literacy rate	94	0.93	0.87	87	94	0.93	
Enrolment in primary education	—	—	0.97	—	—	—	
Enrolment in secondary education	101	0.96	0.92	1	1	0.96	
Enrolment in tertiary education	102	0.74	0.87	8	11	0.74	
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.960</b>				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	116	0.93	0.93	—	—	0.93	
Healthy life expectancy	77	1.05	1.04	63	60	1.05	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.118</b>	<b>0.169</b>				
Women in parliament	31	0.35	0.22	26	74	0.35	
Women in ministerial positions	127	0.04	0.17	4	96	0.04	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	88
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15
Length of paid maternity leave 4 to 6 months depending on the working conditions and nature of the work	—
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social Insurance Fund
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	150
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	35

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	64
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	44

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	2.43
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	1.85
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	40
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.80

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

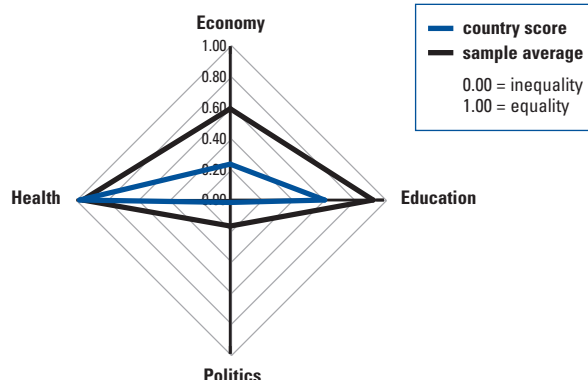
# Yemen

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>134</b>	<b>0.461</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	130	0.466
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	128	0.451
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	115	0.459

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	22.38
Population growth (%)	2.95
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.42
GDP (PPP) per capita	2,205
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.50
Year women received right to vote	1967, 1970
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>						
Labour force participation	128	0.34	0.69	23	67	0.34
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.66	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	125	0.30	0.52	1,038	3,454	0.30
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	121	0.04	0.30	4	96	0.04
Professional and technical workers	111	0.18	0.84	15	85	0.18
<b>Educational Attainment</b>						
Literacy rate	130	0.51	0.87	39	76	0.51
Enrolment in primary education	131	0.76	0.97	65	85	0.76
Enrolment in secondary education	130	0.53	0.92	26	48	0.53
Enrolment in tertiary education	123	0.37	0.87	5	14	0.37
<b>Health and Survival</b>						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	51	48	1.06
<b>Political Empowerment</b>						
Women in parliament	129	0.00	0.22	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	120	0.06	0.17	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	20
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	23
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	75
Length of paid maternity leave	60 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	430
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	80

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	—
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	21
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	16

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	7
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	—

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.23
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Zambia

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

**Gender Gap Index 2009** (out of 134 countries) **107** **0.631**

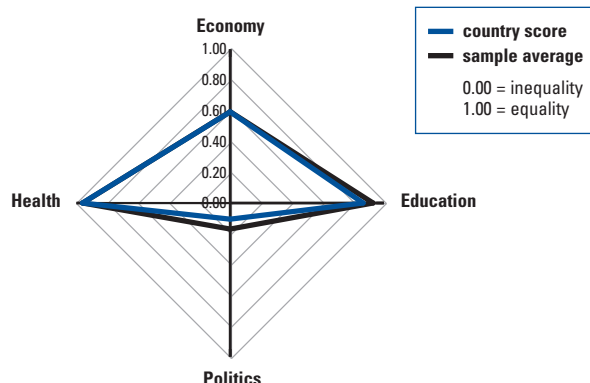
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries) 106 0.620

Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries) 101 0.629

Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 85 0.636

## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.92
Population growth (%)	1.89
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.60
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,283
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.20
Year women received right to vote	1962
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.99



## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>							
Labour force participation	77	0.75	0.69	60	81	0.75	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	19	0.76	0.66	—	—	0.76	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	76	0.54	0.52	897	1,650	0.54	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	90	0.23	0.30	19	81	0.23	
Professional and technical workers	101	0.45	0.84	31	69	0.45	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
Literacy rate	114	0.78	0.87	60	76	0.78	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	94	94	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	116	0.87	0.92	38	44	0.87	
Enrolment in tertiary education	120	0.46	0.87	1	3	0.46	
<b>Health and Survival</b>							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	123	1.00	1.04	35	35	1.00	
<b>Political Empowerment</b>							
Women in parliament	76	0.18	0.22	15	85	0.18	
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.20	0.17	17	83	0.20	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00	

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	43
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	34
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	102
Length of paid maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	830
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	146

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	48
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	39
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	22
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	5.19

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.90
Female genital mutilation	0.00
Polygamy	0.80
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

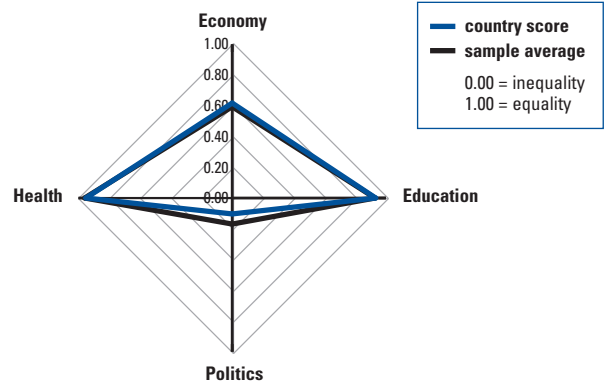
\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

# Zimbabwe

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

<b>Gender Gap Index 2009</b> (out of 134 countries)	<b>96</b>	<b>0.652</b>
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	92	0.649
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	88	0.646
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	76	0.646



## Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	13.40
Population growth (%)	1.31
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.62
GDP (PPP) per capita	—
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.20
Year women received right to vote	1919, 1957
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

## Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.618</b>	<b>0.594</b>			
Labour force participation	74	0.76	0.69	61	81	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	39	0.72	0.66	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	—	—	0.52	—	—	—
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	95	0.18	0.30	15	85	0.18
Professional and technical workers	88	0.67	0.84	40	60	0.67
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.934</b>	<b>0.930</b>			
Literacy rate	91	0.93	0.87	88	94	0.93
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.97	88	87	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	100	0.96	0.92	36	38	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	108	0.63	0.87	3	4	0.63
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.952</b>	<b>0.960</b>			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.93	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	130	0.97	1.04	33	34	0.97
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0.104</b>	<b>0.169</b>			
Women in parliament	76	0.18	0.22	15	85	0.18
Women in ministerial positions	68	0.19	0.17	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50)	41	0.00	0.14	0	50	0.00

## Additional Data

### Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	69
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	55
Length of paid maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	880
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	101

### Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	51
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	40
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

### Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	4.14
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4.19
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	22
Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership*	4.74

### Basic Rights and Social Institutions\*\*

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation	0.10
Polygamy	0.80
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.67

\*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

\*\*Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)





