

The Global Gender Gap Report

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Saadia Zahidi, World Economic Forum

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

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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB, Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

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We are at a unique turning point in history. Never before has there been such momentum around the issue of gender parity on the global stage. Numerous multinational companies have aligned core elements of their businesses and products to support and provide opportunities for women in the communities in which they are active. The United Nations has created a new entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women. There is a strong movement around greater investment in girls' education in the developing world. Businesses around the world are starting to take into account the increasing power of women consumers. As women begin to make up more than half of all university graduates in much of the developed world, there is an increased consciousness that this talent must be given the opportunity to lead. Several countries have introduced legislation that mandates minimum requirements for women's participation, in both business and politics.

The World Economic Forum has been among the institutions at the forefront of driving this change in mindset and practice, primarily by emphasizing the message that gender gaps have an impact on competitiveness and by engaging the business community. Measuring the size of the problem is a prerequisite for identifying the best solutions. Through the *Global Gender Gap Reports*, for the past five 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. 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. The Global Agenda Council on the Gender Gap, an expert council, has used the insights of this *Report* to propose the creation of an online repository of information on best practices to close gaps in economic participation, education, health and political empowerment. There is also the impact we cannot measure—the countless universities, schools,

researchers, media entities, businesses, governments and individuals that use this *Report* as a resource for their work.

We would like to express our deep appreciation to Ricardo Hausmann, Director, Center for International Development, Harvard University and Laura D. Tyson, S.K. and Angela Chan Professor of Global Management University of California, Berkeley, USA for their invaluable contribution to this *Report*. We would also like to thank Yasmina Bekhouche for her research assistance and Marc Cuénod and Eimear Farrell for their support on this project at the World Economic Forum.

The Global Gender Gap Index was created with the specific purpose of being comparable across time. The 2010 *Report* aggregates five years of data and seeks to reveal country progress in a transparent manner. By doing this, we hope this *Report* will serve as a call to action to the international community to pool its knowledge and resources and to leverage the current unique window of opportunity so that faster progress can be achieved. Every moment that we wait entails colossal losses to the global society and economy.

Part 1

Measuring the Global Gender Gap

The Global Gender Gap Index 2010

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SAADIA ZAHIDI, World Economic Forum

The Global Gender Gap Index,¹ 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 methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps.

The first part of this chapter reviews the underlying concepts employed in creating the Global Gender Gap Index and outlines the methods used to calculate the Index. The second part of this chapter presents the 2010 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 five years that we have been producing it.

The Country Profiles contained in Part 2 of this *Report* give a more detailed picture of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each country's performance compared with that of other nations. The first page of each profile contains 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 affecting gender disparity in each country. The second page of the profile, introduced for the first time this year, reveals the trends displayed over the last five years in the indicators used to produce the Global Gender Gap Index.

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 from countries' levels of development. In other words, the Index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps, not on their development level. For example, rich countries have more education and health opportunities for all members of society and measures of education levels thus mainly reflect this well-known fact, although it is quite independent of the gender-related issues faced by each country at its own level of income. The Global Gender Gap Index, however, rewards countries for smaller gaps in access to these resources, regardless of the overall level of resources. Thus the Index penalizes or rewards countries based on the size of the gap between male and female enrolment rates, but not for the overall levels of education in the country.

Outcomes vs. means

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

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 Yasmina Bekhouche and Eimear Farrell for their excellent research assistance for this chapter.

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*, *health and survival* and *political empowerment*. Table 1 displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 different variables that compose them, along with the sources of data used for each.

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

Health and survival

This category attempts to provide an overview of the differences between women's and men's health. To do this, we use two variables. The first 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. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy, calculated by the World Health Organization. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition or other relevant factors.

Political empowerment

This 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.

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's 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 0.944,² and the healthy life expectancy benchmark is set to be 1.06.³ 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.⁴ To capture gender equality, two possible scales were considered. One was a *negative-positive scale* capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This scale essentially penalizes either men's advantage over women or women's advantage over men, and gives the highest points

Table 1: Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

Subindex	Variable	Source
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Ratio: Female labour force participation over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>Key Indicators of the Labour Market</i> , 2009
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2010
	Ratio: Estimated female earned income over male value	United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , 2007 or latest data available
	Ratio: Female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>LABORSTA Internet</i> , online database, 2008 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
	Ratio: Female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organization, <i>LABORSTA Internet</i> , online database, 2008 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
Educational Attainment	Ratio: Female literacy rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2008 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance</i> , online database, 2008 or latest available data; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
	Ratio: Female net primary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> 2009 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance</i> , online database, 2009 or latest available data
	Ratio: Female net secondary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> 2009 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance</i> , online database, 2009 or latest available data
	Ratio: Female gross tertiary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2009 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance</i> , online database, 2009 or latest available data
Health and Survival	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, <i>The CIA World Factbook</i> , data updated bi-weekly, 2010
	Ratio: Female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization, <i>Global Health Observatory</i> , data from 2007
Political Empowerment	Ratio: Women with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union – <i>National Women in Parliaments</i> , 31 July 2010; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , as of 28 February 2009
	Ratio: Women at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2010</i> , up to January 2010
	Ratio: Number of years with a female head of state or government (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, as of 31 June 2010

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 by

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
TOTAL			1
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
TOTAL			1
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
TOTAL			1
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
TOTAL			1

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 and survival 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 2006.⁵

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.⁶ 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.⁷ 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.⁸

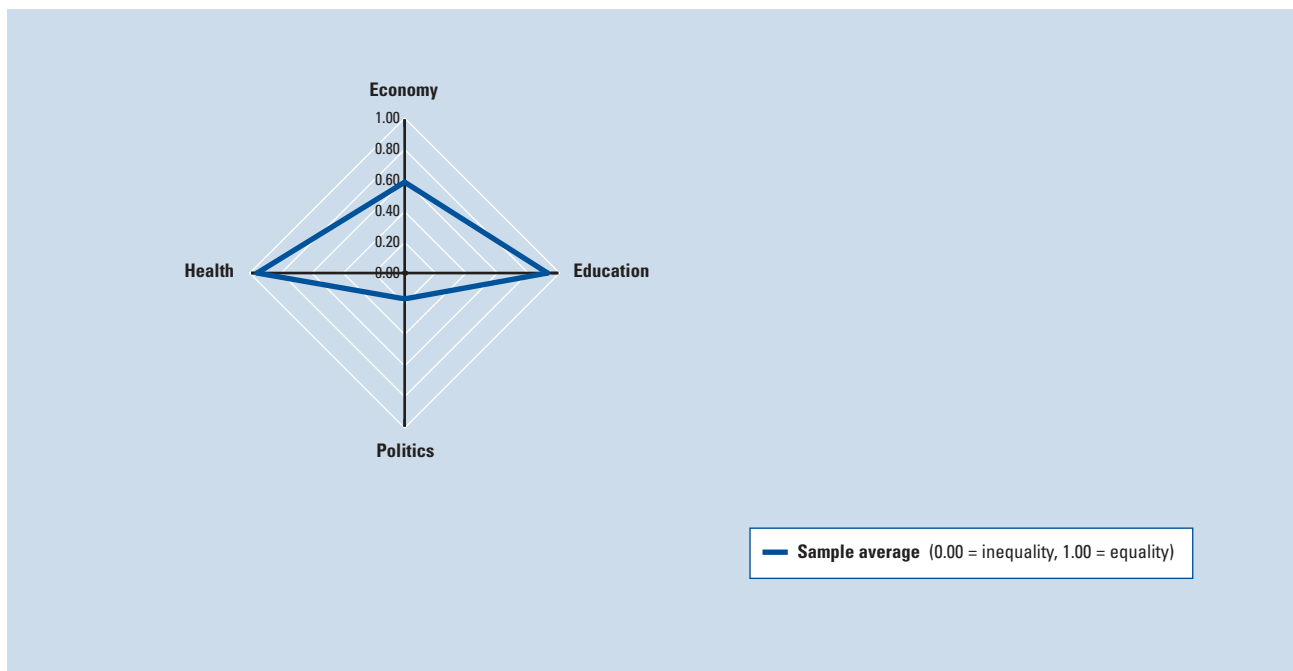
The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 rankings

We aim to include a maximum number of countries in the *Report* every year, within the constraints posed by data availability. To be included in the *Report*, a country must have data available for a minimum of 12 indicators out of the 14 that enter the Index.

Country coverage 2010

In 2010, close to 200 countries were considered for inclusion. Out of the 134 ultimately covered in this *Report*, there were 17 countries that had one data point missing: Angola (Professional and technical workers); Belize (Wage equality for similar work [survey]); Benin (Professional and

Figure 1: Global patterns 2010



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010; scores are weighted by population.

technical workers); Brunei (Women in parliament); Chad (Professional and technical workers); Cuba (Wage equality for similar work [survey]); Ghana (Professional and technical workers); Guyana (Enrolment in secondary education); Honduras (Enrolment in secondary education); India (Professional and technical workers); Singapore (Enrolment in tertiary education); Sri Lanka (Enrolment in tertiary education); Suriname (Wage equality for similar work [survey]); Syria (Enrolment in tertiary education); Tunisia (Professional and technical workers); Yemen (Wage equality for similar work [survey]); and Zimbabwe (Estimated earned income [PPP US\$]).

Another 8 countries had two variables missing: Albania (Legislators, senior officials and managers; Professional and technical workers); Bahamas (Wage equality for similar work [survey]); Enrolment in tertiary education); Côte d'Ivoire (Legislators, senior officials, and managers; Professional and technical workers); Fiji (Wage equality for similar work (survey); Women in parliament); Gambia (Legislators, senior officials, and managers; Professional and technical workers); Guatemala (Legislators, senior officials, and managers; Professional and technical workers); Senegal (Legislators, senior officials, and managers; Professional and technical workers); and Tajikistan (Legislators, senior officials, and managers; Professional and technical workers).

Because of the lack of recent data, we have not included Uzbekistan or Belarus this year, countries that had been part of the rankings since the first and second editions of the *Report*, respectively. We have, however, been

able to include two new countries—Côte d'Ivoire and Lebanon—thus maintaining a total of 134 countries covered in the 2010 edition of the *Report*. Of these, 114 have been included in the *Report* since the first edition and another 12 since the second edition. For these 126 countries, detailed two-page Country Profiles reveal the trends presented by the indicators of the Index over the last four to five years.

Global patterns

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

Table 3a displays the 2010 rankings and provides comparisons with rankings in 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006. Table 3b displays the complete 2010 rankings, including four subindex scores and ranks. Table 3c provides the year-to-year score changes over the last five years. Out of the 114 countries that have been covered in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, 98 countries (86%) have improved their performance over the last four years, while 16 (14%) 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 almost 96% of the gap on health outcomes between women and men and almost 93% of the gap on educational attainment. However, the gap between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remains wide: only 59% of the

Table 3a: The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 rankings: Comparisons with 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Country	2010 rank	2010 score	2010 rank among 2009 countries	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Iceland	1	0.8496	1	1	0.8276	4	0.7999	4	0.7836	4	0.7813
Norway	2	0.8404	2	3	0.8227	1	0.8239	2	0.8059	2	0.7994
Finland	3	0.8260	3	2	0.8252	2	0.8195	3	0.8044	3	0.7958
Sweden	4	0.8024	4	4	0.8139	3	0.8139	1	0.8146	1	0.8133
New Zealand	5	0.7808	5	5	0.7880	5	0.7859	5	0.7649	7	0.7509
Ireland	6	0.7773	6	8	0.7597	8	0.7518	9	0.7457	10	0.7335
Denmark	7	0.7719	7	7	0.7628	7	0.7538	8	0.7519	8	0.7462
Lesotho	8	0.7678	8	10	0.7495	16	0.7320	26	0.7078	43	0.6807
Philippines	9	0.7654	9	9	0.7579	6	0.7568	6	0.7629	6	0.7516
Switzerland	10	0.7562	10	13	0.7426	14	0.7360	40	0.6924	26	0.6997
Spain	11	0.7554	11	17	0.7345	17	0.7281	10	0.7444	11	0.7319
South Africa	12	0.7535	12	6	0.7709	22	0.7232	20	0.7194	18	0.7125
Germany	13	0.7530	13	12	0.7449	11	0.7394	7	0.7618	5	0.7524
Belgium	14	0.7509	14	33	0.7165	28	0.7163	19	0.7198	20	0.7078
United Kingdom	15	0.7460	15	15	0.7402	13	0.7366	11	0.7441	9	0.7365
Sri Lanka	16	0.7458	16	16	0.7402	12	0.7371	15	0.7230	13	0.7199
Netherlands	17	0.7444	17	11	0.7490	9	0.7399	12	0.7383	12	0.7250
Latvia	18	0.7429	18	14	0.7416	10	0.7397	13	0.7333	19	0.7091
United States	19	0.7411	19	31	0.7173	27	0.7179	31	0.7002	23	0.7042
Canada	20	0.7372	20	25	0.7196	31	0.7136	18	0.7198	14	0.7165
Trinidad and Tobago	21	0.7353	21	19	0.7298	19	0.7245	46	0.6859	45	0.6797
Mozambique	22	0.7329	22	26	0.7195	18	0.7266	43	0.6883	n/a	n/a
Australia	23	0.7271	23	20	0.7282	21	0.7241	17	0.7204	15	0.7163
Cuba	24	0.7253	24	29	0.7176	25	0.7195	22	0.7169	n/a	n/a
Namibia	25	0.7238	25	32	0.7167	30	0.7141	29	0.7012	38	0.6864
Luxembourg	26	0.7231	26	63	0.6889	66	0.6802	58	0.6786	56	0.6671
Mongolia	27	0.7194	27	22	0.7221	40	0.7049	62	0.6731	42	0.6821
Costa Rica	28	0.7194	28	27	0.7180	32	0.7111	28	0.7014	30	0.6936
Argentina	29	0.7187	29	24	0.7211	24	0.7209	33	0.6982	41	0.6829
Nicaragua	30	0.7176	30	49	0.7002	71	0.6747	90	0.6458	62	0.6566
Barbados	31	0.7176	31	21	0.7236	26	0.7188	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portugal	32	0.7171	32	46	0.7013	39	0.7051	37	0.6959	33	0.6922
Uganda	33	0.7169	33	40	0.7067	43	0.6981	50	0.6833	47	0.6797
Moldova	34	0.7160	34	36	0.7104	20	0.7244	21	0.7172	17	0.7128
Lithuania	35	0.7132	35	30	0.7175	23	0.7222	14	0.7234	21	0.7077
Bahamas	36	0.7128	36	28	0.7179	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Austria	37	0.7091	37	42	0.7031	29	0.7153	27	0.7060	27	0.6986
Guyana	38	0.7090	38	35	0.7108	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Panama	39	0.7072	39	43	0.7024	34	0.7095	38	0.6954	31	0.6935
Ecuador	40	0.7072	40	23	0.7220	35	0.7091	44	0.6881	82	0.6433
Kazakhstan	41	0.7055	41	47	0.7013	45	0.6976	32	0.6983	32	0.6928
Slovenia	42	0.7047	42	52	0.6982	51	0.6937	49	0.6842	51	0.6745
Poland	43	0.7037	43	50	0.6998	49	0.6951	60	0.6756	44	0.6802
Jamaica	44	0.7037	44	48	0.7013	44	0.6980	39	0.6925	25	0.7014
Russian Federation	45	0.7036	45	51	0.6987	42	0.6994	45	0.6866	49	0.6770
France	46	0.7025	46	18	0.7331	15	0.7341	51	0.6824	70	0.6520
Estonia	47	0.7018	47	37	0.7094	37	0.7076	30	0.7008	29	0.6944
Chile	48	0.7013	48	64	0.6884	65	0.6818	86	0.6482	78	0.6455
Macedonia, FYR	49	0.6996	49	53	0.6950	53	0.6914	35	0.6967	28	0.6983
Bulgaria	50	0.6983	50	38	0.7072	36	0.7077	25	0.7085	37	0.6870
Kyrgyz Republic	51	0.6973	51	41	0.7058	41	0.7045	70	0.6653	52	0.6742
Israel	52	0.6957	52	45	0.7019	56	0.6900	36	0.6965	35	0.6889
Croatia	53	0.6939	53	54	0.6944	46	0.6967	16	0.7210	16	0.7145
Honduras	54	0.6927	54	62	0.6893	47	0.6960	68	0.6661	74	0.6483
Colombia	55	0.6927	55	56	0.6939	50	0.6944	24	0.7090	22	0.7049
Singapore	56	0.6914	56	84	0.6664	84	0.6625	77	0.6609	65	0.6550
Thailand	57	0.6910	57	59	0.6907	52	0.6917	52	0.6815	40	0.6831
Greece	58	0.6908	58	85	0.6662	75	0.6727	72	0.6648	69	0.6540
Uruguay	59	0.6897	59	57	0.6936	54	0.6907	78	0.6608	66	0.6549
Peru	60	0.6895	60	44	0.7024	48	0.6959	75	0.6624	60	0.6619
China	61	0.6881	61	60	0.6907	57	0.6878	73	0.6643	63	0.6561
Botswana	62	0.6876	62	39	0.7071	63	0.6839	53	0.6797	34	0.6897
Ukraine	63	0.6869	63	61	0.6896	62	0.6856	57	0.6790	48	0.6797
Venezuela	64	0.6863	64	69	0.6839	59	0.6875	55	0.6797	57	0.6664
Czech Republic	65	0.6850	65	74	0.6789	69	0.6770	64	0.6718	53	0.6712
Tanzania	66	0.6829	66	73	0.6797	38	0.7068	34	0.6969	24	0.7038
Romania	67	0.6826	67	70	0.6805	70	0.6763	47	0.6859	46	0.6797

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

Country	2010 rank	2010 score	2010 rank among 2009 countries	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Malawi	68	0.6824	68	76	0.6738	81	0.6664	87	0.6480	81	0.6437
Paraguay	69	0.6804	69	66	0.6868	100	0.6379	69	0.6659	64	0.6556
Ghana	70	0.6782	70	80	0.6704	77	0.6679	63	0.6725	58	0.6653
Slovak Republic	71	0.6778	71	68	0.6845	64	0.6824	54	0.6797	50	0.6757
Vietnam	72	0.6776	72	71	0.6802	68	0.6778	42	0.6889	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic	73	0.6774	73	67	0.6859	72	0.6744	65	0.6705	59	0.6639
Italy	74	0.6765	74	72	0.6798	67	0.6788	84	0.6498	77	0.6456
Gambia, The	75	0.6762	75	75	0.6752	85	0.6622	95	0.6421	79	0.6448
Bolivia	76	0.6751	76	82	0.6693	80	0.6667	80	0.6574	87	0.6335
Brunei Darussalam	77	0.6748	77	94	0.6524	99	0.6392	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Albania	78	0.6726	78	91	0.6601	87	0.6591	66	0.6685	61	0.6607
Hungary	79	0.6720	79	65	0.6879	60	0.6867	61	0.6731	55	0.6698
Madagascar	80	0.6713	80	77	0.6732	74	0.6736	89	0.6461	84	0.6385
Angola	81	0.6712	81	106	0.6353	114	0.6032	110	0.6034	96	0.6039
Bangladesh	82	0.6702	82	93	0.6526	90	0.6531	100	0.6314	91	0.6270
Malta	83	0.6695	83	88	0.6635	83	0.6634	76	0.6615	71	0.6518
Armenia	84	0.6669	84	90	0.6619	78	0.6677	71	0.6651	n/a	n/a
Brazil	85	0.6655	85	81	0.6695	73	0.6737	74	0.6637	67	0.6543
Cyprus	86	0.6642	86	79	0.6706	76	0.6694	82	0.6522	83	0.6430
Indonesia	87	0.6615	87	92	0.6580	93	0.6473	81	0.6550	68	0.6541
Georgia	88	0.6598	88	83	0.6680	82	0.6654	67	0.6665	54	0.6700
Tajikistan	89	0.6598	89	86	0.6661	89	0.6541	79	0.6578	n/a	n/a
El Salvador	90	0.6596	90	55	0.6939	58	0.6875	48	0.6853	39	0.6837
Mexico	91	0.6577	91	98	0.6503	97	0.6441	93	0.6441	75	0.6462
Zimbabwe	92	0.6574	92	95	0.6518	92	0.6485	88	0.6464	76	0.6461
Belize	93	0.6536	93	87	0.6636	86	0.6610	94	0.6426	n/a	n/a
Japan	94	0.6524	94	101	0.6447	98	0.6434	91	0.6455	80	0.6447
Mauritius	95	0.6520	95	96	0.6513	95	0.6466	85	0.6487	88	0.6328
Kenya	96	0.6499	96	97	0.6512	88	0.6547	83	0.6508	73	0.6486
Cambodia	97	0.6482	97	104	0.6410	94	0.6469	98	0.6353	89	0.6291
Malaysia	98	0.6479	98	100	0.6467	96	0.6442	92	0.6444	72	0.6509
Maldives	99	0.6452	99	99	0.6482	91	0.6501	99	0.6350	n/a	n/a
Azerbaijan	100	0.6446	100	89	0.6626	61	0.6856	59	0.6781	n/a	n/a
Senegal	101	0.6414	101	102	0.6427	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Suriname	102	0.6407	102	78	0.6726	79	0.6674	56	0.6794	n/a	n/a
United Arab Emirates	103	0.6397	103	112	0.6198	105	0.6220	105	0.6184	101	0.5919
Korea, Rep.	104	0.6342	104	115	0.6146	108	0.6154	97	0.6409	92	0.6157
Kuwait	105	0.6318	105	105	0.6356	101	0.6358	96	0.6409	86	0.6341
Zambia	106	0.6293	106	107	0.6310	106	0.6205	101	0.6288	85	0.6360
Tunisia	107	0.6266	107	109	0.6233	103	0.6295	102	0.6283	90	0.6288
Fiji	108	0.6256	108	103	0.6414	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Guatemala	109	0.6238	109	111	0.6209	112	0.6072	106	0.6144	95	0.6067
Bahrain	110	0.6217	110	116	0.6136	121	0.5927	115	0.5931	102	0.5894
Burkina Faso	111	0.6162	111	120	0.6081	115	0.6029	117	0.5912	104	0.5854
India	112	0.6155	112	114	0.6151	113	0.6060	114	0.5936	98	0.6011
Mauritania	113	0.6152	113	119	0.6103	110	0.6117	111	0.6022	106	0.5835
Cameroon	114	0.6110	114	118	0.6108	117	0.6017	116	0.5919	103	0.5865
Nepal	115	0.6084	115	110	0.6213	120	0.5942	125	0.5575	111	0.5478
Lebanon*	116	0.6084	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Qatar	117	0.6059	116	125	0.5907	119	0.5948	109	0.6041	n/a	n/a
Nigeria	118	0.6055	117	108	0.6280	102	0.6339	107	0.6122	94	0.6104
Algeria	119	0.6052	118	117	0.6119	111	0.6111	108	0.6068	97	0.6018
Jordan	120	0.6048	119	113	0.6182	104	0.6275	104	0.6203	93	0.6109
Ethiopia	121	0.6019	120	122	0.5948	122	0.5867	113	0.5991	100	0.5946
Oman	122	0.5950	121	123	0.5938	118	0.5960	119	0.5903	n/a	n/a
Iran, Islamic Rep.	123	0.5933	122	128	0.5839	116	0.6021	118	0.5903	108	0.5803
Syria	124	0.5926	123	121	0.6072	107	0.6181	103	0.6216	n/a	n/a
Egypt	125	0.5899	124	126	0.5862	124	0.5832	120	0.5809	109	0.5786
Turkey	126	0.5876	125	129	0.5828	123	0.5853	121	0.5768	105	0.5850
Morocco	127	0.5767	126	124	0.5926	125	0.5757	122	0.5676	107	0.5827
Benin	128	0.5719	127	131	0.5643	126	0.5582	123	0.5656	110	0.5780
Saudi Arabia	129	0.5713	128	130	0.5651	128	0.5537	124	0.5647	114	0.5242
Côte d'Ivoire*	130	0.5691	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mali	131	0.5680	129	127	0.5860	109	0.6117	112	0.6019	99	0.5996
Pakistan	132	0.5465	130	132	0.5458	127	0.5549	126	0.5509	112	0.5434
Chad	133	0.5330	131	133	0.5417	129	0.5290	127	0.5381	113	0.5247
Yemen	134	0.4603	132	134	0.4609	130	0.4664	128	0.4510	115	0.4595

*New country 2010

Table 3b: Detailed rankings, 2010

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	0.8496	18	0.7540	1	1.0000	96	0.9696	1	0.6748
Norway	2	0.8404	3	0.8306	1	1.0000	91	0.9697	3	0.5614
Finland	3	0.8260	16	0.7566	28	0.9993	1	0.9796	2	0.5686
Sweden	4	0.8024	11	0.7695	41	0.9964	80	0.9729	4	0.4706
New Zealand	5	0.7808	9	0.7743	1	1.0000	91	0.9697	8	0.3792
Ireland	6	0.7773	25	0.7409	1	1.0000	89	0.9700	7	0.3985
Denmark	7	0.7719	23	0.7438	1	1.0000	68	0.9743	10	0.3695
Lesotho	8	0.7678	1	0.8789	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	34	0.2128
Philippines	9	0.7654	13	0.7611	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	17	0.3212
Switzerland	10	0.7562	30	0.7267	71	0.9889	74	0.9738	13	0.3352
Spain	11	0.7554	78	0.6240	40	0.9964	63	0.9755	5	0.4258
South Africa	12	0.7535	55	0.6727	43	0.9962	101	0.9677	9	0.3773
Germany	13	0.7530	37	0.7138	51	0.9945	47	0.9784	15	0.3251
Belgium	14	0.7509	39	0.7097	62	0.9909	44	0.9787	16	0.3244
United Kingdom	15	0.7460	34	0.7210	1	1.0000	90	0.9698	22	0.2933
Sri Lanka	16	0.7458	89	0.6008	57	0.9926	1	0.9796	6	0.4103
Netherlands	17	0.7444	31	0.7230	39	0.9966	91	0.9697	25	0.2883
Latvia	18	0.7429	21	0.7516	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	31	0.2404
United States	19	0.7411	6	0.7992	1	1.0000	38	0.9792	40	0.1861
Canada	20	0.7372	8	0.7768	35	0.9977	47	0.9784	36	0.1959
Trinidad and Tobago	21	0.7353	38	0.7120	50	0.9947	1	0.9796	30	0.2549
Mozambique	22	0.7329	5	0.8113	123	0.8136	110	0.9612	11	0.3455
Australia	23	0.7271	24	0.7428	1	1.0000	73	0.9739	39	0.1917
Cuba	24	0.7253	84	0.6092	1	1.0000	69	0.9743	18	0.3176
Namibia	25	0.7238	27	0.7386	34	0.9979	104	0.9671	38	0.1918
Luxembourg	26	0.7231	22	0.7507	1	1.0000	67	0.9743	49	0.1673
Mongolia	27	0.7194	2	0.8746	59	0.9919	1	0.9796	124	0.0317
Costa Rica	28	0.7194	98	0.5787	46	0.9954	66	0.9747	14	0.3287
Argentina	29	0.7187	87	0.6024	47	0.9953	1	0.9796	20	0.2976
Nicaragua	30	0.7176	94	0.5915	24	0.9996	57	0.9758	19	0.3037
Barbados	31	0.7176	7	0.7870	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	80	0.1037
Portugal	32	0.7171	56	0.6723	69	0.9890	71	0.9742	32	0.2328
Uganda	33	0.7169	42	0.7075	107	0.9218	1	0.9796	29	0.2586
Moldova	34	0.7160	10	0.7707	66	0.9898	1	0.9796	69	0.1240
Lithuania	35	0.7132	17	0.7555	68	0.9894	1	0.9796	66	0.1283
Bahamas	36	0.7128	4	0.8288	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	115	0.0430
Austria	37	0.7091	92	0.5952	75	0.9886	44	0.9787	26	0.2742
Guyana	38	0.7090	93	0.5915	33	0.9980	43	0.9789	27	0.2674
Panama	39	0.7072	47	0.6925	55	0.9934	65	0.9753	48	0.1677
Ecuador	40	0.7072	90	0.5985	78	0.9879	57	0.9758	28	0.2665
Kazakhstan	41	0.7055	12	0.7633	25	0.9994	1	0.9796	96	0.0799
Slovenia	42	0.7047	32	0.7229	36	0.9977	63	0.9755	70	0.1229
Poland	43	0.7037	63	0.6526	29	0.9992	46	0.9785	41	0.1843
Jamaica	44	0.7037	19	0.7535	86	0.9849	1	0.9796	87	0.0967
Russian Federation	45	0.7036	28	0.7360	26	0.9994	40	0.9791	85	0.0999
France	46	0.7025	60	0.6610	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	47	0.1695
Estonia	47	0.7018	35	0.7193	38	0.9967	50	0.9773	74	0.1138
Chile	48	0.7013	108	0.5338	42	0.9963	1	0.9796	21	0.2957
Macedonia	49	0.6996	53	0.6775	72	0.9888	124	0.9551	43	0.1769
Bulgaria	50	0.6983	50	0.6843	58	0.9925	40	0.9791	64	0.1372
Kyrgyzstan	51	0.6973	52	0.6796	48	0.9953	1	0.9796	65	0.1347
Israel	52	0.6957	49	0.6883	80	0.9874	91	0.9697	63	0.1375
Croatia	53	0.6939	61	0.6606	53	0.9939	1	0.9796	57	0.1417
Honduras	54	0.6927	96	0.5904	30	0.9991	53	0.9762	35	0.2052
Colombia	55	0.6927	45	0.6941	44	0.9956	40	0.9791	83	0.1018
Singapore	56	0.6914	20	0.7527	103	0.9375	100	0.9677	79	0.1076
Thailand	57	0.6910	36	0.7160	84	0.9855	1	0.9796	94	0.0829
Greece	58	0.6908	79	0.6209	54	0.9935	84	0.9712	42	0.1773
Uruguay	59	0.6897	62	0.6566	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	71	0.1227
Peru	60	0.6895	81	0.6201	89	0.9796	107	0.9658	37	0.1926
China	61	0.6881	46	0.6927	88	0.9810	133	0.9290	56	0.1495
Botswana	62	0.6876	29	0.7359	1	1.0000	125	0.9549	108	0.0597
Ukraine	63	0.6869	43	0.7074	23	0.9996	56	0.9761	105	0.0645
Venezuela	64	0.6863	83	0.6145	31	0.9991	1	0.9796	55	0.1521
Czech Republic	65	0.6850	80	0.6205	1	1.0000	38	0.9792	59	0.1403
Tanzania	66	0.6829	57	0.6710	114	0.8716	110	0.9612	33	0.2280
Romania	67	0.6826	41	0.7081	73	0.9887	50	0.9773	109	0.0562

Table 3b: Detailed rankings, 2010 (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
Malawi	68	0.6824	44	0.6979	112	0.8894	99	0.9683	45	0.1742
Paraguay	69	0.6804	71	0.6373	45	0.9955	57	0.9758	75	0.1129
Ghana	70	0.6782	15	0.7577	111	0.8915	103	0.9674	88	0.0961
Slovakia	71	0.6778	70	0.6375	1	1.0000	1	0.9796	89	0.0941
Vietnam	72	0.6776	33	0.7212	106	0.9242	127	0.9469	72	0.1182
Dominican Republic	73	0.6774	64	0.6516	1	1.0000	86	0.9711	92	0.0870
Italy	74	0.6765	97	0.5893	49	0.9948	95	0.9697	54	0.1523
Gambia, The	75	0.6762	14	0.7588	121	0.8288	1	0.9796	62	0.1377
Bolivia	76	0.6751	91	0.5957	97	0.9592	82	0.9719	46	0.1735
Brunei Darussalam	77	0.6748	26	0.7404	56	0.9931	107	0.9658	131	0.0000
Albania	78	0.6726	51	0.6808	52	0.9942	131	0.9370	97	0.0785
Hungary	79	0.6720	48	0.6894	64	0.9900	49	0.9779	126	0.0309
Madagascar	80	0.6713	58	0.6708	98	0.9591	78	0.9732	95	0.0821
Angola	81	0.6712	76	0.6296	125	0.7854	1	0.9796	24	0.2901
Bangladesh	82	0.6702	117	0.4732	108	0.9139	122	0.9557	12	0.3378
Malta	83	0.6695	104	0.5428	1	1.0000	72	0.9741	51	0.1611
Armenia	84	0.6669	59	0.6690	26	0.9994	130	0.9370	106	0.0621
Brazil	85	0.6655	66	0.6431	63	0.9904	1	0.9796	112	0.0488
Cyprus	86	0.6642	75	0.6300	77	0.9879	88	0.9701	102	0.0690
Indonesia	87	0.6615	100	0.5750	95	0.9640	105	0.9663	58	0.1407
Georgia	88	0.6598	54	0.6751	87	0.9813	129	0.9441	119	0.0388
Tajikistan	89	0.6598	40	0.7087	113	0.8817	121	0.9559	90	0.0929
El Salvador	90	0.6596	102	0.5534	79	0.9876	1	0.9796	73	0.1178
Mexico	91	0.6577	110	0.5212	61	0.9910	1	0.9796	61	0.1390
Zimbabwe	92	0.6574	67	0.6397	105	0.9332	128	0.9458	76	0.1110
Belize	93	0.6536	72	0.6362	32	0.9987	1	0.9796	131	0.0000
Japan	94	0.6524	101	0.5718	82	0.9860	1	0.9796	101	0.0722
Mauritius	95	0.6520	103	0.5491	76	0.9882	1	0.9796	91	0.0909
Kenya	96	0.6499	82	0.6151	102	0.9396	101	0.9677	98	0.0774
Cambodia	97	0.6482	68	0.6383	115	0.8655	1	0.9796	78	0.1095
Malaysia	98	0.6479	99	0.5765	65	0.9899	76	0.9736	110	0.0517
Maldives	99	0.6452	95	0.5907	67	0.9896	110	0.9612	118	0.0392
Azerbaijan	100	0.6446	73	0.6352	93	0.9671	134	0.9287	113	0.0473
Senegal	101	0.6414	65	0.6439	122	0.8208	77	0.9734	68	0.1274
Suriname	102	0.6407	123	0.4495	85	0.9852	70	0.9742	53	0.1539
United Arab Emirates	103	0.6397	120	0.4605	37	0.9977	110	0.9612	60	0.1394
Korea, Rep.	104	0.6342	111	0.5203	100	0.9466	79	0.9730	86	0.0969
Kuwait	105	0.6318	107	0.5369	83	0.9858	110	0.9612	114	0.0435
Zambia	106	0.6293	88	0.6011	119	0.8472	97	0.9690	84	0.0999
Tunisia	107	0.6266	122	0.4501	94	0.9662	109	0.9623	67	0.1278
Fiji	108	0.6256	114	0.4983	70	0.9889	1	0.9796	121	0.0358
Guatemala	109	0.6238	109	0.5280	101	0.9453	1	0.9796	116	0.0423
Bahrain	110	0.6217	115	0.4967	60	0.9915	110	0.9612	120	0.0376
Burkina Faso	111	0.6162	69	0.6383	128	0.7485	98	0.9685	77	0.1098
India	112	0.6155	128	0.4025	120	0.8369	132	0.9312	23	0.2913
Mauritania	113	0.6152	118	0.4668	118	0.8526	1	0.9796	50	0.1621
Cameroon	114	0.6110	105	0.5414	117	0.8585	110	0.9612	93	0.0829
Nepal	115	0.6084	112	0.5174	126	0.7806	110	0.9612	44	0.1743
Lebanon*	116	0.6084	124	0.4483	91	0.9773	1	0.9796	127	0.0283
Qatar	117	0.6059	116	0.4829	74	0.9887	126	0.9522	131	0.0000
Nigeria	118	0.6055	86	0.6044	124	0.8072	120	0.9607	111	0.0497
Algeria	119	0.6052	119	0.4666	99	0.9530	106	0.9661	123	0.0350
Jordan	120	0.6048	126	0.4225	81	0.9869	87	0.9706	117	0.0394
Ethiopia	121	0.6019	74	0.6316	129	0.7003	75	0.9737	82	0.1021
Oman	122	0.5950	129	0.4003	90	0.9784	61	0.9755	128	0.0256
Iran, Islamic Rep.	123	0.5933	125	0.4257	96	0.9594	83	0.9714	129	0.0165
Syria	124	0.5926	130	0.3980	104	0.9363	60	0.9756	107	0.0603
Egypt	125	0.5899	121	0.4530	110	0.8987	52	0.9768	125	0.0311
Turkey	126	0.5876	131	0.3856	109	0.9123	61	0.9755	99	0.0769
Morocco	127	0.5767	127	0.4077	116	0.8607	85	0.9712	103	0.0671
Benin	128	0.5719	85	0.6049	133	0.6457	110	0.9612	100	0.0757
Saudi Arabia	129	0.5713	132	0.3351	92	0.9739	53	0.9762	131	0.0000
Côte d'Ivoire*	130	0.5691	106	0.5390	130	0.6923	1	0.9796	104	0.0655
Mali	131	0.5680	113	0.5137	131	0.6794	55	0.9761	81	0.1026
Pakistan	132	0.5465	133	0.3059	127	0.7698	122	0.9557	52	0.1545
Chad	133	0.5330	77	0.6265	134	0.5091	110	0.9612	122	0.0352
Yemen	134	0.4603	134	0.1951	132	0.6567	81	0.9727	130	0.0165

*New country 2010

Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 rankings: Change in scores

Country	2010 rank	2010 score	2010 rank among 2009 countries	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Iceland	1	0.8496	1	1	0.8276	4	0.7999	4	0.7836	4	0.7813
Norway	2	0.8404	2	3	0.8227	1	0.8239	2	0.8059	2	0.7994
Finland	3	0.8260	3	2	0.8252	2	0.8195	3	0.8044	3	0.7958
Sweden	4	0.8024	4	4	0.8139	3	0.8139	1	0.8146	1	0.8133
New Zealand	5	0.7808	5	5	0.7880	5	0.7859	5	0.7649	7	0.7509
Ireland	6	0.7773	6	8	0.7597	8	0.7518	9	0.7457	10	0.7335
Denmark	7	0.7719	7	7	0.7628	7	0.7538	8	0.7519	8	0.7462
Lesotho	8	0.7678	8	10	0.7495	16	0.7320	26	0.7078	43	0.6807
Philippines	9	0.7654	9	9	0.7579	6	0.7568	6	0.7629	6	0.7516
Switzerland	10	0.7562	10	13	0.7426	14	0.7360	40	0.6924	26	0.6997
Spain	11	0.7554	11	17	0.7345	17	0.7281	10	0.7444	11	0.7319
South Africa	12	0.7535	12	6	0.7709	22	0.7232	20	0.7194	18	0.7125
Germany	13	0.7530	13	12	0.7449	11	0.7394	7	0.7618	5	0.7524
Belgium	14	0.7509	14	33	0.7165	28	0.7163	19	0.7198	20	0.7078
United Kingdom	15	0.7460	15	15	0.7402	13	0.7366	11	0.7441	9	0.7365
Sri Lanka	16	0.7458	16	16	0.7402	12	0.7371	15	0.7230	13	0.7199
Netherlands	17	0.7444	17	11	0.7490	9	0.7399	12	0.7383	12	0.7250
Latvia	18	0.7429	18	14	0.7416	10	0.7397	13	0.7333	19	0.7091
United States	19	0.7411	19	31	0.7173	27	0.7179	31	0.7002	23	0.7042
Canada	20	0.7372	20	25	0.7196	31	0.7136	18	0.7198	14	0.7165
Trinidad and Tobago	21	0.7353	21	19	0.7298	19	0.7245	46	0.6859	45	0.6797
Mozambique	22	0.7329	22	26	0.7195	18	0.7266	43	0.6883	n/a	n/a
Australia	23	0.7271	23	20	0.7282	21	0.7241	17	0.7204	15	0.7163
Cuba	24	0.7253	24	29	0.7176	25	0.7195	22	0.7169	n/a	n/a
Namibia	25	0.7238	25	32	0.7167	30	0.7141	29	0.7012	38	0.6864
Luxembourg	26	0.7231	26	63	0.6889	66	0.6802	58	0.6786	56	0.6671
Mongolia	27	0.7194	27	22	0.7221	40	0.7049	62	0.6731	42	0.6821
Costa Rica	28	0.7194	28	27	0.7180	32	0.7111	28	0.7014	30	0.6936
Argentina	29	0.7187	29	24	0.7211	24	0.7209	33	0.6982	41	0.6829
Nicaragua	30	0.7176	30	49	0.7002	71	0.6747	90	0.6458	62	0.6566
Barbados	31	0.7176	31	21	0.7236	26	0.7188	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portugal	32	0.7171	32	46	0.7013	39	0.7051	37	0.6959	33	0.6922
Uganda	33	0.7169	33	40	0.7067	43	0.6981	50	0.6833	47	0.6797
Moldova	34	0.7160	34	36	0.7104	20	0.7244	21	0.7172	17	0.7128
Lithuania	35	0.7132	35	30	0.7175	23	0.7222	14	0.7234	21	0.7077
Bahamas	36	0.7128	36	28	0.7179	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Austria	37	0.7091	37	42	0.7031	29	0.7153	27	0.7060	27	0.6986
Guyana	38	0.7090	38	35	0.7108	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Panama	39	0.7072	39	43	0.7024	34	0.7095	38	0.6954	31	0.6935
Ecuador	40	0.7072	40	23	0.7220	35	0.7091	44	0.6881	82	0.6433
Kazakhstan	41	0.7055	41	47	0.7013	45	0.6976	32	0.6983	32	0.6928
Slovenia	42	0.7047	42	52	0.6982	51	0.6937	49	0.6842	51	0.6745
Poland	43	0.7037	43	50	0.6998	49	0.6951	60	0.6756	44	0.6802
Jamaica	44	0.7037	44	48	0.7013	44	0.6980	39	0.6925	25	0.7014
Russian Federation	45	0.7036	45	51	0.6987	42	0.6994	45	0.6866	49	0.6770
France	46	0.7025	46	18	0.7331	15	0.7341	51	0.6824	70	0.6520
Estonia	47	0.7018	47	37	0.7094	37	0.7076	30	0.7008	29	0.6944
Chile	48	0.7013	48	64	0.6884	65	0.6818	86	0.6482	78	0.6455
Macedonia, FYR	49	0.6996	49	53	0.6950	53	0.6914	35	0.6967	28	0.6983
Bulgaria	50	0.6983	50	38	0.7072	36	0.7077	25	0.7085	37	0.6870
Kyrgyz Republic	51	0.6973	51	41	0.7058	41	0.7045	70	0.6653	52	0.6742
Israel	52	0.6957	52	45	0.7019	56	0.6900	36	0.6965	35	0.6889
Croatia	53	0.6939	53	54	0.6944	46	0.6967	16	0.7210	16	0.7145
Honduras	54	0.6927	54	62	0.6893	47	0.6960	68	0.6661	74	0.6483
Colombia	55	0.6927	55	56	0.6939	50	0.6944	24	0.7090	22	0.7049
Singapore	56	0.6914	56	84	0.6664	84	0.6625	77	0.6609	65	0.6550
Thailand	57	0.6910	57	59	0.6907	52	0.6917	52	0.6815	40	0.6831
Greece	58	0.6908	58	85	0.6662	75	0.6727	72	0.6648	69	0.6540
Uruguay	59	0.6897	59	57	0.6936	54	0.6907	78	0.6608	66	0.6549
Peru	60	0.6895	60	44	0.7024	48	0.6959	75	0.6624	60	0.6619
China	61	0.6881	61	60	0.6907	57	0.6878	73	0.6643	63	0.6561
Botswana	62	0.6876	62	39	0.7071	63	0.6839	53	0.6797	34	0.6897
Ukraine	63	0.6869	63	61	0.6896	62	0.6856	57	0.6790	48	0.6797
Venezuela	64	0.6863	64	69	0.6839	59	0.6875	55	0.6797	57	0.6664
Czech Republic	65	0.6850	65	74	0.6789	69	0.6770	64	0.6718	53	0.6712
Tanzania	66	0.6829	66	73	0.6797	38	0.7068	34	0.6969	24	0.7038
Romania	67	0.6826	67	70	0.6805	70	0.6763	47	0.6859	46	0.6797
Malawi	68	0.6824	68	76	0.6738	81	0.6664	87	0.6480	81	0.6437

Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 rankings: Change in scores

Country	Change in score (2010–2009)	Change in score (2009–2008)	Change in score (2008–2007)	Change in score (2007–2006)	Change in score (2010–2006)
Iceland	0.0220	0.0277	0.0164	0.0023	0.0683
Norway	0.0177	-0.0011	0.0180	0.0065	0.0410
Finland	0.0008	0.0057	0.0151	0.0086	0.0302
Sweden	-0.0116	0.0000	-0.0007	0.0014	-0.0109
New Zealand	-0.0072	0.0021	0.0210	0.0140	0.0299
Ireland	0.0177	0.0079	0.0061	0.0122	0.0439
Denmark	0.0091	0.0090	0.0019	0.0057	0.0257
Lesotho	0.0183	0.0176	0.0242	0.0271	0.0871
Philippines	0.0076	0.0011	-0.0061	0.0113	0.0139
Switzerland	0.0136	0.0066	0.0436	-0.0073	0.0565
Spain	0.0209	0.0063	-0.0162	0.0125	0.0235
South Africa	-0.0175	0.0477	0.0038	0.0069	0.0410
Germany	0.0080	0.0055	-0.0224	0.0094	0.0005
Belgium	0.0344	0.0003	-0.0035	0.0120	0.0431
United Kingdom	0.0058	0.0036	-0.0075	0.0076	0.0095
Sri Lanka	0.0056	0.0032	0.0141	0.0031	0.0259
Netherlands	-0.0046	0.0091	0.0016	0.0133	0.0194
Latvia	0.0013	0.0019	0.0064	0.0242	0.0338
United States	0.0238	-0.0006	0.0177	-0.0039	0.0370
Canada	0.0176	0.0060	-0.0063	0.0034	0.0207
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0054	0.0054	0.0385	0.0062	0.0556
Mozambique	0.0134	-0.0071	0.0383	n/a	n/a
Australia	-0.0011	0.0041	0.0037	0.0040	0.0108
Cuba	0.0076	-0.0019	0.0026	n/a	n/a
Namibia	0.0072	0.0026	0.0129	0.0147	0.0374
Luxembourg	0.0342	0.0087	0.0016	0.0115	0.0560
Mongolia	-0.0026	0.0171	0.0318	-0.0090	0.0373
Costa Rica	0.0014	0.0069	0.0097	0.0078	0.0258
Argentina	-0.0024	0.0002	0.0227	0.0153	0.0358
Nicaragua	0.0175	0.0255	0.0289	-0.0108	0.0610
Barbados	-0.0060	0.0048	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portugal	0.0158	-0.0038	0.0092	0.0037	0.0249
Uganda	0.0102	0.0086	0.0148	0.0036	0.0372
Moldova	0.0056	-0.0140	0.0071	0.0044	0.0032
Lithuania	-0.0043	-0.0046	-0.0012	0.0157	0.0055
Bahamas	-0.0050	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Austria	0.0060	-0.0121	0.0092	0.0074	0.0105
Guyana	-0.0019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Panama	0.0048	-0.0071	0.0141	0.0019	0.0138
Ecuador	-0.0148	0.0129	0.0210	0.0448	0.0639
Kazakhstan	0.0043	0.0037	-0.0006	0.0054	0.0127
Slovenia	0.0066	0.0045	0.0094	0.0097	0.0302
Poland	0.0039	0.0047	0.0194	-0.0046	0.0235
Jamaica	0.0024	0.0032	0.0055	-0.0089	0.0023
Russian Federation	0.0049	-0.0007	0.0128	0.0096	0.0266
France	-0.0306	-0.0010	0.0518	0.0303	0.0505
Estonia	-0.0076	0.0018	0.0068	0.0064	0.0074
Chile	0.0129	0.0066	0.0336	0.0027	0.0558
Macedonia, FYR	0.0046	0.0036	-0.0054	-0.0015	0.0013
Bulgaria	-0.0089	-0.0005	-0.0007	0.0215	0.0113
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.0086	0.0013	0.0392	-0.0088	0.0231
Israel	-0.0061	0.0118	-0.0064	0.0076	0.0069
Croatia	-0.0004	-0.0023	-0.0243	0.0066	-0.0205
Honduras	0.0035	-0.0068	0.0300	0.0178	0.0445
Colombia	-0.0012	-0.0004	-0.0146	0.0041	-0.0122
Singapore	0.0250	0.0039	0.0017	0.0059	0.0364
Thailand	0.0003	-0.0010	0.0102	-0.0016	0.0079
Greece	0.0245	-0.0064	0.0079	0.0107	0.0367
Uruguay	-0.0039	0.0029	0.0299	0.0058	0.0348
Peru	-0.0128	0.0064	0.0336	0.0005	0.0276
China	-0.0026	0.0029	0.0235	0.0082	0.0320
Botswana	-0.0195	0.0232	0.0041	-0.0100	-0.0021
Ukraine	-0.0027	0.0041	0.0065	-0.0006	0.0072
Venezuela	0.0024	-0.0036	0.0078	0.0133	0.0199
Czech Republic	0.0061	0.0019	0.0052	0.0006	0.0139
Tanzania	0.0032	-0.0271	0.0100	-0.0069	-0.0208
Romania	0.0020	0.0043	-0.0097	0.0062	0.0029
Malawi	0.0087	0.0074	0.0183	0.0044	0.0388

(Cont'd.)

Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 rankings: Change in scores

Country	2010 rank	2010 score	2010 rank among 2009 countries	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Paraguay	69	0.6804	69	66	0.6868	100	0.6379	69	0.6659	64	0.6556
Ghana	70	0.6782	70	80	0.6704	77	0.6679	63	0.6725	58	0.6653
Slovak Republic	71	0.6778	71	68	0.6845	64	0.6824	54	0.6797	50	0.6757
Vietnam	72	0.6776	72	71	0.6802	68	0.6778	42	0.6889	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic	73	0.6774	73	67	0.6859	72	0.6744	65	0.6705	59	0.6639
Italy	74	0.6765	74	72	0.6798	67	0.6788	84	0.6498	77	0.6456
Gambia, The	75	0.6762	75	75	0.6752	85	0.6622	95	0.6421	79	0.6448
Bolivia	76	0.6751	76	82	0.6693	80	0.6667	80	0.6574	87	0.6335
Brunei Darussalam	77	0.6748	77	94	0.6524	99	0.6392	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Albania	78	0.6726	78	91	0.6601	87	0.6591	66	0.6685	61	0.6607
Hungary	79	0.6720	79	65	0.6879	60	0.6867	61	0.6731	55	0.6698
Madagascar	80	0.6713	80	77	0.6732	74	0.6736	89	0.6461	84	0.6385
Angola	81	0.6712	81	106	0.6353	114	0.6032	110	0.6034	96	0.6039
Bangladesh	82	0.6702	82	93	0.6526	90	0.6531	100	0.6314	91	0.6270
Malta	83	0.6695	83	88	0.6635	83	0.6634	76	0.6615	71	0.6518
Armenia	84	0.6669	84	90	0.6619	78	0.6677	71	0.6651	n/a	n/a
Brazil	85	0.6655	85	81	0.6695	73	0.6737	74	0.6637	67	0.6543
Cyprus	86	0.6642	86	79	0.6706	76	0.6694	82	0.6522	83	0.6430
Indonesia	87	0.6615	87	92	0.6580	93	0.6473	81	0.6550	68	0.6541
Georgia	88	0.6598	88	83	0.6680	82	0.6654	67	0.6665	54	0.6700
Tajikistan	89	0.6598	89	86	0.6661	89	0.6541	79	0.6578	n/a	n/a
El Salvador	90	0.6596	90	55	0.6939	58	0.6875	48	0.6853	39	0.6837
Mexico	91	0.6577	91	98	0.6503	97	0.6441	93	0.6441	75	0.6462
Zimbabwe	92	0.6574	92	95	0.6518	92	0.6485	88	0.6464	76	0.6461
Belize	93	0.6536	93	87	0.6636	86	0.6610	94	0.6426	n/a	n/a
Japan	94	0.6524	94	101	0.6447	98	0.6434	91	0.6455	80	0.6447
Mauritius	95	0.6520	95	96	0.6513	95	0.6466	85	0.6487	88	0.6328
Kenya	96	0.6499	96	97	0.6512	88	0.6547	83	0.6508	73	0.6486
Cambodia	97	0.6482	97	104	0.6410	94	0.6469	98	0.6353	89	0.6291
Malaysia	98	0.6479	98	100	0.6467	96	0.6442	92	0.6444	72	0.6509
Maldives	99	0.6452	99	99	0.6482	91	0.6501	99	0.6350	n/a	n/a
Azerbaijan	100	0.6446	100	89	0.6626	61	0.6856	59	0.6781	n/a	n/a
Senegal	101	0.6414	101	102	0.6427	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Suriname	102	0.6407	102	78	0.6726	79	0.6674	56	0.6794	n/a	n/a
United Arab Emirates	103	0.6397	103	112	0.6198	105	0.6220	105	0.6184	101	0.5919
Korea, Rep.	104	0.6342	104	115	0.6146	108	0.6154	97	0.6409	92	0.6157
Kuwait	105	0.6318	105	105	0.6356	101	0.6358	96	0.6409	86	0.6341
Zambia	106	0.6293	106	107	0.6310	106	0.6205	101	0.6288	85	0.6360
Tunisia	107	0.6266	107	109	0.6233	103	0.6295	102	0.6283	90	0.6288
Fiji	108	0.6256	108	103	0.6414	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Guatemala	109	0.6238	109	111	0.6209	112	0.6072	106	0.6144	95	0.6067
Bahrain	110	0.6217	110	116	0.6136	121	0.5927	115	0.5931	102	0.5894
Burkina Faso	111	0.6162	111	120	0.6081	115	0.6029	117	0.5912	104	0.5854
India	112	0.6155	112	114	0.6151	113	0.6060	114	0.5936	98	0.6011
Mauritania	113	0.6152	113	119	0.6103	110	0.6117	111	0.6022	106	0.5835
Cameroon	114	0.6110	114	118	0.6108	117	0.6017	116	0.5919	103	0.5865
Nepal	115	0.6084	115	110	0.6213	120	0.5942	125	0.5575	111	0.5478
Lebanon*	116	0.6084	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Qatar	117	0.6059	116	125	0.5907	119	0.5948	109	0.6041	n/a	n/a
Nigeria	118	0.6055	117	108	0.6280	102	0.6339	107	0.6122	94	0.6104
Algeria	119	0.6052	118	117	0.6119	111	0.6111	108	0.6068	97	0.6018
Jordan	120	0.6048	119	113	0.6182	104	0.6275	104	0.6203	93	0.6109
Ethiopia	121	0.6019	120	122	0.5948	122	0.5867	113	0.5991	100	0.5946
Oman	122	0.5950	121	123	0.5938	118	0.5960	119	0.5903	n/a	n/a
Iran, Islamic Rep.	123	0.5933	122	128	0.5839	116	0.6021	118	0.5903	108	0.5803
Syria	124	0.5926	123	121	0.6072	107	0.6181	103	0.6216	n/a	n/a
Egypt	125	0.5899	124	126	0.5862	124	0.5832	120	0.5809	109	0.5786
Turkey	126	0.5876	125	129	0.5828	123	0.5853	121	0.5768	105	0.5850
Morocco	127	0.5767	126	124	0.5926	125	0.5757	122	0.5676	107	0.5827
Benin	128	0.5719	127	131	0.5643	126	0.5582	123	0.5656	110	0.5780
Saudi Arabia	129	0.5713	128	130	0.5651	128	0.5537	124	0.5647	114	0.5242
Côte d'Ivoire*	130	0.5691	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mali	131	0.5680	129	127	0.5860	109	0.6117	112	0.6019	99	0.5996
Pakistan	132	0.5465	130	132	0.5458	127	0.5549	126	0.5509	112	0.5434
Chad	133	0.5330	131	133	0.5417	129	0.5290	127	0.5381	113	0.5247
Yemen	134	0.4603	132	134	0.4609	130	0.4664	128	0.4510	115	0.4595
Belarus	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	0.7141	33	0.7099	23	0.7113	n/a	n/a
Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	0.6913	55	0.6906	41	0.6921	36	0.6886

*New country 2010

Table 3c: The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 rankings: Change in scores (cont'd.)

Country	Change in score (2010–2009)	Change in score (2009–2008)	Change in score (2008–2007)	Change in score (2007–2006)	Change in score (2010–2006)
Paraguay	-0.0064	0.0489	-0.0279	0.0103	0.0248
Ghana	0.0078	0.0025	-0.0046	0.0072	0.0129
Slovak Republic	-0.0067	0.0021	0.0027	0.0040	0.0022
Vietnam	-0.0026	0.0023	-0.0110	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic	-0.0085	0.0115	0.0039	0.0065	0.0135
Italy	-0.0033	0.0010	0.0290	0.0042	0.0309
Gambia, The	0.0010	0.0130	0.0200	-0.0027	0.0314
Bolivia	0.0058	0.0026	0.0093	0.0239	0.0416
Brunei Darussalam	0.0224	0.0132	n/a	n/a	n/a
Albania	0.0125	0.0010	-0.0094	0.0078	0.0119
Hungary	-0.0158	0.0012	0.0136	0.0033	0.0023
Madagascar	-0.0019	-0.0003	0.0274	0.0076	0.0328
Angola	0.0358	0.0321	-0.0002	-0.0005	0.0673
Bangladesh	0.0176	-0.0005	0.0216	0.0044	0.0432
Malta	0.0060	0.0002	0.0019	0.0097	0.0177
Armenia	0.0050	-0.0059	0.0027	n/a	n/a
Brazil	-0.0040	-0.0042	0.0100	0.0094	0.0112
Cyprus	-0.0064	0.0012	0.0172	0.0092	0.0212
Indonesia	0.0035	0.0107	-0.0077	0.0009	0.0074
Georgia	-0.0082	0.0026	-0.0011	-0.0035	-0.0102
Tajikistan	-0.0063	0.0120	-0.0038	n/a	n/a
El Salvador	-0.0343	0.0064	0.0023	0.0016	-0.0241
Mexico	0.0074	0.0062	0.0000	-0.0021	0.0115
Zimbabwe	0.0056	0.0032	0.0021	0.0004	0.0114
Belize	-0.0100	0.0026	0.0183	n/a	n/a
Japan	0.0077	0.0335	-0.0021	0.0008	0.0077
Mauritius	0.0007	0.0047	-0.0022	0.0160	0.0192
Kenya	-0.0013	-0.0035	0.0039	0.0023	0.0014
Cambodia	0.0073	-0.0059	0.0116	0.0062	0.0191
Malaysia	0.0012	0.0025	-0.0002	-0.0065	-0.0030
Maldives	-0.0030	-0.0019	0.0151	n/a	n/a
Azerbaijan	-0.0180	-0.0230	0.0075	n/a	n/a
Senegal	-0.0013	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Suriname	-0.0319	0.0051	-0.0120	n/a	n/a
United Arab Emirates	0.0199	-0.0022	0.0036	0.0265	0.0477
Korea, Rep.	0.0196	-0.0008	-0.0254	0.0251	0.0185
Kuwait	-0.0038	-0.0002	-0.0051	0.0068	-0.0022
Zambia	-0.0017	0.0106	-0.0084	-0.0071	-0.0066
Tunisia	0.0033	-0.0062	0.0012	-0.0006	-0.0023
Fiji	-0.0158	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Guatemala	0.0028	0.0137	-0.0072	0.0077	0.0171
Bahrain	0.0081	0.0209	-0.0003	0.0037	0.0324
Burkina Faso	0.0081	0.0052	0.0117	0.0059	0.0309
India	0.0004	0.0091	0.0124	-0.0075	0.0143
Mauritania	0.0050	-0.0014	0.0095	0.0187	0.0318
Cameroon	0.0002	0.0091	0.0098	0.0053	0.0245
Nepal	-0.0130	0.0271	0.0367	0.0097	0.0606
Lebanon*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Qatar	0.0153	-0.0041	-0.0093	n/a	n/a
Nigeria	-0.0225	-0.0059	0.0217	0.0018	-0.0049
Algeria	-0.0067	0.0008	0.0042	0.0050	0.0034
Jordan	-0.0133	-0.0093	0.0072	0.0094	-0.0060
Ethiopia	0.0071	0.0080	-0.0124	0.0045	0.0073
Oman	0.0012	-0.0023	0.0057	n/a	n/a
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0094	-0.0182	0.0117	0.0101	0.0130
Syria	-0.0146	-0.0109	-0.0035	n/a	n/a
Egypt	0.0037	0.0029	0.0023	0.0023	0.0113
Turkey	0.0047	-0.0025	0.0085	-0.0082	0.0026
Morocco	-0.0159	0.0168	0.0082	-0.0151	-0.0060
Benin	0.0076	0.0061	-0.0075	-0.0123	-0.0061
Saudi Arabia	0.0062	0.0114	-0.0110	0.0405	0.0471
Côte d'Ivoire*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mali	-0.0181	-0.0257	0.0098	0.0022	-0.0316
Pakistan	0.0007	-0.0090	0.0040	0.0075	0.0031
Chad	-0.0087	0.0126	-0.0091	0.0134	0.0082
Yemen	-0.0006	-0.0055	0.0154	-0.0085	0.0008
Belarus	n/a	0.0042	-0.0015	n/a	n/a
Uzbekistan	n/a	0.0008	-0.0016	0.0035	n/a

*New country 2010

(Cont'd.)

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

Number of countries	2009 to 2010	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008	2006 to 2007	2006 to 2010
Widening gaps	54	43	41	24	16
Narrowing gaps	78	87	87	91	98
Improving (%)	59%	67%	68%	79%	86%
Deteriorating (%)	41%	33%	32%	21%	14%
Total	132	130	128	115	114

Table 4: Rankings by income group, 2010

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	0.7329	22	Lesotho	0.7678	8	South Africa	0.7535	12	Iceland	0.8496	1
Uganda	0.7169	33	Philippines	0.7654	9	Cuba	0.7253	24	Norway	0.8404	2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6973	51	Sri Lanka	0.7458	16	Namibia	0.7238	25	Finland	0.8260	3
Tanzania	0.6829	66	Mongolia	0.7194	27	Costa Rica	0.7194	28	Sweden	0.8024	4
Malawi	0.6824	68	Nicaragua	0.7176	30	Argentina	0.7187	29	New Zealand	0.7808	5
Ghana	0.6782	70	Moldova	0.7160	34	Lithuania	0.7132	35	Ireland	0.7773	6
Gambia, The	0.6762	75	Guyana	0.7090	38	Panama	0.7072	39	Denmark	0.7719	7
Madagascar	0.6713	80	Ecuador	0.7072	40	Kazakhstan	0.7055	41	Switzerland	0.7562	10
Bangladesh	0.6702	82	Honduras	0.6927	54	Jamaica	0.7037	44	Spain	0.7554	11
Tajikistan	0.6598	89	Thailand	0.6910	57	Russian Federation	0.7036	45	Germany	0.7530	13
Zimbabwe	0.6574	92	China	0.6881	61	Chile	0.7013	48	Belgium	0.7509	14
Kenya	0.6499	96	Ukraine	0.6869	63	Macedonia	0.6996	49	United Kingdom	0.7460	15
Cambodia	0.6482	97	Paraguay	0.6804	69	Colombia	0.6927	55	Netherlands	0.7444	17
Zambia	0.6293	106	Vietnam	0.6776	72	Uruguay	0.6897	59	Latvia	0.7429	18
Burkina Faso	0.6162	111	Bolivia	0.6751	76	Peru	0.6895	60	United States	0.7411	19
Mauritania	0.6152	113	Angola	0.6712	81	Botswana	0.6876	62	Canada	0.7372	20
Nepal	0.6084	115	Armenia	0.6669	84	Venezuela	0.6863	64	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7353	21
Ethiopia	0.6019	121	Indonesia	0.6615	87	Romania	0.6826	67	Australia	0.7271	23
Benin	0.5719	128	Georgia	0.6598	88	Dominican Republic	0.6774	73	Luxembourg	0.7231	26
Mali	0.5680	131	El Salvador	0.6596	90	Albania	0.6726	78	Barbados	0.7176	31
Chad	0.5330	133	Belize	0.6536	93	Brazil	0.6655	85	Portugal	0.7171	32
			Maldives	0.6452	99	Mexico	0.6577	91	Bahamas	0.7128	36
			Senegal	0.6414	101	Mauritius	0.6520	95	Austria	0.7091	37
			Tunisia	0.6266	107	Malaysia	0.6479	98	Slovenia	0.7047	42
			Guatemala	0.6238	109	Azerbaijan	0.6446	100	Poland	0.7037	43
			India	0.6155	112	Suriname	0.6407	102	France	0.7025	46
			Cameroon	0.6110	114	Fiji	0.6256	108	Estonia	0.7018	47
			Nigeria	0.6055	118	Lebanon*	0.6084	116	Israel	0.6957	52
			Jordan	0.6048	120	Algeria	0.6052	119	Croatia	0.6939	53
			Syria	0.5926	124	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5933	123	Singapore	0.6914	56
			Egypt	0.5899	125	Turkey	0.5876	126	Greece	0.6908	58
			Morocco	0.5767	127	Bulgaria	0.6983	50	Czech Republic	0.6850	65
			Côte d'Ivoire*	0.5691	130				Slovakia	0.6778	71
			Pakistan	0.5465	132				Italy	0.6765	74
			Yemen	0.4603	134				Brunei Darussalam	0.6748	77
									Hungary	0.6720	79
									Malta	0.6695	83
									Cyprus	0.6642	86
									Japan	0.6524	94
									United Arab Emirates	0.6397	103
									Korea, Rep.	0.6342	104
									Kuwait	0.6318	105
									Bahrain	0.6217	110
									Qatar	0.6059	1
									Oman	0.5950	122
									Saudi Arabia	0.5713	129

*New country 2010

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

Table 5: Rankings by subindex, 2010

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY						EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Lesotho	0.8789	1	Cambodia	0.6383	68	Australia	1.0000	1	Lithuania	0.9894	68
Mongolia	0.8746	2	Burkina Faso	0.6383	69	Bahamas	1.0000	1	Portugal	0.9890	69
Norway	0.8306	3	Slovakia	0.6375	70	Barbados	1.0000	1	Fiji	0.9889	70
Bahamas	0.8288	4	Paraguay	0.6373	71	Botswana	1.0000	1	Switzerland	0.9889	71
Mozambique	0.8113	5	Belize	0.6362	72	Cuba	1.0000	1	Macedonia	0.9888	72
United States	0.7992	6	Azerbaijan	0.6352	73	Czech Republic	1.0000	1	Romania	0.9887	73
Barbados	0.7870	7	Ethiopia	0.6316	74	Denmark	1.0000	1	Qatar	0.9887	74
Canada	0.7768	8	Cyprus	0.6300	75	Dominican Republic	1.0000	1	Austria	0.9886	75
New Zealand	0.7743	9	Angola	0.6296	76	France	1.0000	1	Mauritius	0.9882	76
Moldova	0.7707	10	Chad	0.6265	77	Iceland	1.0000	1	Cyprus	0.9879	77
Sweden	0.7695	11	Spain	0.6240	78	Ireland	1.0000	1	Ecuador	0.9879	78
Kazakhstan	0.7633	12	Greece	0.6209	79	Latvia	1.0000	1	El Salvador	0.9876	79
Philippines	0.7611	13	Czech Republic	0.6205	80	Lesotho	1.0000	1	Israel	0.9874	80
Gambia, The	0.7588	14	Peru	0.6201	81	Luxembourg	1.0000	1	Jordan	0.9869	81
Ghana	0.7577	15	Kenya	0.6151	82	Malta	1.0000	1	Japan	0.9860	82
Finland	0.7566	16	Venezuela	0.6145	83	New Zealand	1.0000	1	Kuwait	0.9858	83
Lithuania	0.7555	17	Cuba	0.6092	84	Norway	1.0000	1	Thailand	0.9855	84
Iceland	0.7540	18	Benin	0.6049	85	Philippines	1.0000	1	Suriname	0.9852	85
Jamaica	0.7535	19	Nigeria	0.6044	86	Slovakia	1.0000	1	Jamaica	0.9849	86
Singapore	0.7527	20	Argentina	0.6024	87	United Kingdom	1.0000	1	Georgia	0.9813	87
Latvia	0.7516	21	Zambia	0.6011	88	United States	1.0000	1	China	0.9810	88
Luxembourg	0.7507	22	Sri Lanka	0.6008	89	Uruguay	1.0000	1	Peru	0.9796	89
Denmark	0.7438	23	Ecuador	0.5985	90	Ukraine	0.9996	23	Oman	0.9784	90
Australia	0.7428	24	Bolivia	0.5957	91	Nicaragua	0.9996	24	Lebanon*	0.9773	91
Ireland	0.7409	25	Austria	0.5952	92	Kazakhstan	0.9994	25	Saudi Arabia	0.9739	92
Brunei Darussalam	0.7404	26	Guyana	0.5915	93	Armenia	0.9994	26	Azerbaijan	0.9671	93
Namibia	0.7386	27	Nicaragua	0.5915	94	Russian Federation	0.9994	26	Tunisia	0.9662	94
Russian Federation	0.7360	28	Maldives	0.5907	95	Finland	0.9993	28	Indonesia	0.9640	95
Botswana	0.7359	29	Honduras	0.5904	96	Poland	0.9992	29	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.9594	96
Switzerland	0.7267	30	Italy	0.5893	97	Honduras	0.9991	30	Bolivia	0.9592	97
Netherlands	0.7230	31	Costa Rica	0.5787	98	Venezuela	0.9991	31	Madagascar	0.9591	98
Slovenia	0.7229	32	Malaysia	0.5765	99	Belize	0.9987	32	Algeria	0.9530	99
Vietnam	0.7212	33	Indonesia	0.5750	100	Guyana	0.9980	33	Korea, Rep.	0.9466	100
United Kingdom	0.7210	34	Japan	0.5718	101	Namibia	0.9979	34	Guatemala	0.9453	101
Estonia	0.7193	35	El Salvador	0.5534	102	Canada	0.9977	35	Kenya	0.9396	102
Thailand	0.7160	36	Mauritius	0.5491	103	Slovenia	0.9977	36	Singapore	0.9375	103
Germany	0.7138	37	Malta	0.5428	104	United Arab Emirates	0.9977	37	Syria	0.9363	104
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7120	38	Cameroon	0.5414	105	Estonia	0.9967	38	Zimbabwe	0.9332	105
Belgium	0.7097	39	Côte d'Ivoire*	0.5390	106	Netherlands	0.9966	39	Vietnam	0.9242	106
Tajikistan	0.7087	40	Kuwait	0.5369	107	Spain	0.9964	40	Uganda	0.9218	107
Romania	0.7081	41	Chile	0.5338	108	Sweden	0.9964	41	Bangladesh	0.9139	108
Uganda	0.7075	42	Guatemala	0.5280	109	Chile	0.9963	42	Turkey	0.9123	109
Ukraine	0.7074	43	Mexico	0.5212	110	South Africa	0.9962	43	Egypt	0.8987	110
Malawi	0.6979	44	Korea, Rep.	0.5203	111	Colombia	0.9956	44	Ghana	0.8915	111
Colombia	0.6941	45	Nepal	0.5174	112	Paraguay	0.9955	45	Malawi	0.8894	112
China	0.6927	46	Mali	0.5137	113	Costa Rica	0.9954	46	Tajikistan	0.8817	113
Panama	0.6925	47	Fiji	0.4983	114	Argentina	0.9953	47	Tanzania	0.8716	114
Hungary	0.6894	48	Bahrain	0.4967	115	Kyrgyz Republic	0.9953	48	Cambodia	0.8655	115
Israel	0.6883	49	Qatar	0.4829	116	Italy	0.9948	49	Morocco	0.8607	116
Bulgaria	0.6843	50	Bangladesh	0.4732	117	Trinidad and Tobago	0.9947	50	Cameroon	0.8585	117
Albania	0.6808	51	Mauritania	0.4668	118	Germany	0.9945	51	Mauritania	0.8526	118
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6796	52	Algeria	0.4666	119	Albania	0.9942	52	Zambia	0.8472	119
Macedonia	0.6775	53	United Arab Emirates	0.4605	120	Croatia	0.9939	53	India	0.8369	120
Georgia	0.6751	54	Egypt	0.4530	121	Greece	0.9935	54	Gambia, The	0.8288	121
South Africa	0.6727	55	Tunisia	0.4501	122	Panama	0.9934	55	Senegal	0.8208	122
Portugal	0.6723	56	Suriname	0.4495	123	Brunei Darussalam	0.9931	56	Mozambique	0.8136	123
Tanzania	0.6710	57	Lebanon*	0.4483	124	Sri Lanka	0.9926	57	Nigeria	0.8072	124
Madagascar	0.6708	58	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.4257	125	Bulgaria	0.9925	58	Angola	0.7854	125
Armenia	0.6690	59	Jordan	0.4225	126	Mongolia	0.9919	59	Nepal	0.7806	126
France	0.6610	60	Morocco	0.4077	127	Bahrain	0.9915	60	Pakistan	0.7698	127
Croatia	0.6606	61	India	0.4025	128	Mexico	0.9910	61	Burkina Faso	0.7485	128
Uruguay	0.6566	62	Oman	0.4003	129	Belgium	0.9909	62	Ethiopia	0.7003	129
Poland	0.6526	63	Syria	0.3980	130	Brazil	0.9904	63	Côte d'Ivoire*	0.6923	130
Dominican Republic	0.6516	64	Turkey	0.3856	131	Hungary	0.9900	64	Mali	0.6794	131
Senegal	0.6439	65	Saudi Arabia	0.3351	132	Malaysia	0.9899	65	Yemen	0.6567	132
Brazil	0.6431	66	Pakistan	0.3059	133	Moldova	0.9898	66	Benin	0.6457	133
Zimbabwe	0.6397	67	Yemen	0.1951	134	Maldives	0.9896	67	Chad	0.5091	134

*New country 2010

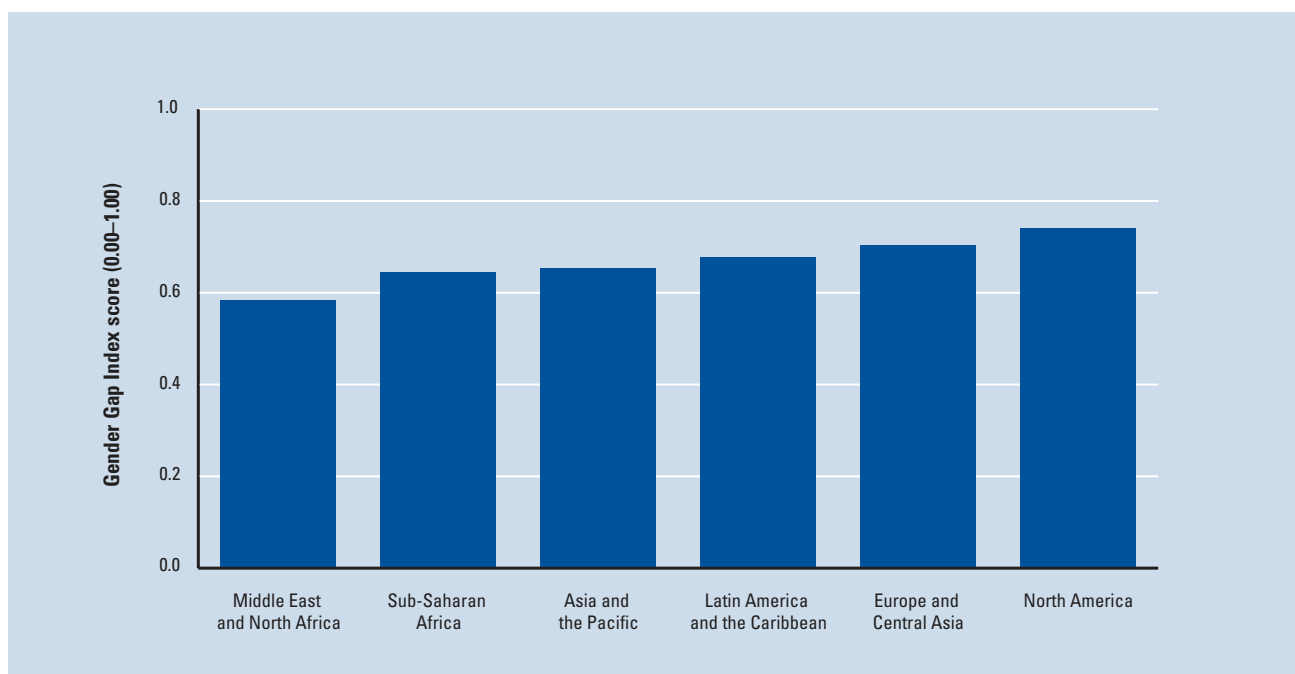
(Cont'd.)

Table 5: Rankings by subindex, 2010 (cont'd.)

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL			POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Angola	0.9796	1	Denmark	0.9743	68
Argentina	0.9796	1	Cuba	0.9743	69
Bahamas	0.9796	1	Suriname	0.9742	70
Barbados	0.9796	1	Portugal	0.9742	71
Belize	0.9796	1	Malta	0.9741	72
Brazil	0.9796	1	Australia	0.9739	73
Cambodia	0.9796	1	Switzerland	0.9738	74
Chile	0.9796	1	Ethiopia	0.9737	75
Côte d'Ivoire*	0.9796	1	Malaysia	0.9736	76
Croatia	0.9796	1	Senegal	0.9734	77
El Salvador	0.9796	1	Madagascar	0.9732	78
Fiji	0.9796	1	Korea, Rep.	0.9730	79
Finland	0.9796	1	Sweden	0.9729	80
France	0.9796	1	Yemen	0.9727	81
Gambia, The	0.9796	1	Bolivia	0.9719	82
Guatemala	0.9796	1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.9714	83
Jamaica	0.9796	1	Greece	0.9712	84
Japan	0.9796	1	Morocco	0.9712	85
Kazakhstan	0.9796	1	Dominican Republic	0.9711	86
Kyrgyz Republic	0.9796	1	Jordan	0.9706	87
Latvia	0.9796	1	Cyprus	0.9701	88
Lebanon*	0.9796	1	Ireland	0.9700	89
Lesotho	0.9796	1	United Kingdom	0.9698	90
Lithuania	0.9796	1	Israel	0.9697	91
Mauritania	0.9796	1	Netherlands	0.9697	91
Mauritius	0.9796	1	New Zealand	0.9697	91
Mexico	0.9796	1	Norway	0.9697	91
Moldova	0.9796	1	Italy	0.9697	95
Mongolia	0.9796	1	Iceland	0.9696	96
Philippines	0.9796	1	Zambia	0.9690	97
Slovakia	0.9796	1	Burkina Faso	0.9685	98
Sri Lanka	0.9796	1	Malawi	0.9683	99
Thailand	0.9796	1	Singapore	0.9677	100
Trinidad and Tobago	0.9796	1	Kenya	0.9677	101
Uganda	0.9796	1	South Africa	0.9677	101
Uruguay	0.9796	1	Ghana	0.9674	103
Venezuela	0.9796	1	Namibia	0.9671	104
Czech Republic	0.9792	38	Indonesia	0.9663	105
United States	0.9792	38	Algeria	0.9661	106
Bulgaria	0.9791	40	Brunei Darussalam	0.9658	107
Colombia	0.9791	40	Peru	0.9658	107
Russian Federation	0.9791	40	Tunisia	0.9623	109
Guyana	0.9789	43	Bahrain	0.9612	110
Austria	0.9787	44	Benin	0.9612	110
Belgium	0.9787	44	Cameroon	0.9612	110
Poland	0.9785	46	Chad	0.9612	110
Canada	0.9784	47	Kuwait	0.9612	110
Germany	0.9784	47	Maldives	0.9612	110
Hungary	0.9779	49	Mozambique	0.9612	110
Estonia	0.9773	50	Nepal	0.9612	110
Romania	0.9773	50	Tanzania	0.9612	110
Egypt	0.9768	52	United Arab Emirates	0.9612	110
Honduras	0.9762	53	Nigeria	0.9607	120
Saudi Arabia	0.9762	53	Tajikistan	0.9559	121
Mali	0.9761	55	Bangladesh	0.9557	122
Ukraine	0.9761	56	Pakistan	0.9557	122
Ecuador	0.9758	57	Macedonia	0.9551	124
Nicaragua	0.9758	57	Botswana	0.9549	125
Paraguay	0.9758	57	Qatar	0.9522	126
Syria	0.9756	60	Vietnam	0.9469	127
Oman	0.9755	61	Zimbabwe	0.9458	128
Turkey	0.9755	61	Georgia	0.9441	129
Slovenia	0.9755	63	Armenia	0.9370	130
Spain	0.9755	63	Albania	0.9370	131
Panama	0.9753	65	India	0.9312	132
Costa Rica	0.9747	66	China	0.9290	133
Luxembourg	0.9743	67	Azerbaijan	0.9287	134

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL			POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Iceland	0.6748	1	Senegal	0.1274	68
Finland	0.5686	2	Moldova	0.1240	69
Norway	0.5614	3	Slovenia	0.1229	70
Sweden	0.4706	4	Uruguay	0.1227	71
Spain	0.4258	5	Vietnam	0.1182	72
Sri Lanka	0.4103	6	El Salvador	0.1178	73
Ireland	0.3985	7	Estonia	0.1138	74
New Zealand	0.3792	8	Paraguay	0.1129	75
South Africa	0.3773	9	Zimbabwe	0.1110	76
Denmark	0.3695	10	Burkina Faso	0.1098	77
Mozambique	0.3455	11	Cambodia	0.1095	78
Bangladesh	0.3378	12	Singapore	0.1076	79
Switzerland	0.3352	13	Barbados	0.1037	80
Costa Rica	0.3287	14	Mali	0.1026	81
Germany	0.3251	15	Ethiopia	0.1021	82
Belgium	0.3244	16	Colombia	0.1018	83
Philippines	0.3212	17	Zambia	0.0999	84
Cuba	0.3176	18	Russian Federation	0.0999	85
Nicaragua	0.3037	19	Korea, Rep.	0.0969	86
Argentina	0.2976	20	Jamaica	0.0967	87
Chile	0.2957	21	Ghana	0.0961	88
United Kingdom	0.2933	22	Slovakia	0.0941	89
India	0.2913	23	Tajikistan	0.0929	90
Angola	0.2901	24	Mauritius	0.0909	91
Netherlands	0.2883	25	Dominican Republic	0.0870	92
Austria	0.2742	26	Cameroon	0.0829	93
Guyana	0.2674	27	Thailand	0.0829	94
Ecuador	0.2665	28	Madagascar	0.0821	95
Uganda	0.2586	29	Kazakhstan	0.0799	96
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2549	30	Albania	0.0785	97
Latvia	0.2404	31	Kenya	0.0774	98
Portugal	0.2328	32	Turkey	0.0769	99
Tanzania	0.2280	33	Benin	0.0757	100
Lesotho	0.2128	34	Japan	0.0722	101
Honduras	0.2052	35	Cyprus	0.0690	102
Canada	0.1959	36	Morocco	0.0671	103
Peru	0.1926	37	Côte d'Ivoire*	0.0655	104
Namibia	0.1918	38	Ukraine	0.0645	105
Australia	0.1917	39	Armenia	0.0621	106
United States	0.1861	40	Syria	0.0603	107
Poland	0.1843	41	Botswana	0.0597	108
Greece	0.1773	42	Romania	0.0562	109
Macedonia	0.1769	43	Malaysia	0.0517	110
Nepal	0.1743	44	Nigeria	0.0497	111
Malawi	0.1742	45	Brazil	0.0488	112
Bolivia	0.1735	46	Azerbaijan	0.0473	113
France	0.1695	47	Kuwait	0.0435	114
Panama	0.1677	48	Bahamas	0.0430	115
Luxembourg	0.1673	49	Guatemala	0.0423	116
Mauritania	0.1621	50	Jordan	0.0394	117
Malta	0.1611	51	Maldives	0.0392	118
Pakistan	0.1545	52	Georgia	0.0388	119
Suriname	0.1539	53	Bahrain	0.0376	120
Italy	0.1523	54	Fiji	0.0358	121
Venezuela	0.1521	55	Chad	0.0352	122
China	0.1495	56	Algeria	0.0350	123
Croatia	0.1417	57	Mongolia	0.0317	124
Indonesia	0.1407	58	Egypt	0.0311	125
Czech Republic	0.1403	59	Hungary	0.0309	126
United Arab Emirates	0.1394	60	Lebanon*	0.0283	127
Mexico	0.1390	61	Oman	0.0256	128
Gambia, The	0.1377	62	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0165	129
Israel	0.1375	63	Yemen	0.0165	130
Bulgaria	0.1372	64	Belize	0.0000	131
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1347	65	Brunei Darussalam	0.0000	131
Lithuania	0.1283	66	Qatar	0.0000	131
Tunisia	0.1278	67	Saudi Arabia	0.0000	131

Figure 2: Regional performance on the Global Gender Gap Index 2010



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010; details of regional classifications in Appendix B.

economic outcomes gap and only 18% of the political outcomes gap has been closed.

Table 4 shows the rankings of countries by income group and Table 5 shows the rankings of countries by subindex. Table B2 in Appendix B displays the income group categories used. In 2010, in the high-income group, the Nordic countries lead the way; in the upper-middle-income group, South Africa and Cuba rank highest; in the lower-middle-income group, Lesotho and the Philippines come out on top; and in the lower-income group, Mozambique and Uganda are the strongest performers. In 2010, 22 countries have fully closed the gap on educational attainment, compared with 25 countries in 2009, 24 in 2008 and 15 in 2007. Thirty-seven countries have closed the gap on health and survival, compared with 37 in 2009, 36 in 2008 and 32 in 2007. Among these, 8 countries have closed the gap on both subindexes.

Regional trends

Table 6 displays the rankings within each regional category. In Europe, the Nordic countries again come out on top; in North America, the United States now leads the way. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Costa Rica and Argentina are among the best performers. In the Middle East and North Africa, Israel holds the top position; in the Arab World, the United Arab Emirates leads the way, followed by Kuwait, Tunisia and Bahrain. In Asia and the Pacific, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Australia are ranked highest. In

sub-Saharan Africa, Lesotho, South Africa and Namibia hold the highest positions. 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.⁹ All scores were weighted by population to produce the regional averages. Table B1 in Appendix B displays the regional categories used.¹⁰ In the overall Index scores, North America holds the top spot, followed closely by Europe and Central Asia. Both regions have closed over 70% of the gender gap. They are followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa; these regions have closed between 60% and 70% of the gender gap. Finally, the Middle East and North Africa region occupies the last place, having closed a little over 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 hold these privileged positions, but the top rankings have been reallocated again this year. **Iceland** (1) still holds the top spot while **Norway** (2) takes back 2nd place from **Finland** (3). Iceland shows further gains in the area of political empowerment because of an increase in the number of women ministers, a near gender-balanced parliament and the continued tenure of a female prime minister. Iceland continues to hold 1st position on both educational attainment and political empowerment, and women's labour force participation in Iceland is

Table 6: Rankings by region, 2010

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA			LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
New Zealand	0.7808	5	Iceland	0.8496	1	Trinidad and Tobago	0.7353	21
Philippines	0.7654	9	Norway	0.8404	2	Cuba	0.7253	24
Sri Lanka	0.7458	16	Finland	0.8260	3	Costa Rica	0.7194	28
Australia	0.7271	23	Sweden	0.8024	4	Argentina	0.7187	29
Mongolia	0.7194	27	Ireland	0.7773	6	Nicaragua	0.7176	30
Singapore	0.6914	56	Denmark	0.7719	7	Barbados	0.7176	31
Thailand	0.6910	57	Switzerland	0.7562	10	Bahamas	0.7128	36
China	0.6881	61	Spain	0.7554	11	Guyana	0.7090	38
Vietnam	0.6776	72	Germany	0.7530	13	Panama	0.7072	39
Brunei Darussalam	0.6748	77	Belgium	0.7509	14	Ecuador	0.7072	40
Bangladesh	0.6702	82	United Kingdom	0.7460	15	Jamaica	0.7037	44
Indonesia	0.6615	87	Netherlands	0.7444	17	Chile	0.7013	48
Japan	0.6524	94	Latvia	0.7429	18	Honduras	0.6927	54
Cambodia	0.6482	97	Luxembourg	0.7231	26	Colombia	0.6927	55
Malaysia	0.6479	98	Portugal	0.7171	32	Uruguay	0.6897	59
Maldives	0.6452	99	Moldova	0.7160	34	Peru	0.6895	60
Korea Rep.	0.6342	104	Lithuania	0.7132	35	Venezuela	0.6863	64
Fiji	0.6256	108	Austria	0.7091	37	Paraguay	0.6804	69
India	0.6155	112	Kazakhstan	0.7055	41	Dominican Republic	0.6774	73
Nepal	0.6084	115	Slovenia	0.7047	42	Bolivia	0.6751	76
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5933	123	Poland	0.7037	43	Brazil	0.6655	85
Pakistan	0.5465	132	Russian Federation	0.7036	45	El Salvador	0.6596	90
			France	0.7025	46	Mexico	0.6577	91
			Estonia	0.7018	47	Belize	0.6536	93
			Macedonia	0.6996	49	Suriname	0.6407	102
			Bulgaria	0.6983	50	Guatemala	0.6238	109
			Kyrgyz Rep.	0.6973	51			
			Croatia	0.6939	53			
			Greece	0.6908	58			
			Ukraine	0.6869	63			
			Czech Republic	0.6850	65			
			Romania	0.6826	67			
			Slovak Republic	0.6778	71			
			Italy	0.6765	74			
			Albania	0.6726	78			
			Hungary	0.6720	79			
			Malta	0.6695	83			
			Armenia	0.6669	84			
			Cyprus	0.6642	86			
			Georgia	0.6598	88			
			Tajikistan	0.6598	89			
			Azerbaijan	0.6446	100			
			Turkey	0.5876	126			

among the highest in the world. However, there is still a significant difference between men's and women's salaries in Iceland. The extensive preschool and day-care system provided by most municipalities, a legal right for parents to return to their jobs after childbirth and a generous parental leave system are major contributors to Iceland's ranking. In March 2010 the Icelandic parliament adopted a legislative reform to promote gender equality on the boards of publicly owned companies and public limited companies having at least 50 employees; these companies must have at least 40% of both genders represented on their boards by September 2013. Moreover, companies with 25 or more employees are required to disclose the number of men and women employed as well as the number of men and women in management positions.

Norway moves to the 2nd spot due to small improvements on labour force participation of women (from 75% to 76%), on the perception of wage equality and on the estimated earned income. Finland improves relative to its own score in 2009 but Norway's greater relative advance puts it further ahead in this year's rankings.

Sweden (4) completes the Nordic countries' sustained dominance of the top four. With an impressive score, Sweden held the number one spot in 2006 and 2007, but since its gap has remained either unchanged or widened slightly over the last three years, it has fallen behind. The remaining Nordic country—**Denmark** (7)—continues to hold a place among the top 10 and its score remains unchanged, rounding off the Nordic countries' record as top performers. While no country has yet achieved gender

Table 6: Rankings by region 2010

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			NORTH AMERICA			SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Israel	0.6957	52	United States	0.7411	19	Lesotho	0.7678	8
United Arab Emirates	0.6397	103	Canada	0.7372	20	South Africa	0.7535	12
Kuwait	0.6318	105			Mozambique	0.7329	22	
Tunisia	0.6266	107			Namibia	0.7238	25	
Bahrain	0.6217	110			Uganda	0.7169	33	
Mauritania	0.6152	113			Botswana	0.6876	62	
Lebanon*	0.6084	116			Tanzania	0.6829	66	
Qatar	0.6059	117			Malawi	0.6824	68	
Algeria	0.6052	119			Ghana	0.6782	70	
Jordan	0.6048	120			Gambia, The	0.6762	75	
Oman	0.5950	122			Madagascar	0.6713	80	
Syria	0.5926	124			Angola	0.6712	81	
Egypt	0.5899	125			Zimbabwe	0.6574	92	
Morocco	0.5767	127			Mauritius	0.6520	95	
Saudi Arabia	0.5713	129			Kenya	0.6499	96	
Yemen	0.4603	134			Senegal	0.6414	101	
					Zambia	0.6293	106	
					Burkina Faso	0.6162	111	
					Cameroon	0.6110	114	
					Nigeria	0.6055	118	
					Ethiopia	0.6019	121	
					Benin	0.5719	128	
					Cote d'Ivoire*	0.5691	130	
					Mali	0.5680	131	
					Chad	0.5330	133	

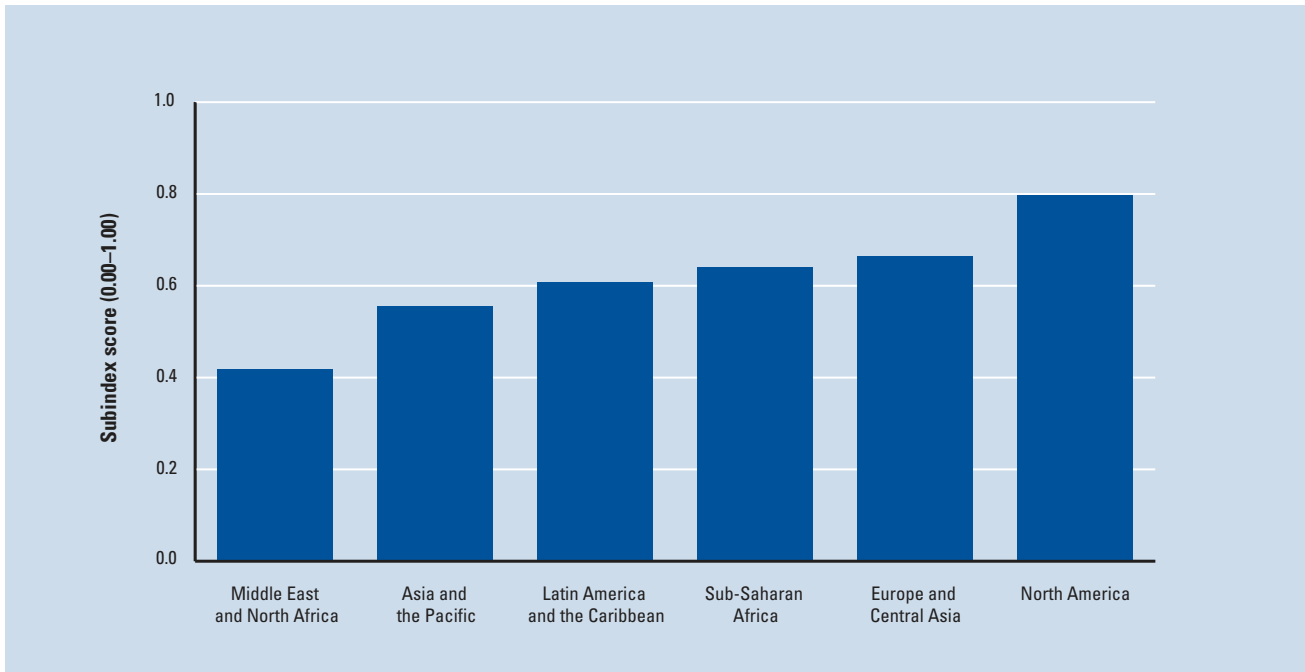
equality, all of the Nordic countries, with the exception of Denmark, have closed over 80% of the gender gap and thus serve as models and useful benchmarks for international comparisons. While many global indexes tend to be tied to income levels, thus providing an advantage to the rich Nordic economies,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

All Nordic countries reached 99–100% literacy for both sexes several decades ago and display gender parity at both primary- and secondary-level education. At the tertiary level, in addition to very high levels of enrolment for both women and men, the gender gap has been reversed and women now make up the majority of the high-skilled workforce. In Norway, Sweden and Iceland there are over 1.5 women for every man enrolled in tertiary education, and in Finland and Denmark women also make up the majority of those in tertiary education. The Nordic countries also exhibit very high healthy life expectancies for both women and men, with women living on average three to four healthy years longer than men.

While many developed economies have succeeded in closing the gender gap in education, few have succeeded in maximizing the returns from this investment. The Nordic countries are leaders in this area—all five countries

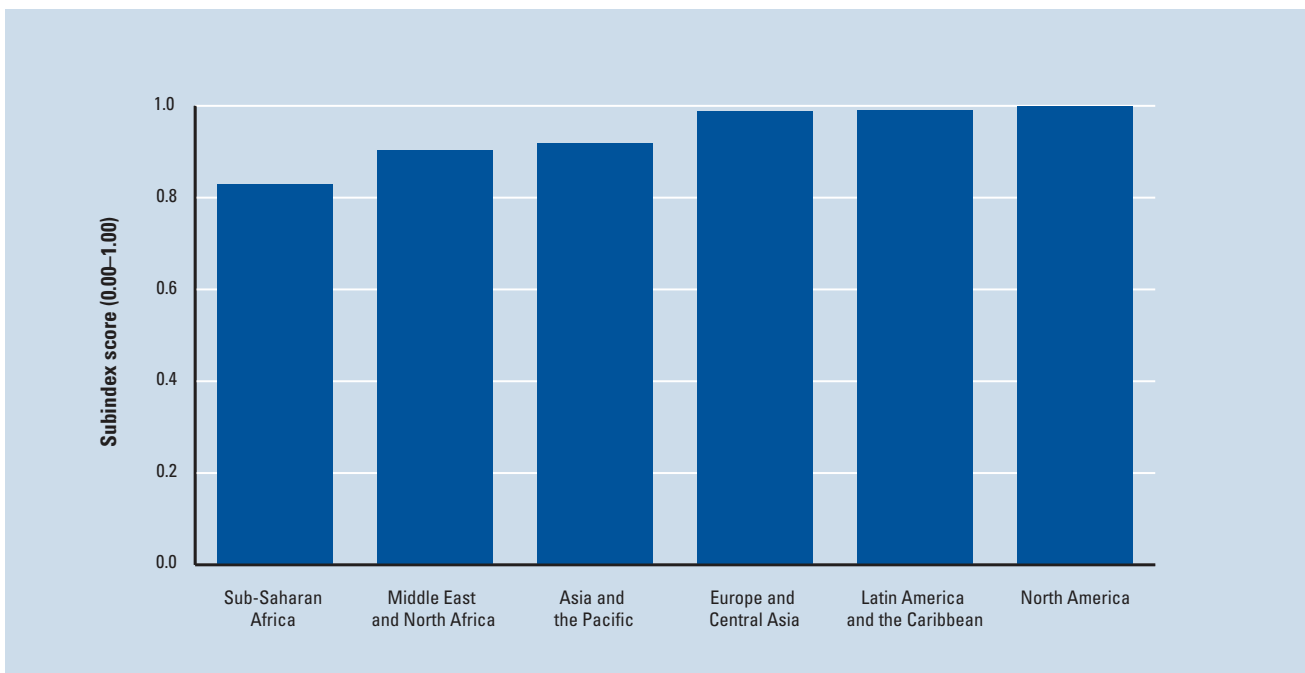
feature in the top 30 of the economic participation and opportunity subindex. This occurs because of a combination of factors: the labour force participation rates for women are among the highest in the world; salary gaps between women and men are among the lowest in the world, although not non-existent; and women have abundant opportunities to rise to positions of leadership. These patterns vary across the Nordic countries, but on the whole these economies have made it possible for parents to combine work and family, resulting in high female participation rates, more shared participation in childcare, more equitable distribution of labour at home, better work-life balance for both women and men and in some cases a boost to declining fertility rates. Policies applied in these countries include mandatory paternal leave in combination with maternity leave, generous federally mandated parental leave benefits provided by a combination of social insurance funds and employers, tax incentives and post-maternity re-entry programmes. Together these policies have also led to relatively higher and rising birth rates occurring simultaneously with high female workforce participation in the Nordic countries, as compared with the situation in other OECD economies such as Germany, Japan, Italy and Spain where both birth rates and participation are lower. The Nordic experience points to fewer problems with ageing in the future, as well as higher labour activity and a more robust economy. Finally there has also been success with a top-down approach to promoting women's leadership—in Norway, publicly listed

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



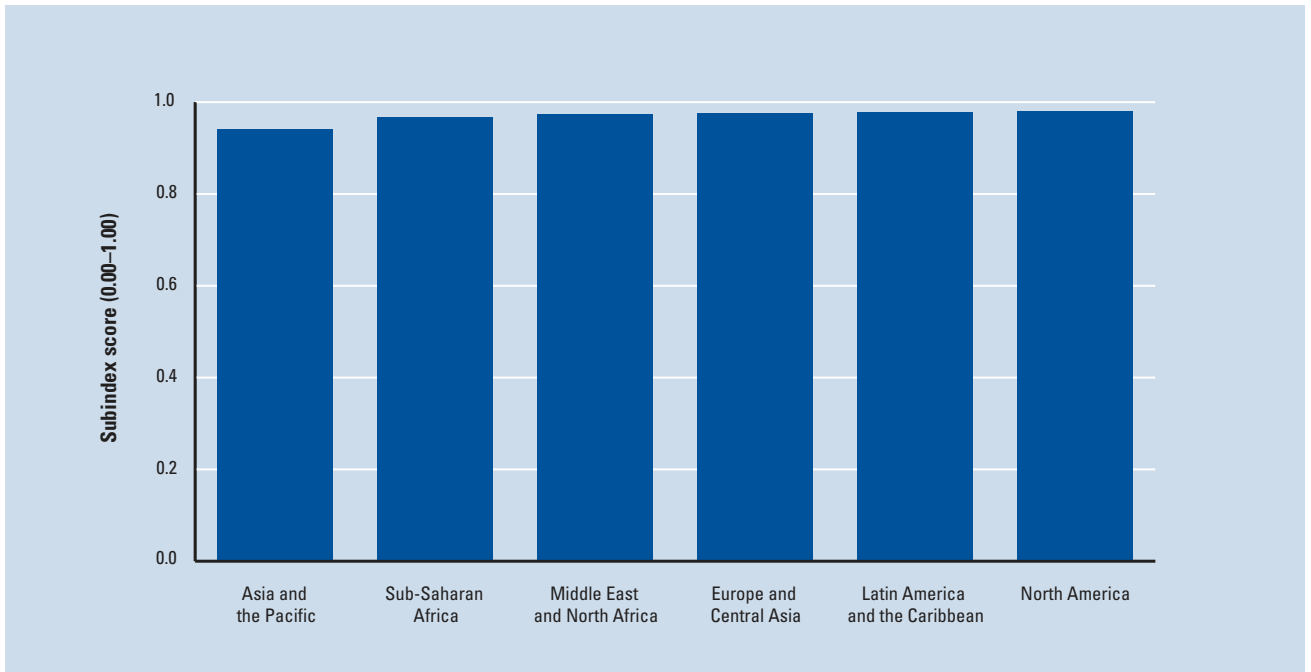
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010; details of regional classifications in Appendix B.

Figure 4: Regional performance on the educational attainment subindex



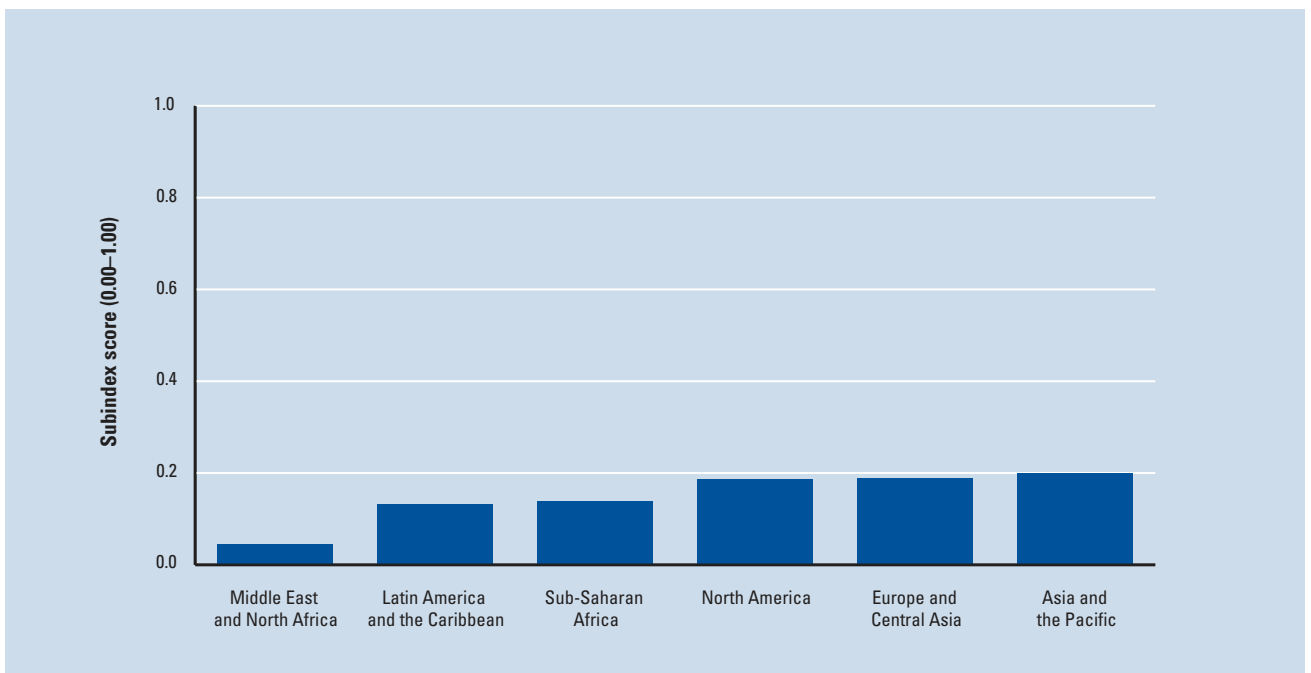
Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010; details of regional classifications in Appendix B.

Figure 5: Regional performance on the health and survival subindex



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010; details of regional classifications in Appendix B.

Figure 6: Regional performance on the political empowerment subindex



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010; details of regional classifications in Appendix B.

companies are required to have 40% of each sex on their boards since 2008 and other countries are adopting similar measures.

The Nordic countries were early starters in providing women with the right to vote (Sweden in 1919, Norway in 1913, Iceland and Denmark in 1915, Finland in 1906). In Denmark, Sweden and Norway, political parties introduced voluntary gender quotas in the 1970s, resulting in high levels of female political representatives over the years. In Denmark, in fact, this quota has since been abandoned as no further stimulus is required. Today, Sweden has among the highest percentage of women in parliament in the world (47%) while the other Nordic countries are also successful in this respect. These countries have a similarly strong record on the percentage of women in ministerial level positions (Iceland 45%, Norway 53%, Finland 63%, Sweden 45% and Denmark 42%).

New Zealand (5) retains its privileged position in the rankings while showing an absolute decrease in scores for economic participation, political empowerment and health. **Ireland** (6) improves its performance relative to its own score in previous years and also gains two spots in the rankings. **Lesotho** (8), which gains two places, is once again the only country in sub-Saharan Africa to have no gap in both education and health. Lesotho holds the 1st place on the literacy rate and secondary enrolment indicators. It is also the highest-ranking country among the 134 countries on the economic participation subindex. The female estimated earned income increases this year, whereas men's estimated earned income decreases compared to last year's data. **The Philippines** (9) remains the highest-ranking country from Asia in the Index. It ranks 1st on both education and health and is also a very strong performer on economic participation (13) and political empowerment (17). The Philippines is the only country in Asia this year to have closed the gender gap on both education and health, and is among only eight countries in the world to have done so.

Switzerland (10) moves up three places to enter the top 10 ranking for the first time in the five years that the Index has been in existence. Over the past five years, it has made fairly steady progression up the ranks, from 40th to 10th place, mainly because of a greater representation of women in parliament and in the government. While it is not covered in this year's *Report* (our data are from July), as of the elections held in September 2010, Switzerland has a majority female cabinet, brushing aside Switzerland's history as one of Europe's last nations to grant women full suffrage. The result puts Switzerland alongside Finland, Norway, Spain and Cape Verde as countries identified by the Inter-Parliamentary Union as having a majority of women in government. However, there is still some progress to be made regarding the equity between women and men in professional life: wage disparities remain a significant cause for concern, maternity leave policies in Switzerland are among the least generous in Europe,

women are rarely found on Swiss corporate boards and they hold far fewer senior management positions than men.¹¹

Europe and Central Asia

Seven European countries are among the 10 highest-ranked countries in the world, as noted in the section above, and 13 are among the top 20. Following the Nordic countries, Ireland and Switzerland, these include **Spain** (11), **Germany** (13), **Belgium** (14), the **United Kingdom** (15), the **Netherlands** (17) and **Latvia** (18).

Spain moves up six places in the overall report rankings, improving its scores across all subindexes to regain the same overall position it held in 2006. It records some small gains in the category of women's economic participation and opportunity (increases in female labour force participation, wage equality and estimated earned income, as well as in the numbers of female professional and technical workers). Spain's strengths include the number of women in ministerial positions, an area where Spain is among the countries with the highest percentage out of the 134 countries covered. However, Spain still ranks towards the very bottom on wage equality, assuming 117th position. Improvements to Spain's performance in terms of women's economic participation may be expected in the future following the recent introduction of a law that obligates all companies with more than 250 employees to create gender equality plans and the largest companies to have 40-percent female boards of directors by 2015. The new law also grants 15 days' paternity leave to new fathers. In addition, women must take up at least 40 percent of the lists of candidates that parties field in elections, under the new law.

Germany follows next at 13th place. There are improvements in labour force participation of women (69% to 71%), perceptions of wage equality, estimated earned income and the percentage of women in parliament. Despite these gains, Germany falls in the rankings for the fifth consecutive year, as other countries have improved by a larger margin.

Belgium moves up to 14th position because of improvements across all four subindexes. Within the subindex on economic participation and opportunity, there are slight increases in women's labour force participation and in wage equality, accompanied by a larger increase in women's estimated earned income. There is also an improvement in women's political empowerment—this advance is caused primarily by a change in government, which led to a 10% increase in the number of female ministers. During the period covered by the *Report*, there has also been a 4% increase in the number of female parliamentarians. The United Kingdom is next, holding firmly onto its position of 15th place. The United Kingdom is followed by the Netherlands, which slips down six places to 17th position and by Latvia, which loses four places to occupy the 18th spot.

Next in the region's rankings is **Luxembourg** (26), gaining several places because of an improvement in the category of estimated earned income, where both women and men have crossed the US\$ 40,000 benchmark. While there is a slight decrease (5%) among the numbers of female members of parliament, there is a small increase in the proportion of women ministers. **Portugal** (32) reverses its downward trend of the past few years to move up to 32nd place from 46th last year, primarily due to gains in labour force participation and women in ministerial level positions. Next in the rankings for the region are **Moldova** (34), **Lithuania** (35), **Austria** (37) and **Kazakhstan** (41).

Slovenia follows in 42nd position, gaining 10 places relative to last year's rankings. This boost is mostly the result of improved performance in the health and survival category (an increase in female life expectancy), as well as in the political empowerment subindex (an increase in the number of female ministers). There is also a small increase in the ratio of female-to-male ministers in parliament, although women are still severely under-represented in this area. **Poland** comes next at 43 (up seven places from last year), closely followed by the **Russian Federation** (45), which moves up six places in the overall Index. While the Russian Federation slips from 24th to 28th place in terms of economic participation, it remains a strong performer in this area. Over the last five years there have also been improvements in the proportion of women in parliament and in ministerial level positions.

France slips down to 46th place on the Index (a loss of 28 places since last year, approaching close to its 2007 level). This drop is mainly because of its poor performance across the subindex of women's political empowerment, with France slipping from 16th place to 47th on this variable. The evidence reveals that gender disparities in French politics remain persistent, despite legislation that mandates an equal number of men and women candidates on political party lists. During 2008–09, following President Sarkozy's entry into government, there was a highly publicized rise in the number of women holding ministerial positions. However, during the period covered by this year's *Report*, two of these female ministers have departed the cabinet while the overall size of the cabinet has grown, leading to a considerable change in proportion. There is, however, a very slight increase in the numbers of women in the parliament since last year, and small gains in female representation are seen in the categories of legislators, senior officials, and managers (France ranks 20th overall in this category), as well as among professional and technical workers. However, women are still under-represented at management level and these discrepancies in the workplace have fomented a debate about whether to enforce gender quotas. Over the last three years, there has also been an increasing perception that French women do not earn the same salary as men for similar work. At 127th

position, France now ranks near the very bottom on this indicator.

Estonia falls 10 places, to 47th place overall. Its rankings are significantly lower this year on the health and survival subindex as well as the political empowerment subindex. However, there is an increase in the number of female legislators, senior officials and managers, and wage equality also advances by a small amount, although Estonia still has one of the widest gender pay gaps in the European Union (EU) area and ranks 87th on this indicator.

Macedonia, FYR (49) follows next, gaining four places. At 50th place, **Bulgaria** ranks as the lowest upper-middle-income country and drops 12 places relative to last year. **Kyrgyz Republic** (51) and **Croatia** (53) follow in the rankings. **Greece** (58) moves up 27 places from 85th place last year. The number of female legislators, senior officials and managers increases slightly, but the most marked improvements are in the numbers of female professional and technical workers—with Greece almost achieving gender parity—and in the area of political empowerment, with an increase in the number of women holding ministerial positions and an accompanying increase in the number of female parliamentarians.

Ukraine (63), **Czech Republic** (65), **Romania** (67), **Slovakia** (71), **Italy** (74) and **Albania** (78) follow next. Italy continues to be one of the lowest-ranking countries in the EU and deteriorates further over the last year. **Hungary** (79) slips 14 places this year. The most noticeable drop for Hungary is in the area of political empowerment, with the proportion of women ministers falling from 21% to 0%. At 83rd place, **Malta** is among the lowest-ranked EU countries in the overall rankings. **Armenia** comes next and gains six places to take the 84th spot in the rankings. It is closely followed by **Cyprus** (86), **Georgia** (88) and **Tajikistan** (89), all of which fall in this year's rankings.

Azerbaijan falls 11 places to take the 100th position in the Index. While there is a small increase in the female-to-male ratio for labour force participation, perceived wage equality decreases and estimated earned income also falls. Finally, **Turkey** rounds up the rankings for Europe and Central Asia, moving up three places from last year to assume the 126th position. With a labour force participation rate of 26%, with women's wages only about a quarter of men's wages and with only 10% women in legislative, senior official and managerial positions, Turkey will need to consider better integration of its female human capital, particularly as women begin to make up almost 80% of university-level students.

North America

The **United States** (19) makes a leap in the rankings this year, up from the 31st place in 2009 to enter the top 20 for the first time. The United States has a demonstrated strength in educational attainment, with very high levels of literacy for both women and men and very high levels of women's enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary

education, with women outstripping men in tertiary-level education. The United States places 6th in the world in terms of economic participation and opportunity. Women's labour force participation stands at 68% while men's is 80%. While new data show an increase in the female estimated earned income—up from US\$ 25,613 to US\$ 34,996 (PPP)—leading to some of the increase in the US ranking, the perceived wage inequality for similar work remains high, placing the United States at 64th in the world on this variable. Another core strength of the United States is the prominent numbers of women in legislative, senior official and managerial positions as well professional and technical worker positions. While political empowerment has not been a key strength of the United States in previous years, there have been some gains in the percentage of women in ministerial level positions in the current administration, up from 24% to 33%.

Canada (20) gains five places in the rankings and shows improvement on all four subindexes. Like the United States, Canada's strength lies in educational attainment and economic participation. Women's labour force participation rate is 75% while men's is 83%. The estimated earned income gap places Canada at 33rd in the world for this indicator; the perception of the wage gap for similar work places Canada at 18th in the world for this variable. Thirty-six percent of legislators, senior officials and managers and 57% of professional and technical workers positions are occupied by women.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Thirteen countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region have fully closed their gender gaps in the health and survival subindex, and five 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** (21) holds the highest spot in the region, supported in particular by high proportions of women among legislators, senior officials and managers (43%) as well as in professional and technical worker positions (53%), and almost 30% women in parliament and 34% women in ministerial positions. **Cuba** (24) holds the 2nd spot in the region, supported by very high levels of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education for both women and men, and 43% women in parliament and almost 60% of professional and technical worker positions are occupied by women.

Costa Rica (28) and **Argentina** (29) follow next. Argentina slips five spots in the rankings compared with last year, driven by small losses in economic participation and political empowerment. Argentina's strong points are health, near parity on education and a good performance on political empowerment. However, economic participation, particularly labour force participation, wage gaps and participation of women in senior positions remain weaknesses.

Nicaragua (30), **Barbados** (31), **Bahamas** (36), **Guyana** (38), **Panama** (39), **Ecuador** (40) and **Jamaica** (44) follow next in the rankings. **Chile** (48) is the second-highest ranked of the region's big economies, after Argentina, gaining 16 places in the rankings since last year. Chile's strengths lie in the area of political empowerment, driven particularly by the tenure of ex-President Michelle Bachelet and a high proportion of women ministers, as well as in educational attainment with near balanced education for both sexes. Chile also holds the top spot on health and survival. Chile's main drawback is the continued low levels of women's labour force participation (47% for women as compared with 78% for men), low levels of estimated earned income for women in comparison with men and very low perceived wage equality.

Honduras (54), **Colombia** (55), **Uruguay** (59) and **Peru** (60) occupy the next four spots in the rankings. **Venezuela** (64) gains five places in the rankings relative to 2009, followed by **Paraguay** (69), **Dominican Republic** (73) and **Bolivia** (76). While there is a slightly higher number of women in ministerial positions in Venezuela, this is mainly offset by the losses in women's labour force participation. Venezuela's main strengths lie in the areas of educational attainment and health.

Brazil (85) falls further in the rankings this year, from 81st to 85th place, driven by small losses in education and political empowerment as well as gains by other countries in the relative rankings. Enrolment in primary education for girls, while high, remains below that of boys (93% for girls compared with 95% for boys). Women's labour force participation, at 64%, is still well below that of men (85%). Women's estimated earned income is a little under two thirds that of men (US\$ 7,190 for women as compared with US\$ 12,006 for men). The perception of wage equality for similar work is among the worst in the world (123rd place) and has been decreasing steadily for the last three years. Finally, with women holding only 9% of parliamentary positions and only 7% of ministerial level positions, Brazil ranks very low on these indicators (108th and 102nd, respectively). However, as this *Report* goes to print, Brazil may be on the verge of electing its first female president.

El Salvador (90), **Mexico** (91), **Belize** (93) and **Suriname** (102) occupy some of the last positions in the region. Mexico gains seven places relative to last year, primarily because of the combined effect of small gains in women's labour force participation (44% to 46%), estimated earned income (US\$ 7,311 to US\$ 8,375) and enrolment in tertiary education (26% to 27%). However, with the labour force participation rate of women still nearly only half that of men and a high wage gap, Mexico remains towards the bottom of the rankings.

Guatemala (109), the lowest-ranking country in the Latin America and Caribbean region, remains disadvantaged in the rankings because of a high gap on education,

low political empowerment and low labour force participation.

Middle East and North Africa

Israel (52) continues to hold the top spot in the Middle East and North African region, buoyed by a higher-than-average performance on the economic participation and opportunity subindex. However, Israel loses seven places relative to its position last year. There are small losses on all four subindexes, driven particularly by a widening wage gap and a smaller proportion of women in ministerial level positions.

The **United Arab Emirates** (103) gains nine places to attain 1st position among the Arab countries. The labour force participation rate of women has increased from 41% to 43% and the wage gap narrows relative to the US\$ 40,000 maximum value for men. New data show that literacy rates for women are now higher than those of men, there are small gains in primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment data, and the proportion of women holding ministerial level positions has increased. **Kuwait** (105), **Tunisia** (107), **Bahrain** (110) and **Mauritania** (113) follow next in the rankings, favoured by higher-than-average performances on educational attainment. Compared with last year, Kuwait's ranking does not change, Tunisia gains two spots and Bahrain gains six places. Bahrain's improvements are mainly driven by significant improvements in the proportion of women legislators, senior officials and managers and the proportion of women holding ministerial level positions. The highest-ranking economies of the region have invested large amounts of resources in increasing women's education levels—in many, the tertiary education enrolment rates of women are higher than those of men—and these countries will now need to better integrate these women into the economy to reap the benefits of this investment.

Lebanon (116), **Qatar** (117), **Algeria** (119) and **Jordan** (120) follow next in the rankings. Lebanon enters the Index for the first time this year. While Lebanon performs well on health, it lags behind on the other subindexes, in particular economic participation. Qatar's strength lies in education, although gains in labour force participation and wage equality have boosted Qatar's overall ranking by eight places. Algeria loses two positions relative to last year while Jordan falls seven places. While there have been notable gains in labour force participation of women in Jordan, new data show new estimates of earned income that place Jordan lower than previously reported. Jordan's key strength continues to lie in the area of education where primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment rates of girls are higher than those of boys

Oman (122), **Syria** (124), **Egypt** (125), **Morocco** (127), **Saudi Arabia** (129) and **Yemen** (134) occupy the bottom half of the region's rankings. Egypt gains one spot relative to last year but continues to be one of the lowest-performing countries from the region on educa-

tional attainment. Saudi Arabia's performance over the last five years puts it among the highest climbers of the 114 countries that have been included in the *Report* since 2006. Between 2009 and 2010, the labour force participation rate of women has climbed from 20% to 22%, the perception of the wage gap for similar work has improved, literacy rates have improved and women's enrolment in tertiary education has increased from 35% to 37%. Saudi Arabia remains the lowest-ranking country in the region on political empowerment, with the lowest possible score of zero.

Finally, Yemen continues to occupy the last place in the region as well as in the overall rankings of 134 countries. It 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.

Asia and the Pacific

New Zealand (5) and the Philippines (9) lead the way in the region and are the only two countries from the region to hold places in the top 10 of the global rankings. **Sri Lanka** (16) is distinctive for being the only South Asian country in the top 20 for the fourth consecutive year. Sri Lanka's performance remains steady as it maintains the same rank as 2009. In addition to higher-than-average performance in education and health, Sri Lanka continues to hold a privileged position regarding political empowerment. **Australia** (23) follows next, driven by high levels of education, economic participation and political empowerment.¹²

The next places in the region are occupied by **Mongolia** (27), **Singapore** (56) and **Thailand** (57). **China** (61) loses one place relative to last year from the combined effect of lower scores on labour force participation, perceived wage equality and the sex ratio at birth—down this year from 0.91 girls for every boy to 0.88 girls for every boy. China becomes the second-last ranking country on the health and survival subindex (133), the result of its disproportionate sex ratio at birth, which contributes to China's "missing women" phenomenon.¹³ China is followed by **Vietnam** (72) in the region's rankings.

Brunei Darussalam (77), **Bangladesh** (82) and **Indonesia** (87) take the next spots in the rankings. Bangladesh is a leader in the region on political empowerment, but it still has much progress to make on women's economic participation (particularly in high-skilled or senior positions), on wage gaps, in women's life expectancy and in women's tertiary enrolment rates. Indonesia's situation is similar to that of Bangladesh, with higher-than-average levels of political empowerment but low scores on aspects of economic participation, educational attainment and health.

Japan (94), **Cambodia** (97), **Malaysia** (98), **Maldives** (99), **Korea** (104) and **Fiji** (108) follow next in the rankings. Japan and Korea continue to be among the lowest-ranking OECD countries. Japan shows progress this year by gaining

seven places overall, driven by small increases on all four aspects of the Index, in particular a rise in the estimated earned income of women and the percentage of women in parliament. Women make up about 54% of those receiving tertiary education but only about 9% of those occupying senior leadership positions, indicating an inefficient use of the female talent available in the country. Korea also shows a strong upward movement in the rankings (rising from 115 in 2009 to 104 in 2010 overall), driven primarily by gains in the female primary and tertiary enrolment rates and increases in the proportion of women in parliament and in ministerial level positions.

India (112), **Nepal** (115), the **Islamic Republic of Iran** (123) and **Pakistan** (132) occupy the last places in the regional rankings. India and Pakistan perform above average on the political empowerment of women, particularly India, but lag behind in the other three categories. In particular, the persistent health, education and economic participation gaps will be detrimental to India's growth; India is the lowest ranked of the BRIC economies featured in the Index.

Sub-Saharan Africa

The sub-Saharan Africa region performs well on the economic participation and opportunity subindex, ranking ahead of Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa. In fact, of the top 10 performers on the labour force participation gender gap indicator, six countries are from the region. However, poor enrolment rates and low levels of life expectancy continue to pose major challenges. Lesotho (8) reassumes the top spot in the region after having lost it last year, and is once again the only country from the region to have no gap in education and health. Lesotho is followed by **South Africa** (12) as the only other African country in the top 20. Although South Africa holds the top spot in the region on political empowerment, the percentage of female ministers fell from 45% to 34% this year. Updated data from the World Health Organization regarding healthy life expectancy shows that the difference between female and male healthy life expectancy continues to narrow. **Mozambique** (22) moves up in the rankings, gaining four places as female enrolment in secondary school increases from 2% to 6% and women's percentage in parliament moves up from 35% to 39%. Mozambique holds the second-best position on the labour force participation indicator overall. **Namibia** (25) moves up seven places from 32nd place last year, followed by **Uganda** (33). **Botswana** (62) loses 23 places in the rankings in 2010, mainly because the latest data reveal a worsening gap in the economic participation and opportunity subindex. However, Botswana, in addition to Lesotho, is one of two countries from the region that has achieved gender parity on education. Botswana is followed in the rankings by **Tanzania** (66) and **Malawi** (68).

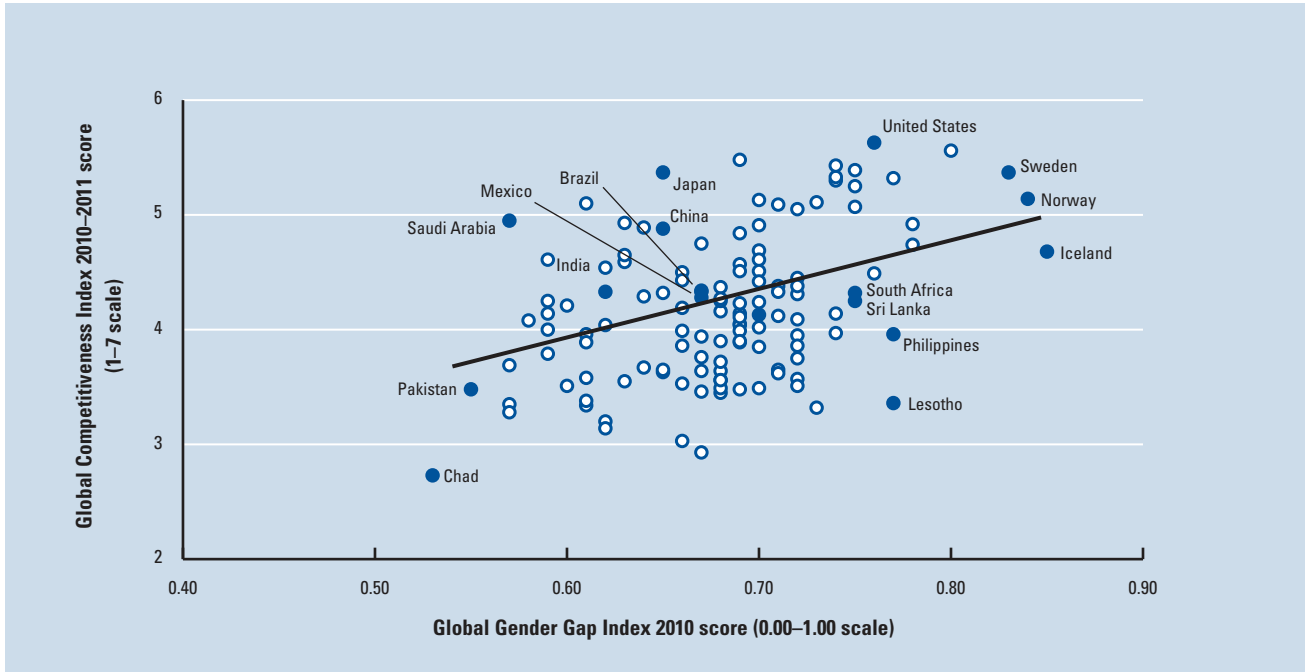
Ghana (70) gains 10 places in the rankings this year. This is partly the result of an improvement in the health and survival subindex and partly the result of an increase in the percentage of ministerial level positions held by women (from 16% to 22%). **Gambia** (75) holds the same position this year as last, despite a small improvement in its score relative to its performance last year. **Madagascar** occupies the 80th position on the Index, followed by **Angola** (81). **Zimbabwe** (92) moves up three spots compared with last year's rankings but continues to hold the last position on the healthy life expectancy indicator, with women living two years less than men at an average healthy life expectancy of only 38 years. **Mauritius** (95), **Kenya** (96), **Senegal** (101) and **Zambia** (106) hold the next spots in the region's rankings.

Burkina Faso (111) moves up nine spots, driven by gains in economic, education and political empowerment. **Cameroon** holds the 114th position on the Index. **Nigeria** (118) falls 10 places in the rankings because of a widening gap in all four subindexes. **Ethiopia** holds the 121st position in this year's rankings and the last position on the literacy rate indicator. In **Benin** (128), female labour force participation increases this year from 60% to 69%, boosting its overall score. **Côte d'Ivoire** (130) enters the Index for the first time this year. **Mali** (131) slips down four spots relative to its performance last year; improvements on the health and survival subindex were offset by a weaker performance in the economic participation subindex. Mali is one of the three countries—along with Iran and Saudi Arabia—to have poor or no legislation punishing acts of violence against women, according to the OECD. **Chad** (133) continues to occupy the lowest overall position on the Index in the region and on the educational attainment subindex.

The link with the economic performance of countries

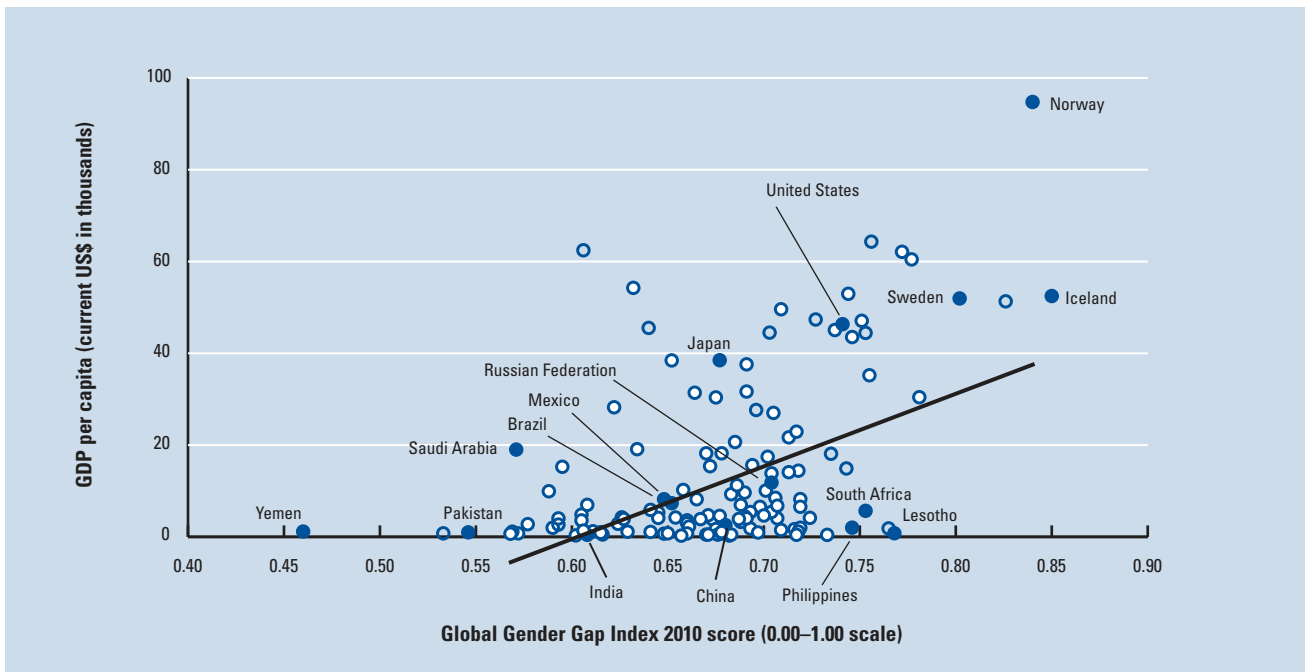
The most important determinant of a country's competitiveness is its human talent—the skills, education and productivity of its workforce. And women account for one-half of the potential talent base throughout the world. While closing gender gaps is a matter of human rights and equity, it is also one of efficiency. Figure 7 shows a plot of the Global Gender Gap Index 2010 scores against the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 scores and Figure 8 plots the Global Gender Gap Index 2010 scores against GDP per capita. We have produced these two graphs in all previous editions of the *Report*; both graphs once again confirm a correlation between gender equality and the level of competitiveness and GDP per capita. This year we have added Figure 9, showing the relationship between the Global Gender Gap Index and the Human Development Index to supplement the graphs linking gender gaps with competitiveness and gender gaps with income with a graph linking gender gaps to a measure of human development.

Figure 7: Relationship between the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 and the Global Gender Gap Index 2010



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010 and Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011.

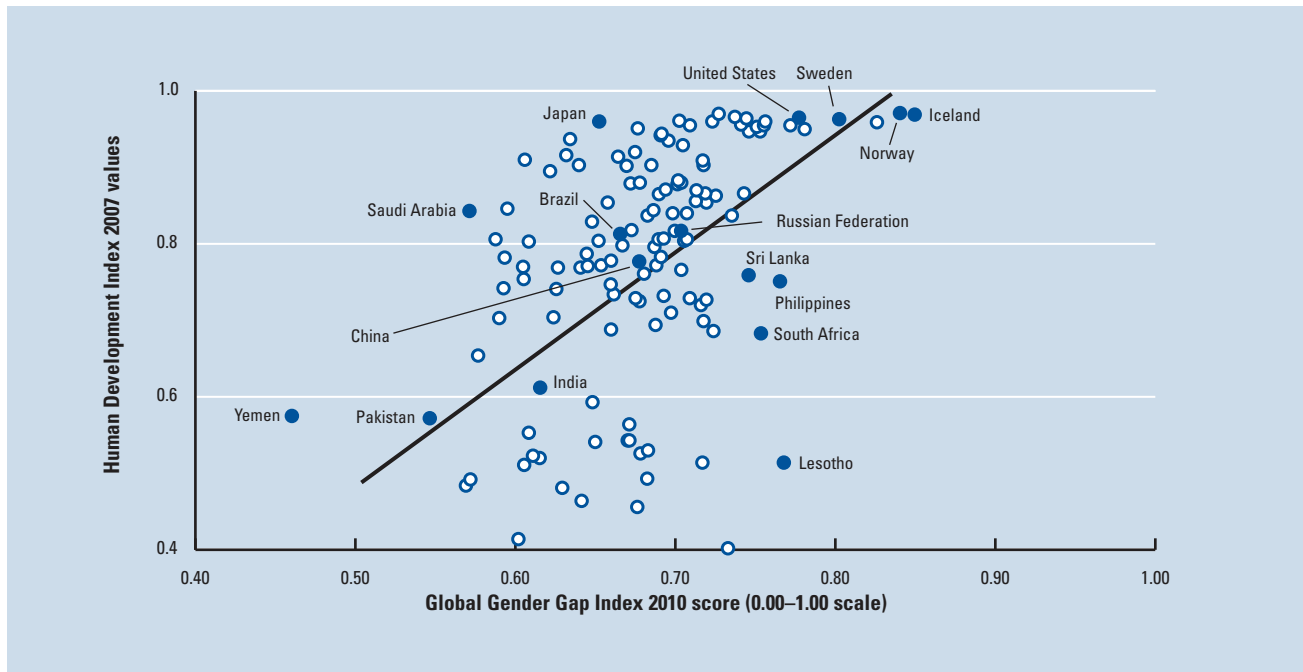
Figure 8: Relationship between GDP per capita and the Global Gender Gap Index 2010 scores



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010 and the World Bank's *World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance*, online database 2008, accessed July 2010.

Notes: Luxembourg is not visible on this graph as it is an outlier on the income dimension. Global Gender Gap Index scale has been truncated to enhance readability.

Figure 9: Relationship between the Human Development Index 2007 and the Global Gender Gap Index 2010



Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2009* and Global Gender Gap Index 2010

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. This theory is given further weight by the numerous studies during the last decade that have confirmed that reducing gender inequality enhances productivity and economic growth.

There are several interconnected areas that may serve as conduits for the demonstrated link between gender equality and productivity, growth and development.

- *Girls' education:* Research demonstrates that investment in girls' education has significant multiplier effects: it reduces high fertility rates, lowers infant and child mortality rates, lowers maternal mortality rates, increases women's labour force participation rates and earnings and fosters educational investment in children.¹⁴ These outcomes not only improve the quality of life, they also foster faster economic growth and development. A substantial body of literature has shown investing in girls' education to be one of the highest-return investments that a developing economy can make. Out of the world's 130 million out-of-school youth, 70 percent are girls;¹⁵ even where there is parity in enrolment, there are discrepancies between the quality

of boys' and girls' education. Education remains the key for many of the low-ranking countries covered in this *Report*.

- *Women's labour force participation:* 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.¹⁶ Closing this gap would have huge economic implications for developed economies, boosting US GDP by as much as 9%, euro zone GDP by as much as 13% and Japanese GDP by as much as 16%. Greater economic opportunity for women in these countries could also play a key role in addressing the future problems posed by ageing populations and mounting pension burdens. Moreover, in countries in which it is relatively easy for women to combine work with having children, female employment and female fertility both tend to be higher. 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.¹⁷ Research by the World Bank demonstrates that similar restrictions have also imposed massive costs throughout the Middle East, where decades of substantial investment have dramatically reduced the gender gap in education but the gender gap in economic opportunity remains the widest in the world.

- *Women as consumers:* There is new research on the growing “power of the purse” and how this 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.¹⁸ The study predicts that over the next five years, these effects 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.
- *Women and spending decisions:* Research has shown that women are likely to invest a larger proportion of their household income than men would in the education and health of their children. There is some evidence from India to suggest that women in local government roles also make decisions with better outcomes for communities when charged with budget decisions;¹⁹ they also appear to be more competent representatives than men, obtaining more resources for their constituencies despite having significantly lower education and relevant labor market experience.²⁰
- *Women and leadership:* 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. This is particularly relevant in many developed countries, where women now account for more than half of the college and university graduates. As they begin to take up half of entry-level positions in several industries, it is a loss for companies if these high-skilled women are forced into a choice between work and family at later stages of their career as evident in the data from several OECD countries.²¹ Studies exploring the link between women in leadership positions and business performance have shown a positive correlation between gender diversity on top leadership teams and a company’s financial results.²² Over the last two years, in the midst of the global economic downturn, several new themes have emerged about gender equality in the workplace and its impact. Biologists, behavioural economists and psychologists have contributed to discussions on some

of the decisions and excesses that led to the financial crisis and have suggested that more diverse teams make better informed decisions, leading to less risk-taking and more successful outcomes for companies.

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. It has 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. Business leaders and policy-makers must ensure that barriers to women’s entry to the workforce are removed and put in place practices and policies that will provide equal opportunities for rising to positions of leadership within companies. Such practices will ensure that all existing resources are used in the most efficient manner and that the right signals are sent regarding the future flow of talent.

Tracking the gender gap over time

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

Based on the five years of data available for the 114 countries that have been part of the *Report* since its inception, we find that, on the whole, much of 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 on the Index score across different regions. In 2006, 14% of the global political empowerment gap had been closed; in 2010, almost 18% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, 56% of the economic participation gap had been closed; in 2010, more than 59% of this gap has been closed. In 2006, almost 92% of the educational attainment gap had been closed; in 2010, over 93% of this gap has been closed. On health and survival, however, there has been a small deterioration between 2006 and 2010. The Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and North America regional categories have displayed improvement over the last five years on the Index score; the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and Central Asia have deteriorated.

Table A2 in Appendix A displays the full list of 114 countries covered between 2006 and 2010 ordered according to the percentage change in their score, relative to their score in 2006. Figure A3 displays these countries in a scatter plot divided into four quadrants: countries that were performing above the median score in 2006 and have

shown progress between 2006 and 2010, countries that were performing above the median score in 2006 and have regressed between 2006 and 2010, those that were performing below the median score in 2006 and have shown progress between 2006 and 2010 and those that were performing below the median score in 2006 and have regressed between 2006 and 2010.

Finally, newly expanded Country Profiles allow readers to explore trends over the last five years on the overall Index score, subindex scores and 12 critical individual variables that are used in the Index. It is important to note that there are gaps in international databases and not all countries have information available for all variables across all five years, nor are all data updated on an annual basis for each country by the international organizations that serve as our primary source of data.

We were able to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index backwards to the year 2000 for a limited set of countries in order to take a longer-term look at trends. Table A1 in Appendix A displays the Global Gender Gap Index 2000–2010 for 39 countries where the relevant data were available. In all countries there was a net improvement in scores across the 10 years, with the exception of the Slovak Republic. Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Finland and Ireland show the largest absolute increases in score, amounting to relative changes of more than 14% when compared to their performance in the year 2000.

Conclusion

The Global Gender Gap Report 2010 continues to provide a snapshot of current performance as in previous reports and introduces valuable new insights regarding progress over the last five years. On average, over 96% of the gap on health outcomes, 93% of the gap on educational attainment, 59% of the gap on economic participation and 18% of the gap on political empowerment have been closed. No country in the world has achieved gender equality. The four highest-ranking countries—Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden—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.

The Global Gender Gap Index was developed in 2006 partially to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure for gender equality that can track a country's progress over time. The fifth edition of *The Global Gender Gap Report* reveals the trends observed in the data over the past five years and seeks to call attention to the need for more rapid progress in closing gender gaps. Out of the 114 countries covered in 2006–2010, 98 countries (86%) have improved their performance, while 16 of them (14%) have widening gaps. In some countries, progress is occurring in a relatively short time—this is not limited to rich countries or to countries already near the top of the rankings. Countries such as Iceland, Switzerland and France have made much progress relative to their

positions in 2006. So have Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Lesotho, Nepal and Bangladesh, relative to their own situations and, in some cases, relative to other countries. The same is true of those countries that have lost ground over the last five years. While there have been minor losses in high-ranking countries such as Sweden, there have also been significant regressions in countries such as Mali, Benin and Morocco that were already at the lower end of the rankings.

The Index points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—within their region or their income group—are leaders in having divided resources more equitably between women and men as compared with other countries, regardless of the overall level of resources available. In Europe, the Nordic countries are the best performers; in North America, the United States is now the leader. Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Costa Rica and Argentina

are the top-ranking countries in Latin America and the Caribbean; Israel ranks the highest in the Middle East and North Africa; and in the Arab World, the United Arab Emirates is followed by Kuwait, Tunisia and Bahrain. In Asia and the Pacific, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Australia are ranked highest. Lesotho, South Africa and Namibia are the leaders in sub-Saharan Africa. Among income groups, the Nordic countries lead the way in the high-income group; in the upper-middle-income group, the leaders are South Africa and Cuba. Lesotho and the Philippines are the highest-ranking countries of the lower-middle-income group; and Mozambique and Uganda are the strongest performers in the lower-income group. 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. This year, the expanded two-page profile also allows users to see progress on the Index, the subindexes and 12 individual critical indicators over the last five years.

The Index continues to track the strong correlation between a country's gender gap and its national competitiveness. 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.

This *Report* highlights the message to policy-makers that, in order to maximize competitiveness and development potential, each country should strive for gender equality—that is, to give women the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as men. The Index does not seek to set priorities for countries but rather to provide a comprehensive set of data and a clear method for tracking gaps on critical indicators so that countries may set priorities within their own economic, political and cultural context. We are

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

Notes

- 1 See Greig et al. "The Gender Gap Index 2006".
- 2 This ratio is based on what is considered to be a "normal" sex ratio at birth: 1.06 males for every female born. See Klasen and Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate".
- 3 This ratio is based on the standards used in the UN's Gender-Related Development Index, which uses 87.5 years as the maximum age for women and 82.5 years as the maximum age for men.
- 4 A first attempt to calculate the gender gap was made by the World Economic Forum in 2005; see Lopez-Claros and Zahidi, *Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap*. The 2005 Index, which was attempting to capture women's empowerment, used a "feminist" scale that rewarded women's supremacy over men (highest score is assigned to the country with the biggest gap in favour of women).
- 5 The weights derived for the 2006 Index were used again this year and will be used in future years to allow for comparisons over time.
- 6 This is not strictly accurate in the case of the health variable, where the highest possible value a country can achieve is 0.9796. However, for purposes of simplicity we will refer to this value as 1 throughout the chapter and in all tables, figures and Country Profiles.
- 7 Because of the special equality benchmark value of 0.9796 for the health and survival subindex, it is not strictly accurate that the equality benchmark for the overall index score is 1. This value is in fact $(1 + 1 + 1 + 0.9796) / 4 = 0.9949$. However, for purposes of simplicity, we will refer to the overall equality benchmark as 1 throughout this chapter.
- 8 Since the 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 Please note that we have modified our regional classifications from those used in previous editions of the *Report*.
- 11 *The Corporate Gender Gap Report 2010*.
- 12 Please note that these data do not take into account the recent election of Australia's first female prime minister.
- 13 Sen, "Missing Women", *British Medical Journal* and Klasen and Wink, "Missing Women: Revisiting the Debate".
- 14 On the impact of female education on labour force participation and the educational attainment of the next generation, see Hausmann and Székely, "Inequality and the Family in Latin America". On educational investment in children, see Summers, *The Most Influential Investment*, 132.
- 15 United Nations Foundations, *Why Invest in Adolescent Girls*, 1.
- 16 See Daly, "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing".
- 17 ESCAP, *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*.
- 18 Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute. "The Power of the Purse".
- 19 See Beaman et al. *Powerful Women*.

- 20 Munshi and Rosensweig, *The Efficacy of Parochial Politics*.
- 21 See Ibarra and Zahidi, *The Corporate Gender Gap Report 2010*.
- 22 Catalyst, "The Bottom Line".

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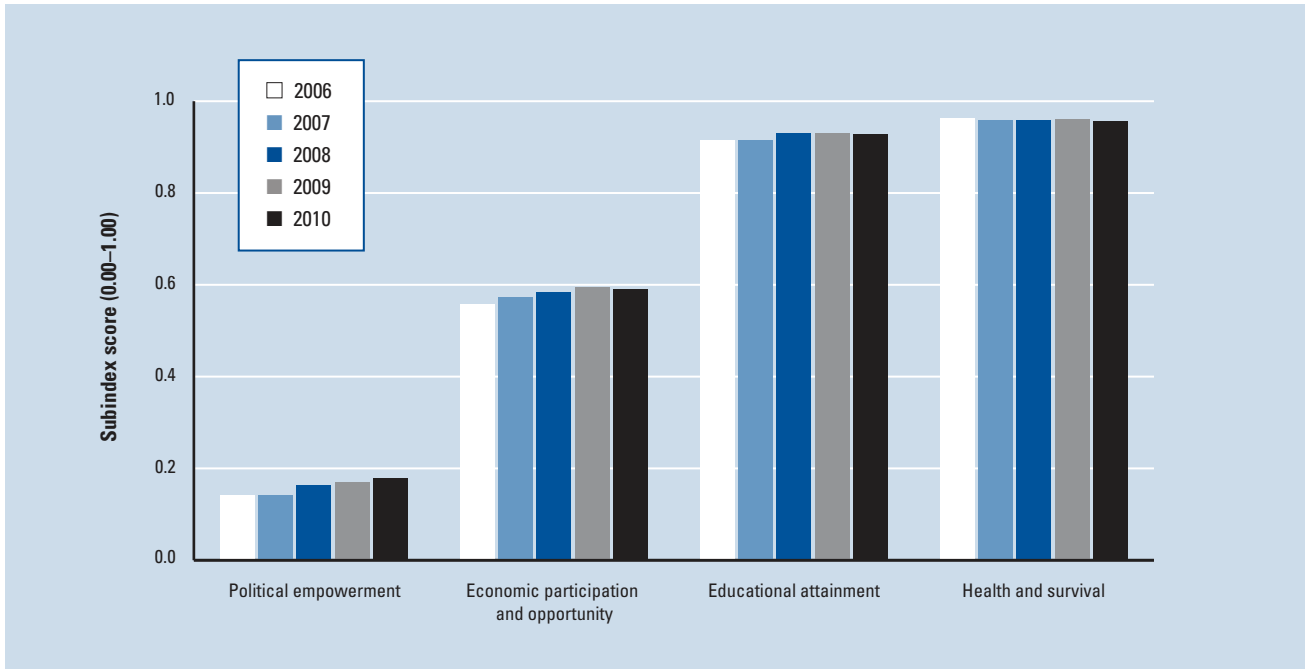
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Appendix A: Tracking the Gender Gap over Time

The five-year dataset for the Global Gender Gap Index indicates progress across regions (Figure A1) and across subindexes (Figure A2). Table A1 shows the biggest gainers

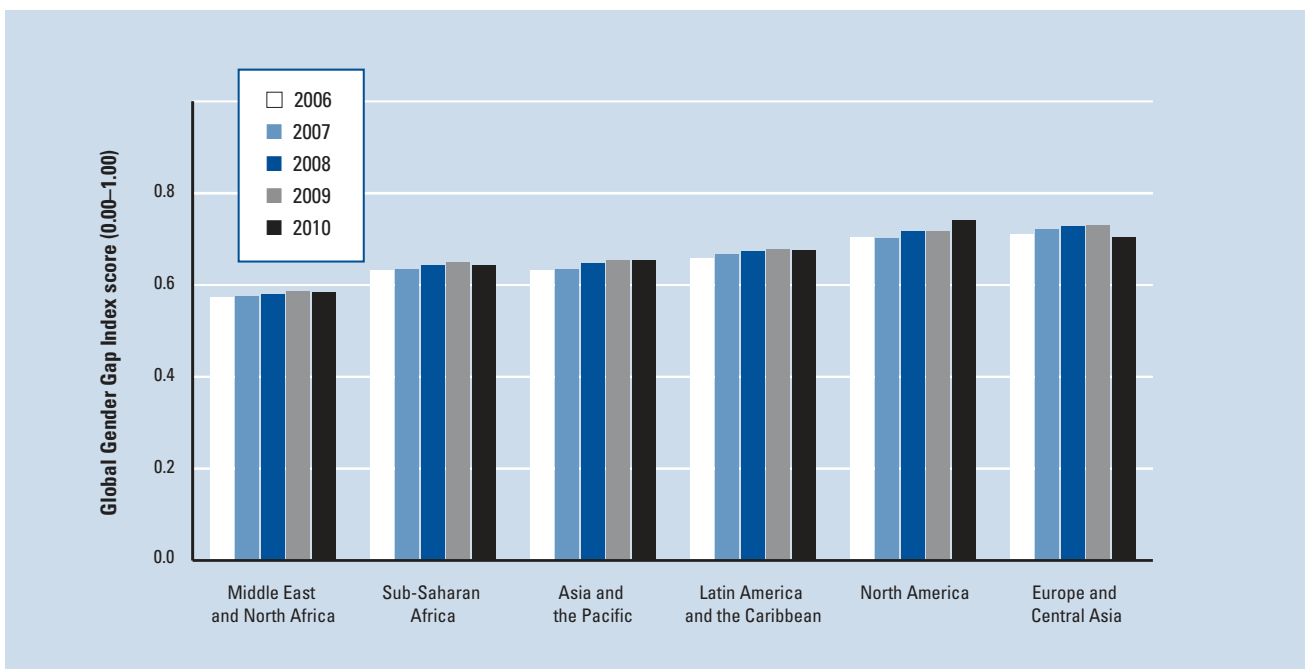
and losers out of the 114 countries covered in the *Report* between 2006 and 2010. The numbers shown are the changes in absolute score values between 2006 and 2010.