---

## About the Authors

**Ricardo Hausmann** is Director of Harvard's Center for International Development and Professor of the Practice of Economic Development at the John F. Kennedy School of Government. Previously, he served as the first Chief Economist of the Inter-American Development Bank (1994–2000), where he created the Research Department. He has served as Minister of Planning of Venezuela (1992–93) 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. He was Professor of Economics at the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion (IESA) (1985–91) in Caracas, where he founded the Center for Public Policy. He holds a PhD in Economics from Cornell University. Professor Hausmann's research interests include issues of growth, macroeconomic stability, international finance and the social dimensions of development. He did pioneering work on the causes of macroeconomic volatility in developing countries and studied its effects on growth, poverty and inequality. He also studied the role of budgetary and political institutions in achieving fiscal balance and the role of foreign currency debts in causing economic crises. Professor Hausmann has made important contributions to the study of the "resource curse". More recently, his growth diagnostics methodology, designed to identify the binding constraints to growth in countries, has been adopted widely by multilateral organizations, and his breakthrough research on the patterns of change in productive structures is informing countries' industrial policies around the world. 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. Tyson** is the S.K. and Angela Chan Professor of Global Management at the Haas School of Business, at the University of California at Berkeley. She served as Dean of the London Business School from 2002 to 2006, and as Dean of the Haas School of Business, University of California at Berkeley from 1998 to 2001. Dr. Tyson is a member of President Obama's Economic Recovery Advisory Board. She served in the Clinton Administration and was the Chair of The Council of Economic Advisers (1993–95) and the President's National Economic Adviser (1995–96). She is a Senior Adviser to the McKinsey Global Institute and the Center for American Progress. Dr. Tyson is also a member of the Brookings Institution Hamilton Project Advisory Council and a member of Newman's Own Advisory Board. She is a Director of LECG (Law and Economics Consulting Group) and is a member of the Boards of Directors of Eastman Kodak Company; Morgan Stanley; AT&T, Inc.; the Peter G. Peterson Institute of International Economics; the New America Foundation; and Silver Spring Networks. She has written books and articles on industrial competitiveness and trade. She has also written opinion columns for many publications including *Business Week*, *The New York Times* and the *Financial Times*, and she has made numerous television appearances on economic issues.

**Saadia Zahidi** is a Director and Head of Constituents at the World Economic Forum. Her responsibilities include the engagement of women leaders, gender parity groups, religious leaders, NGOs and labour leaders with the World Economic Forum. The Women Leaders & Gender Parity Programme aims to create awareness and catalyze change by benchmarking and tracking the global gender gap, promoting dialogue among women leaders, and engaging leaders—women and men—to collectively address the challenges and opportunities involved in narrowing gender gaps. Zahidi launched and was co-author of the Forum's reports *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap* and *The Global Gender Gap Report 2006, 2007 and 2008*. She was previously an Economist with the Forum's Global Competitiveness Programme, where her responsibilities included economic analysis for the *Global Competitiveness Reports*, *Arab World Competitiveness Reports* and other topical and regional studies. Zahidi holds a cum laude BA degree in Economics from Smith College, Massachusetts, USA and a Master of International Economics from the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland.

---

## With contributions from

**Ina Ganguli** is a PhD Candidate in Public Policy and a Doctoral Fellow at the Center for International Development at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. She is a Graduate Student Affiliate of the Institute for Quantitative Social Science and the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University. Her research interests include labour economics and international development, with a focus on immigration, education, innovation, and gender issues. She was previously an Embassy Policy Specialist in Tajikistan, a Fulbright Scholar in Ukraine and an International Parliamentary Program Fellow in Germany. Ganguli holds a Master of Public Policy from the University of Michigan and a Bachelor of Arts in Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences from Northwestern University.

**Damaris Papoutsakis** is a Project Associate with the World Economic Forum's Women Leaders & Gender Parity Programme (until September 2009). She holds a Bachelor's degree in International Hospitality Management from the Ecole Hoteliere de Lausanne in Lausanne, Switzerland. Her interests include organisational behaviour, international cooperation for sustainable development and media trends in society.

**Martina Viarengo** is Research Officer at the London School of Economics where she works at the Centre for Economic Performance. She is Postdoctoral Fellow at the Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, a Fellow at the Women and Public Policy Program, and an Associate at the Center for International Development. In the past several years Martina has been examining education policy and labour market outcomes in the OECD and developing countries. Specifically, she has devoted her academic research to understanding how to improve access to quality education to reduce poverty and inequality. Martina is currently working on projects such as a comparative analysis of institutional changes and investment in education in Latin America as well as an examination of policy interventions and the gender education gap in developing countries. In addition to her PhD from the London School of Economics, Martina holds a Master degree from Northwestern University and a BA in Economics from the University of Turin. In 2009 Martina was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, and in 2008 she was named Newton International Fellow by the British Academy, Royal Society and Royal Academy of Engineering. In 2006 she was a Rotary Scholar in Germany.