Figure A1: Global Gender Gap Index by subindex, 2006–2010



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes, 2006–2010; scores are weighted by population. Population data are from the World Bank's *World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance*, online database 2008, accessed July 2010.

Figure A2: Global Gender Gap Index by region, 2006–2010



Source: Global Gender Gap Indexes, 2006–2010; details of regional classifications in Appendix B.

Table A1: Change in score (2006–2010) as a percentage of 2006

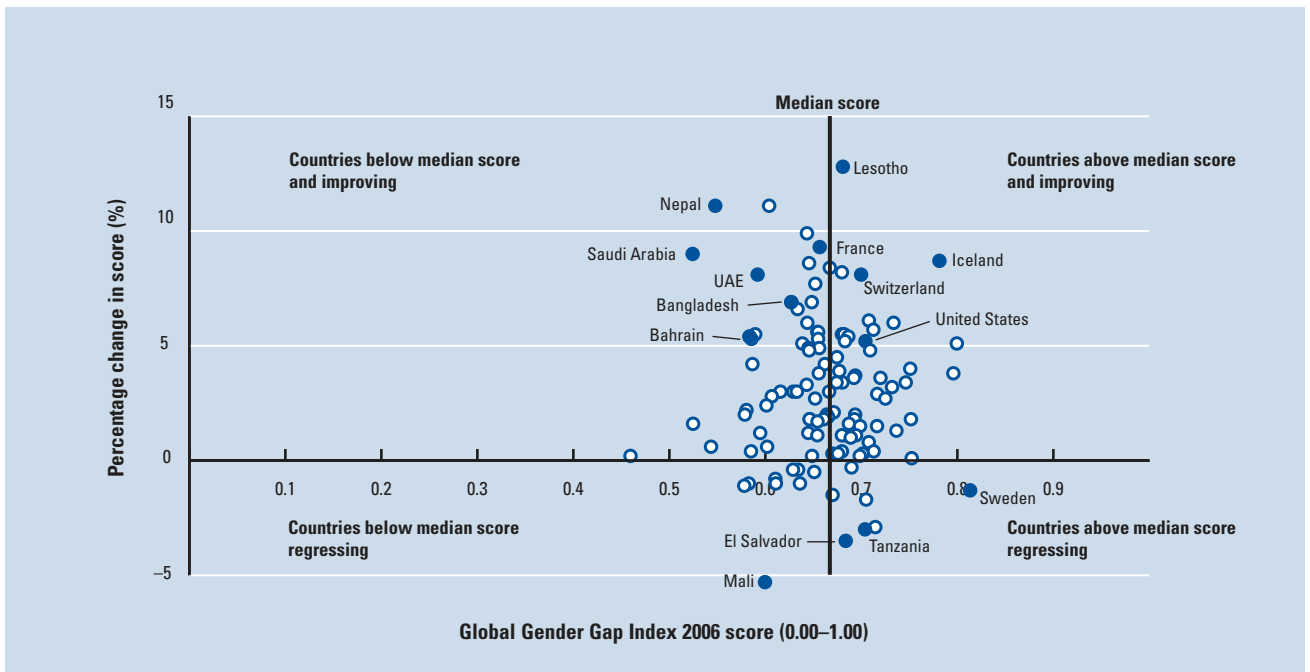
Country	2006 score	Change in score (2006–2010)	Percent change relative to 2006 score	Country	2006 score	Change in score (2006–2010)	Percent change relative to 2006 score
Lesotho	0.6807	0.0871	12.8	Dominican Republic	0.6639	0.0135	2.0
Angola	0.6039	0.0673	11.1	Panama	0.6935	0.0138	2.0
Nepal	0.5478	0.0606	11.1	Egypt	0.5786	0.0113	2.0
Ecuador	0.6433	0.0639	9.9	Ghana	0.6653	0.0129	1.9
Nicaragua	0.6566	0.0610	9.3	Philippines	0.7516	0.0139	1.8
Saudi Arabia	0.5242	0.0471	9.0	Kazakhstan	0.6928	0.0127	1.8
Iceland	0.7813	0.0683	8.7	Albania	0.6607	0.0119	1.8
Chile	0.6455	0.0558	8.6	Mexico	0.6462	0.0115	1.8
Luxembourg	0.6671	0.0560	8.4	Zimbabwe	0.6461	0.0114	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6797	0.0556	8.2	Brazil	0.6543	0.0112	1.7
Switzerland	0.6997	0.0565	8.1	Bulgaria	0.6870	0.0113	1.6
United Arab Emirates	0.5919	0.0477	8.1	Chad	0.5247	0.0082	1.6
France	0.6520	0.0505	7.7	Austria	0.6986	0.0105	1.5
Bangladesh	0.6270	0.0432	6.9	Australia	0.7163	0.0108	1.5
Honduras	0.6483	0.0445	6.9	United Kingdom	0.7365	0.0095	1.3
Bolivia	0.6335	0.0416	6.6	Ethiopia	0.5946	0.0073	1.2
Belgium	0.7078	0.0431	6.1	Japan	0.6447	0.0077	1.2
Malawi	0.6437	0.0388	6.0	Thailand	0.6831	0.0079	1.1
Ireland	0.7335	0.0439	6.0	Indonesia	0.6541	0.0074	1.1
South Africa	0.7125	0.0410	5.7	Estonia	0.6944	0.0074	1.1
Greece	0.6540	0.0367	5.6	Ukraine	0.6797	0.0072	1.1
Singapore	0.6550	0.0364	5.6	Israel	0.6889	0.0069	1.0
Bahrain	0.5894	0.0324	5.5	Lithuania	0.7077	0.0055	0.8
Uganda	0.6797	0.0372	5.5	Pakistan	0.5434	0.0031	0.6
Mongolia	0.6821	0.0373	5.5	Algeria	0.6018	0.0034	0.6
Namibia	0.6864	0.0374	5.4	Moldova	0.7128	0.0032	0.4
Mauritania	0.5835	0.0318	5.4	Turkey	0.5850	0.0026	0.4
Uruguay	0.6549	0.0348	5.3	Romania	0.6797	0.0029	0.4
Burkina Faso	0.5854	0.0309	5.3	Hungary	0.6698	0.0023	0.3
United States	0.7042	0.0370	5.2	Jamaica	0.7014	0.0023	0.3
Argentina	0.6829	0.0358	5.2	Slovak Republic	0.6757	0.0022	0.3
Madagascar	0.6385	0.0328	5.1	Kenya	0.6486	0.0014	0.2
Norway	0.7994	0.0410	5.1	Macedonia, FYR	0.6983	0.0013	0.2
China	0.6561	0.0320	4.9	Yemen	0.4595	0.0008	0.2
Gambia, The	0.6448	0.0314	4.9	Germany	0.7524	0.0005	0.1
Italy	0.6456	0.0309	4.8	Botswana	0.6897	-0.0021	-0.3
Latvia	0.7091	0.0338	4.8	Kuwait	0.6341	-0.0022	-0.4
Slovenia	0.6745	0.0302	4.5	Tunisia	0.6288	-0.0023	-0.4
Peru	0.6619	0.0276	4.2	Malaysia	0.6509	-0.0030	-0.5
Cameroon	0.5865	0.0245	4.2	Nigeria	0.6104	-0.0049	-0.8
New Zealand	0.7509	0.0299	4.0	Jordan	0.6109	-0.0060	-1.0
Russian Federation	0.6770	0.0266	3.9	Morocco	0.5827	-0.0060	-1.0
Finland	0.7958	0.0302	3.8	Zambia	0.6360	-0.0066	-1.0
Paraguay	0.6556	0.0248	3.8	Benin	0.5780	-0.0061	-1.1
Costa Rica	0.6936	0.0258	3.7	Sweden	0.8133	-0.0109	-1.3
Sri Lanka	0.7199	0.0259	3.6	Georgia	0.6700	-0.0102	-1.5
Portugal	0.6922	0.0249	3.6	Colombia	0.7049	-0.0122	-1.7
Poland	0.6802	0.0235	3.4	Croatia	0.7145	-0.0205	-2.9
Denmark	0.7462	0.0257	3.4	Tanzania	0.7038	-0.0208	-3.0
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6742	0.0231	3.4	El Salvador	0.6837	-0.0241	-3.5
Cyprus	0.6430	0.0212	3.3	Mali	0.5996	-0.0316	-5.3
Spain	0.7319	0.0235	3.2				
Cambodia	0.6291	0.0191	3.0				
Mauritius	0.6328	0.0192	3.0				
Korea, Rep.	0.6157	0.0185	3.0				
Venezuela	0.6664	0.0199	3.0				
Canada	0.7165	0.0207	2.9				
Guatemala	0.6067	0.0171	2.8				
Malta	0.6518	0.0177	2.7				
Netherlands	0.7250	0.0194	2.7				
India	0.6011	0.0143	2.4				
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5803	0.0130	2.2				
Czech Republic	0.6712	0.0139	2.1				

Note: This table contains only those 114 countries that were covered consistently between 2006 and 2010.

Figure A3 plots the percentage change in score, relative to the actual score in 2006 for the same set of countries. Finally, Table A2 presents the historical calculations made for the Index between 2000 and 2005, along with calculations from the published Index in recent years, for 39

countries for which we were able to find complete data as far back as the year 2000. For a more detailed analysis by subindex and the calculation method, please refer to the Global Gender Gap Index 2007.

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



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2010 and Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011.

Table A2: Overview of historical data scores, 2000–2010 (selected countries)

Country	GGG Index 2000	GGG Index 2001	GGG Index 2002	GGG Index 2003	GGG Index 2004	GGG Index 2005	GGG Index 2006	GGG Index 2007	GGG Index 2008	GGG Index 2009	GGG Index 2010	Difference (2010 score–2000 score)
Switzerland	0.6356	0.6398	0.6647	0.6717	0.6785	0.7016	0.6997	0.6924	0.7360	0.7426	0.7562	0.1206
Belgium	0.6414	0.6432	0.6646	0.6719	0.6838	0.6862	0.7078	0.7198	0.7163	0.7165	0.7509	0.1095
Spain	0.6518	0.6544	0.6575	0.6672	0.6734	0.6727	0.7319	0.7444	0.7281	0.7345	0.7554	0.1036
Finland	0.7240	0.7246	0.7672	0.7699	0.7731	0.7754	0.7958	0.8044	0.8195	0.8252	0.8260	0.1020
Ireland	0.6798	0.6850	0.6918	0.6888	0.7031	0.7105	0.7335	0.7457	0.7518	0.7597	0.7773	0.0975
Costa Rica	0.6246	0.6282	0.6589	0.6497	0.6705	0.6868	0.6936	0.7014	0.7111	0.7180	0.7194	0.0948
Iceland	0.7632	0.7633	0.7871	0.7890	0.7870	0.7903	0.7813	0.7836	0.7999	0.8276	0.8496	0.0864
Chile	0.618	0.6233	0.6451	0.6443	0.6452	0.6448	0.6455	0.6482	0.6818	0.6884	0.7013	0.0833
Norway	0.7581	0.7596	0.7728	0.7763	0.7859	0.7842	0.7994	0.8059	0.8239	0.8227	0.8404	0.0823
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6600	0.6598	0.6644	0.6633	0.6726	0.6740	0.6797	0.6859	0.7245	0.7298	0.7353	0.0753
Bangladesh	0.5963	0.6082	0.6133	0.6096	0.6203	0.6183	0.6270	0.6314	0.6531	0.6526	0.6702	0.0739
Denmark	0.7007	0.7114	0.7609	0.7616	0.7666	0.7709	0.7462	0.7519	0.7538	0.7628	0.7719	0.0712
Netherlands	0.6737	0.6862	0.7045	0.7074	0.7093	0.7167	0.7250	0.7383	0.7399	0.7490	0.7444	0.0707
Korea, Rep.	0.5645	0.5637	0.5773	0.6019	0.5916	0.5898	0.6157	0.6409	0.6154	0.6146	0.6342	0.0697
Greece	0.6212	0.6234	0.6274	0.6315	0.6400	0.6449	0.6540	0.6648	0.6727	0.6662	0.6908	0.0696
Panama	0.6402	0.6412	0.6570	0.6636	0.6784	0.6793	0.6935	0.6954	0.7095	0.7024	0.7072	0.0670
Italy	0.6147	0.6160	0.6262	0.6279	0.6398	0.6391	0.6456	0.6498	0.6788	0.6798	0.6765	0.0618
Sweden	0.7424	0.7505	0.7933	0.7982	0.7891	0.8031	0.8133	0.8146	0.8139	0.8139	0.8024	0.0600
New Zealand	0.7213	0.7246	0.7651	0.7890	0.7614	0.7715	0.7509	0.7649	0.7859	0.7880	0.7808	0.0595
Latvia	0.6853	0.6976	0.6983	0.6984	0.6996	0.6986	0.7091	0.7333	0.7397	0.7416	0.7429	0.0576
Portugal	0.6609	0.6619	0.6721	0.6659	0.6726	0.6763	0.6922	0.6959	0.7051	0.7013	0.7171	0.0562
Australia	0.6737	0.6823	0.6942	0.7078	0.7137	0.7125	0.7163	0.7204	0.7241	0.7282	0.7271	0.0534
Turkey	0.5350	0.5456	0.5472	0.5447	0.5808	0.5711	0.5850	0.5768	0.5853	0.5828	0.5876	0.0526
Japan	0.6005	0.6007	0.6047	0.6097	0.6224	0.6280	0.6447	0.6455	0.6434	0.6447	0.6524	0.0519
Canada	0.6882	0.6887	0.7070	0.7062	0.7112	0.7128	0.7165	0.7198	0.7136	0.7196	0.7372	0.0490
Mexico	0.6123	0.6172	0.6235	0.6212	0.6310	0.6309	0.6462	0.6441	0.6441	0.6503	0.6577	0.0454
Slovenia	0.6701	0.6751	0.6799	0.6783	0.6796	0.6771	0.6745	0.6842	0.6937	0.6982	0.7047	0.0346
Israel	0.6657	0.6668	0.6708	0.6715	0.6758	0.6713	0.6889	0.6965	0.6900	0.7019	0.6957	0.0300
Malaysia	0.6184	0.6171	0.6219	0.6252	0.6131	0.6401	0.6509	0.6444	0.6442	0.6467	0.6479	0.0295
Croatia	0.6660	0.6666	0.6724	0.6884	0.6980	0.6882	0.7145	0.7210	0.6967	0.6944	0.6939	0.0279
Colombia	0.6656	0.6700	0.7215	0.7236	0.7184	0.7181	0.7049	0.7090	0.6944	0.6939	0.6927	0.0271
El Salvador	0.6336	0.6341	0.6382	0.6315	0.6409	0.6387	0.6837	0.6853	0.6875	0.6939	0.6596	0.0260
Poland	0.6784	0.6778	0.6870	0.6883	0.6841	0.6787	0.6802	0.6756	0.6951	0.6998	0.7037	0.0253
United Kingdom	0.7222	0.7224	0.7371	0.7614	0.7362	0.7402	0.7365	0.7441	0.7366	0.7402	0.7460	0.0238
Romania	0.6616	0.6617	0.6751	0.6833	0.6818	0.6821	0.6797	0.6859	0.6763	0.6805	0.6826	0.0210
Czech Republic	0.6670	0.6663	0.6670	0.7037	0.6586	0.6649	0.6712	0.6718	0.6770	0.6789	0.6850	0.0180
Lithuania	0.6984	0.7018	0.7131	0.7111	0.6927	0.6973	0.7077	0.7234	0.7222	0.7175	0.7132	0.0148
Hungary	0.6697	0.6644	0.6982	0.6993	0.6878	0.6869	0.6698	0.6731	0.6867	0.6879	0.6720	0.0023
Slovak Republic	0.6845	0.6822	0.6850	0.6860	0.6791	0.6855	0.6757	0.6797	0.6824	0.6845	0.6778	-0.0067

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

Appendix B: Regional and Income Group Classifications, 2010

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

Table B1: Regional Classifications, 2010

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

Table B2: Income classifications, 2010

Low Income (US\$995 or Less)	Lower Middle Income (US\$996–3,945)	Upper Middle Income (US\$3,946–12,195)	High Income (US\$12,196 or More)
Bangladesh	Angola	Albania	Australia
Benin	Armenia	Algeria	Austria
Burkina Faso	Belize	Argentina	Bahamas
Cambodia	Bolivia	Azerbaijan	Bahrain
Chad	Cameroon	Botswana	Barbados
Ethiopia	China	Brazil	Belgium
Gambia	Côte d'Ivoire*	Bulgaria	Brunei Darussalam
Ghana	Ecuador	Chile	Canada
Kenya	Egypt	Colombia	Croatia
Kyrgyz Republic	El Salvador	Costa Rica	Cyprus
Madagascar	Georgia	Cuba	Czech Republic
Malawi	Guatemala	Dominican Republic	Denmark
Mali	Guyana	Fiji	Estonia
Mauritania	Honduras	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Finland
Mozambique	India	Jamaica	France
Nepal	Indonesia	Kazakhstan	Germany
Tajikistan	Jordan	Lebanon*	Greece
Tanzania	Lesotho	Lithuania	Hungary
Uganda	Maldives	Macedonia	Iceland
Zambia	Moldova	Malaysia	Ireland
Zimbabwe	Mongolia	Mauritius	Israel
	Morocco	Mexico	Italy
	Nicaragua	Namibia	Japan
	Nigeria	Panama	Korea, Rep.
	Pakistan	Peru	Kuwait
	Paraguay	Romania	Latvia
	Philippines	Russian Federation	Luxembourg
	Senegal	South Africa	Malta
	Sri Lanka	Suriname	Netherlands
	Syria	Turkey	New Zealand
	Thailand	Uruguay	Norway
	Tunisia	Venezuela	Oman
	Ukraine		Poland
	Vietnam		Portugal
	Yemen		Portugal
			Qatar
			Saudi Arabia
			Singapore
			Slovakia
			Slovenia
			Spain
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			Trinidad and Tobago
			United Arab Emirates
			United Kingdom
			United States

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

* New country 2010

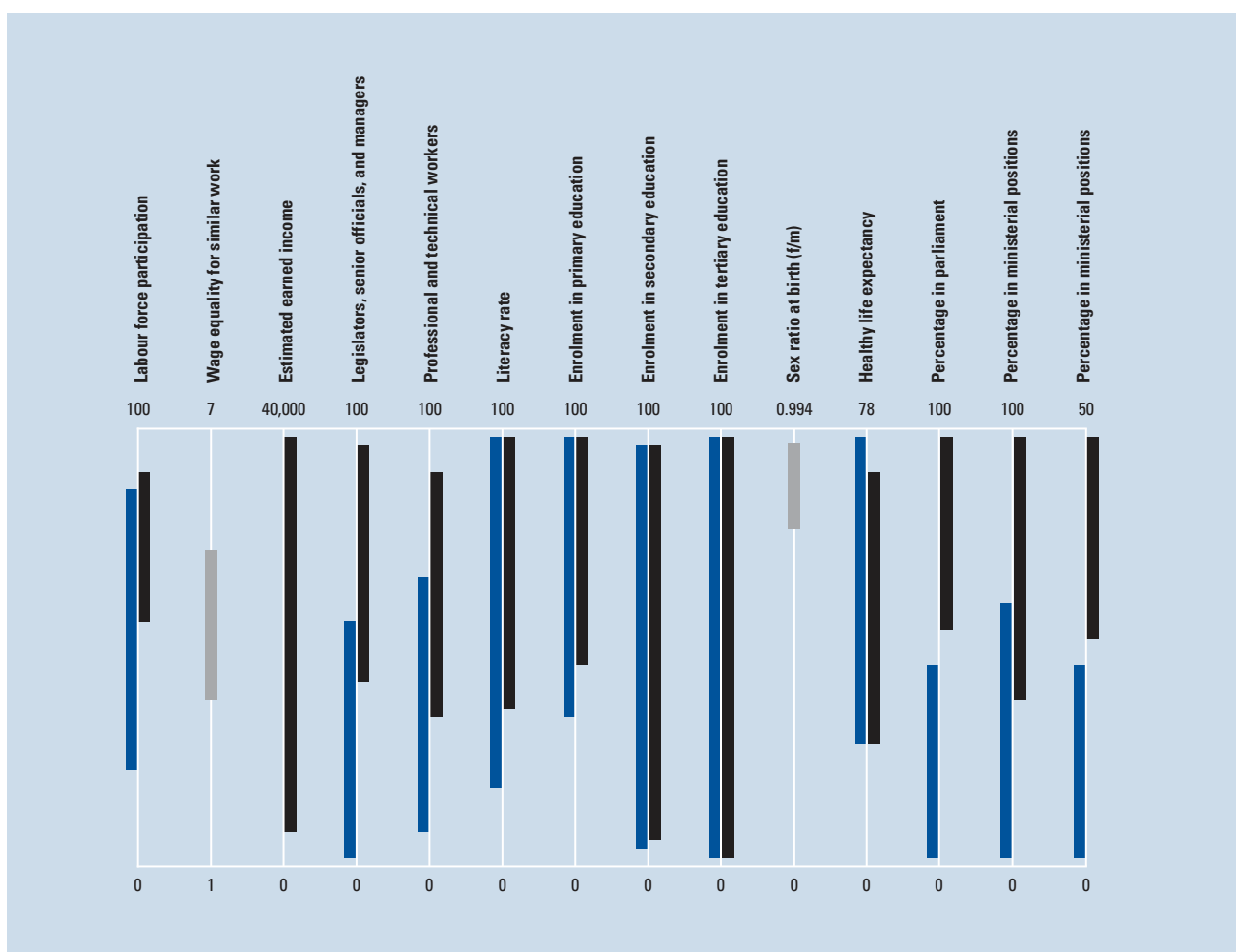
Appendix C: Spread of Minimum and Maximum Values by Indicator

The chart below shows the spread of the minimum and maximum values for each of the 14 variables of the Global Gender Gap Index. Each indicator is presented with its own scale of the minimum possible value and maximum possible value. For wage equality for similar work this is a scale of 1 (worst value for women) to 7 (best value for women). For estimated earned income the maximum value is 40,000 US dollars; this is the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index. For sex ratio at birth (female/male) the maximum value is a ratio of 0.944; this is the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index. For healthy life expectancy the maximum value listed is that

of the country with the best performance on this indicator (Japan; 78 years); this is not the benchmark used in the calculation of the Index. For years as head of state the minimum value is 0 years and the maximum value is 50 years. All other variables are expressed as percentages with a minimum value of 0% and a maximum value of 100%.

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

Figure C1: Female and male ranges for Global Gender Gap Index 2010 indicators



Part 2

Country Profiles

List of Countries

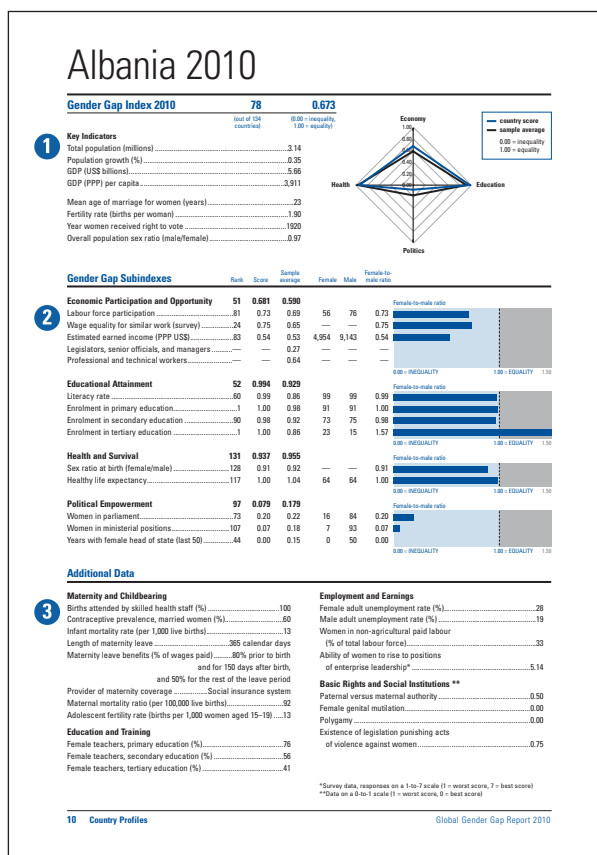
Country	Page	Country	Page	Country	Page
Albania	52	Georgia	142	New Zealand	232
Algeria	54	Germany	144	Nicaragua	234
Angola	56	Ghana	146	Nigeria	236
Argentina	58	Greece	148	Norway	238
Armenia	60	Guatemala	150	Oman	240
Australia	62	Guyana	152	Pakistan	242
Austria	64	Honduras	154	Panama	244
Azerbaijan	66	Hungary	156	Paraguay	246
Bahamas	68	Iceland	158	Peru	248
Bahrain	70	India	160	Philippines	250
Bangladesh	72	Indonesia	162	Poland	252
Barbados	74	Iran, Islamic Rep.	164	Portugal	254
Belgium	76	Ireland	166	Qatar	256
Belize	78	Israel	168	Romania	258
Benin	80	Italy	170	Russian Federation	260
Bolivia	82	Jamaica	172	Saudi Arabia	262
Botswana	84	Japan	174	Senegal	264
Brazil	86	Jordan	176	Singapore	266
Brunei Darussalam	88	Kazakhstan	178	Slovak Republic	268
Bulgaria	90	Kenya	180	Slovenia	270
Burkina Faso	92	Korea, Rep.	182	South Africa	272
Cambodia	94	Kuwait	184	Spain	274
Cameroon	96	Kyrgyz Republic	186	Sri Lanka	276
Canada	98	Latvia	188	Suriname	278
Chad	100	Lebanon	190	Sweden	280
Chile	102	Lesotho	192	Switzerland	282
China	104	Lithuania	194	Syria	284
Colombia	106	Luxembourg	196	Tajikistan	286
Costa Rica	108	Macedonia, FYR	198	Tanzania	288
Côte d'Ivoire	110	Madagascar	200	Thailand	290
Croatia	112	Malawi	202	Trinidad and Tobago	292
Cuba	114	Malaysia	204	Tunisia	294
Cyprus	116	Maldives	206	Turkey	296
Czech Republic	118	Mali	208	Uganda	298
Denmark	120	Malta	210	Ukraine	300
Dominican Republic	122	Mauritania	212	United Arab Emirates	302
Ecuador	124	Mauritius	214	United Kingdom	304
Egypt	126	Mexico	216	United States	306
El Salvador	128	Moldova	218	Uruguay	308
Estonia	130	Mongolia	220	Venezuela	310
Ethiopia	132	Morocco	222	Vietnam	312
Fiji	134	Mozambique	224	Yemen	314
Finland	136	Namibia	226	Zambia	316
France	138	Nepal	228	Zimbabwe	318
Gambia, The	140	Netherlands	230		

User's Guide: How Country Profiles Work

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World Economic Forum



Country Profiles: Current year

The first page of the Country Profiles presents a compilation of selected data for each individual country included in *The Global Gender Gap Report 2010*.

1 Key Indicators

The first section presents the following indicators:

- The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 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 dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance*, online database (accessed July 2010).
- Population growth (annual percentage): Source is the World Bank's *World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance*, online database (accessed July 2010).
- GDP (constant 2000 US\$, in billions of US dollars): Source is the World Bank's *World dataBank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance*, online database (accessed July 2010).
- GDP per capita in US dollars (constant) adjusted for purchasing power parity: Sources are the World Bank's World Development Indicators Online (accessed July 2010 or latest available).
- Mean age of marriage for women (years): Source is the United Nations, *Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Statistics Division* (accessed July 2010).
- Fertility rate (births per woman): Source is the World Health Organization's *Global Health Observatory, Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics* (accessed July 2010).
- Year women received the right to vote: Source is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s *Human Development Report 2009*. 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 figure refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election (accessed July 2010).

- Overall population sex ratio (male/female): Source is the *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Statistics Division* (accessed July 2010).
- The spider chart in the upper right-hand side compares the country's score for each of the four subindexes of *The Global Gender Gap Report 2010* 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 accurate.

2 Gender Gap Subindexes

This section gives an overview of each country's rankings and the scores on the four subindexes of the Global Gender Gap Index 2010.

- For each of the variables that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index 2010, column one in this section displays country rankings, 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-to-male ratio. To calculate the Index, all ratios were truncated at the equality benchmark of 1 (for more details, please refer to the chapter) and thus the highest score possible is 1 for all variables except for the sex ratio at birth (0.944) and the healthy life expectancy (1.06). In the case of countries where women surpass men on particular variables, the reader can refer to the exact female and male values as well as the female-to-male ratio to understand the magnitude of the female advantage.
- The bar charts visually display the female-to-male ratio for each of the 14 variables, allowing the reader to see clearly when the female-to-male ratio is above or below the equality benchmark. Values above 1 (the equality benchmark) favour women and values below 1 favour men. Please note that the equality benchmark is 1 for all variables, except sex ratio at birth (0.944) and healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the equality benchmark of 1 in the bar charts for these two variables is not strictly accurate. Finally, in the few cases where the ratio exceeds the scale of the bar chart (which ends at 1.5), the reader should refer to the number under the "female-to-male ratio" column for the actual value.
- The female and male percentages are displayed without decimals for visual clarity.

Economic Participation and Opportunity

- The age group for the labour force participation rate indicator is 15 to 64 years.
- The source of the wage equality for similar work value is the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey 2010*. It has been carried out between January and May 2010.
- The source of the estimated earned income value is the UNDP's *Human Development Report 2009*. According to the UNDP, because of a 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 dollars. The wage ratios used in this calculation are based on data for the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007. Before 2008, the PPP was derived from the 1993 International Comparison Program Surveys. In 2008 the World Bank released the results of the 2005 survey.
- For the purposes of calculating their index, the UNDP scales the female and male values downward to reflect the maximum values of adult literacy (99%), gross enrolment ratios (100%) and GDP per capita (40,000) (PPP US\$).
- 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 International Labour Organization (ILO)'s International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). We continue 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 UNDP.
- Estimates for countries that have implemented the ISCO-88 are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).

Educational Attainment

- 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 UNESCO Institute of Statistics literacy data are based, which is derived from 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.

Health and Survival

- Updated data (2007 instead of 2003) have become available and have been used for the healthy life expectancy indicator. This has accounted for significant changes in certain countries.

Political Empowerment

- The Inter-Parliamentary Union has updated the *Women in Politics* data upon which the female and male percentages of ministers are based. This has accounted for significant changes in certain countries' scores and rankings.
- The abbreviation "female head of state" is used to describe an elected female head of state or 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 purposes of calculating of the Global Gender Gap Index 2010. 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, *Global Health Observatory*, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal health (accessed July 2010).
- Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%): Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Statistics Division, Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men* (accessed July 2010).
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): Source is the World Health Organization, *Global Health Observatory*, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Child mortality (accessed July 2010).
- Length of maternity leave (% of wages paid) and provider of maternity coverage: Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Statistics Division, Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men* (accessed July 2010). The data presented refer to laws and regulations in force at the time of the compilation of information (between 2004 and 2009). Last updated in June 2010.
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): Source is the World Health Organization, *Global Health*

Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal health (accessed July 2010).

- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19): Source is the World Health Organization, *Global Health Observatory*, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal health (accessed July 2010).

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 Education Statistics*, online database, 2009 or latest available data.

Employment and Earnings

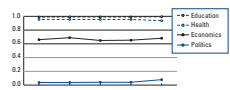
- Female and male adult unemployment rates (%): Source is the World Bank's *World dataBank: World Development Indicators*, online database, 2008 or latest available data.
- Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force): Source is the United Nations *Millennium Goals Indicators*, 2008 or latest available data and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*, 2007 or latest available data.
- Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership: Source is the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey 2010. Survey question is as follows: "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 the existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women: Source of all these variables is the OECD's *Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base 2009* (accessed July 2010). The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 1 is the worst possible score and 0 the best possible score.

Albania 2006–2010

Rank	Score (0-100)	Inequality (1000 - lowest)
4	78	0.673
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 124 countries)		
31	0.692	
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 124 countries)		
37	0.659	
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 120 countries)		
56	0.688	
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)		
61	0.661	
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)		



Gender Gap Subindexes

5 Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	55	76	0.73
2009	56	77	0.73
2008	55	76	0.73
2007	55	76	0.73
2006	49	70	0.70

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	5.23
2009	4.75
2008	4.76
2007	5.41
2006	4.98

Estimated earned income (PPP USD)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	4,394	9,143	0.54
2009	4,171	7,599	0.55
2008	3,728	6,930	0.54
2007	3,487	6,492	0.54
2006	3,266	5,936	0.56

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	16	84	0.20
2009	7	93	0.08
2008	7	93	0.08
2007	7	93	0.08
2006	7	93	0.08

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	5	95	0.06
2009	7	93	0.07
2008	7	93	0.07
2007	5	95	0.06
2006	5	95	0.06

Educational Attainment

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	99	99	0.99
2009	99	99	0.99
2008	99	99	0.99
2007	99	99	0.99
2006	99	99	0.99

5 Educational Attainment (Cont'd)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	91	91	1.00
2009	93	94	0.99
2008	93	94	0.99
2007	94	94	1.00
2006	95	96	0.99

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	73	75	0.96
2009	72	74	0.97
2008	72	74	0.97
2007	73	75	0.98
2006	73	75	0.98

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	23	15	1.57
2009	23	15	1.60
2008	23	15	1.60
2007	23	15	1.57
2006	20	13	1.56

Political Empowerment

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	16	84	0.20
2009	7	93	0.08
2008	7	93	0.08
2007	7	93	0.08
2006	7	93	0.08

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	7	93	0.07
2009	7	93	0.07
2008	7	93	0.07
2007	5	95	0.06
2006	5	95	0.06

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Country Profiles: Evolution 2006–2010

The second page of the Country Profiles shows selected data over a five-year period, presenting an overview of trends for countries included in the Global Gender Gap Index over the years 2006–2010. It shows the evolution of each country's ranking, score, subindex and indicators. Only countries with at least four years of consecutive data (including 2010) have been analysed in this section. For any countries not fulfilling these conditions, the second page of the Country Profile has been left blank.

The health and survival subindex (sex ratio at birth and healthy life expectancy) does not figure in this analysis of evolution over time because the data source for this particular subindex has been updated only in 2010 and therefore it is not yet possible to discern any significant trends. For the 12 indicators analyzed in this year's edition, raw data from 2006 to 2010 (female values, male values and female-to-male ratio) have been identified.

Page 2 of the Country Profiles covers only the indicators that constitute the Index. It does not include the Key Indicators or the Additional Data that are contained in the Country Profiles page 1.

The evolution of the data from 2006 to 2010 is presented by subindex.

4 The first section presents the following information:

- The evolution of the overall performance of countries in the Global Gender Gap Index from 2006 to 2010, measured by changes in rank and score on a 0-to-1 scale.
- A graph depicting the evolution of countries' performance across the four subindexes on a 0-to-1 scale.

5 The second section provides a more detailed analysis of evolution in each country's female value, male value and female-to-male ratio across the 12 indicators selected from *The Global Gender Gap Report* over the past five years.

- For each of the variables included in this section, column one displays the year, column two displays the female value, column three shows the male value and column four displays the female-to-male ratio.
- The bar charts visually display the female and male values for each of the 12 variables, allowing the reader to clearly identify whether the female-to-male ratio is above or below the equality benchmark and how each value has evolved over time. All indicators are measured on a scale from 0 to 100 except for wage equality for similar work, which is based on a 1-to-7 scale, and estimated earned income, which has a scale of 0 to 40,000 US dollars. A maximum of US\$40,000 has been designated as the cut-off point in order to be consistent with the Index methodology.

-
- In the ratios, values above 1 (the equality benchmark) favour women and values below 1 favour men. Please note that the equality benchmark is set at 1 for all variables except for sex ratio at birth (0.944) and healthy life expectancy (1.06).
 - For all enrolment indicators: in some cases, data were available for the overall female-to-male ratio but not for the separate male and female values.
 - Tertiary education: In the very rare cases where male or female enrolment rates are below 0.5%, the male and female values may appear as 0.
 - Heads of state: In cases when a female head of state was elected for a period shorter than six months, the female value appears as 0 due to rounding. However, the female-to-male ratio may differ from 0. This was the case for Bulgaria during the period 2006 to 2010, for example.

The data displayed are the latest available data during the year of publication; data have not been updated retrospectively. In some cases, a static situation (no progress or deterioration) may indicate the current situation in a particular country; in other cases, it may indicate that data for that country were not regularly renewed and instead the latest available data were reported over multiple years in international databases.

Albania 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

78

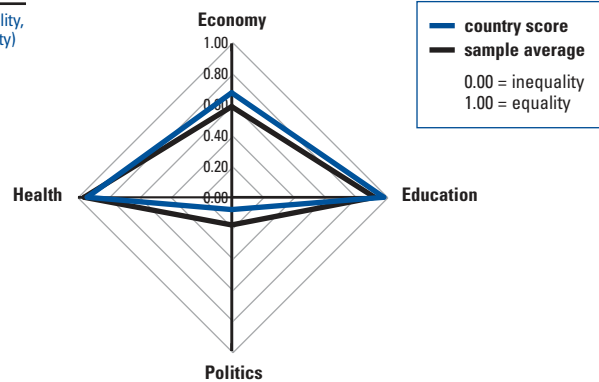
0.673

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.14
Population growth (%)	0.35
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.66
GDP (PPP) per capita	7,360
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90
Year women received right to vote	1920
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	81	0.73	0.69	56	76	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	24	0.75	0.65	—	—	0.75
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	83	0.54	0.53	4,954	9,143	0.54
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	60	0.99	0.86	99	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	91	91	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	90	0.98	0.92	73	75	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	23	15	1.57
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	128	0.91	0.92	—	—	0.91
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.00	1.04	64	64	1.00
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	73	0.20	0.22	16	84	0.20
Women in ministerial positions	107	0.07	0.18	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13
Length of maternity leave	365 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	80% prior to birth and for 150 days after birth, and 50% for the rest of the leave period
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance system
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 (%)	28
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	19
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	33
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.14

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

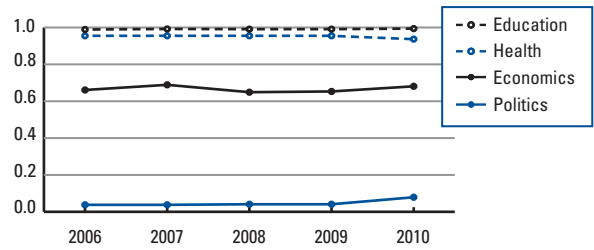
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Albania 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

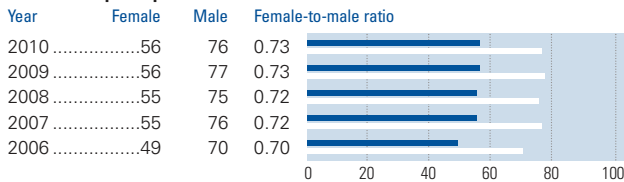
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	78	0.673
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	91	0.660
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	87	0.659
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	66	0.668
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	61	0.661



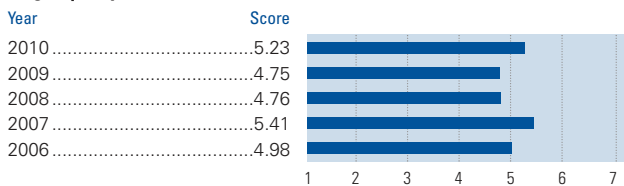
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

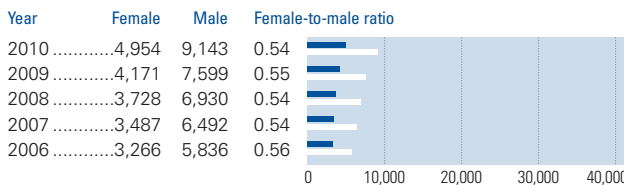
Labour force participation



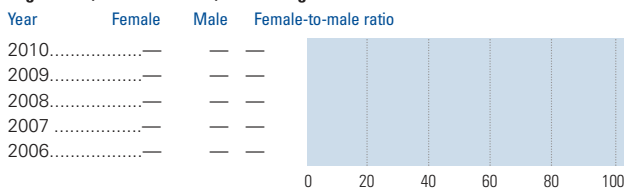
Wage equality for similar work



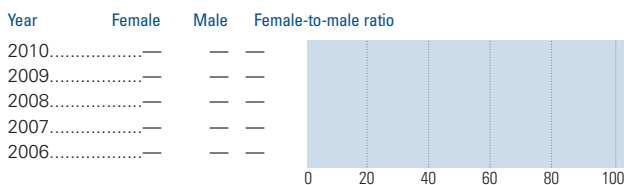
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

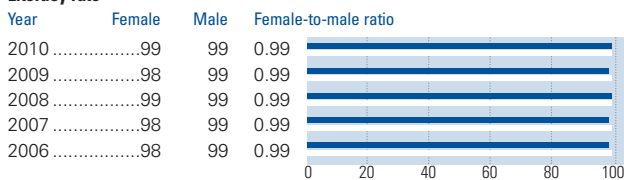


Professional and technical workers



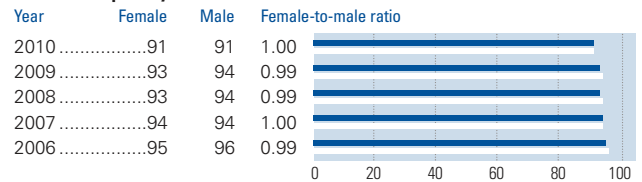
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

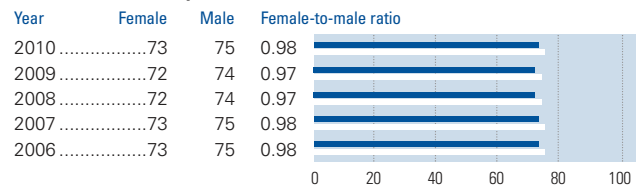


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

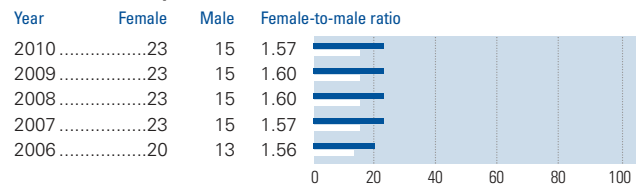
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

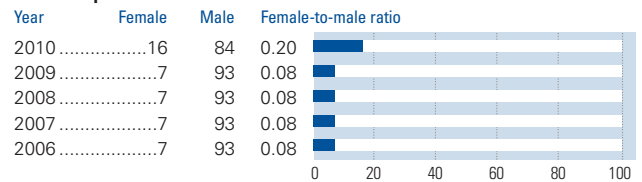


Enrolment in tertiary education

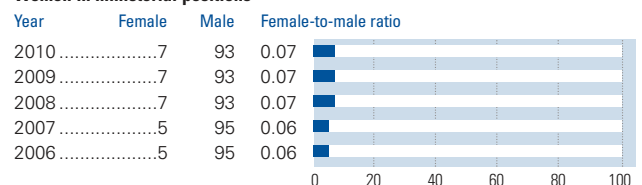


Political Empowerment

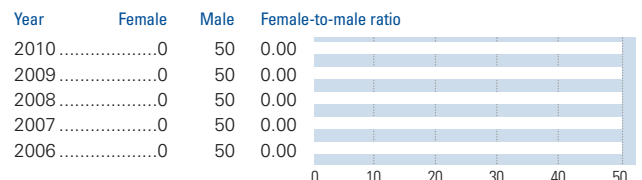
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Algeria 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

119

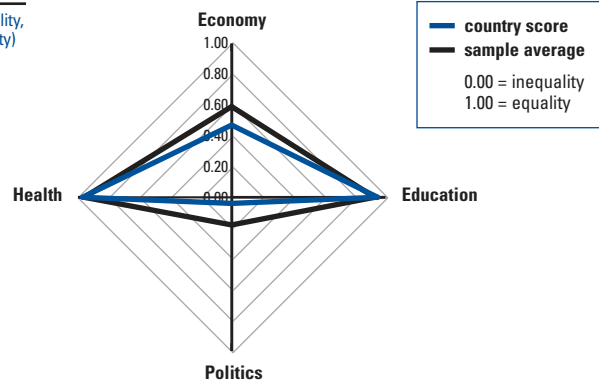
0.605

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	34.37
Population growth (%)	1.51
GDP (US\$ billions).....	75.28
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	7,421
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	29
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	119	0.47	0.69	39	83	0.47
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	40	0.71	0.65	—	—	0.71
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	117	0.36	0.53	4,081	11,331	0.36
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	122	0.05	0.27	5	95	0.05
Professional and technical workers	93	0.55	0.64	35	65	0.55
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	115	0.79	0.86	64	81	0.79
Enrolment in primary education.....	97	0.99	0.98	94	96	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	68	65	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	28	20	1.40
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	113	1.02	1.04	63	62	1.02
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	114	0.08	0.22	8	92	0.08
Women in ministerial positions.....	125	0.04	0.18	4	96	0.04
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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).....	36
Length of 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
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	13
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	13
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.37

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy	0.50
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.75

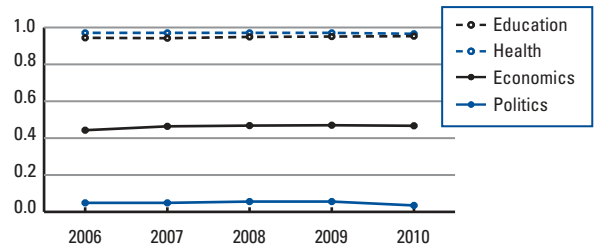
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Algeria 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

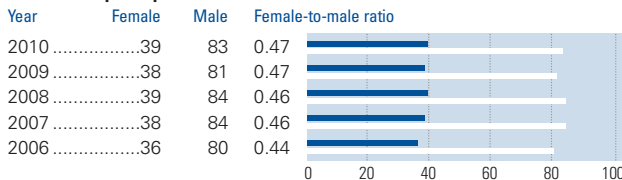
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	119	0.605
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	117	0.612
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	111	0.611
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	108	0.607
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	97	0.602



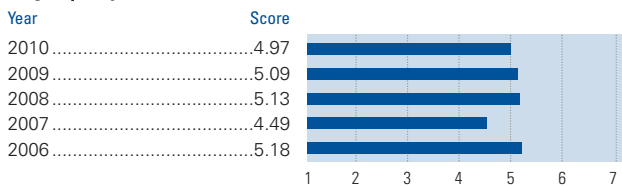
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

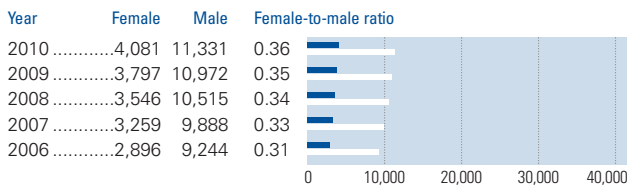
Labour force participation



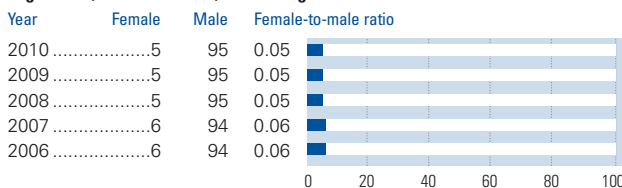
Wage equality for similar work



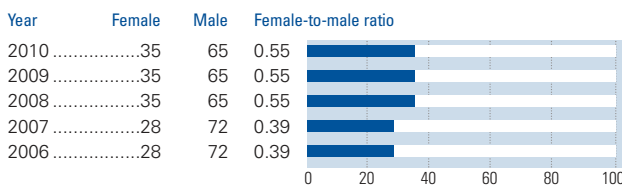
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

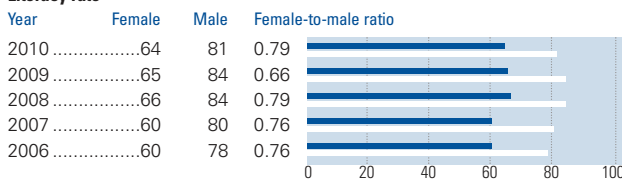


Professional and technical workers



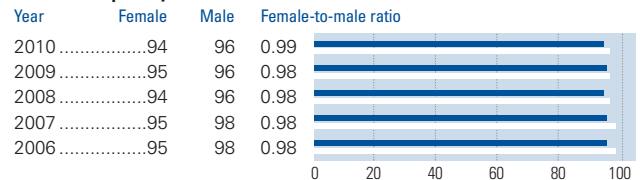
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

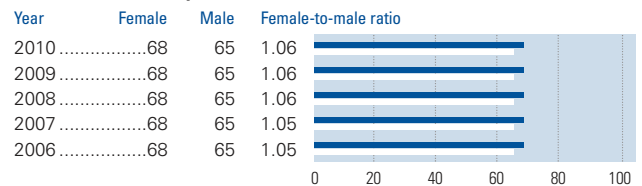


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

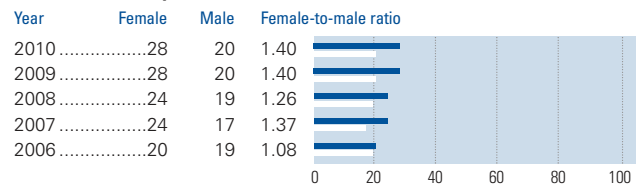
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

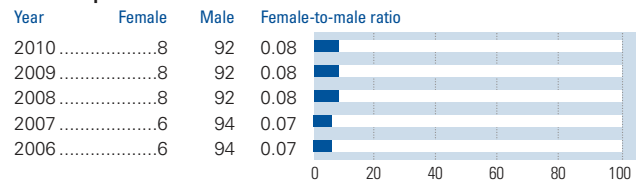


Enrolment in tertiary education

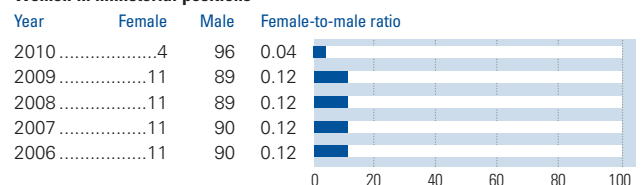


Political Empowerment

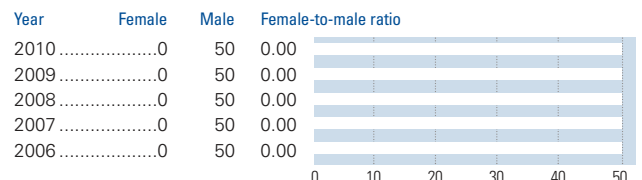
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Angola 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

81

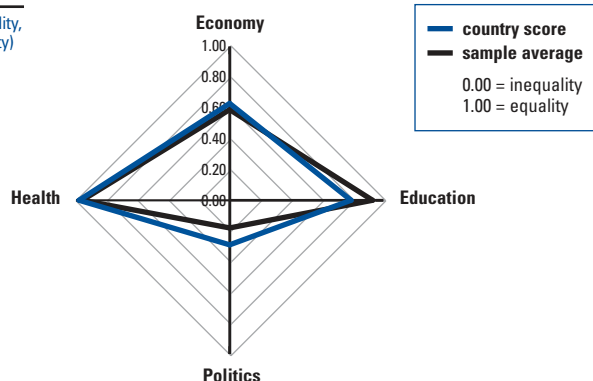
0.671

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	18.02
Population growth (%)	2.62
GDP (US\$ billions)	24.10
GDP (PPP) per capita	5,249
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	19
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.80
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	40	0.86	0.69	76	89	0.86	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	48	0.69	0.65	—	—	0.69	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	50	0.64	0.53	4,212	6,592	0.64	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	94	0.18	0.27	15	85	0.18	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	120	0.69	0.86	57	83	0.69	
Enrolment in primary education	129	0.86	0.98	48	55	0.86	
Enrolment in secondary education	122	0.78	0.92	—	—	0.78	
Enrolment in tertiary education	110	0.65	0.86	1	1	0.65	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	47	44	1.07	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	10	0.63	0.22	39	61	0.63	
Women in ministerial positions	27	0.38	0.18	28	72	0.38	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	47
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	130
Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security and employer
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 (%)	30
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)	24
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.76

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

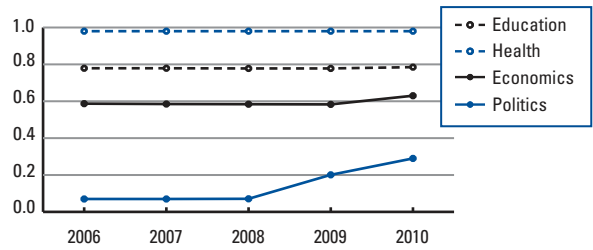
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Angola 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

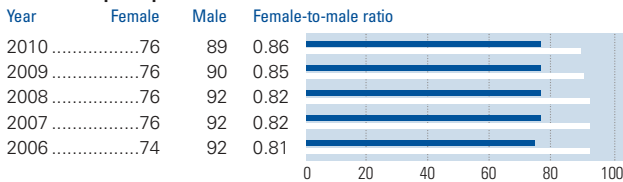
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	81	0.671
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	106	0.635
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	114	0.603
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	110	0.603
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	96	0.604



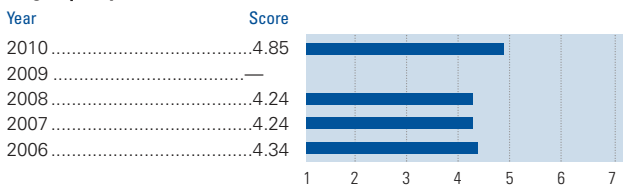
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

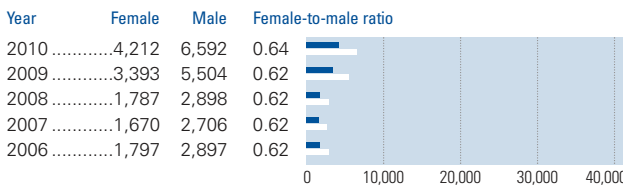
Labour force participation



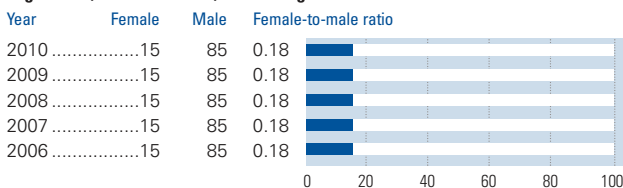
Wage equality for similar work



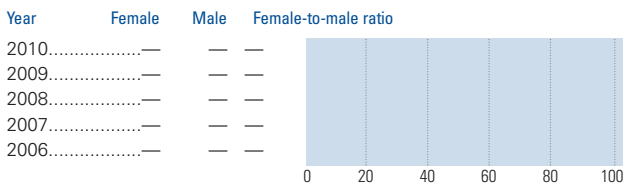
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

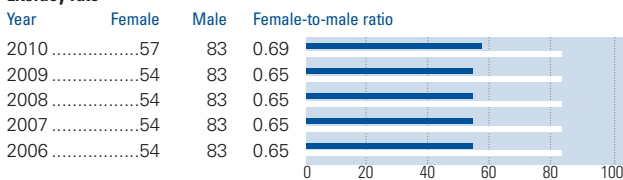


Professional and technical workers



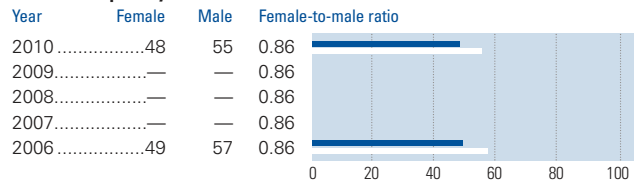
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

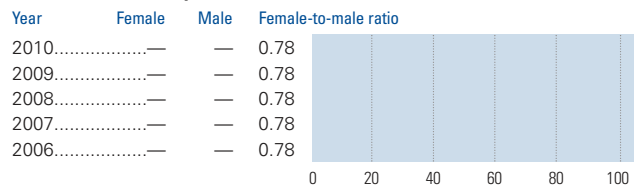


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

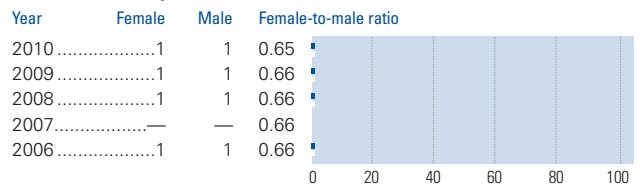
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

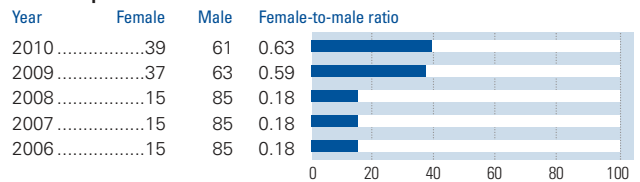


Enrolment in tertiary education

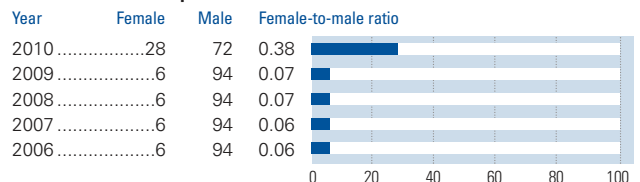


Political Empowerment

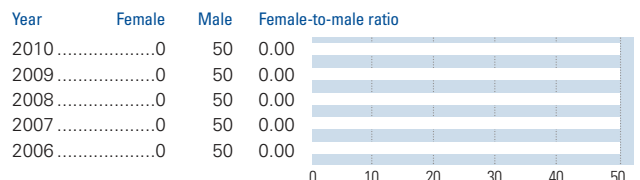
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Argentina 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

29

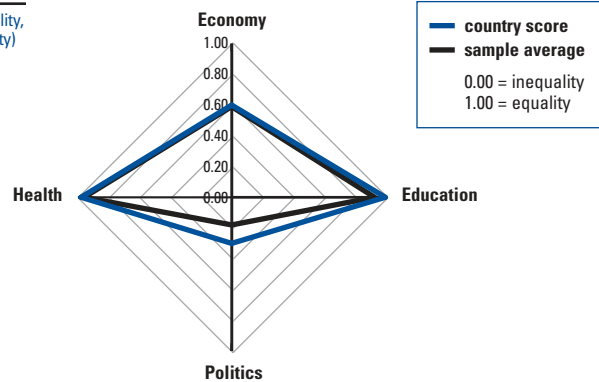
0.719

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	39.88
Population growth (%)	0.99
GDP (US\$ billions).....	394.59
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	13,202
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	25
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	85	0.71	0.69	58	82	0.71
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	98	0.59	0.65	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	92	0.51	0.53	8,958	17,710	0.51
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	80	0.30	0.27	23	77	0.30
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.18
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	93	0.99	0.98	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	84	75	1.12
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	82	54	1.52
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	64	1.08
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	12	0.63	0.22	39	61	0.63
Women in ministerial positions.....	53	0.25	0.18	20	80	0.25
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	20	0.09	0.15	4	46	0.09

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).....	13
Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100; in addition, a means-tested birth grant is paid in a lump sum
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 (%).....	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	52

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	9
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	45
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	3.94

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

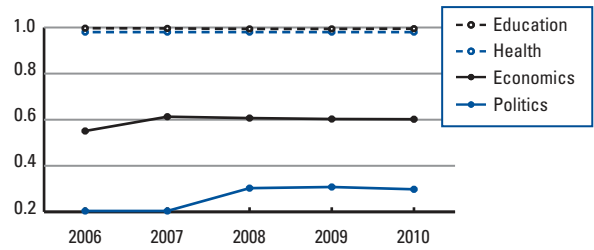
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Argentina 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

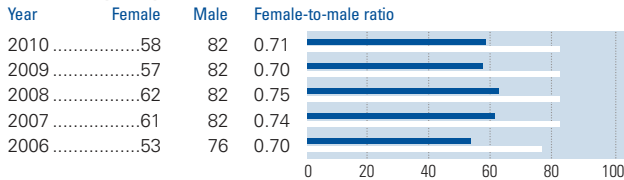
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	29	0.719
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	24	0.721
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	24	0.721
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	33	0.698
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	41	0.683



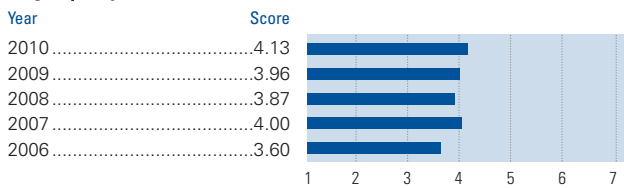
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

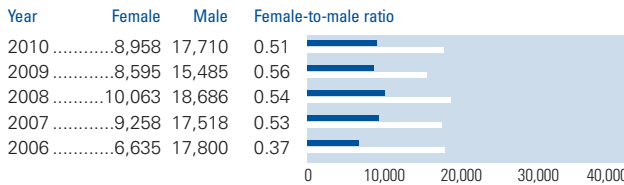
Labour force participation



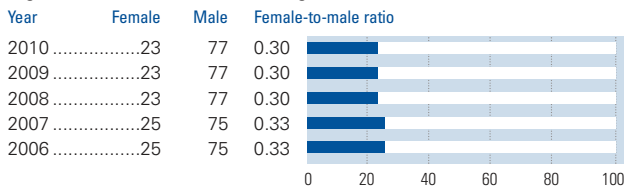
Wage equality for similar work



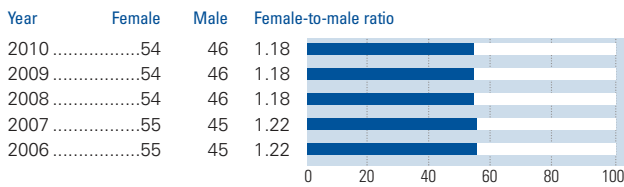
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

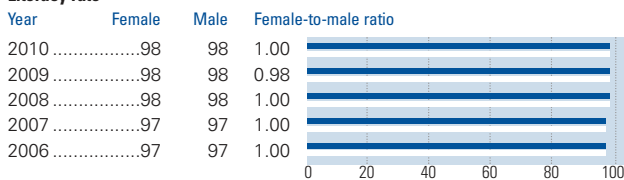


Professional and technical workers



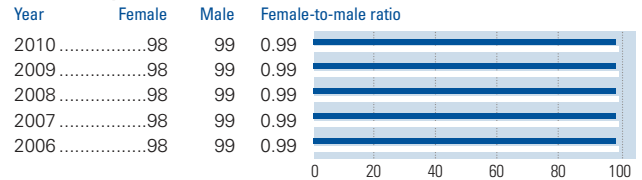
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

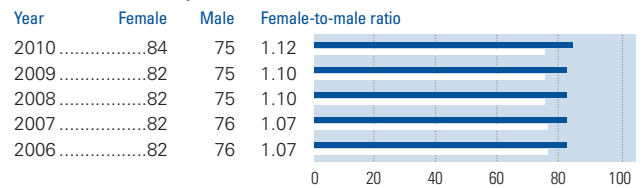


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

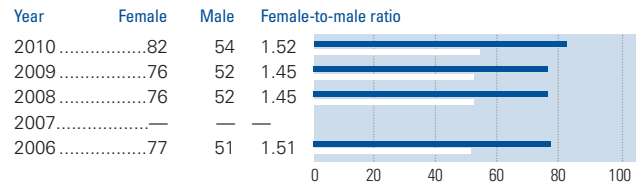
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

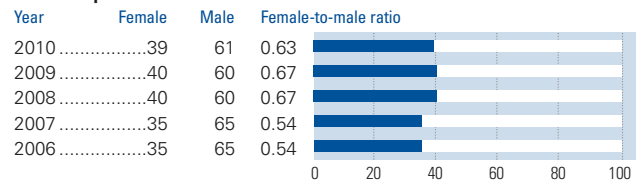


Enrolment in tertiary education

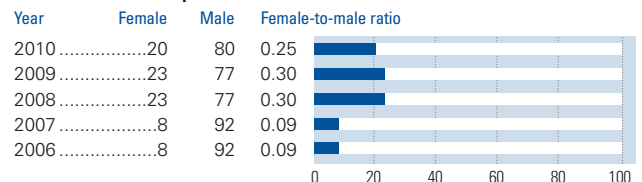


Political Empowerment

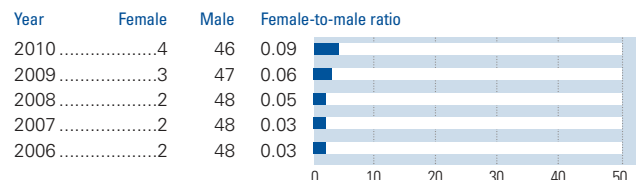
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Armenia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

84

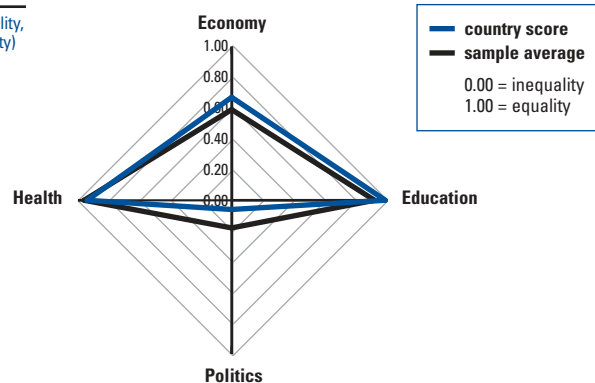
0.667

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	3.08
Population growth (%)	0.15
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.68
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,794
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.70
Year women received right to vote	1918
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.87



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	49	0.84	0.69	69	83	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	58	0.67	0.65	—	—	0.67
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	75	0.57	0.53	4,215	7,386	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	77	0.31	0.27	24	76	0.31
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	65	35	1.88
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	53	1.00	0.86	99	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	86	83	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	88	83	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	37	31	1.20
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	133	0.88	0.92	—	—	0.88
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	59	1.07
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	103	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	82	0.13	0.18	11	89	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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 maternity leave	140 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
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 (%)	14
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	45
Ability of women to rise to positions of 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	0.75

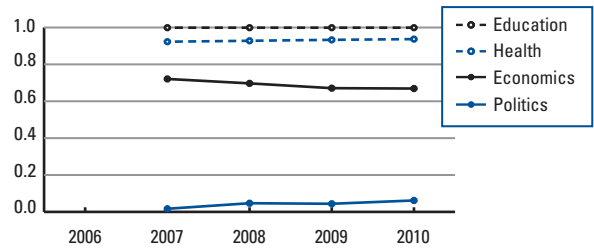
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Armenia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

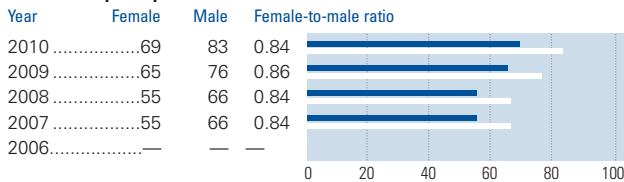
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	84	0.667
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	90	0.662
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	78	0.668
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	71	0.665
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—



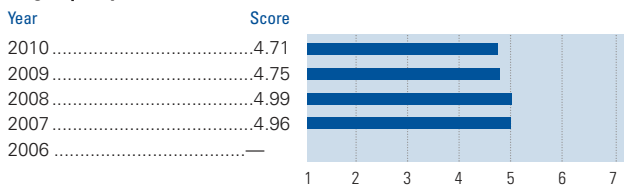
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

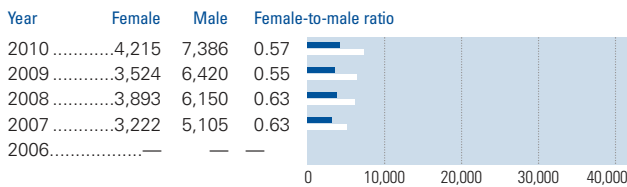
Labour force participation



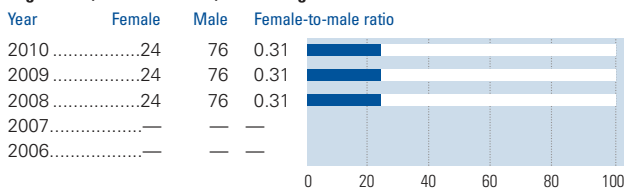
Wage equality for similar work



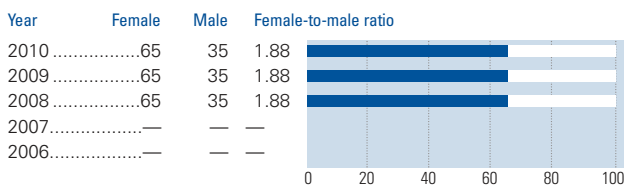
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

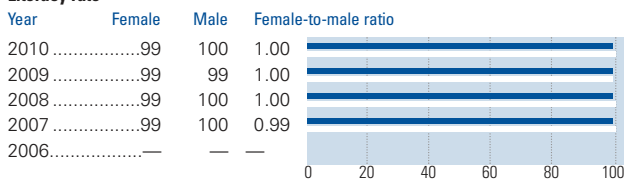


Professional and technical workers



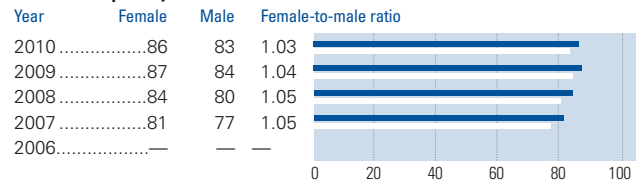
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

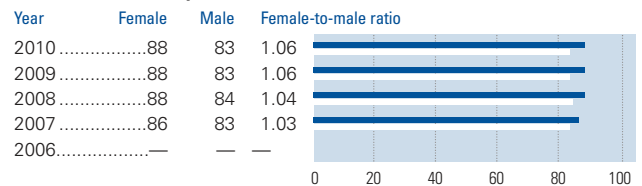


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

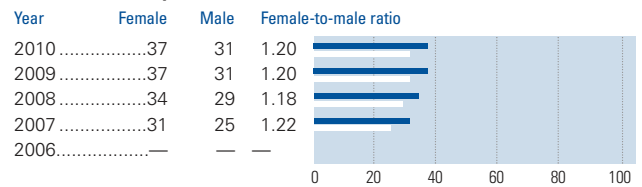
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

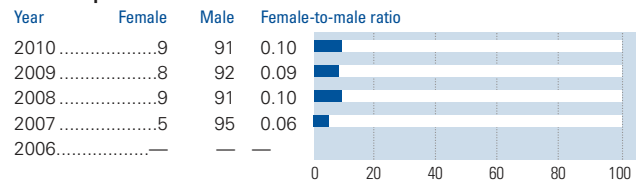


Enrolment in tertiary education

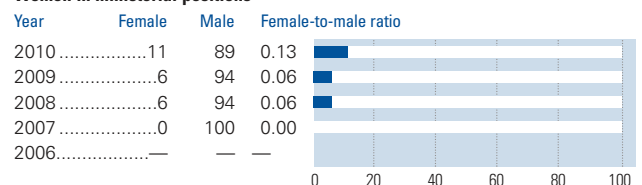


Political Empowerment

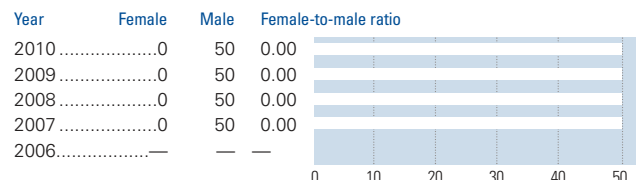
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Australia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

23

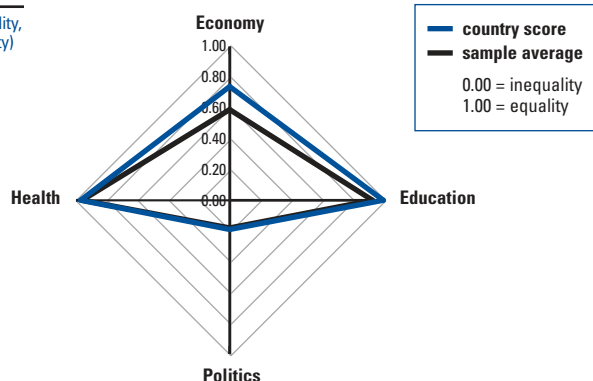
0.727

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	21.43
Population growth (%)	1.69
GDP (US\$ billions).....	521.54
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	34,259
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	30
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity 24 0.743 0.590							
Labour force participation	44	0.85	0.69	70	83	0.85	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	59	0.67	0.65	—	—	0.67	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	20	0.72	0.53	28,759	40,000	0.72	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	25	0.58	0.27	37	63	0.58	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.16	
Educational Attainment 1 1.000 0.929							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	97	96	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	89	87	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	87	67	1.30	
Health and Survival 73 0.974 0.955							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy.....	82	1.04	1.04	75	72	1.04	
Political Empowerment 39 0.192 0.179							
Women in parliament.....	29	0.38	0.22	27	73	0.38	
Women in ministerial positions.....	40	0.30	0.18	23	77	0.30	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

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 maternity leave.....	12 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	A lump sum payment is paid for each child
Provider of maternity coverage.....	Social assistance system financed by the state
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 (%).....	5
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.89

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

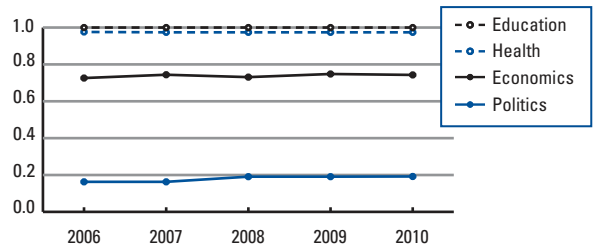
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Australia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

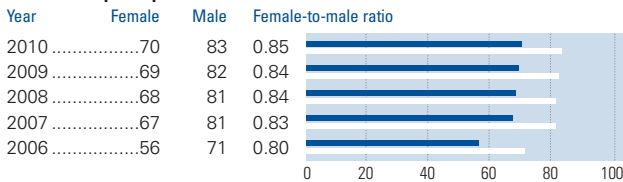
Year	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	23	0.727
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	20	0.728
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	21	0.724
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	17	0.720
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	15	0.716



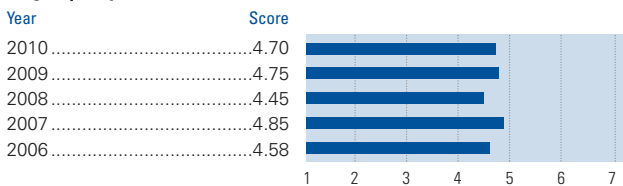
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

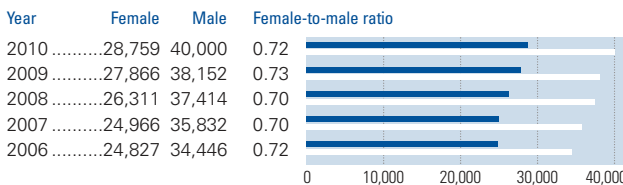
Labour force participation



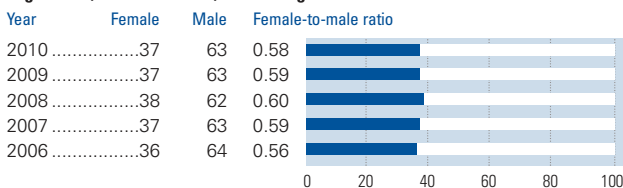
Wage equality for similar work



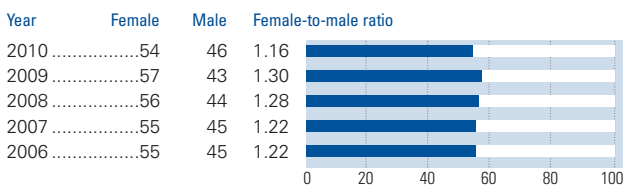
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

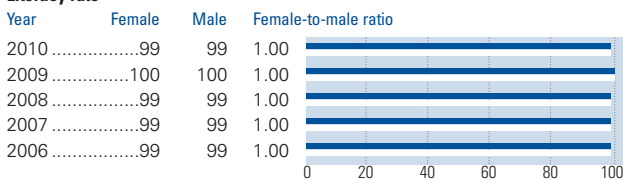


Professional and technical workers



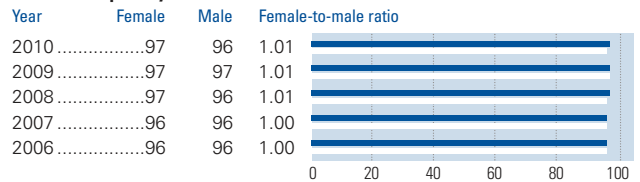
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

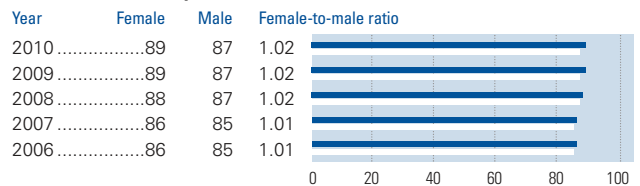


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

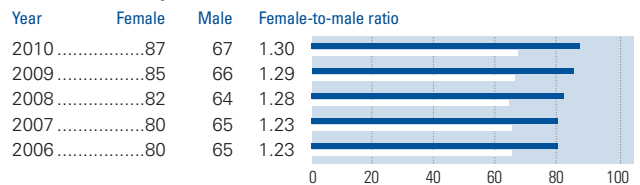
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

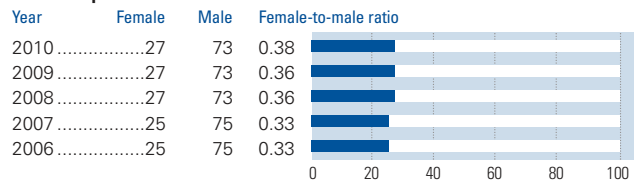


Enrolment in tertiary education

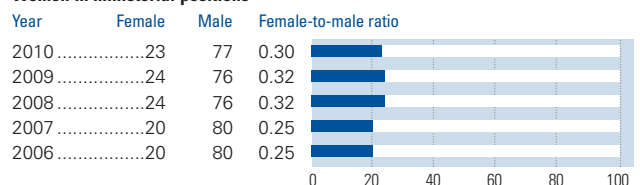


Political Empowerment

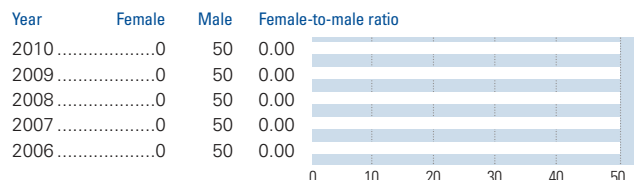
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Austria 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

37

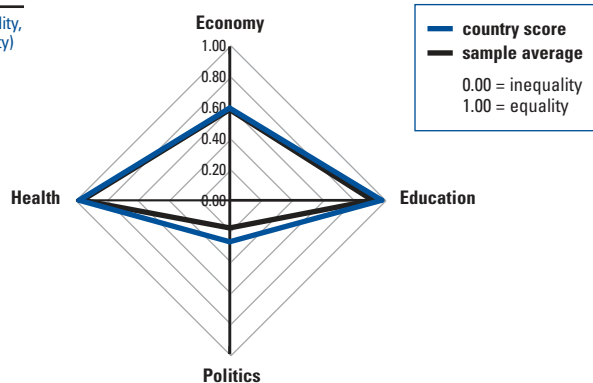
0.709

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	8.34
Population growth (%)	0.43
GDP (US\$ billions)	225.24
GDP (PPP) per capita	34,677
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	27
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	45	0.84	0.69	68	81	0.84	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	126	0.47	0.65	—	—	0.47	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	85	0.53	0.53	21,380	40,000	0.53	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	66	0.39	0.27	28	72	0.39	
Professional and technical workers	75	0.87	0.64	47	53	0.87	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	98	97	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	104	0.95	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	59	50	1.19	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	58	1.06	1.04	74	70	1.06	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	25	0.39	0.22	28	72	0.39	
Women in ministerial positions	9	0.63	0.18	38	62	0.63	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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)	4
Length of maternity leave	16 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Statutory health insurance, family burden equalization fund, or employer
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 (%)	89
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	62
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	32

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	47
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.20

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

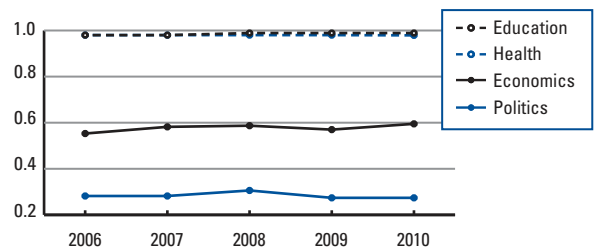
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Austria 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

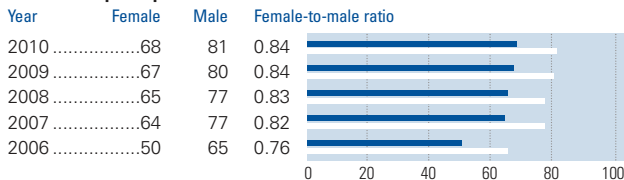
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	37	0.709
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	42	0.703
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	29	0.715
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	27	0.706
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	27	0.699



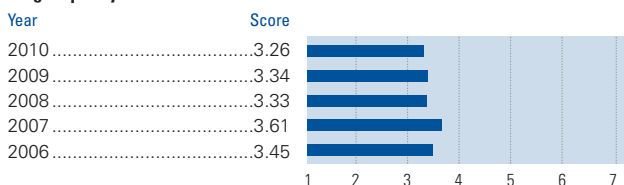
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

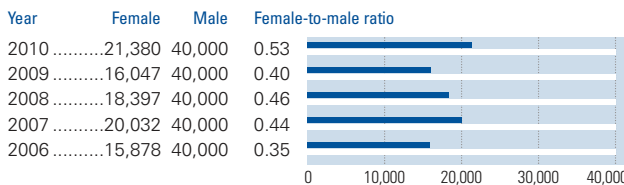
Labour force participation



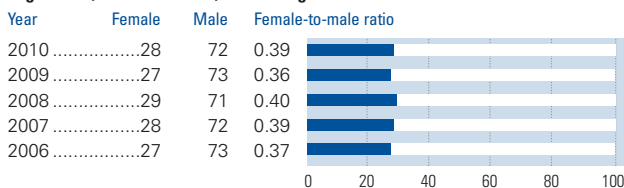
Wage equality for similar work



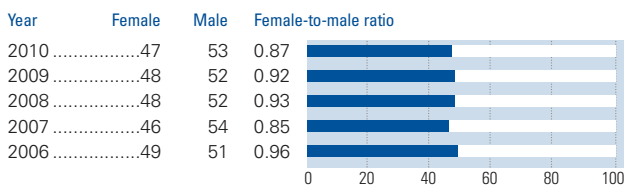
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

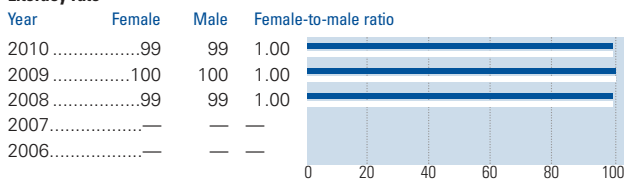


Professional and technical workers



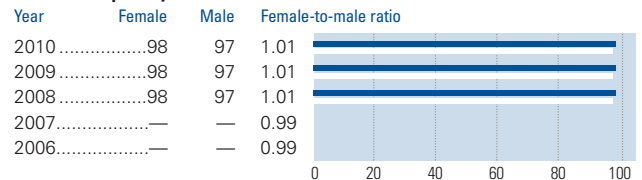
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

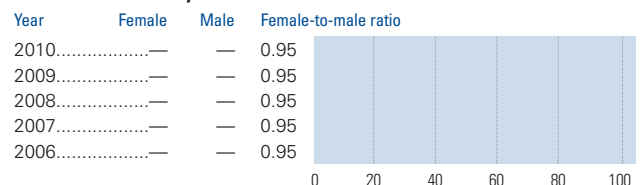


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

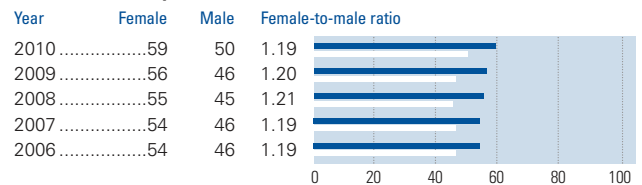
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

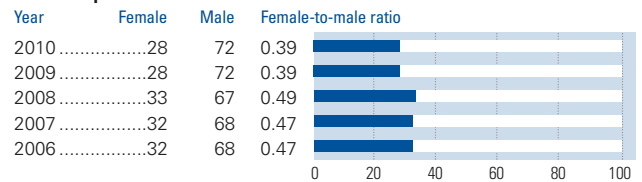


Enrolment in tertiary education

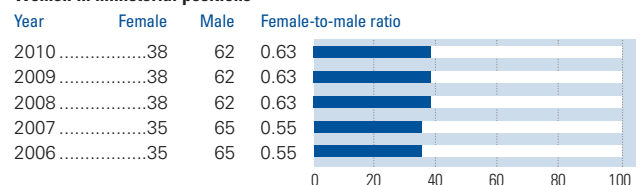


Political Empowerment

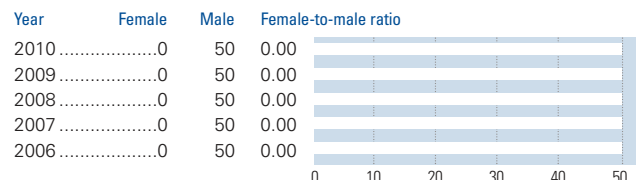
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Azerbaijan 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

100

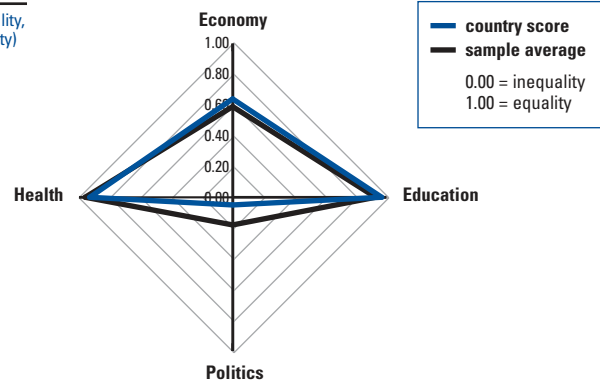
0.645

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	8.68
Population growth (%)	1.14
GDP (US\$ billions).....	18.50
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	8,752
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
	73	0.635	0.590			
Labour force participation	15	0.91	0.69	65	71	0.91
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	36	0.72	0.65	—	—	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	106	0.44	0.53	4,836	11,037	0.44
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	118	0.08	0.27	7	93	0.08
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	54	46	1.17
Educational Attainment						
	93	0.967	0.929			
Literacy rate	59	0.99	0.86	99	100	0.99
Enrolment in primary education.....	98	0.99	0.98	95	97	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	92	0.98	0.92	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	100	0.83	0.86	14	17	0.83
Health and Survival						
	134	0.929	0.955			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	132	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy.....	111	1.02	1.04	60	59	1.02
Political Empowerment						
	113	0.047	0.179			
Women in parliament.....	92	0.13	0.22	11	89	0.13
Women in ministerial positions.....	127	0.03	0.18	3	97	0.03
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	89
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	32
Length of maternity leave	126 calendar days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
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 (%)	44

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	5
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.19

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)

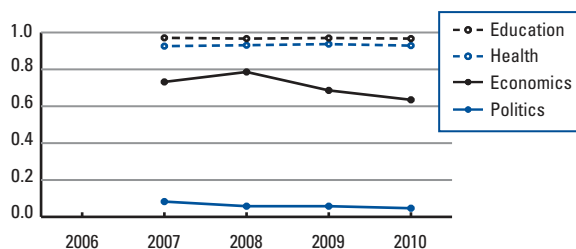
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Azerbaijan 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 100 0.645

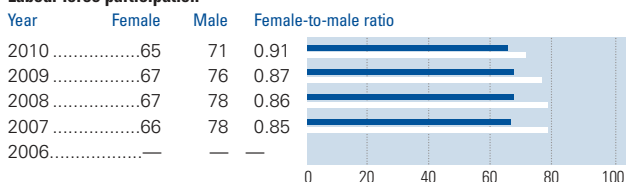
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	89	0.663
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	61	0.686
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	59	0.678
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—



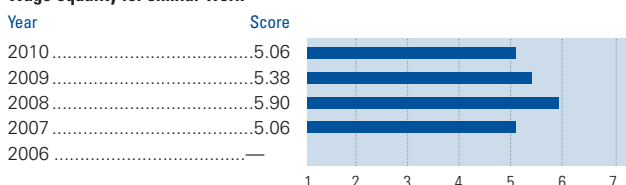
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

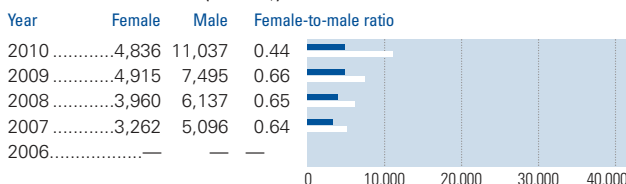
Labour force participation



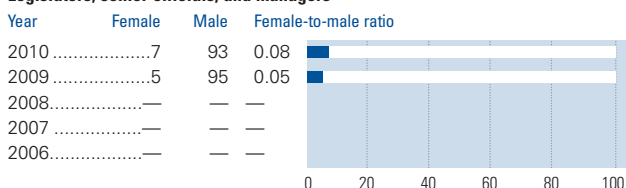
Wage equality for similar work



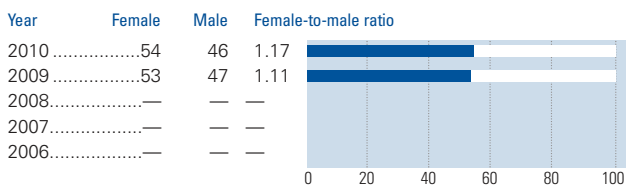
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

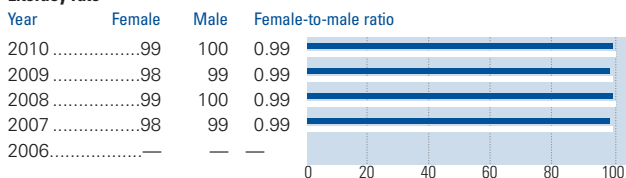


Professional and technical workers



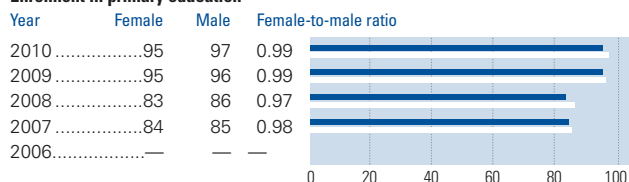
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

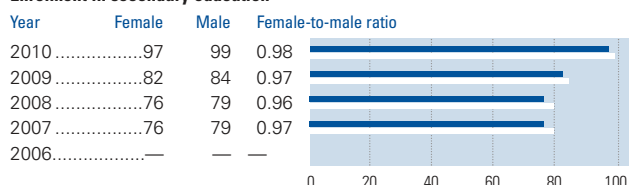


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

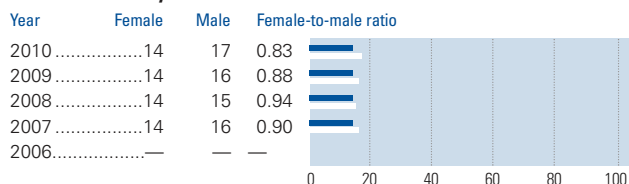
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

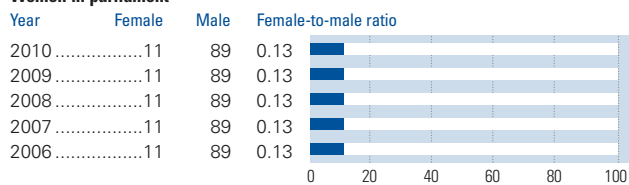


Enrolment in tertiary education

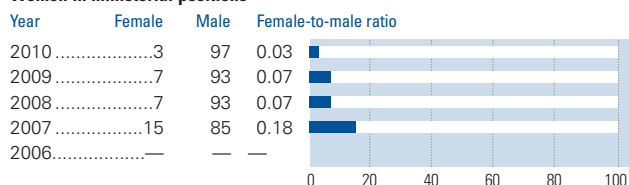


Political Empowerment

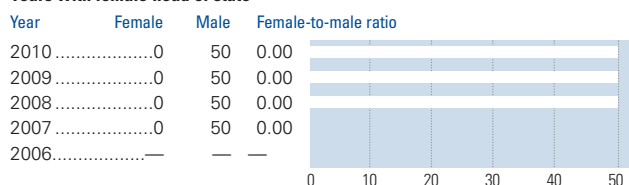
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Bahamas 2010

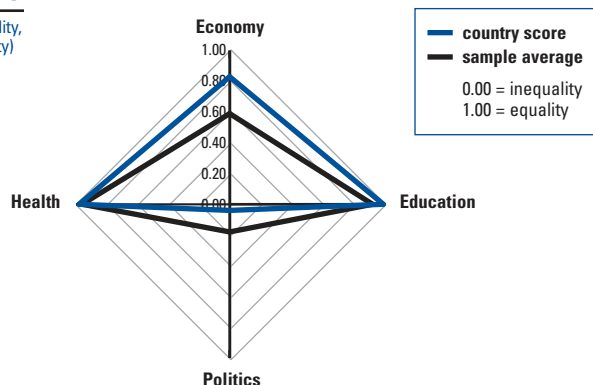
Gender Gap Index 2010

36 **0.713**

(out of 134 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.34
Population growth (%)	1.21
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.09
GDP (PPP) per capita	—
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	27
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.00
Year women received right to vote	1961, 1964
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.96



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	21	0.90	0.69	74	83	0.90	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.65	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	21	0.72	0.53	16,971	23,669	0.72	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	10	0.76	0.27	43	57	0.76	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	63	37	1.73	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	97	95	1.02	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	92	90	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	87	83	1.05	
Enrolment in tertiary education	—	—	0.86	—	—	—	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	68	63	1.08	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	90	0.14	0.22	12	88	0.14	
Women in ministerial positions	128	0.00	0.18	0	100	0.00	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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 maternity leave	13 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100;
benefits by the National Insurance Board	
are paid for 13 weeks, by the employer for 12 weeks	
Provider of maternity coverage	National Insurance Board (2/3)
and employer (1/3)	
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 (%)	87
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	70
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	9
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7
Women in non-agricultural paid labour	
(% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to positions	
of 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 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

110

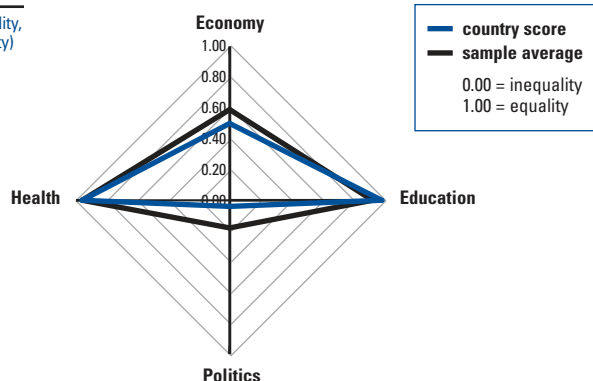
0.622

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.78
Population growth (%)	2.09
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.16
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	32,233
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).....	1.34



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	123	0.39	0.69	34	86	0.39
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	15	0.76	0.65	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	90	0.51	0.53	19,873	39,060	0.51
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	82	0.29	0.27	22	78	0.29
Professional and technical workers	114	0.22	0.64	18	82	0.22
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	75	0.97	0.86	89	92	0.97
Enrolment in primary education.....	86	0.99	0.98	97	98	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	92	87	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	44	18	2.53
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	117	1.00	1.04	66	66	1.00
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	126	0.03	0.22	3	98	0.03
Women in ministerial positions.....	84	0.12	0.18	11	89	0.12
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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).....	10
Length of 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 (%).....	11
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	10
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.91

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
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)

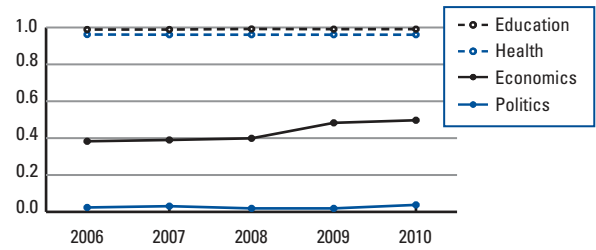
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bahrain 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **110** **0.622**

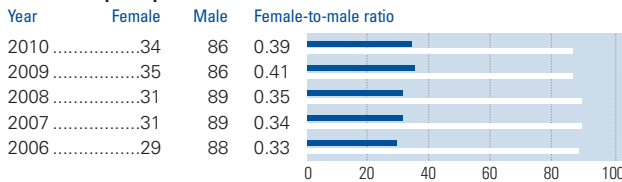
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	116	0.614
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	121	0.593
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	115	0.593
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	102	0.589



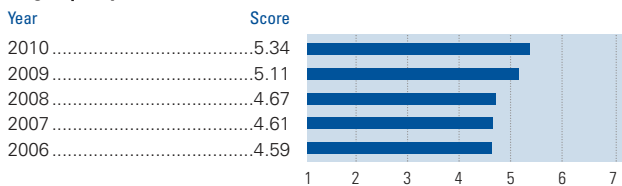
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