---

**The World Economic Forum would like to thank Ernst & Young, Heidrick & Struggles, Manpower, McKinsey & Company, NYSE Euronext, and Renault-Nissan for their invaluable support of the Women Leaders Programme and this Report.**



---

Ernst & Young is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services. Worldwide, its 135,000 people are united by their shared values and an unwavering commitment to quality. Ernst & Young makes a difference by helping its people, its clients and its wider communities achieve their potential.

[www.ey.com](http://www.ey.com)

**HEIDRICK & STRUGGLES**

---

Heidrick & Struggles is the world's premier provider of 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. Through the strategic acquisition, development and retention of talent, Heidrick & Struggles helps its clients—from the most established market giants to the newest market disruptors—to build winning leadership teams. The firm's leadership experts work in dedicated industry and functional practices. Their deep sector expertise and international reach ensure that the most qualified candidates are evaluated for each role, regardless of current geography. As a firm, Heidrick & Struggles is proud of its relationships with, and immediate access to, some of the world's most talented people.

[www.heidrick.com](http://www.heidrick.com)



---

Manpower Inc. (NYSE: MAN) is a world leader in the employment services industry, creating and delivering services that enable its clients to win in the changing world of work. Founded in 1948, the \$22 billion company offers employers a range of services for the entire employment and business cycle including permanent, temporary and contract recruitment; employee assessment and selection; training; outplacement; outsourcing and consulting. Manpower's worldwide network of 4,100 offices in 82 countries and territories enables the company to meet the needs of its 400,000 clients per year, including small and medium size enterprises in all industry sectors, as well as the world's largest multinational corporations. The focus of Manpower's work is on raising productivity through improved quality, efficiency and cost-reduction across their total workforce, enabling clients to concentrate on their core business activities. Manpower Inc. operates under five brands: Manpower, Manpower Professional, Elan, Jefferson Wells and Right Management. More information on Manpower Inc. is available at [www.manpower.com](http://www.manpower.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 80 offices in more than 40 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.

[www.mckinsey.com](http://www.mckinsey.com)



NYSE Euronext (NYX) 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, fixed-income and exchange-traded products. With more than 8,000 listed issues, NYSE Euronext's equities markets—the New York Stock Exchange, Euronext, NYSE Arca and NYSE Amex—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 S&P 100 index and Fortune 500.

[www.nyse.com](http://www.nyse.com)



The Renault-Nissan Alliance is a unique group of two global companies linked by cross-shareholding. The Alliance develops and implements a strategy of profitable growth and pursues three primary objectives:

- To be recognized by customers as one of the best three automotive groups in the quality and value of its products and services in each region and market segment;
- To rank among the best three automotive groups in key technologies, each partner being a leader in specific domains of excellence; and
- To consistently generate a total operating profit among the top automotive groups in the world by maintaining a high operating profit margin and pursuing growth.

Benchmarking and transparency lead to substantial savings and new opportunities for both Alliance partners in all areas. Renault and Nissan, which recognizes its 10th anniversary in 2009, utilize their strengths to place the Alliance among the world's most successful automotive groups, with record sales of more than 6 million units in 2008.

[www.renault.com](http://www.renault.com)

The World Economic Forum is an independent international organization committed to improving the state of the world by engaging leaders in partnerships to shape global, regional and industry agendas. Incorporated as a foundation in 1971, and based in Geneva, Switzerland, the World Economic Forum is impartial and not-for-profit; it is tied to no political, partisan or national interests.

[www.weforum.org](http://www.weforum.org)

WORLD  
ECONOMIC  
FORUM

---

COMMITTED TO  
IMPROVING THE STATE  
OF THE WORLD