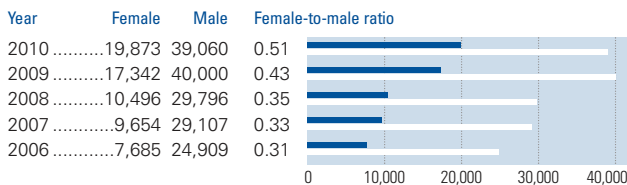
Labour force participation



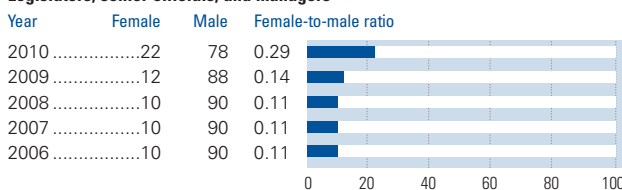
Wage equality for similar work



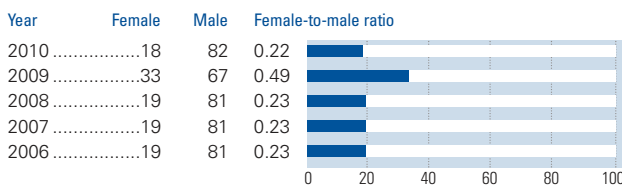
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

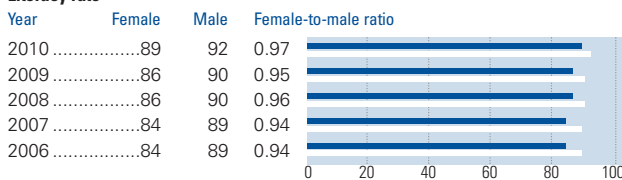


Professional and technical workers



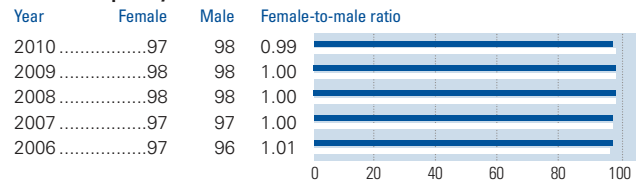
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

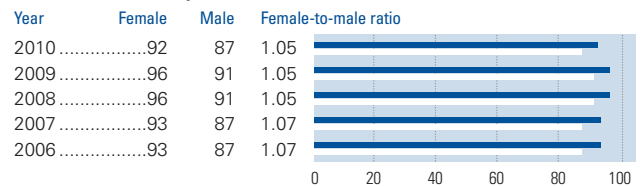


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

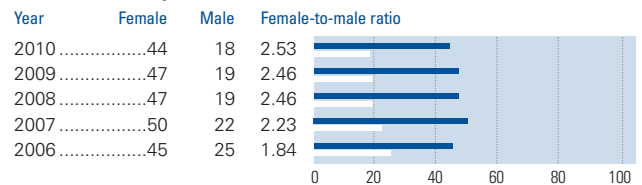
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

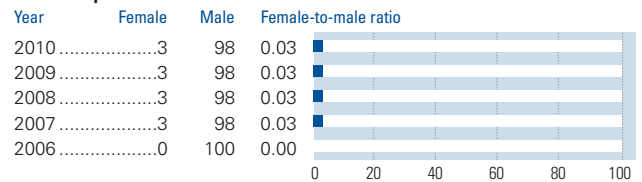


Enrolment in tertiary education

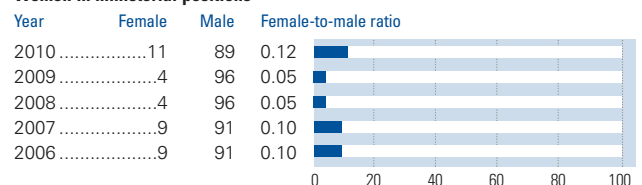


Political Empowerment

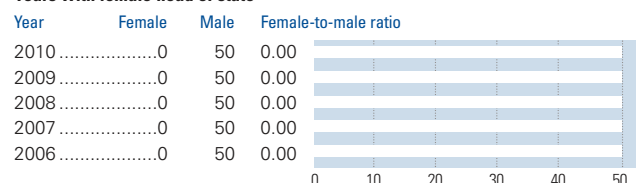
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Bangladesh 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

82

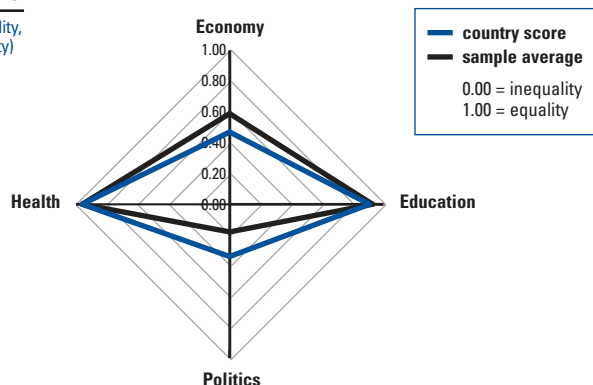
0.670

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	160.00
Population growth (%)	1.41
GDP (US\$ billions).....	73.94
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,288
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	19
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.30
Year women received right to vote	1935, 1972
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.02



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	82	0.73	0.69	62	85	0.73
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	113	0.53	0.65	—	—	0.53
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	91	0.51	0.53	830	1,633	0.51
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	109	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	108	0.28	0.64	22	78	0.28
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	109	0.83	0.86	50	60	0.83
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	86	85	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	43	40	1.05
Enrolment in tertiary education	112	0.55	0.86	5	9	0.55
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	130	0.98	1.04	55	56	0.98
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	63	0.23	0.22	19	81	0.23
Women in ministerial positions.....	64	0.19	0.18	16	84	0.19
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	5	0.50	0.15	17	33	0.50

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%).....	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	56
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	43
Length of maternity leave	16 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 (%).....	42
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	20
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	18

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	20
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	3.99

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy	0.50
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)

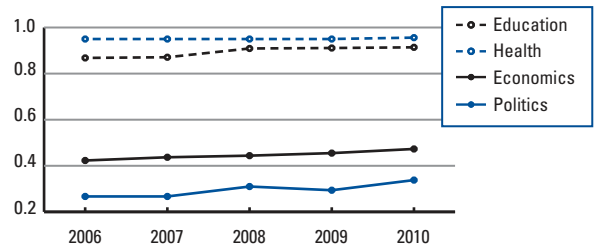
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Bangladesh 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 82 0.670

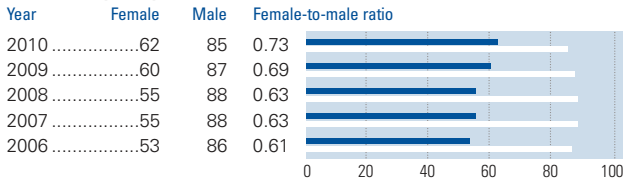
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	93	0.653
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	90	0.653
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	100	0.631
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	91	0.627



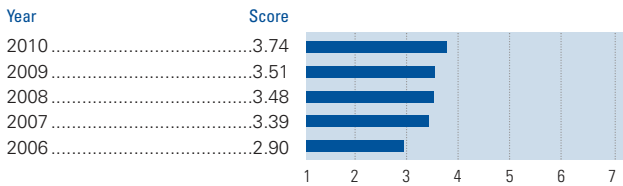
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

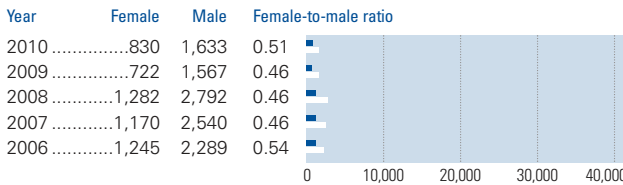
Labour force participation



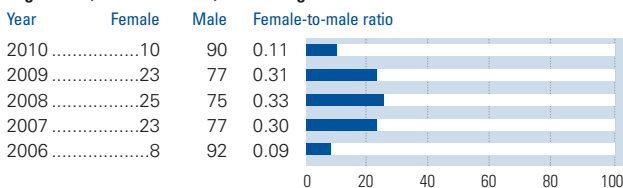
Wage equality for similar work



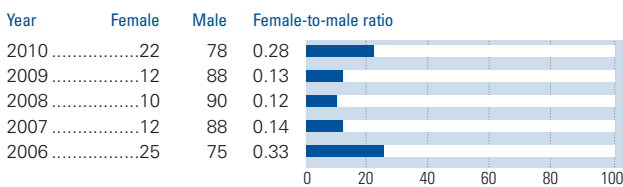
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

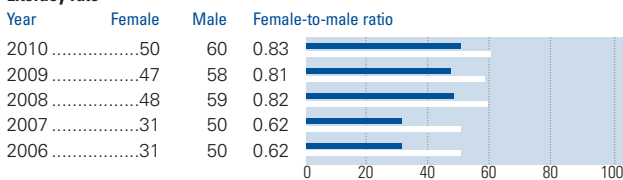


Professional and technical workers



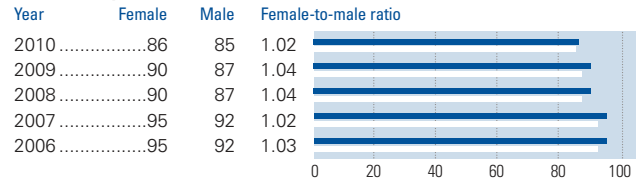
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

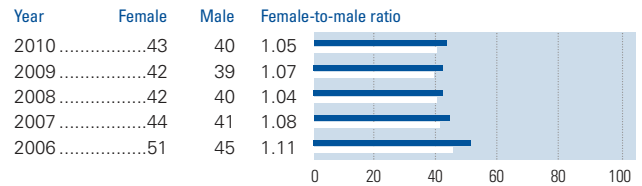


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

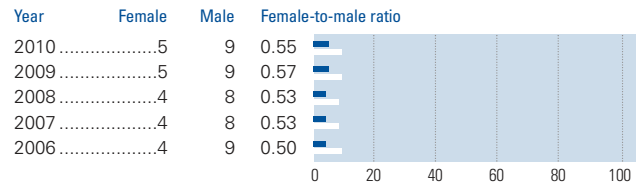
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

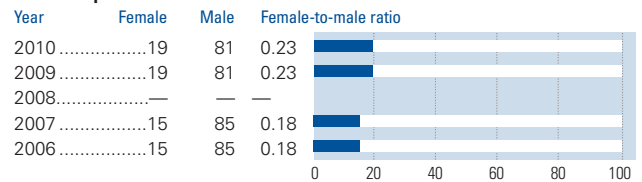


Enrolment in tertiary education

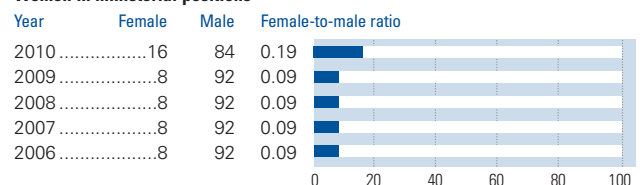


Political Empowerment

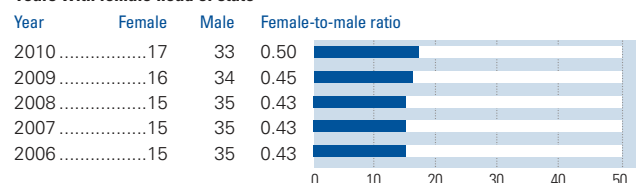
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Barbados 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

31

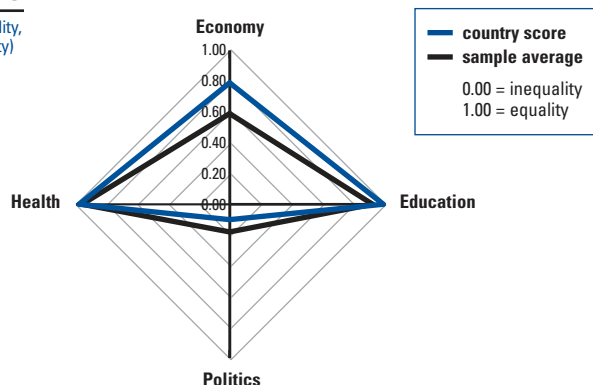
0.718

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.26
Population growth (%)	0.26
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.45
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	19,189
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	32
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Year women received right to vote	1950
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.94



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	22	0.90	0.69	76	85	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	27	0.74	0.65	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	45	0.65	0.53	14,735	22,830	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	9	0.77	0.27	43	57	0.77
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.09
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	97	96	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	93	88	1.06
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	73	34	2.15
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.99
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	65	1.06
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	99	0.11	0.22	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions.....	117	0.06	0.18	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	14	0.12	0.15	6	45	0.12

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 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 (%).....	79
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	59
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	49

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	11
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	9
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.31

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)

Belgium 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

14

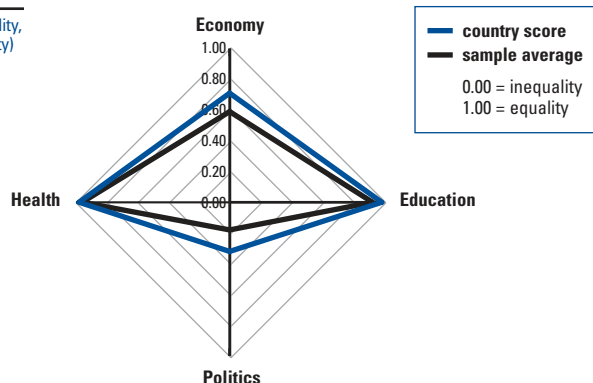
0.751

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.71
Population growth (%)	0.78
GDP (US\$ billions).....	268.82
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	32,357
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	30
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity 39 0.710 0.590						
Labour force participation	52	0.83	0.69	61	73	0.83
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	62	0.66	0.65	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	32	0.68	0.53	27,333	40,000	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	41	0.49	0.27	33	67	0.49
Professional and technical workers	66	0.96	0.64	49	51	0.96
Educational Attainment 62 0.991 0.929						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	99	98	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	100	0.96	0.92	85	89	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	70	56	1.26
Health and Survival 44 0.979 0.955						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy.....	58	1.06	1.04	74	70	1.06
Political Empowerment 16 0.324 0.179						
Women in parliament.....	8	0.65	0.22	39	61	0.65
Women in ministerial positions.....	15	0.50	0.18	33	67	0.50
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	4
Length of 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
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.89

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)

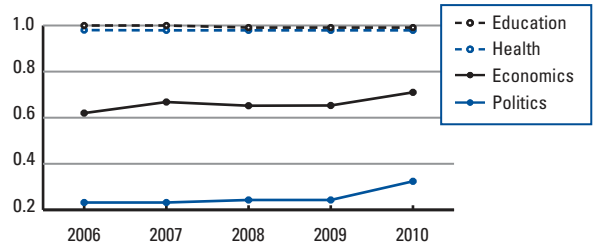
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Belgium 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **14** **0.751**

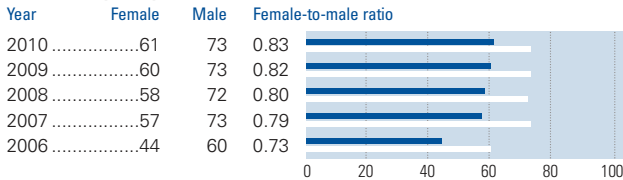
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	33	0.717
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	28	0.716
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	19	0.720
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	20	0.708



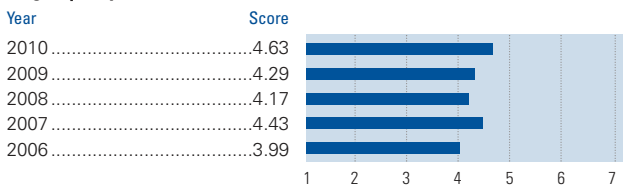
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

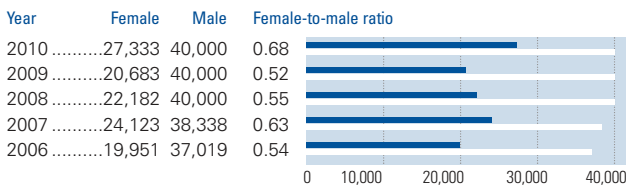
Labour force participation



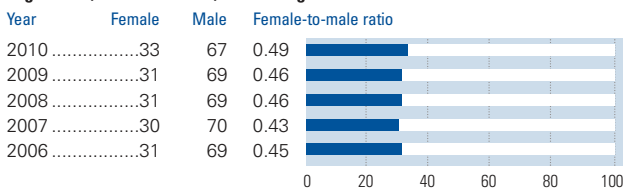
Wage equality for similar work



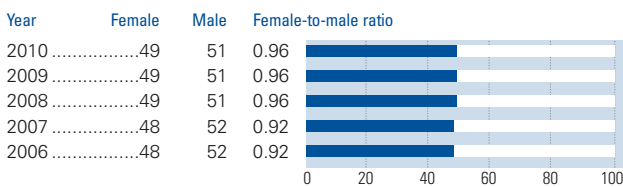
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

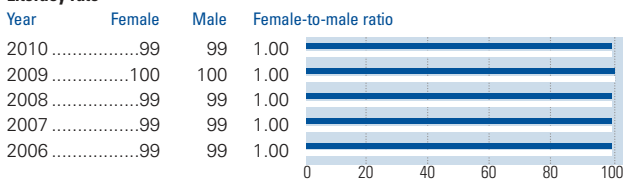


Professional and technical workers



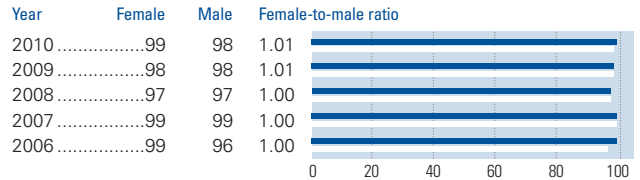
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

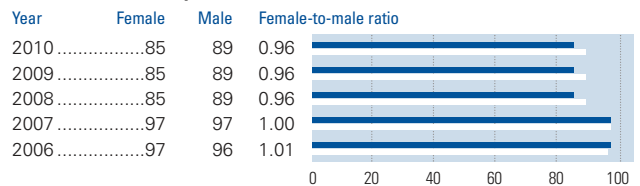


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

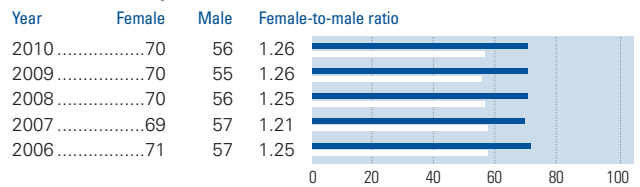
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

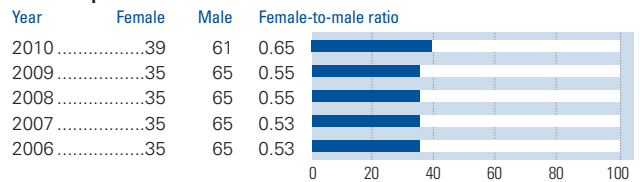


Enrolment in tertiary education

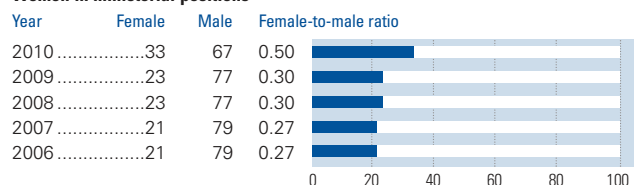


Political Empowerment

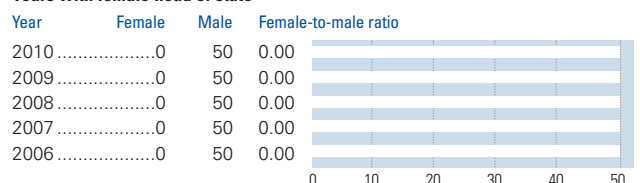
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Belize 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

93

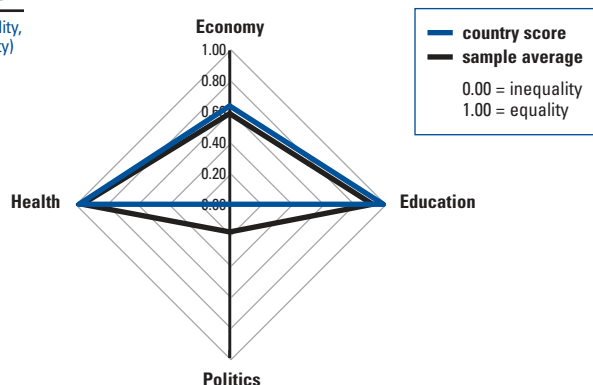
0.654

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.32
Population growth (%)	3.35
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.19
GDP (PPP) per capita	6,228
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.90
Year women received right to vote	1954
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.02



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	101	0.60	0.69	50	83	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.65	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	107	0.43	0.53	4,021	9,398	0.43
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	13	0.70	0.27	41	59	0.70
Professional and technical workers	60	0.99	0.64	50	50	0.99
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	77	77	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	71	1.00	0.98	98	98	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	66	61	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	15	8	1.85
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	57	1.11
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	129	0.00	0.22	0	100	0.00
Women in ministerial positions	128	0.00	0.18	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	95
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	34
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17
Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security or employer (for women who are 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 (%)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	38
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	—

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

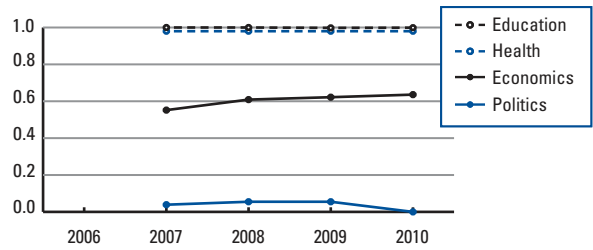
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Belize 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	93	0.654
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	87	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)	—	—



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	50	83	0.60
2009	49	84	0.58
2008	46	85	0.54
2007	46	85	0.54
2006	—	—	—

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	—
2009	—
2008	—
2007	—
2006	—

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	4,021	9,398	0.43
2009	3,817	9,476	0.40
2008	4,022	10,117	0.40
2007	3,760	9,674	0.39
2006	—	—	—

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	41	59	0.70
2009	41	59	0.70
2008	41	59	0.70
2007	31	69	0.45
2006	—	—	—

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	50	50	0.99
2009	50	50	0.99
2008	50	50	0.99
2007	52	48	1.08
2006	—	—	—

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	77	77	1.00
2009	77	77	1.00
2008	77	77	1.00
2007	77	77	1.01
2006	—	—	—

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	98	98	1.00
2009	98	98	1.00
2008	97	97	1.01
2007	96	95	1.01
2006	—	—	—

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	66	61	1.09
2009	70	64	1.09
2008	69	64	1.08
2007	73	72	1.02
2006	—	—	—

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	15	8	1.85
2009	4	2	2.43
2008	4	2	2.43
2007	4	2	2.43
2006	—	—	—

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	100	0.00
2009	0	100	0.00
2008	0	100	0.00
2007	7	93	0.07
2006	—	—	—

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	100	0.00
2009	18	82	0.22
2008	18	82	0.22
2007	6	94	0.07
2006	—	—	—

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	0	0.00
2006	—	—	—

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Benin 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

128

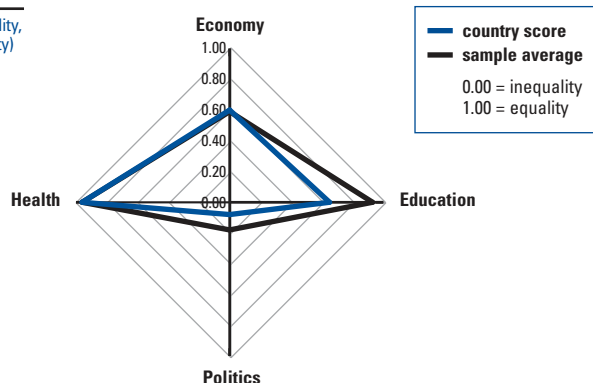
0.572

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	8.66
Population growth (%)	3.15
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.12
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,369
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.50
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	30	0.88	0.69	69	78	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	26	0.75	0.65	—	—	0.75	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	89	0.52	0.53	892	1,726	0.52	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	119	0.08	0.27	7	93	0.08	
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	131	0.53	0.86	28	54	0.53	
Enrolment in primary education	127	0.87	0.98	86	99	0.87	
Enrolment in secondary education	131	0.49	0.92	13	26	0.49	
Enrolment in tertiary education	128	0.25	0.86	2	7	0.25	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.00	1.04	50	50	1.00	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	95	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions	71	0.15	0.18	13	87	0.15	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	78
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	76
Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security (1/2) and employer (1/2)
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 (%)	19
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	12
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	9

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	0
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	1
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	24
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.80

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.17
Polygamy	0.50
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)

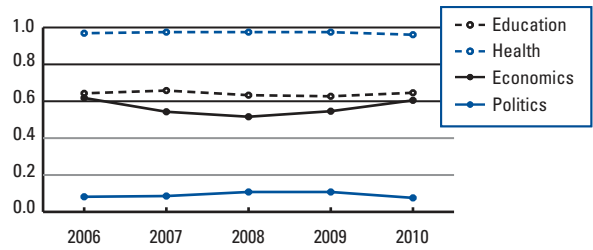
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Benin 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 128 0.572

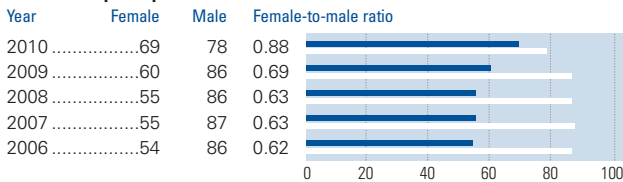
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	131	0.564
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	126	0.558
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	123	0.566
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	110	0.578



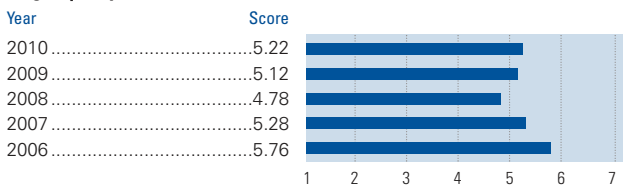
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

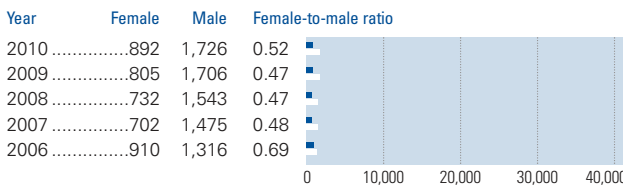
Labour force participation



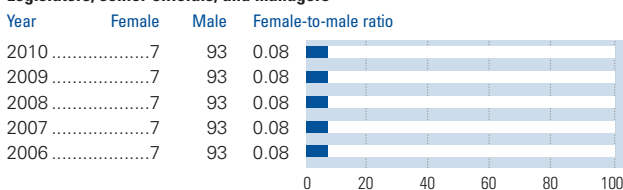
Wage equality for similar work



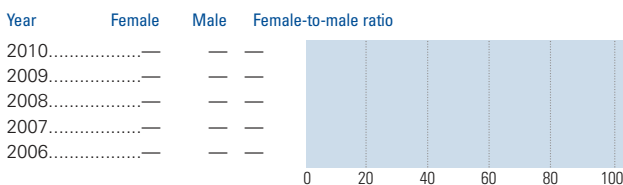
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

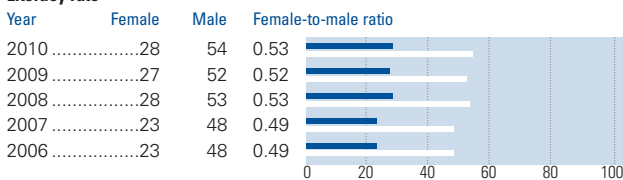


Professional and technical workers



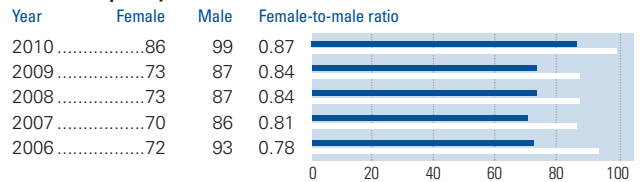
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

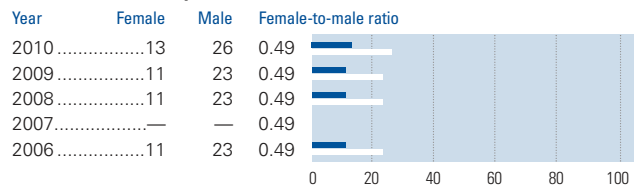


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

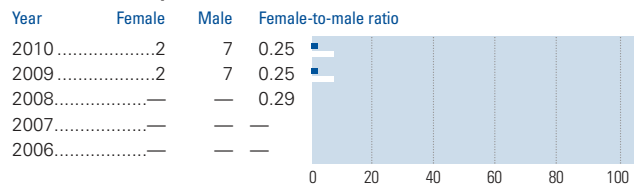
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

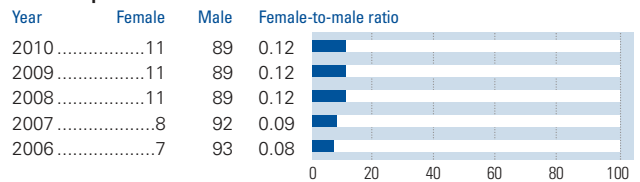


Enrolment in tertiary education

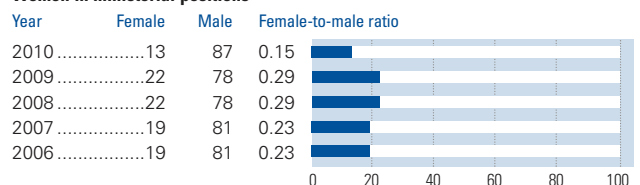


Political Empowerment

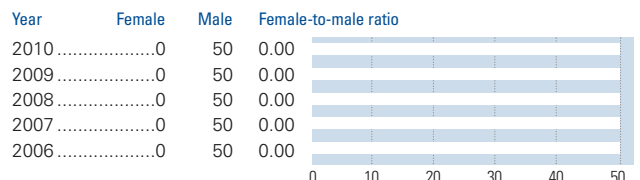
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Bolivia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

76

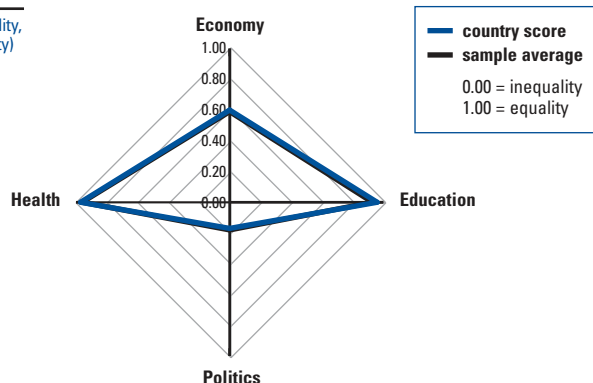
0.675

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.69
Population growth (%)	1.77
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.37
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	4,013
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).....	0.99



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	68	0.77	0.69	64	83	0.77	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	115	0.53	0.65	—	—	0.53	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	57	0.61	0.53	3,198	5,222	0.61	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	63	0.41	0.27	29	71	0.41	
Professional and technical workers	88	0.68	0.64	40	60	0.68	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	100	0.90	0.86	86	96	0.90	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	94	93	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	83	0.99	0.92	70	70	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education	99	0.84	0.86	35	42	0.84	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy.....	90	1.04	1.04	59	57	1.04	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	34	0.34	0.22	25	75	0.34	
Women in ministerial positions.....	53	0.25	0.18	20	80	0.25	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	34	0.01	0.15	1	49	0.01	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	66
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	61
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	46
Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	100% of national minimum wage plus 70% of wages above minimum wage
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
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 (%)	29

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	38
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	3.72

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

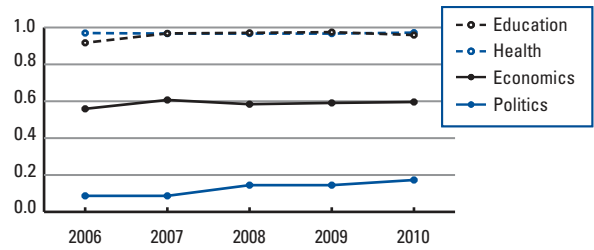
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Bolivia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	76	0.675
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	82	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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	64	83	0.77
2009	68	84	0.81
2008	65	85	0.77
2007	65	84	0.77
2006	63	84	0.74

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	3.69
2009	3.15
2008	3.14
2007	3.71
2006	3.32

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	3,198	5,222	0.61
2009	2,924	5,057	0.58
2008	2,059	3,584	0.57
2007	1,983	3,462	0.57
2006	1,615	3,573	0.45

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	29	71	0.41
2009	36	64	0.56
2008	36	64	0.56
2007	36	64	0.56
2006	36	64	0.56

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	40	60	0.68
2009	40	60	0.65
2008	40	60	0.67
2007	40	60	0.67
2006	40	60	0.67

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	86	96	0.90
2009	85	95	0.89
2008	85	95	0.90
2007	81	93	0.87
2006	81	93	0.87

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	94	93	1.01
2009	94	93	1.01
2008	95	94	1.01
2007	96	94	1.01
2006	96	95	1.01

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	70	70	0.99
2009	70	70	0.99
2008	70	72	0.98
2007	72	73	0.99
2006	73	74	0.99

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	35	42	0.84
2009	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—
2006	21	39	0.55

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	25	75	0.34
2009	17	83	0.20
2008	17	83	0.20
2007	17	83	0.20
2006	17	83	0.20

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	20	80	0.25
2009	24	76	0.31
2008	24	76	0.31
2007	7	93	0.07
2006	7	93	0.07

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	1	49	0.01
2009	1	49	0.01
2008	1	49	0.01
2007	1	49	0.02
2006	1	49	0.02

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Botswana 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

62

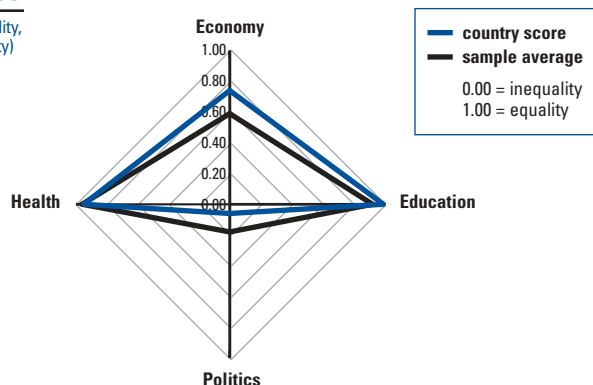
0.688

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.92
Population growth (%)	1.50
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.64
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	11,858
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).....	1.00



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity 29 0.736 0.590							
Labour force participation	11	0.92	0.69	76	82	0.92	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	13	0.77	0.65	—	—	0.77	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	73	0.58	0.53	9,961	17,307	0.58	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	55	0.44	0.27	30	70	0.44	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.24	
Educational Attainment 1 1.000 0.929							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	84	83	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	88	86	1.02	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	67	62	1.09	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	8	7	1.15	
Health and Survival 125 0.955 0.955							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy.....	132	0.98	1.04	48	49	0.98	
Political Empowerment 108 0.060 0.179							
Women in parliament.....	113	0.09	0.22	8	92	0.09	
Women in ministerial positions.....	78	0.13	0.18	12	88	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	94
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	44
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	26
Length of 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 (%).....	80
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	49
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	37

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	20
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	15
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	43
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.58

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

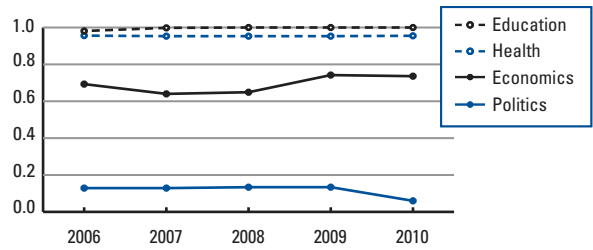
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Botswana 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

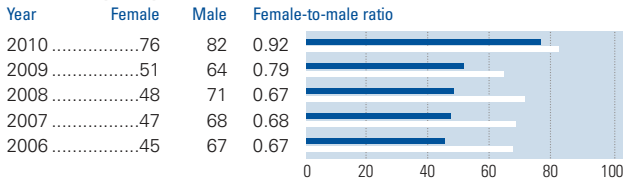
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	62	0.688
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	39	0.707
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	63	0.684
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	53	0.680
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	34	0.690



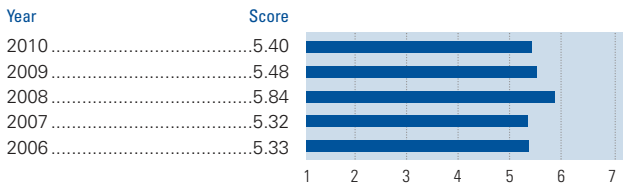
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

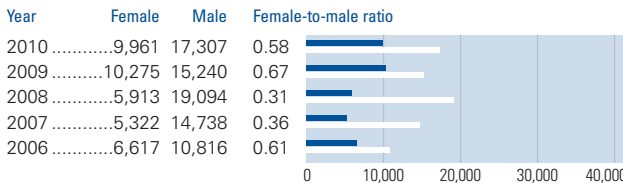
Labour force participation



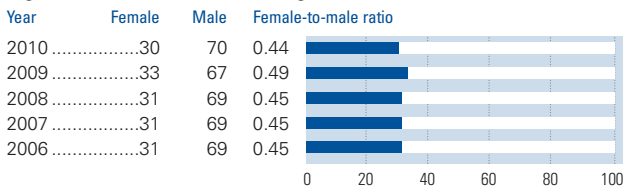
Wage equality for similar work



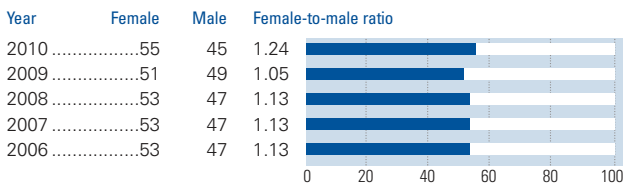
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

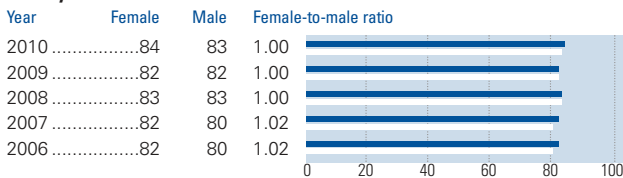


Professional and technical workers



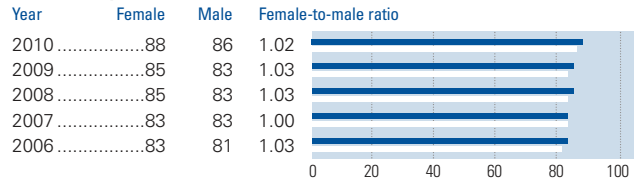
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

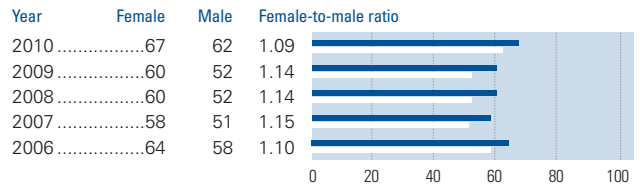


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

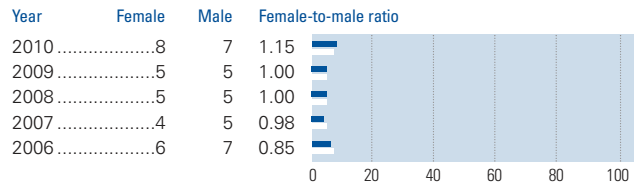
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

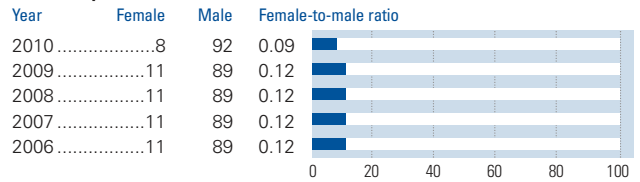


Enrolment in tertiary education

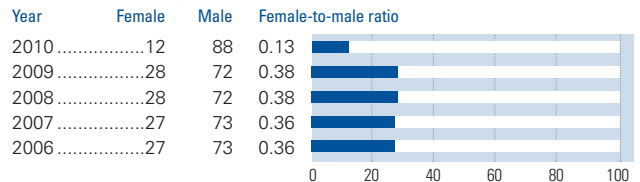


Political Empowerment

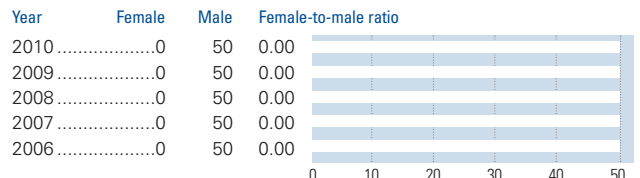
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Brazil 2010

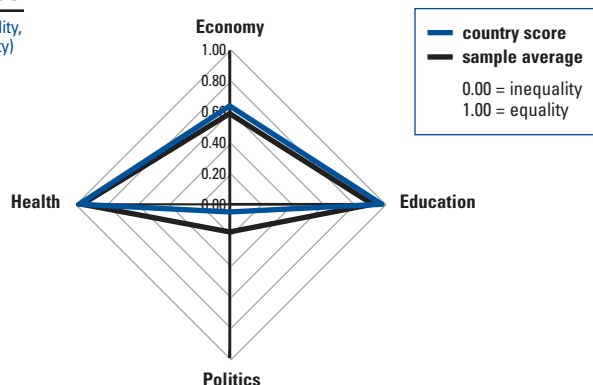
Gender Gap Index 2010

85 **0.665**

(out of 134 countries) (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	191.97
Population growth (%)	0.97
GDP (US\$ billions)	853.81
GDP (PPP) per capita	9,455
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.90
Year women received right to vote	1932
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.97



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity 66 0.643 0.590							
Labour force participation	73	0.75	0.69	64	85	0.75	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	123	0.50	0.65	—	—	0.50	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	60	0.60	0.53	7,190	12,006	0.60	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	30	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.09	
Educational Attainment 63 0.990 0.929							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	90	90	1.01	
Enrolment in primary education	104	0.98	0.98	93	95	0.98	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	85	78	1.10	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	39	30	1.29	
Health and Survival 1 0.980 0.955							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	66	62	1.06	
Political Empowerment 112 0.049 0.179							
Women in parliament	108	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10	
Women in ministerial positions	102	0.08	0.18	7	93	0.08	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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)	18
Length of maternity leave	120 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
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 (%)	68
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	44

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	42
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	3.94

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

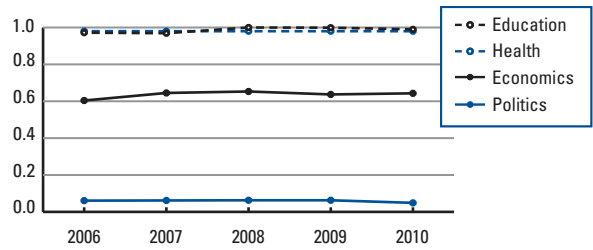
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Brazil 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	85	0.665
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	81	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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	64	85	0.75
2009	64	86	0.75
2008	62	83	0.74
2007	61	84	0.73
2006	57	80	0.71

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	3.50
2009	3.67
2008	4.04
2007	3.97
2006	3.60

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	7,190	12,006	0.60
2009	6,426	11,521	0.56
2008	6,204	10,664	0.58
2007	6,004	10,447	0.57
2006	4,704	10,963	0.43

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	36	64	0.56
2009	35	65	0.54
2008	34	66	0.52
2007	34	66	0.52
2006	37	63	0.59

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	52	48	1.09
2009	53	47	1.11
2008	52	48	1.08
2007	53	47	1.13
2006	62	38	1.63

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	90	90	1.01
2009	90	89	1.01
2008	91	90	1.01
2007	89	88	1.00
2006	89	88	1.00

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	93	95	0.98
2009	93	93	1.00
2008	95	93	1.02
2007	—	—	0.94
2006	—	—	0.94

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	85	78	1.10
2009	81	73	1.11
2008	83	75	1.11
2007	78	73	1.07
2006	81	73	1.10

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	39	30	1.29
2009	34	26	1.29
2008	29	22	1.30
2007	—	—	—
2006	20	19	1.02

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	9	91	0.10
2009	9	91	0.10
2008	9	91	0.10
2007	9	91	0.10
2006	9	91	0.09

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	7	93	0.08
2009	11	89	0.13
2008	11	89	0.13
2007	11	89	0.13
2006	11	89	0.13

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Brunei Darussalam 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

77

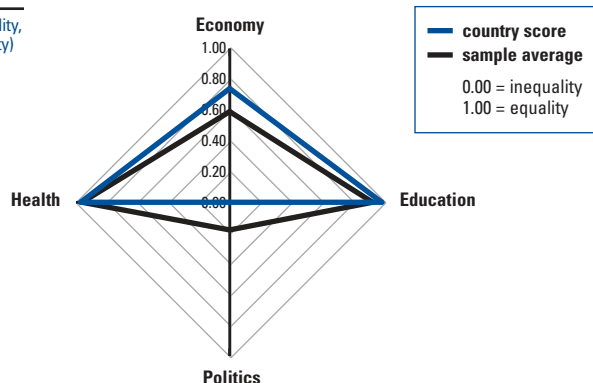
0.675

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.39
Population growth (%)	1.91
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.98
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	47,949
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
Year women received right to vote.....	—
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.06



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	62	0.80	0.69	62	78	0.80	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	31	0.73	0.65	—	—	0.73	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	3	0.92	0.53	36,838	40,000	0.92	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	34	0.54	0.27	35	65	0.54	
Professional and technical workers	91	0.58	0.64	37	63	0.58	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	78	0.97	0.86	93	97	0.97	
Enrolment in primary education.....	65	1.00	0.98	93	93	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	90	87	1.04	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	21	11	1.99	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96	
Healthy life expectancy.....	115	1.02	1.04	67	66	1.02	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	—	—	0.22	—	—	—	
Women in ministerial positions.....	128	0.00	0.18	0	100	0.00	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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.....	—
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 (%).....	75
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	61
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	42

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	30
Ability of women to rise to positions of 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.....	—

*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 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

50

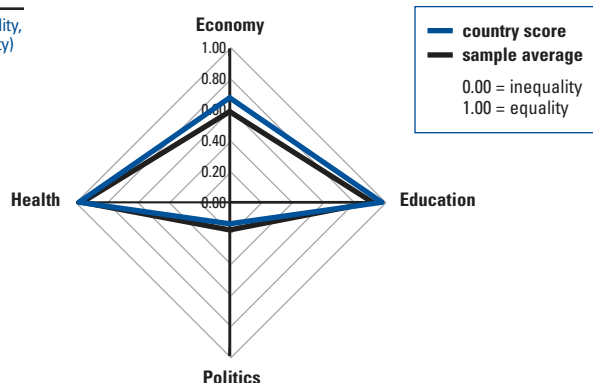
0.698

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.62
Population growth (%)	-0.48
GDP (US\$ billions)	19.59
GDP (PPP) per capita	10,746
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	24
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	41	0.85	0.69	62	73	0.85
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	108	0.55	0.65	—	—	0.55
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	33	0.68	0.53	9,132	13,439	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	42	0.48	0.27	32	68	0.48
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	61	39	1.55
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	62	0.99	0.86	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	96	96	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	95	0.97	0.92	82	85	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	58	44	1.30
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	102	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	63	1.10
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	53	0.26	0.22	21	79	0.26
Women in ministerial positions	57	0.21	0.18	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50)	38	0.01	0.15	0	50	0.01

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	63
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9
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 (%)	79
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	47

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	51
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.73

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

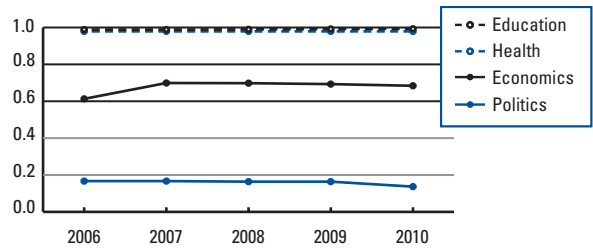
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Bulgaria 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

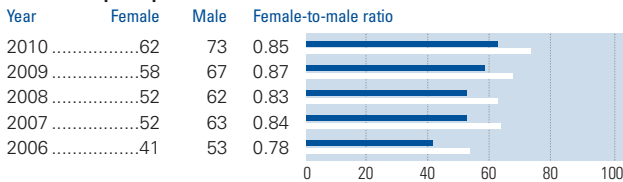
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	50	0.698
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	38	0.707
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	36	0.708
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	25	0.708
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	37	0.687



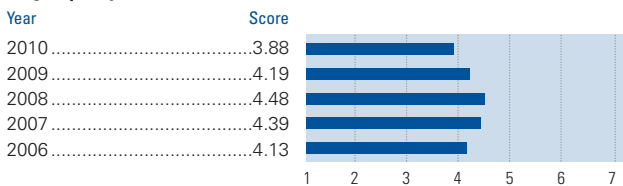
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

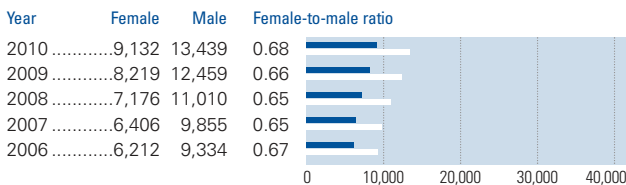
Labour force participation



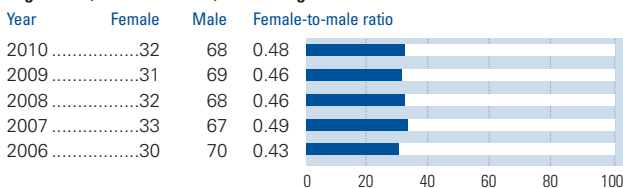
Wage equality for similar work



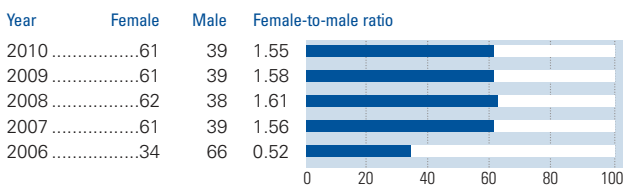
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

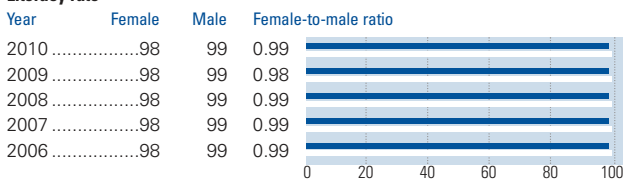


Professional and technical workers



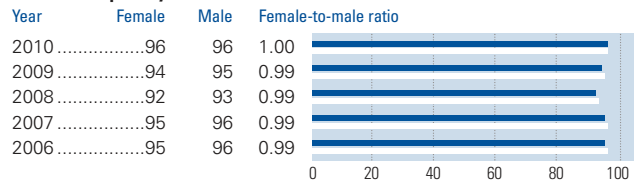
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

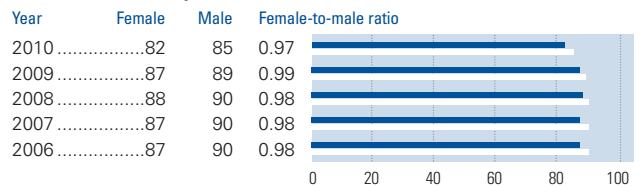


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

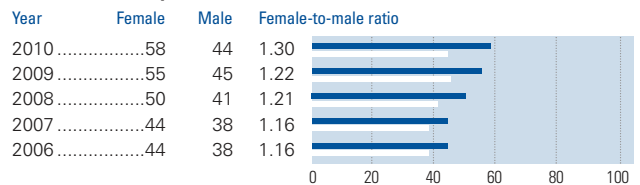
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

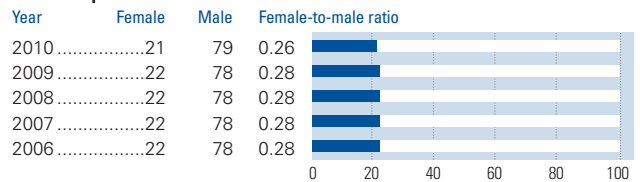


Enrolment in tertiary education

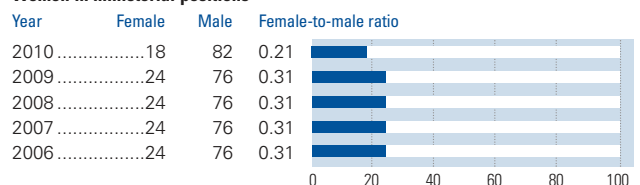


Political Empowerment

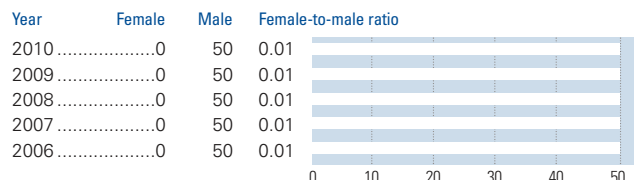
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Burkina Faso 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

111

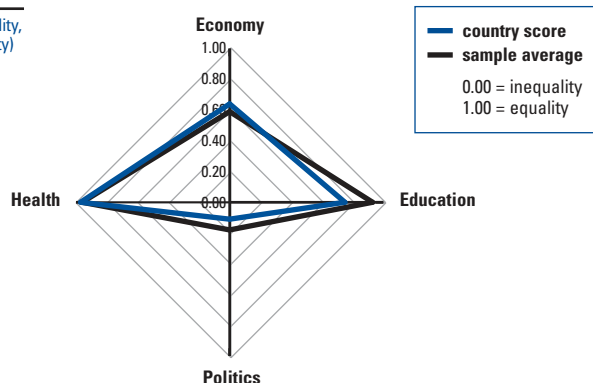
0.616

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	15.23
Population growth (%)	3.42
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.00
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,078
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	19
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.90
Year women received right to vote	1958
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	32	0.88	0.69	80	91	0.88	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	4	0.81	0.65	—	—	0.81	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	41	0.66	0.53	895	1,354	0.66	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	98	0.16	0.27	14	86	0.16	
Professional and technical workers	105	0.35	0.64	26	74	0.35	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	128	0.59	0.86	22	37	0.59	
Enrolment in primary education	125	0.89	0.98	59	67	0.89	
Enrolment in secondary education	126	0.74	0.92	13	18	0.74	
Enrolment in tertiary education	119	0.49	0.86	2	5	0.49	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy	104	1.02	1.04	43	42	1.02	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	75	0.18	0.22	15	85	0.18	
Women in ministerial positions	56	0.22	0.18	18	82	0.22	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	54
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	92
Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
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)	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)	13
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.96

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation	0.77
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)

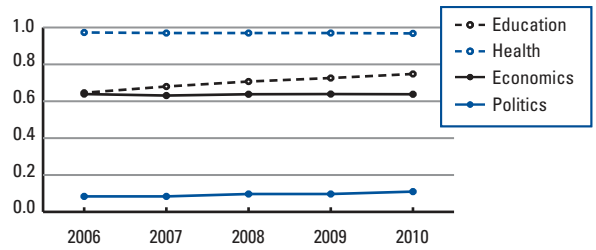
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Burkina Faso 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 111 0.616

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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	80	91	0.88
2009	80	91	0.88
2008	80	90	0.88
2007	80	90	0.88
2006	78	89	0.87

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	5.66
2009	5.68
2008	5.61
2007	5.49
2006	5.37

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	895	1,354	0.66
2009	861	1,306	0.66
2008	966	1,458	0.66
2007	930	1,405	0.66
2006	986	1,357	0.73

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	14	86	0.16
2009	14	86	0.16
2008	14	86	0.16
2007	14	86	0.16
2006	14	86	0.16

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	26	74	0.35
2009	26	74	0.35
2008	26	74	0.35
2007	26	74	0.35
2006	26	74	0.35

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	22	37	0.59
2009	18	34	0.52
2008	22	37	0.59
2007	15	29	0.52
2006	15	29	0.52

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	59	67	0.89
2009	54	62	0.86
2008	42	52	0.82
2007	40	50	0.79
2006	35	46	0.77

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	13	18	0.74
2009	12	16	0.74
2008	10	14	0.71
2007	9	13	0.70
2006	8	11	0.68

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	2	5	0.49
2009	2	4	0.50
2008	1	3	0.46
2007	1	3	0.45
2006	1	3	0.29

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	15	85	0.18
2009	15	85	0.18
2008	15	85	0.18
2007	12	88	0.13
2006	12	88	0.13

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	18	82	0.22
2009	14	86	0.17
2008	14	86	0.17
2007	15	85	0.17
2006	15	85	0.17

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Cambodia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

97

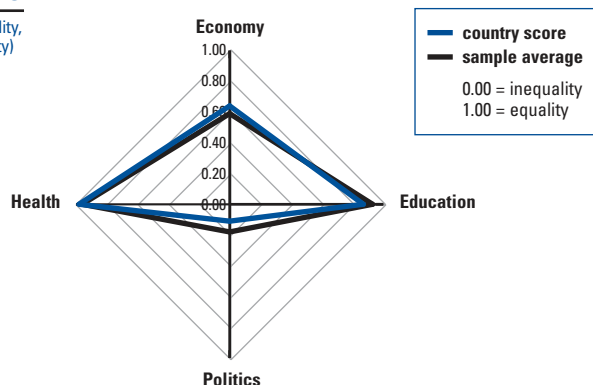
0.648

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	14.56
Population growth (%)	1.65
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.44
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,735
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.90
Year women received right to vote	1955
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.96



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
	68	0.638	0.590				
Labour force participation	34	0.87	0.69	76	87	0.87	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	23	0.75	0.65	—	—	0.75	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	35	0.68	0.53	1,465	2,158	0.68	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	100	0.16	0.27	14	86	0.16	
Professional and technical workers	101	0.48	0.64	33	67	0.48	
Educational Attainment							
	115	0.866	0.929				
Literacy rate	108	0.83	0.86	71	85	0.83	
Enrolment in primary education.....	117	0.96	0.98	87	90	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education	117	0.88	0.92	32	36	0.88	
Enrolment in tertiary education	115	0.54	0.86	5	9	0.54	
Health and Survival							
	1	0.980	0.955				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	55	51	1.08	
Political Empowerment							
	78	0.110	0.179				
Women in parliament.....	51	0.27	0.22	21	79	0.27	
Women in ministerial positions.....	89	0.11	0.18	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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).....	69
Length of 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 (%).....	44
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	32
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	11

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	44
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.99

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.00
Female genital mutilation.....	0.00
Polygamy	0.50
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.58

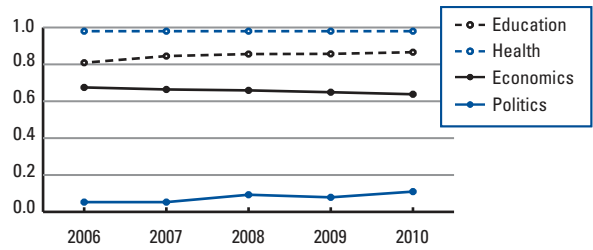
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Cambodia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

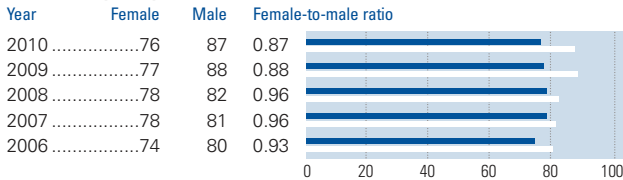
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	97	0.648
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	104	0.641
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	94	0.647
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	98	0.635
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	89	0.629



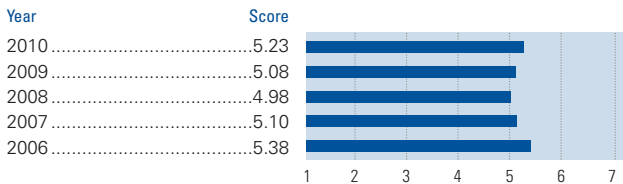
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

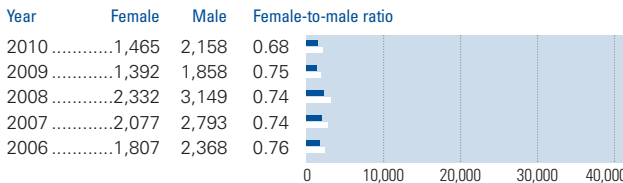
Labour force participation



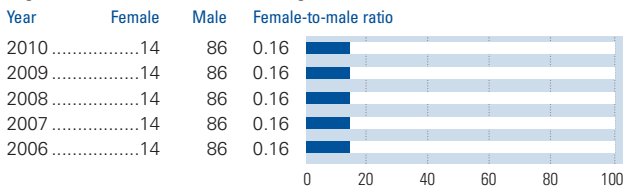
Wage equality for similar work



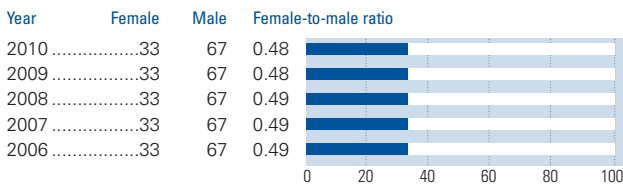
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

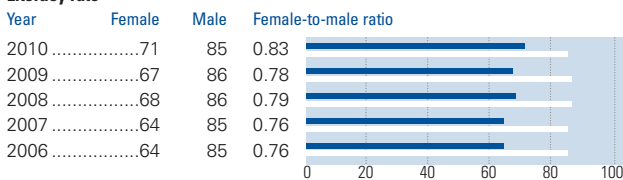


Professional and technical workers



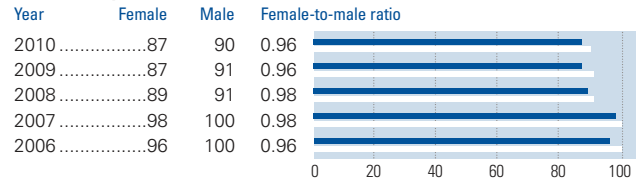
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

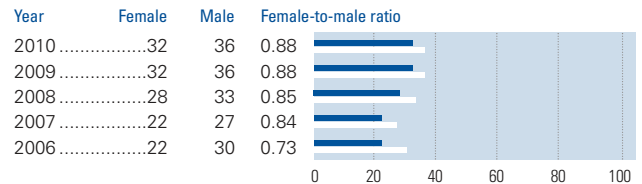


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

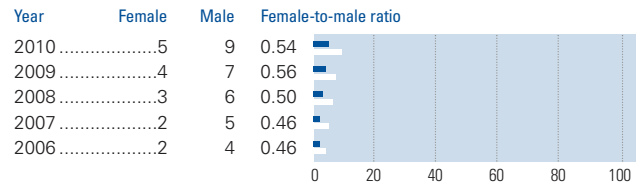
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

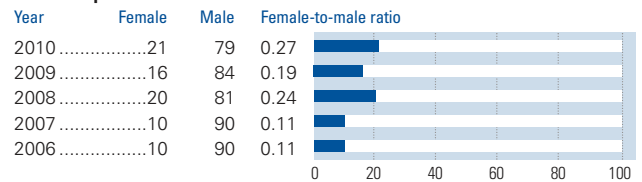


Enrolment in tertiary education

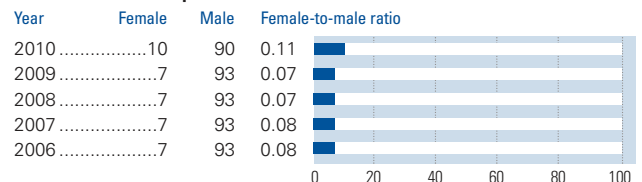


Political Empowerment

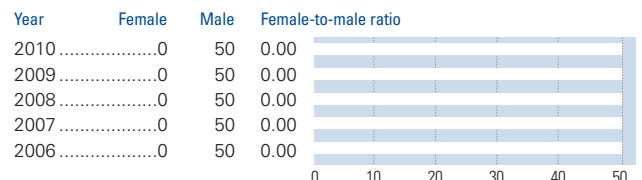
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Cameroon 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

114

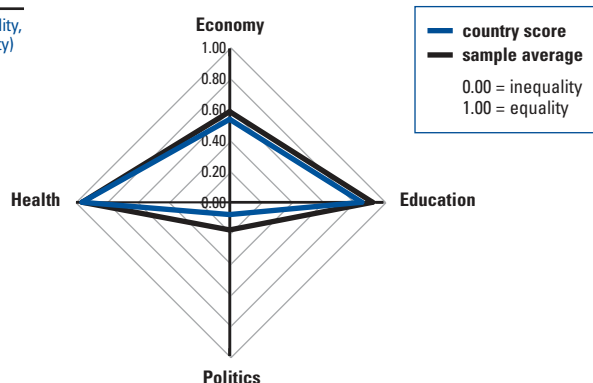
0.611

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	19.09
Population growth (%)	2.27
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.42
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	2,020
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.60
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	90	0.66	0.69	54	82	0.66	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	14	0.77	0.65	—	—	0.77	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	87	0.53	0.53	1,467	2,791	0.53	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	107	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11	
Professional and technical workers	106	0.32	0.64	24	76	0.32	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	114	0.81	0.86	68	84	0.81	
Enrolment in primary education.....	128	0.87	0.98	82	94	0.87	
Enrolment in secondary education	112	0.91	0.92	—	—	0.91	
Enrolment in tertiary education	102	0.79	0.86	8	10	0.79	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy.....	117	1.00	1.04	45	45	1.00	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	84	0.16	0.22	14	86	0.16	
Women in ministerial positions.....	78	0.13	0.18	12	88	0.13	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	63
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	29
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	82
Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage.....National 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 (%).....	44
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	26
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	18

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	22
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.09

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

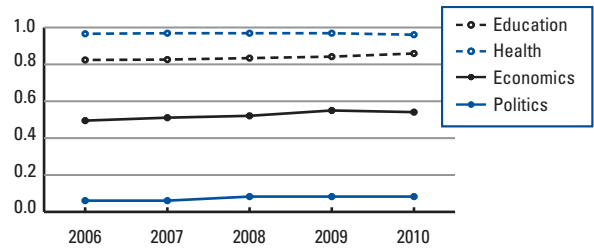
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Cameroon 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

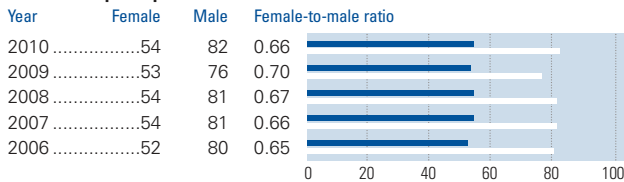
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	114	0.611
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	118	0.611
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	117	0.602
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	116	0.592
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	103	0.587



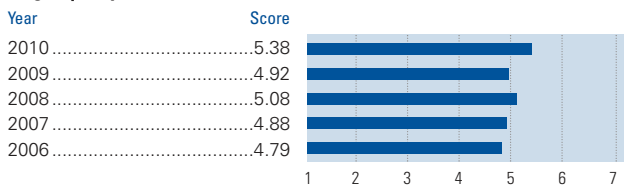
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

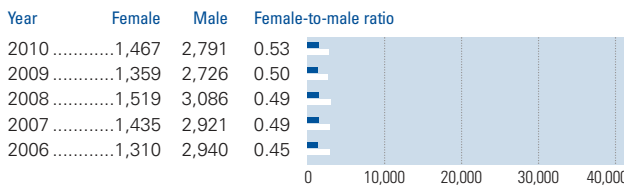
Labour force participation



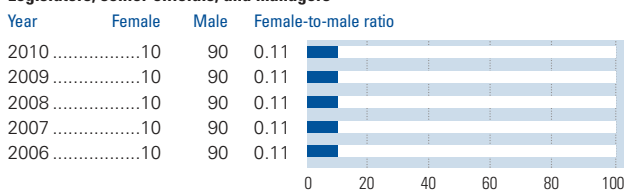
Wage equality for similar work



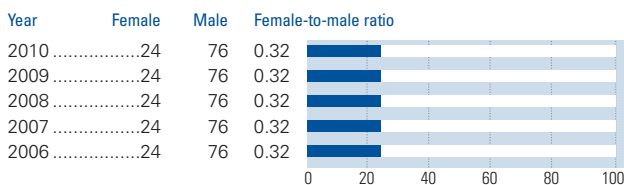
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

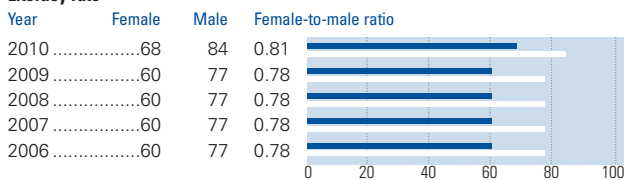


Professional and technical workers



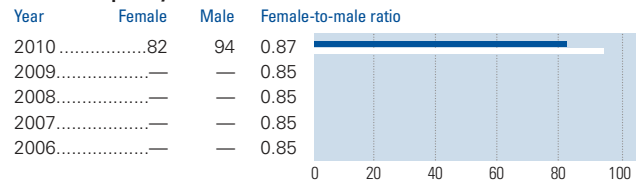
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

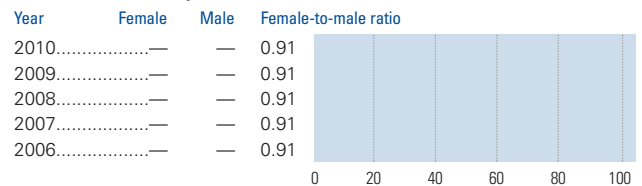


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

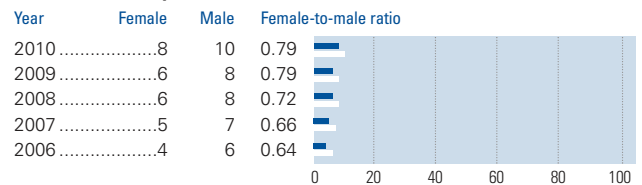
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

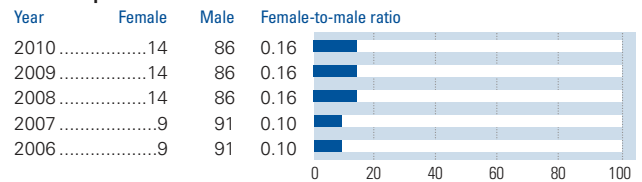


Enrolment in tertiary education

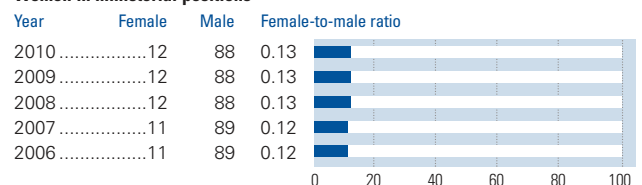


Political Empowerment

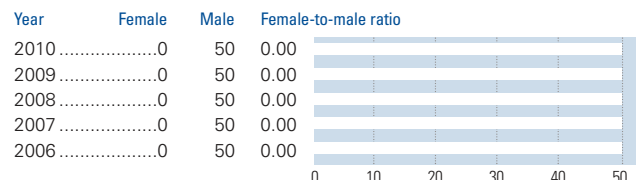
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Canada 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

20

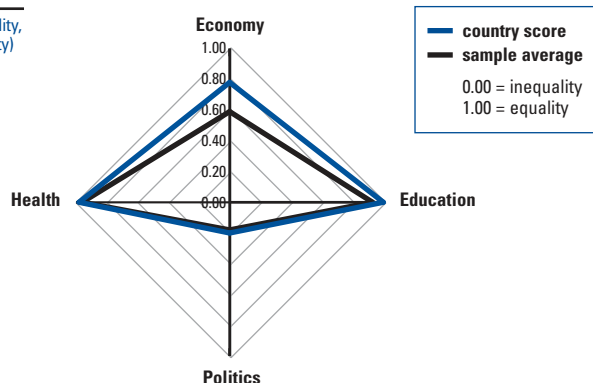
0.737

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	33.31
Population growth (%)	1.01
GDP (US\$ billions).....	872.76
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	34,567
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	27
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.60
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
	8	0.777	0.590			
Labour force participation	19	0.90	0.69	75	83	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	18	0.76	0.65	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	25	0.71	0.53	28,315	40,000	0.71
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	31	0.56	0.27	36	64	0.56
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	57	43	1.30
Educational Attainment						
	35	0.998	0.929			
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	100	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	86	0.99	0.92	—	—	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	72	53	1.36
Health and Survival						
	47	0.978	0.955			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	60	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06
Political Empowerment						
	36	0.196	0.179			
Women in parliament.....	45	0.28	0.22	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions.....	25	0.42	0.18	30	70	0.42
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	36	0.01	0.15	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 maternity leave	17 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	55% up to a ceiling; benefits paid vary by province and jurisdiction
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 (%).....	68
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	68
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	43

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	6
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	50
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.55

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

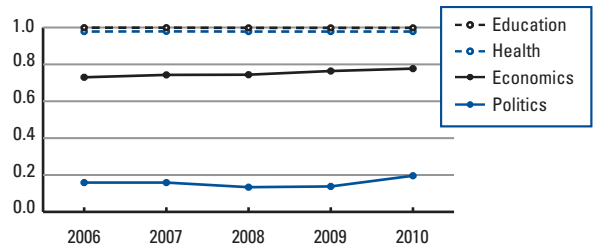
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Canada 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

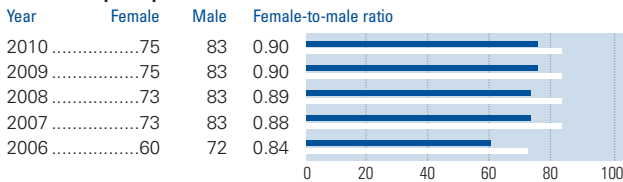
Year	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	20	0.737
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	25	0.720
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	31	0.714
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	18	0.720
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	14	0.716



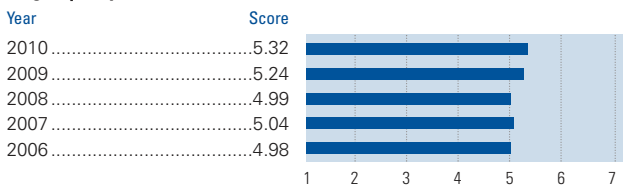
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

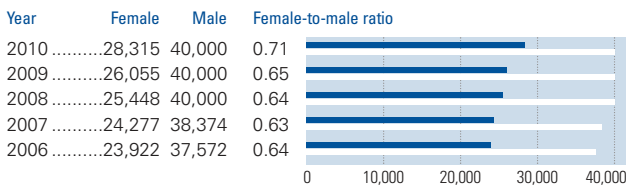
Labour force participation



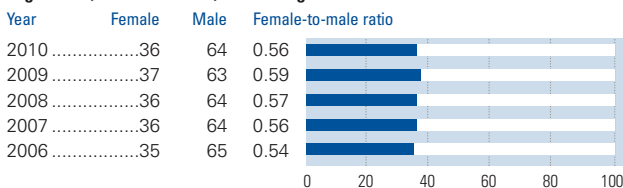
Wage equality for similar work



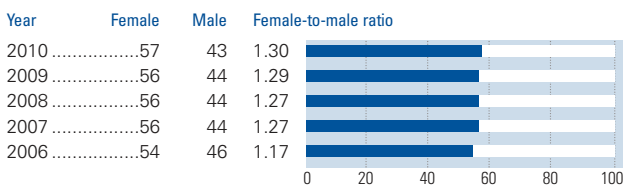
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

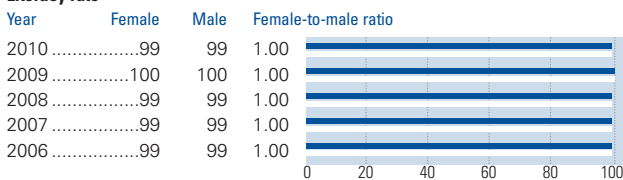


Professional and technical workers



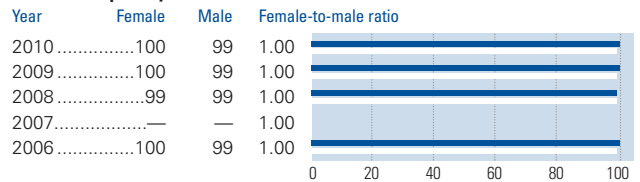
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

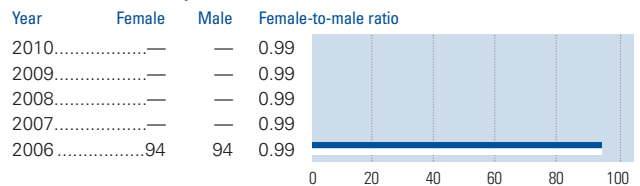


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

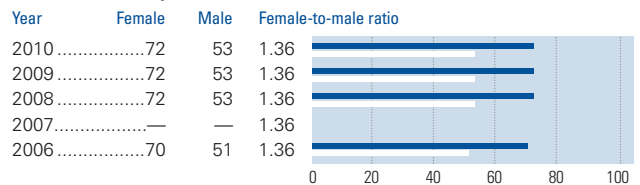
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

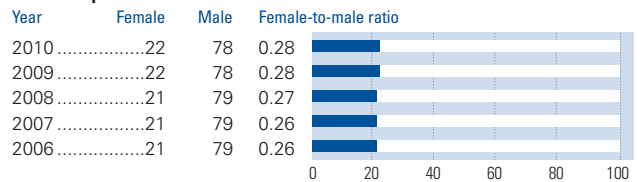


Enrolment in tertiary education

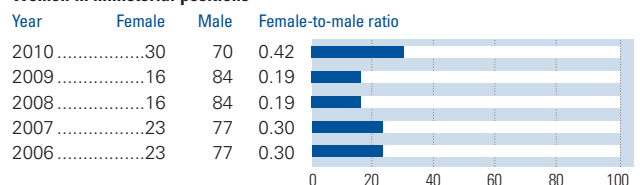


Political Empowerment

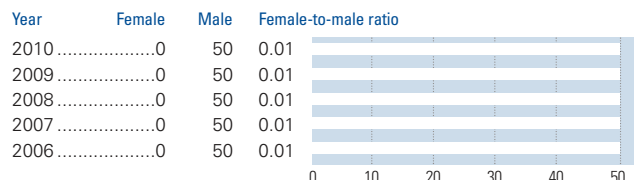
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Chad 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

133

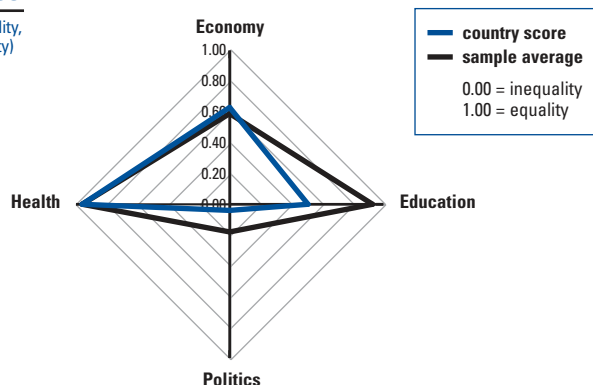
0.533

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.91
Population growth (%)	2.70
GDP (US\$ billions)	3.02
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,221
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)	0.99



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	53	0.82	0.69	63	78	0.82
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	54	0.68	0.65	—	—	0.68
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	26	0.70	0.53	1,219	1,739	0.70
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	103	0.15	0.27	13	87	0.15
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	133	0.50	0.86	22	44	0.50
Enrolment in primary education	134	0.70	0.98	50	72	0.70
Enrolment in secondary education	132	0.33	0.92	5	16	0.33
Enrolment in tertiary education	130	0.15	0.86	0	3	0.15
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	117	1.00	1.04	40	40	1.00
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	122	0.05	0.22	5	95	0.05
Women in ministerial positions	104	0.07	0.18	7	93	0.07
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	12
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	124
Length of 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)	1500
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	193

Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	28
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	5
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	1

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	—
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	6
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.54

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.36
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)

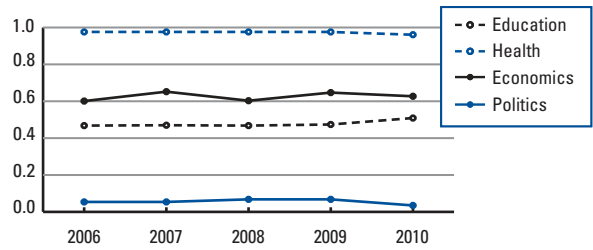
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Chad 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **133** **0.533**

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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	63	78	0.82
2009	72	77	0.94
2008	66	77	0.86
2007	66	77	0.86
2006	66	77	0.85

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	4.77
2009	4.83
2008	4.36
2007	5.35
2006	4.67

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	1,219	1,739	0.70
2009	1,169	1,775	0.66
2008	1,126	1,735	0.65
2007	1,644	2,545	0.65
2006	902	1,525	0.59

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	13	87	0.15
2009	13	87	0.15
2008	13	87	0.15
2007	13	87	0.15
2006	13	87	0.15

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	—
2009	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—
2006	—	—	—

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	22	44	0.50
2009	13	41	0.31
2008	13	41	0.31
2007	13	41	0.31
2006	13	41	0.31

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	50	72	0.70
2009	49	71	0.70
2008	50	72	0.69
2007	50	72	0.69
2006	46	68	0.68

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	5	16	0.33
2009	5	16	0.33
2008	5	16	0.31
2007	5	16	0.33
2006	5	16	0.33

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	3	0.15
2009	0	2	0.14
2008	0	2	0.14
2007	0	2	0.14
2006	0	1	0.17

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	5	95	0.05
2009	5	95	0.05
2008	5	95	0.05
2007	7	94	0.07
2006	7	94	0.07

Women in ministerial positions\

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	7	93	0.07
2009	17	83	0.21
2008	17	83	0.21
2007	12	89	0.13
2006	12	89	0.13

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Chile 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

48

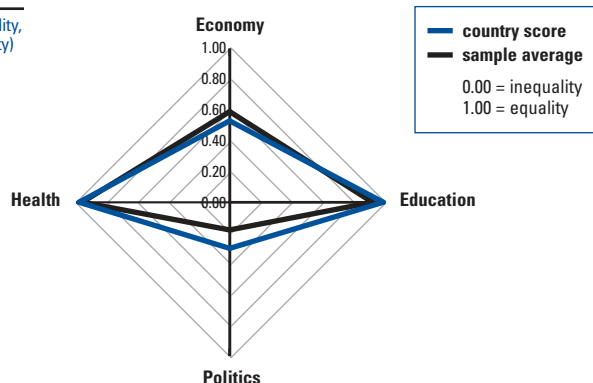
0.701

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	16.80
Population growth (%)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions).....	104.38
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	13,057
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	25
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	102	0.60	0.69	47	78	0.60
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	124	0.49	0.65	—	—	0.49
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	113	0.42	0.53	8,188	19,694	0.42
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	74	0.32	0.27	24	76	0.32
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	50	1.02
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	85	0.99	0.98	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	87	84	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	52	52	1.01
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	72	67	1.07
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	80	0.17	0.22	14	86	0.17
Women in ministerial positions.....	4	0.83	0.18	45	55	0.83
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	21	0.09	0.15	4	46	0.09

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).....	7
Length of 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 (%).....	10
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	36
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	3.70

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	0.42

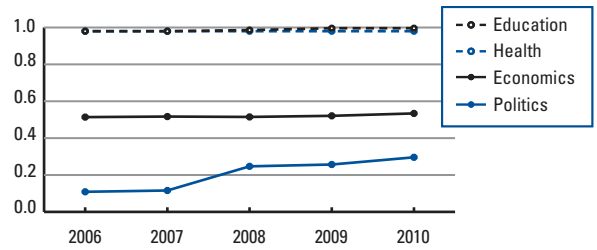
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Chile 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

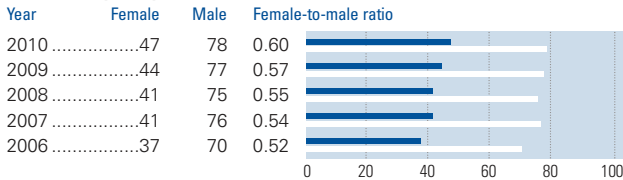
Year	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	48	0.701
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	64	0.688
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	65	0.682
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	86	0.648
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	78	0.645



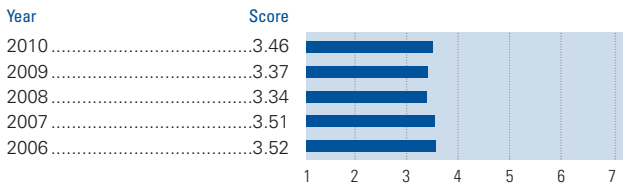
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

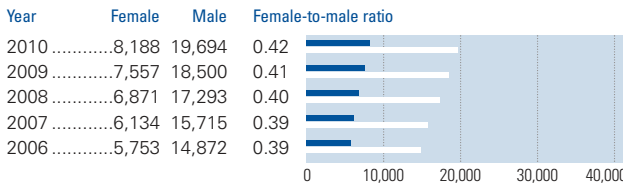
Labour force participation



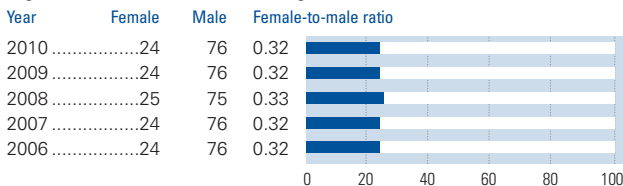
Wage equality for similar work



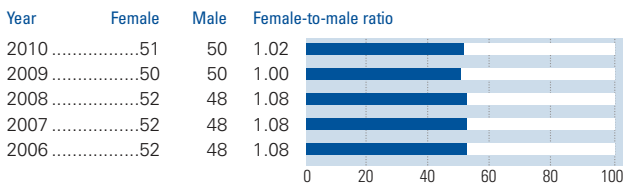
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

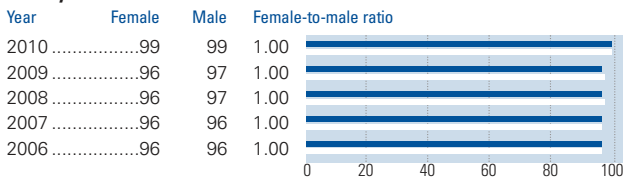


Professional and technical workers



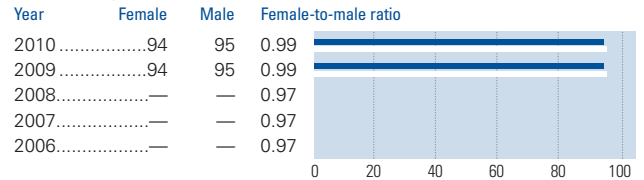
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

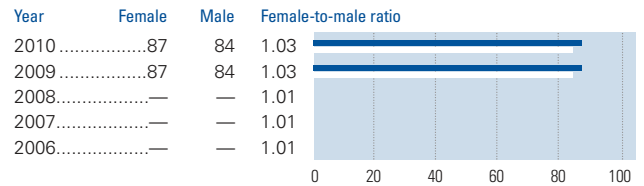


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

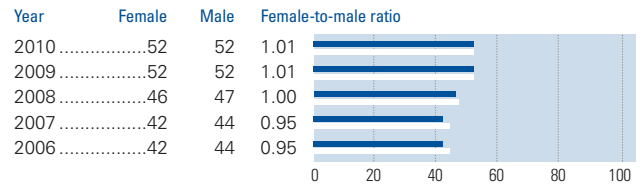
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

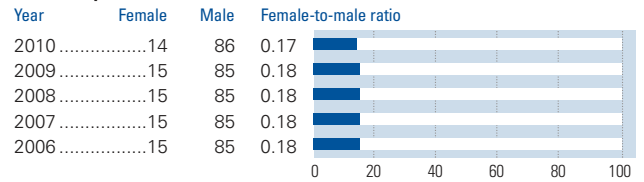


Enrolment in tertiary education

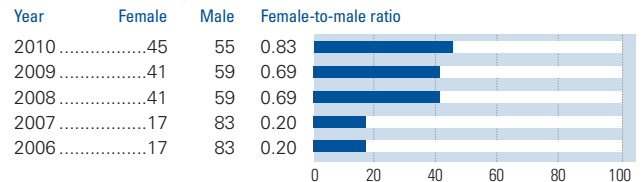


Political Empowerment

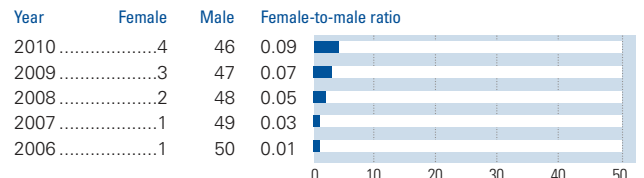
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

China 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

61

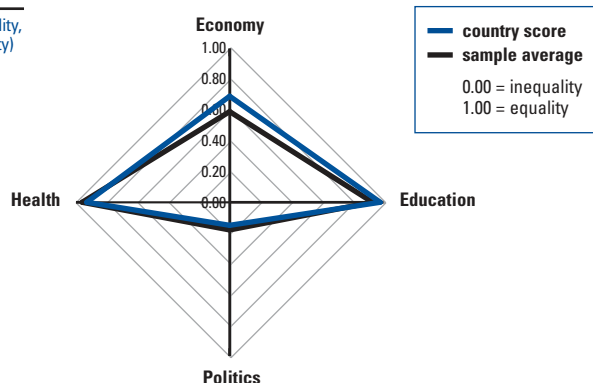
0.688

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1,324.66
Population growth (%)	0.51
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,602.57
GDP (PPP) per capita	6,200
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.80
Year women received right to vote	1949
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.08



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	33	0.88	0.69	74	85	0.88
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	45	0.70	0.65	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	36	0.68	0.53	4,323	6,375	0.68
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	90	0.20	0.27	17	83	0.20
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.07
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	91	0.94	0.86	91	97	0.94
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	—	—	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	96	0.97	0.92	—	—	0.97
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	23	22	1.04
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	134	0.88	0.92	—	—	0.88
Healthy life expectancy	74	1.05	1.04	68	65	1.05
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	49	0.27	0.22	21	79	0.27
Women in ministerial positions	81	0.13	0.18	12	88	0.13
Years with female head of state (last 50)	22	0.08	0.15	4	47	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)	18
Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100;
the social insurance program applies to urban areas and the maternity insurance program covers all employees in urban enterprises, including all state-owned enterprises, regardless of their location	
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
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)	39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.64

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

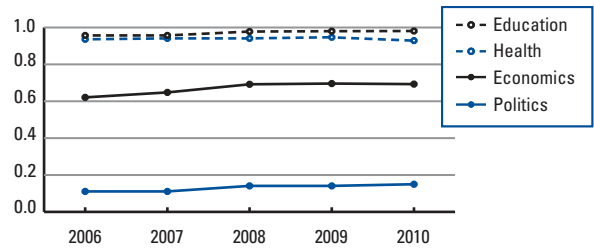
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

China 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	61	0.688
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	60	0.691
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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	74	85	0.88
2009	77	85	0.91
2008	75	88	0.86
2007	76	88	0.86
2006	69	82	0.84

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	4.90
2009	4.99
2008	5.15
2007	4.86
2006	4.27

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	4,323	6,375	0.68
2009	3,644	5,646	0.65
2008	5,220	8,213	0.64
2007	4,561	7,159	0.64
2006	3,961	5,976	0.66

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	17	83	0.20
2009	17	83	0.20
2008	17	83	0.20
2007	12	88	0.14
2006	12	88	0.14

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	52	48	1.07
2009	52	48	1.08
2008	52	48	1.08
2007	45	55	0.82
2006	45	55	0.82

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	91	97	0.94
2009	90	96	0.93
2008	90	96	0.93
2007	87	95	0.91
2006	87	95	0.91

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	1.00
2009	—	—	1.00
2008	—	—	1.00
2007	—	—	1.00
2006	—	—	1.00

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	0.97
2009	—	—	0.97
2008	—	—	0.97
2007	—	—	0.97
2006	—	—	0.97

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	23	22	1.04
2009	23	23	1.01
2008	21	22	0.98
2007	17	21	0.85
2006	17	21	0.85

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	21	79	0.27
2009	21	79	0.27
2008	21	79	0.27
2007	20	80	0.25
2006	20	80	0.25

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	12	88	0.13
2009	9	91	0.09
2008	9	91	0.09
2007	6	94	0.07
2006	6	94	0.07

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	4	47	0.08
2009	4	46	0.08
2008	4	46	0.08
2007	2	48	0.03
2006	2	48	0.03

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Colombia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

55

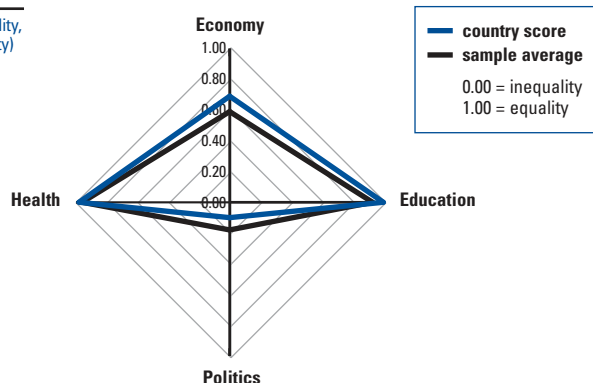
0.693

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	45.01
Population growth (%)	1.46
GDP (US\$ billions).....	134.42
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	8,043
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.40
Year women received right to vote	1954
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.97



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	113	0.55	0.69	43	80	0.55
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	99	0.59	0.65	—	—	0.59
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	24	0.71	0.53	7,138	10,080	0.71
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	7	0.86	0.27	46	54	0.86
Professional and technical workers	62	0.98	0.64	50	51	0.98
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	93	93	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	78	0.99	0.98	90	90	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	75	68	1.09
Enrolment in tertiary education	91	0.99	0.86	35	36	0.99
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	102	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	69	64	1.08
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	99	0.11	0.22	10	90	0.11
Women in ministerial positions.....	48	0.27	0.18	21	79	0.27
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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).....	16
Length of 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 (%).....	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	50
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	35

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	15
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	9
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	48
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.35

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

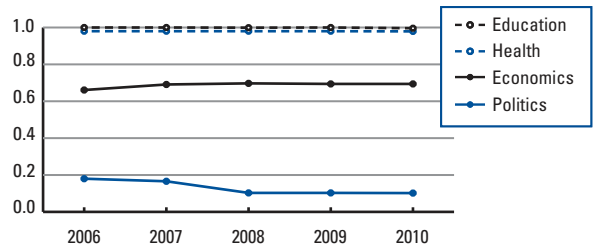
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Colombia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	55	0.693
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)	22	0.705



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	43	80	0.55
2009	69	83	0.84
2008	67	85	0.78
2007	66	85	0.77
2006	61	81	0.76

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	4.13
2009	4.13
2008	4.25
2007	4.43
2006	4.17

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	7,138	10,080	0.71
2009	4,898	7,902	0.62
2008	5,680	8,966	0.63
2007	5,356	9,202	0.58
2006	4,557	8,892	0.51

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	46	54	0.86
2009	38	62	0.61
2008	38	62	0.61
2007	38	62	0.61
2006	38	62	0.61

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	50	51	0.98
2009	49	51	0.96
2008	50	50	1.00
2007	50	50	1.00
2006	50	50	1.00

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	93	93	1.00
2009	92	92	1.00
2008	93	94	1.00
2007	93	93	1.00
2006	93	93	1.00

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	90	90	0.99
2009	87	87	1.00
2008	88	89	1.00
2007	87	87	1.00
2006	84	83	1.01

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	75	68	1.09
2009	71	64	1.11
2008	68	61	1.11
2007	58	52	1.11
2006	58	52	1.11

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	35	36	0.99
2009	33	30	1.09
2008	32	30	1.09
2007	29	27	1.09
2006	28	26	1.09

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	10	90	0.11
2009	8	92	0.09
2008	8	92	0.09
2007	8	92	0.09
2006	12	88	0.14

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	21	79	0.27
2009	23	77	0.30
2008	23	77	0.30
2007	36	64	0.56
2006	36	64	0.56

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Costa Rica 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

28

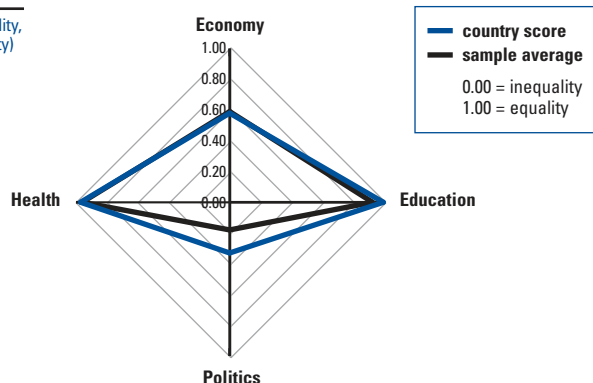
0.719

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.52
Population growth (%)	1.34
GDP (US\$ billions).....	23.44
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	10,085
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	24
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.00
Year women received right to vote	1949
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.03



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	104	0.58	0.69	49	84	0.58
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	72	0.66	0.65	—	—	0.66
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	99	0.46	0.53	6,788	14,763	0.46
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	57	0.44	0.27	30	70	0.44
Professional and technical workers	81	0.77	0.64	43	57	0.77
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	96	96	1.01
Enrolment in primary education.....	92	0.99	0.98	—	—	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	67	62	1.08
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	28	23	1.26
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	76	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	11	0.63	0.22	39	61	0.63
Women in ministerial positions.....	12	0.54	0.18	35	65	0.54
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	41	0.00	0.15	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).....	10
Length of maternity leave.....	4 months
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100;
in cases where the employee does not fulfill the prerequisites to receive social security benefits, the employer shall pay two-thirds of the remuneration	
Provider of maternity coverage.....	50% social security, 50% employer
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 (%).....	7
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	42
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.92

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

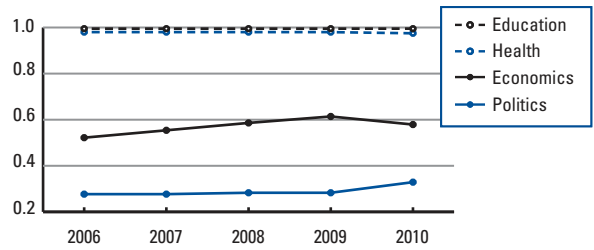
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Costa Rica 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

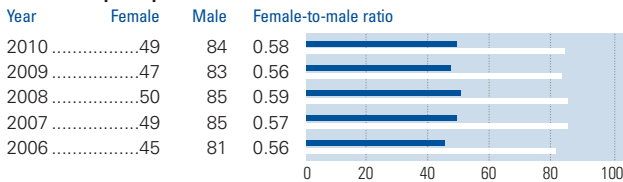
Year	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	28	0.719
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	27	0.718
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	32	0.711
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	28	0.701
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	30	0.694



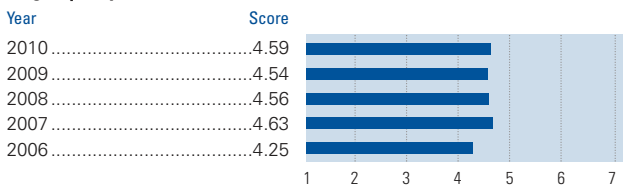
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

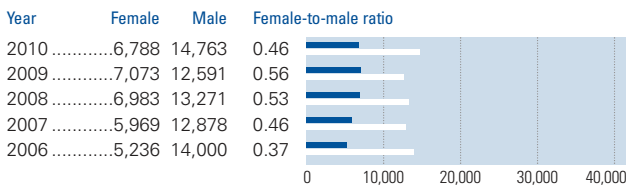
Labour force participation



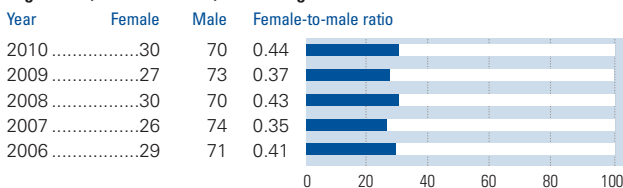
Wage equality for similar work



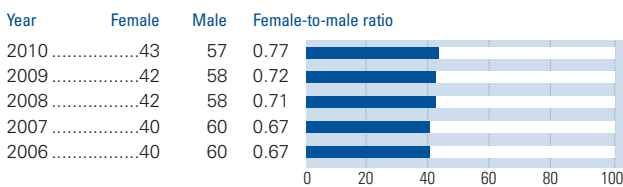
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

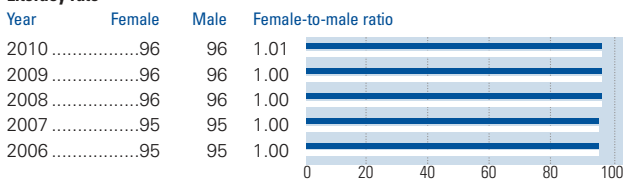


Professional and technical workers



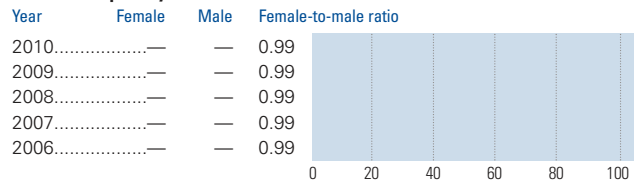
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

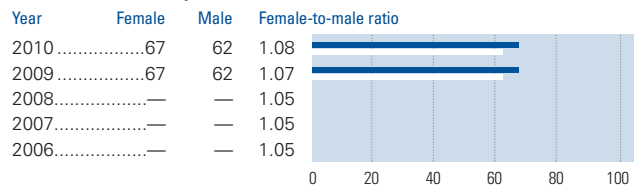


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

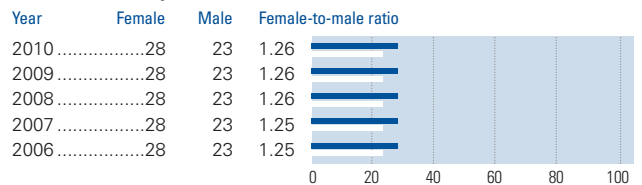
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

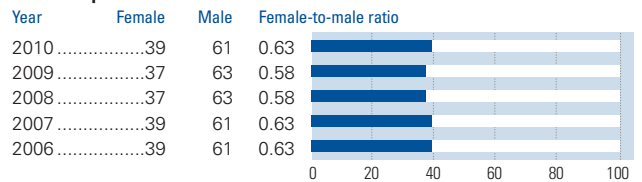


Enrolment in tertiary education

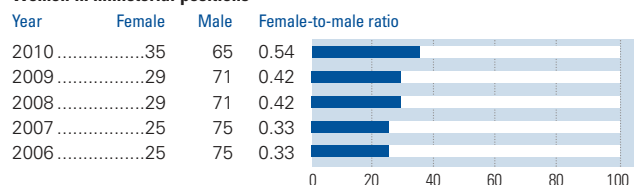


Political Empowerment

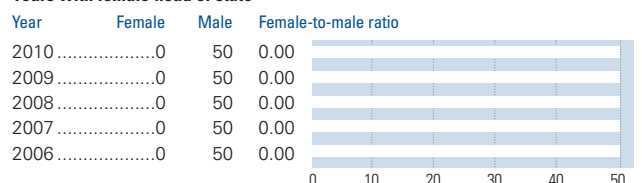
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Côte d'Ivoire 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

130

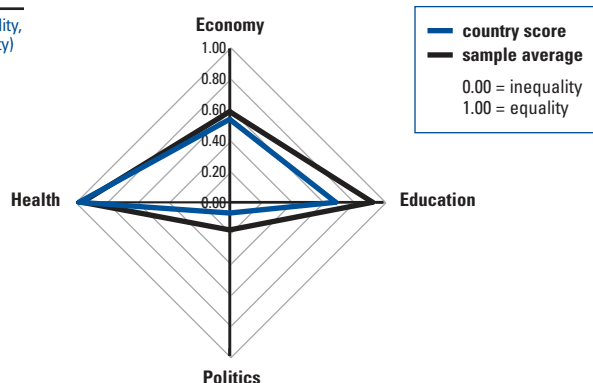
0.569

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	20.59
Population growth (%)	2.30
GDP (US\$ billions)	10.90
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,547
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	—
Year women received right to vote	1952
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.04



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	95	0.62	0.69	51	83	0.62
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	85	0.63	0.65	—	—	0.63
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	119	0.34	0.53	852	2,500	0.34
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	119	0.69	0.86	44	64	0.69
Enrolment in primary education	133	0.80	0.98	50	62	0.80
Enrolment in secondary education	129	0.57	0.92	15	27	0.57
Enrolment in tertiary education	117	0.50	0.86	6	11	0.50
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	48	45	1.07
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	107	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	74	0.14	0.18	13	88	0.14
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	57
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	81
Length of maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)	6

Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%)	23
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	—
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)	21
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.69

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.45
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)

Croatia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

53

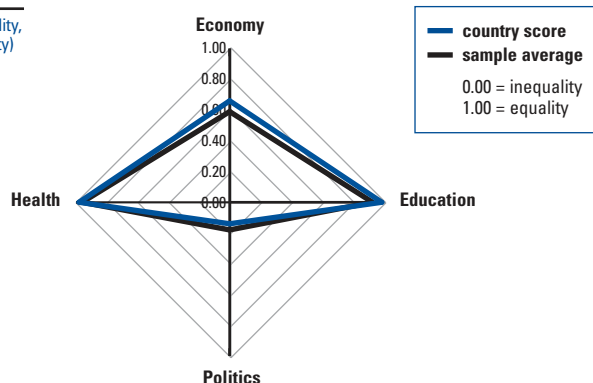
0.694

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.43
Population growth (%)	-0.05
GDP (US\$ billions)	30.13
GDP (PPP) per capita	16,227
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	26
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	50	0.83	0.69	59	71	0.83	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	107	0.56	0.65	—	—	0.56	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	39	0.67	0.53	12,934	19,360	0.67	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	71	0.36	0.27	27	73	0.36	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.04	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	68	0.98	0.86	98	100	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education	80	0.99	0.98	90	91	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	89	87	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	52	42	1.22	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	70	66	1.06	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	38	0.31	0.22	24	76	0.31	
Women in ministerial positions	65	0.19	0.18	16	84	0.19	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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)	4
Length of maternity leave	1+ year
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100% until the child reaches the age of six months, then at a flat rate determined by the Act on the Execution of the State Budget for the remaining period
Provider of maternity coverage	Health Insurance Fund (until the child reaches the age of 6 months), and the rest is paid from the State Budget
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 (%)	10
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	46
Ability of women to rise to positions of 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	0.25

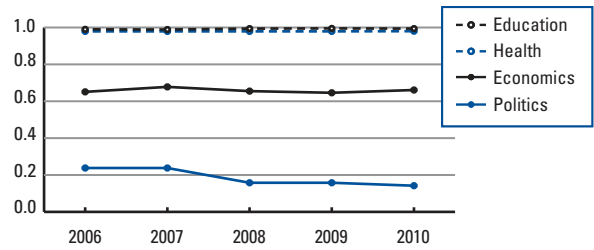
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Croatia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Year	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	53	0.694
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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	59	71	0.83
2009	57	71	0.80
2008	58	71	0.82
2007	58	71	0.81
2006	45	60	0.74

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	3.89
2009	3.92
2008	3.87
2007	4.59
2006	4.64

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	12,934	19,360	0.67
2009	11,753	17,025	0.69
2008	10,587	15,687	0.67
2007	9,872	14,690	0.67
2006	8,047	14,351	0.56

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	27	73	0.36
2009	21	79	0.26
2008	26	74	0.34
2007	23	77	0.30
2006	26	74	0.35

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	51	49	1.04
2009	51	49	1.03
2008	51	49	1.04
2007	52	48	1.08
2006	52	48	1.08

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	98	100	0.98
2009	98	99	0.98
2008	98	99	0.99
2007	97	99	0.98
2006	97	99	0.98

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	90	91	0.99
2009	90	91	0.99
2008	90	91	0.99
2007	87	88	0.99
2006	87	88	0.99

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	89	87	1.02
2009	88	86	1.02
2008	88	86	1.02
2007	86	84	1.02
2006	86	84	1.02

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	52	42	1.22
2009	51	41	1.23
2008	49	40	1.23
2007	—	—	—
2006	42	35	1.19

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	24	76	0.31
2009	21	79	0.26
2008	21	79	0.26
2007	22	78	0.28
2006	22	78	0.28

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	16	84	0.19
2009	24	76	0.31
2008	24	76	0.31
2007	33	67	0.50
2006	33	67	0.50

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	3	47	0.06
2006	3	47	0.06

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Cuba 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

24

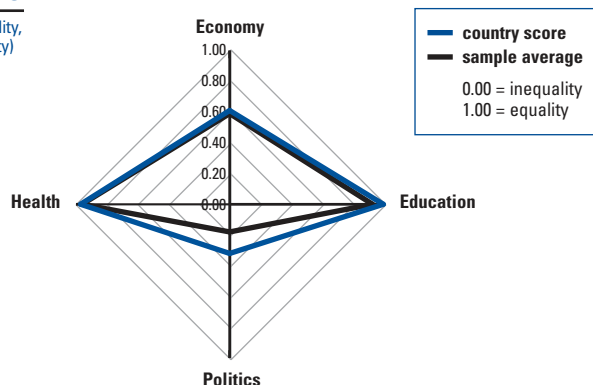
0.725

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.20
Population growth (%)	0.00
GDP (US\$ billions)	—
GDP (PPP) per capita	—
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Year women received right to vote	1934
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	94	0.63	0.69	48	76	0.63
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.65	—	—	—
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	96	0.49	0.53	4,132	8,442	0.49
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	56	0.44	0.27	30	70	0.44
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.48
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	83	82	1.01
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	149	88	1.68
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	102	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	76	1.04	1.04	71	68	1.04
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	3	0.76	0.22	43	57	0.76
Women in ministerial positions	36	0.33	0.18	25	75	0.33
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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 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 (%)	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	55
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	59

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	2
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	2
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	43
Ability of women to rise to positions of 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)

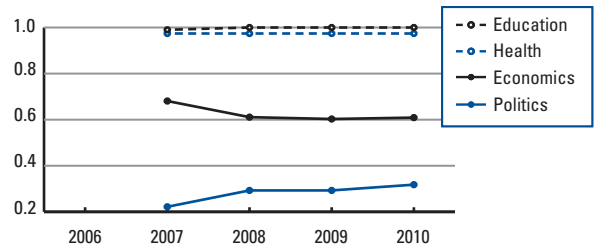
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Cuba 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **24** **0.725**

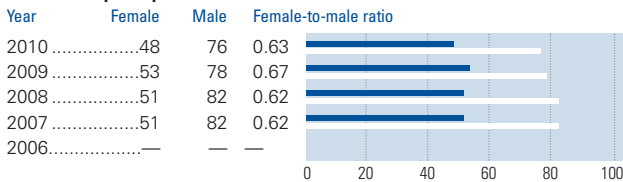
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	29	0.718
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	25	0.720
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	22	0.717
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	—	—



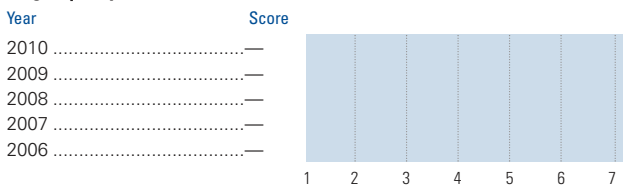
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

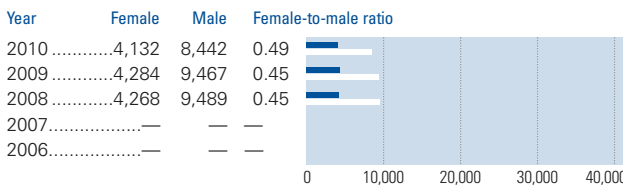
Labour force participation



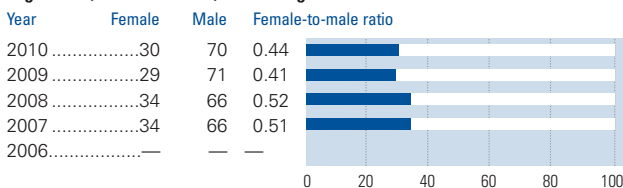
Wage equality for similar work



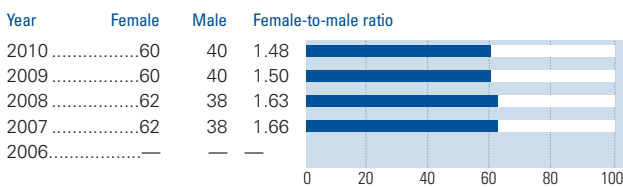
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

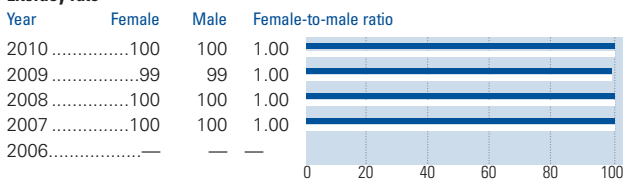


Professional and technical workers



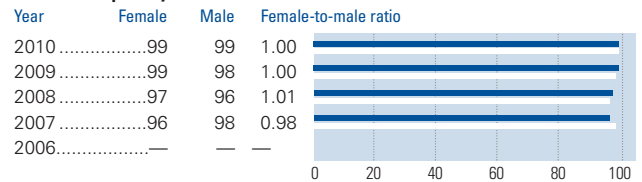
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

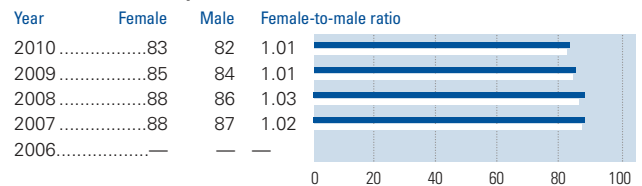


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

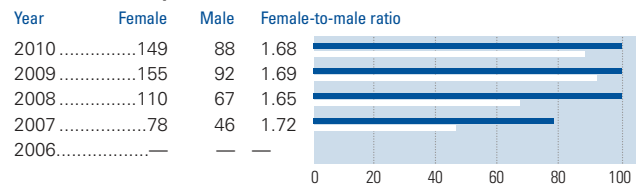
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

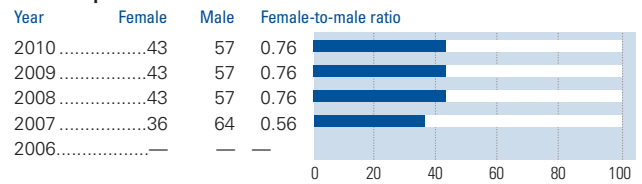


Enrolment in tertiary education

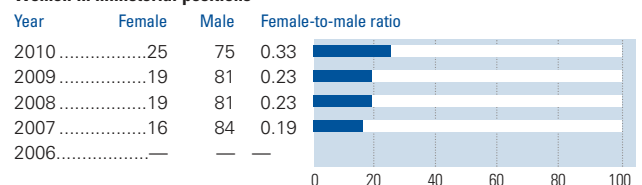


Political Empowerment

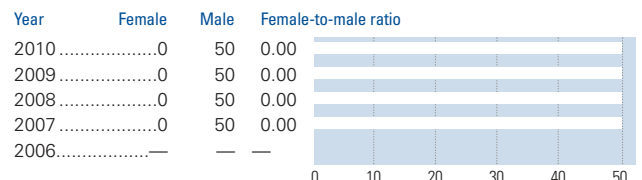
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Cyprus 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

86

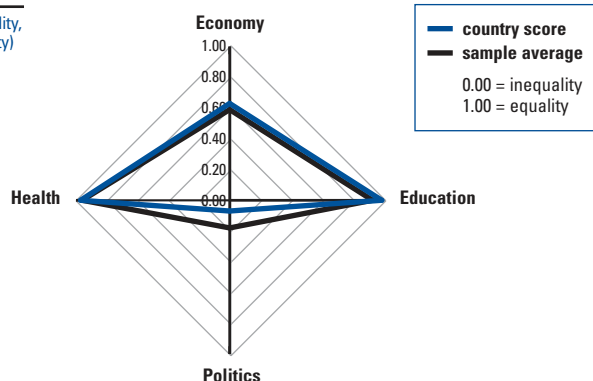
0.664

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.86
Population growth (%)	1.00
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.30
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	26,273
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	25
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.50
Year women received right to vote	1960
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.95



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity 75 0.630 0.590						
Labour force participation	55	0.81	0.69	64	80	0.81
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	83	0.64	0.65	—	—	0.64
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	68	0.58	0.53	18,307	31,625	0.58
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	92	0.19	0.27	16	84	0.19
Professional and technical workers	67	0.95	0.64	49	51	0.95
Educational Attainment 77 0.988 0.929						
Literacy rate	72	0.98	0.86	97	99	0.98
Enrolment in primary education.....	77	0.99	0.98	98	99	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	95	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	93	0.96	0.86	42	44	0.96
Health and Survival 88 0.970 0.955						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	96	1.03	1.04	71	69	1.03
Political Empowerment 102 0.069 0.179						
Women in parliament.....	87	0.14	0.22	13	88	0.14
Women in ministerial positions.....	94	0.10	0.18	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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).....	4
Length of maternity leave	18 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	75; the rate is increased to 80% if claimant has one dependant, to 90% if she has two dependants, and to 100% if she has three dependants
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 (%)	63
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	40

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.53

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)

Cyprus 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

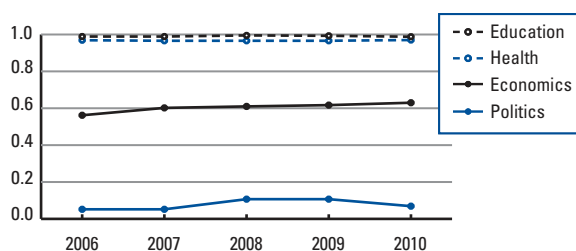
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 86 0.664

Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries) 79 0.671

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

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

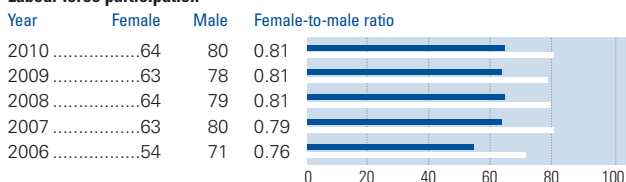
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 83 0.643



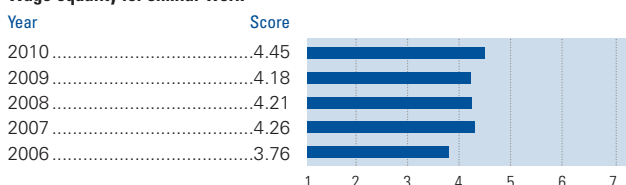
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

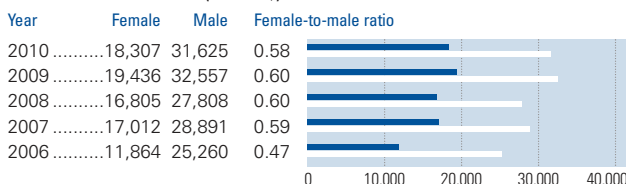
Labour force participation



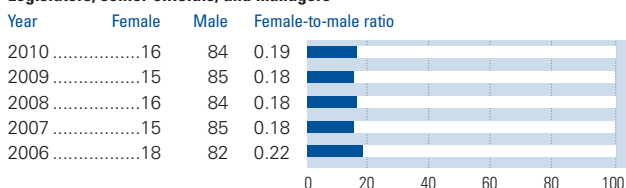
Wage equality for similar work



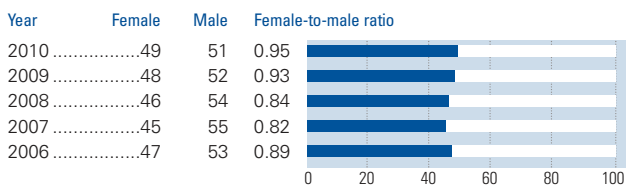
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

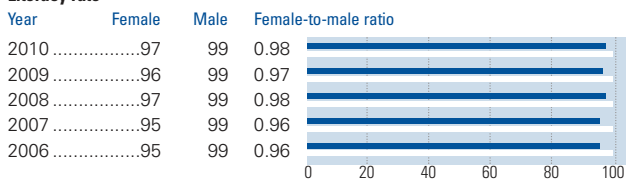


Professional and technical workers



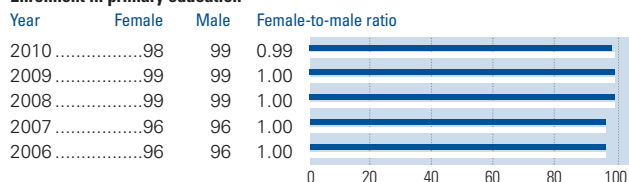
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

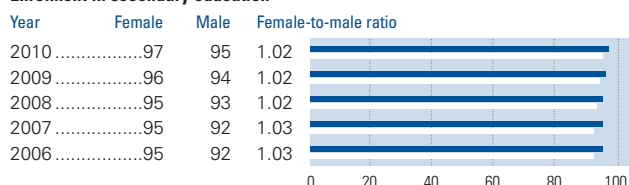


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

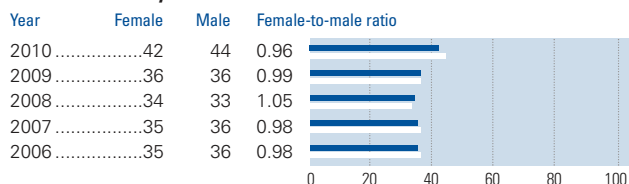
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

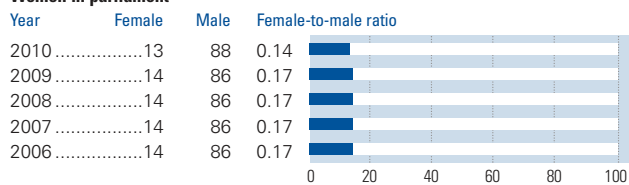


Enrolment in tertiary education

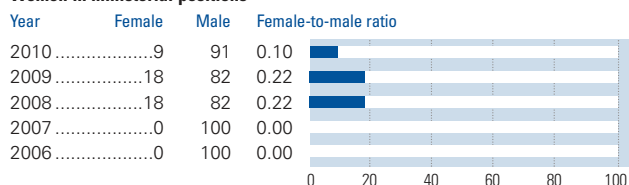


Political Empowerment

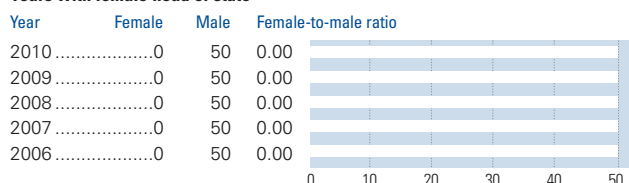
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Czech Republic 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

65

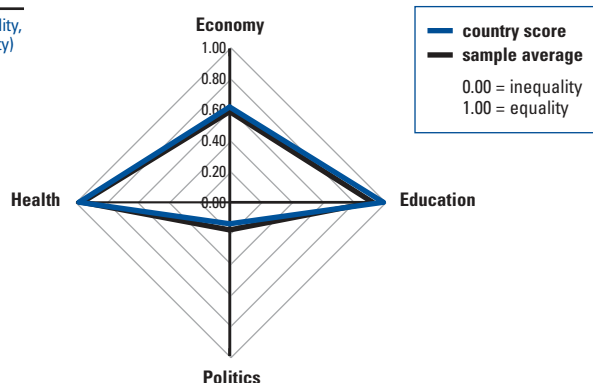
0.685

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.42
Population growth (%)	0.87
GDP (US\$ billions).....	79.16
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	22,098
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	29
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
Year women received right to vote	1920
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	0.97



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	66	0.78	0.69	61	78	0.78
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	120	0.51	0.65	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	74	0.57	0.53	17,706	30,909	0.57
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	67	0.39	0.27	28	72	0.39
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	53	47	1.12
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	91	88	1.03
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	—	—	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	67	51	1.32
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy.....	54	1.06	1.04	72	68	1.06
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	46	0.28	0.22	22	78	0.28
Women in ministerial positions.....	57	0.21	0.18	18	82	0.21
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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 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 (%).....	98
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	66
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	6
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	46
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.14

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)

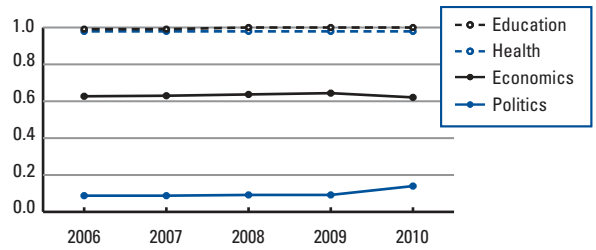
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Czech Republic 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **65** **0.685**

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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	61	78	0.78
2009	63	78	0.81
2008	64	77	0.84
2007	64	77	0.83
2006	52	68	0.77

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	3.59
2009	3.81
2008	3.96
2007	3.91
2006	3.60

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	17,706	30,909	0.57
2009	16,603	27,585	0.60
2008	13,992	27,440	0.51
2007	13,141	26,017	0.51
2006	12,843	20,051	0.64

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	28	72	0.39
2009	29	71	0.40
2008	29	71	0.41
2007	28	72	0.39
2006	26	74	0.35

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	53	47	1.12
2009	53	47	1.11
2008	53	47	1.11
2007	52	48	1.08
2006	52	48	1.08

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	99	99	1.00
2009	100	100	1.00
2008	99	99	1.00
2007	99	99	1.00
2006	99	99	1.00

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	91	88	1.03
2009	94	91	1.03
2008	94	91	1.03
2007	—	—	0.98
2006	—	—	0.98

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	1.03
2009	—	—	1.03
2008	—	—	1.03
2007	—	—	1.03
2006	—	—	1.03

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	67	51	1.32
2009	61	49	1.26
2008	55	45	1.22
2007	45	41	1.10
2006	45	41	1.10

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	22	78	0.28
2009	16	85	0.18
2008	16	85	0.18
2007	16	85	0.18
2006	16	85	0.18

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	18	82	0.21
2009	13	88	0.14
2008	13	88	0.14
2007	11	89	0.12
2006	11	89	0.12

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Denmark 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

7

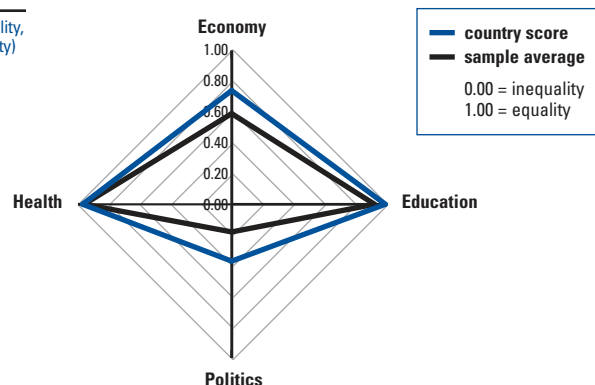
0.772

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.49
Population growth (%)	0.59
GDP (US\$ billions)	176.94
GDP (PPP) per capita	32,252
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
	23	0.744	0.590				
Labour force participation	13	0.92	0.69	76	83	0.92	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	37	0.72	0.65	—	—	0.72	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	11	0.77	0.53	30,745	40,000	0.77	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	78	0.31	0.27	24	76	0.31	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.09	
Educational Attainment							
	1	1.000	0.929				
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	96	95	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	91	88	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	94	67	1.41	
Health and Survival							
	68	0.974	0.955				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	78	1.04	1.04	73	70	1.04	
Political Empowerment							
	10	0.370	0.179				
Women in parliament	13	0.61	0.22	38	62	0.61	
Women in ministerial positions	8	0.73	0.18	42	58	0.73	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	—
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4
Length of maternity leave	52 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100, up to a ceiling
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 (%)	64
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	48
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	—

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of 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	—

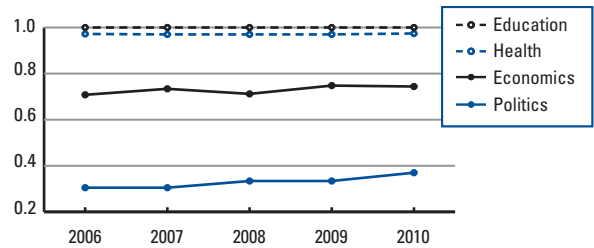
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Denmark 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

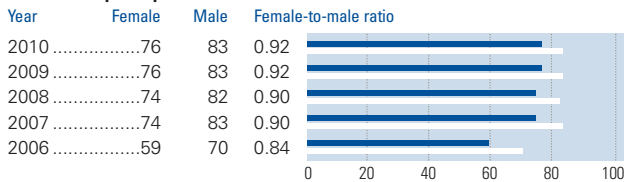
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	7	0.772
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	7	0.763
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	7	0.754
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	8	0.752
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	8	0.746



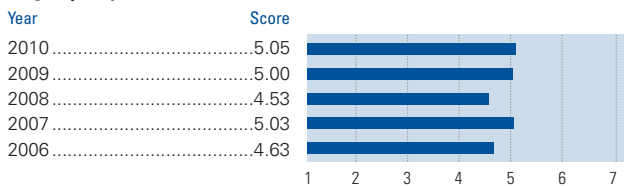
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

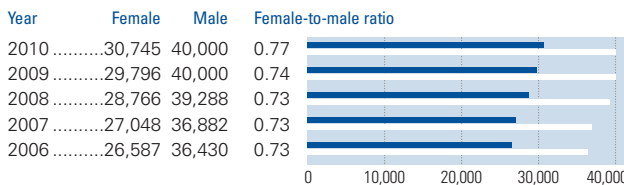
Labour force participation



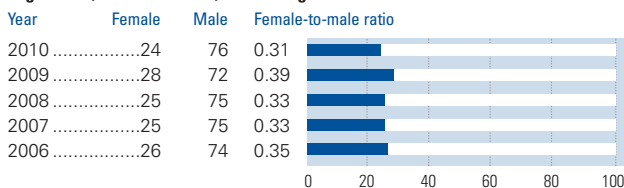
Wage equality for similar work



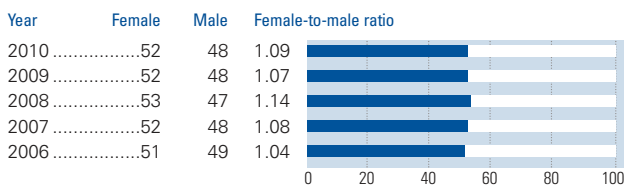
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

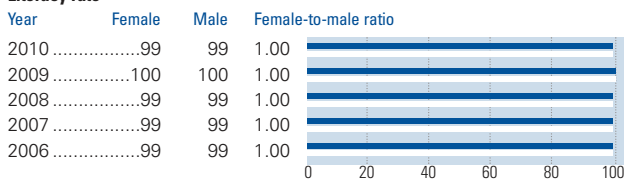


Professional and technical workers



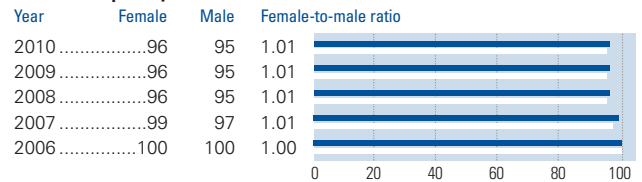
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

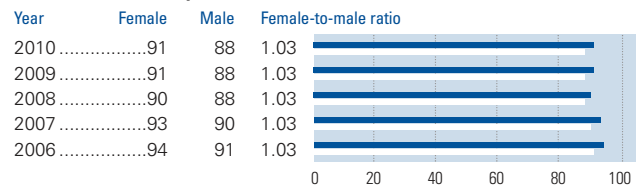


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

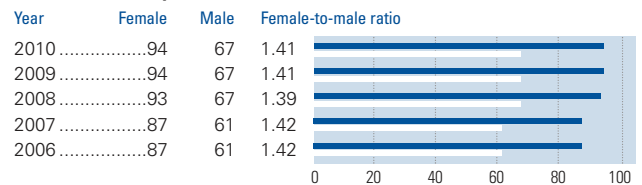
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

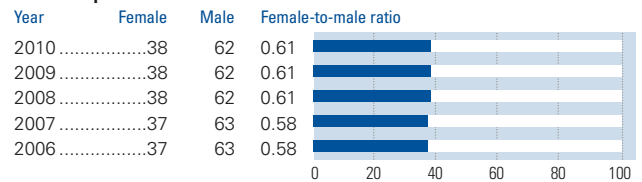


Enrolment in tertiary education

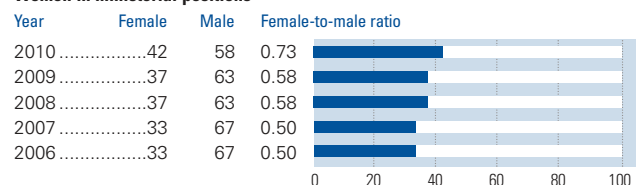


Political Empowerment

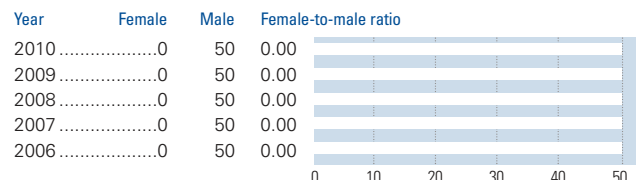
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Dominican Republic 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

73

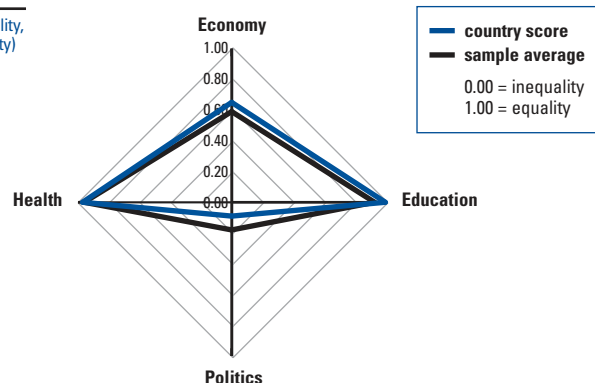
0.677

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	9.95
Population growth (%)	1.41
GDP (US\$ billions).....	36.06
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	7,658
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.70
Year women received right to vote	1942
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.01



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	92	0.65	0.69	55	84	0.65	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	65	0.66	0.65	—	—	0.66	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	65	0.59	0.53	4,985	8,416	0.59	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	54	0.44	0.27	31	69	0.44	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	51	49	1.04	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	88	88	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	80	80	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	63	52	1.22	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	41	26	1.59	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96	
Healthy life expectancy.....	93	1.03	1.04	64	62	1.03	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	70	0.20	0.22	17	83	0.20	
Women in ministerial positions.....	96	0.10	0.18	9	91	0.10	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	27
Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	100;
if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits, the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit	
Provider of maternity coverage.....	50% social security, 50% employer
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 (%).....	25
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	9
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.55

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)

Dominican Republic 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

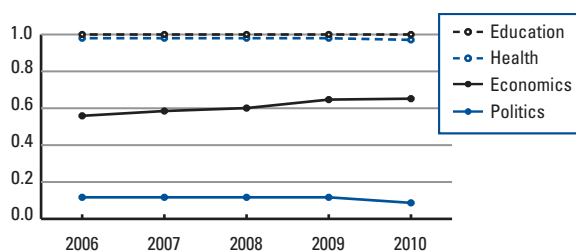
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 73 0.677

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

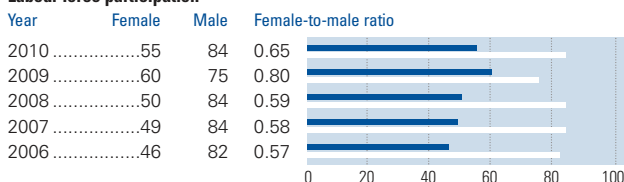
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 59 0.664



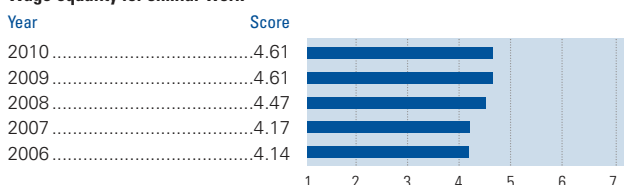
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

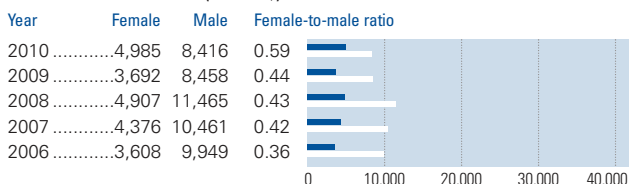
Labour force participation



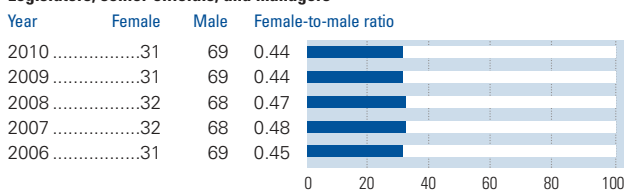
Wage equality for similar work



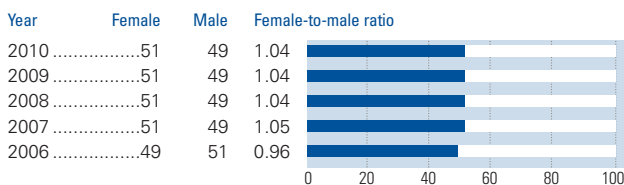
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

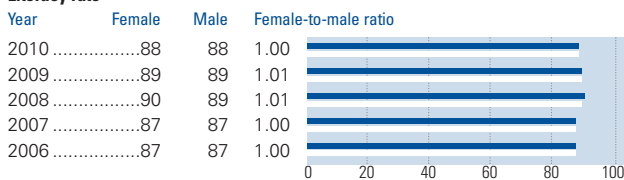


Professional and technical workers



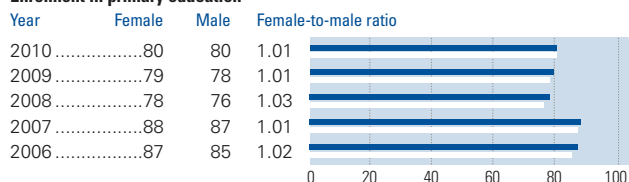
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

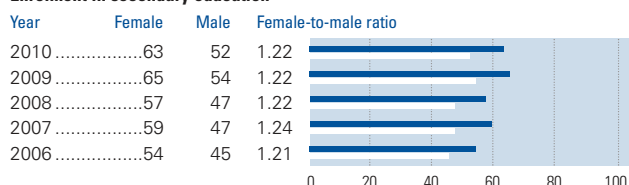


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

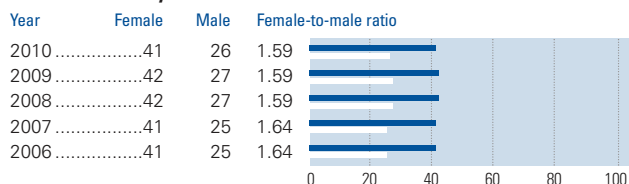
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

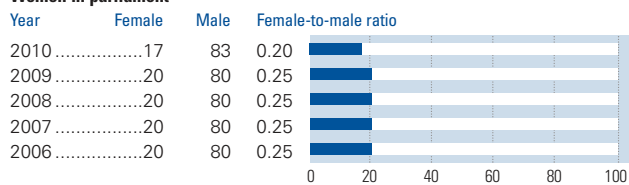


Enrolment in tertiary education

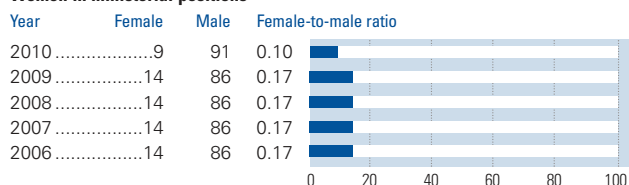


Political Empowerment

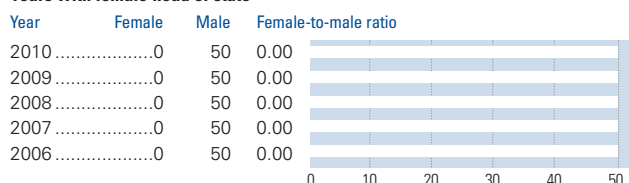
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Ecuador 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

40

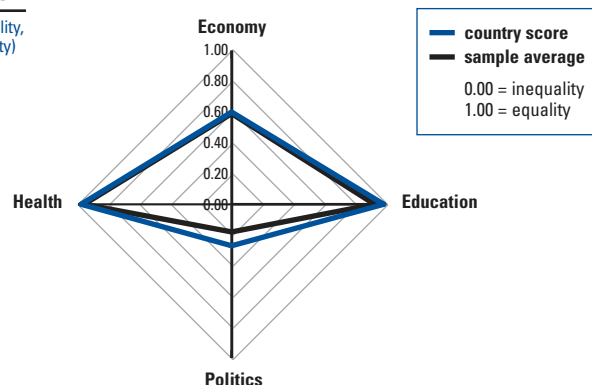
0.707

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	13.48
Population growth (%)	1.04
GDP (US\$ billions).....	23.54
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	7,508
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	100	0.61	0.69	48	79	0.61	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	90	0.61	0.65	—	—	0.61	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	94	0.51	0.53	4,996	9,888	0.51	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	69	0.38	0.27	28	72	0.38	
Professional and technical workers	63	0.97	0.64	49	51	0.97	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	90	0.94	0.86	82	87	0.94	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	97	96	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	62	61	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	45	39	1.15	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy.....	69	1.05	1.04	66	63	1.05	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	19	0.48	0.22	32	68	0.48	
Women in ministerial positions.....	18	0.48	0.18	33	68	0.48	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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 maternity leave	12 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 (%)	31

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	11
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	39
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.37

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

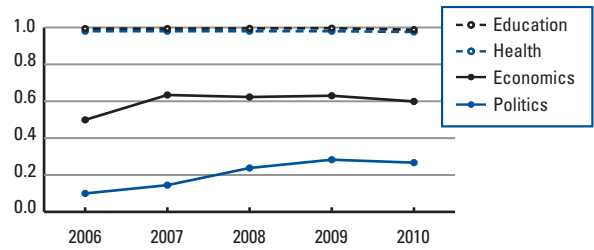
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Ecuador 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

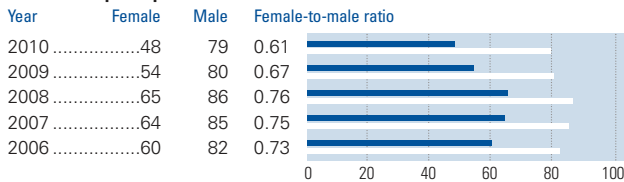
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	40	0.707
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	23	0.722
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	35	0.709
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	44	0.688
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	82	0.643



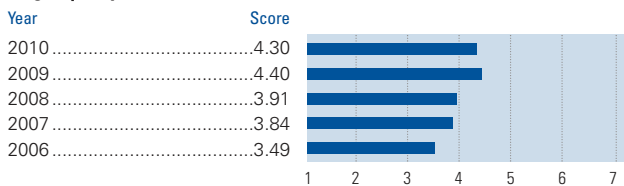
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

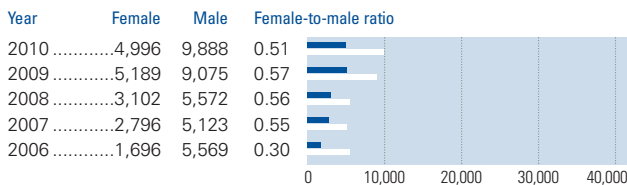
Labour force participation



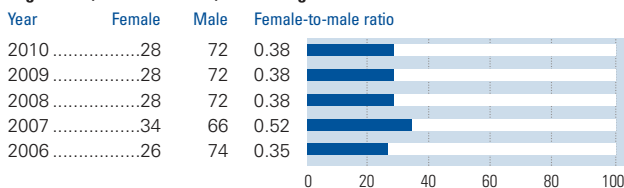
Wage equality for similar work



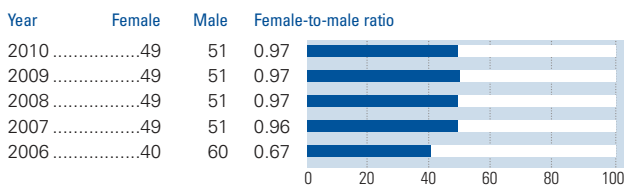
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

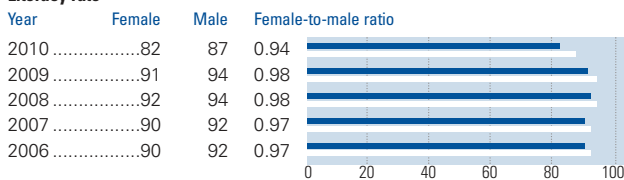


Professional and technical workers



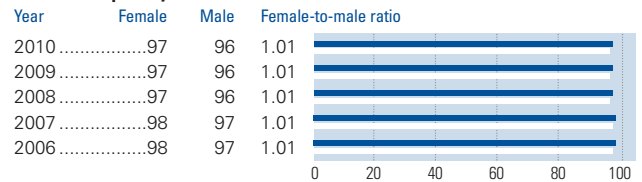
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

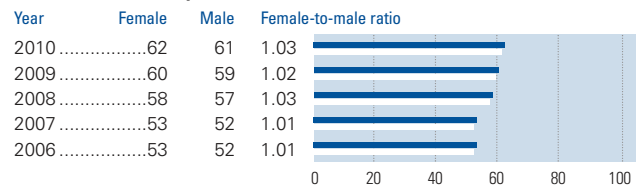


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

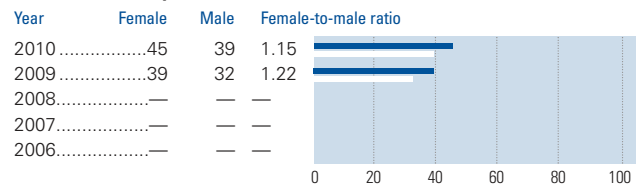
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

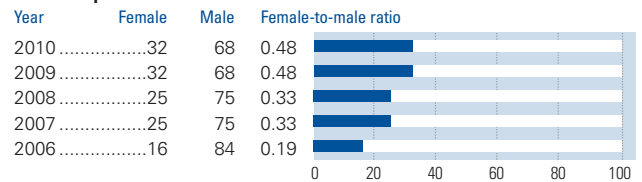


Enrolment in tertiary education

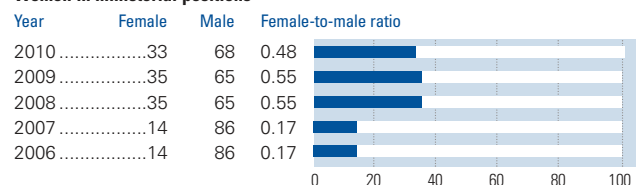


Political Empowerment

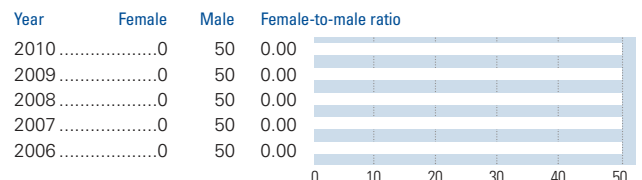
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Egypt 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

125

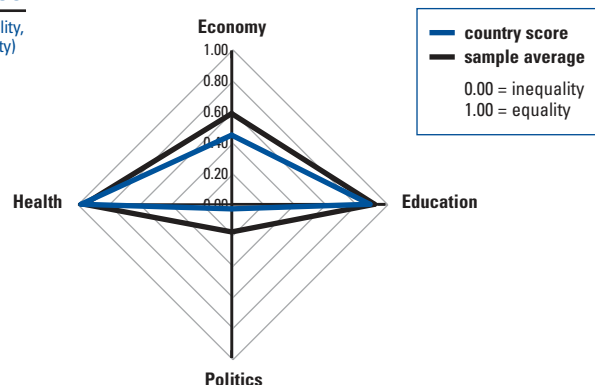
0.590

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	81.53
Population growth (%)	1.82
GDP (US\$ billions)	145.59
GDP (PPP) per capita	5,151
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.90
Year women received right to vote	1956
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.01



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	130	0.30	0.69	24	79	0.30
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	3	0.81	0.65	—	—	0.81
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	124	0.27	0.53	2,286	8,401	0.27
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	105	0.12	0.27	11	89	0.12
Professional and technical workers	97	0.51	0.64	34	66	0.51
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	116	0.77	0.86	58	75	0.77
Enrolment in primary education	116	0.96	0.98	92	95	0.96
Enrolment in secondary education	106	0.95	0.92	69	73	0.95
Enrolment in tertiary education	104	0.77	0.86	24	31	0.77
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	64	1.05	1.04	62	59	1.05
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	127	0.02	0.22	2	98	0.02
Women in ministerial positions	92	0.10	0.18	9	91	0.10
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	79
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20
Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	75% social security, 25% 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 (%)	19
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	19
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.14

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation	0.90
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)

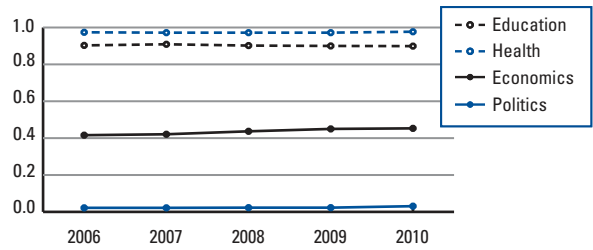
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Egypt 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 125 0.590

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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	24	79	0.30
2009	26	75	0.34
2008	22	77	0.28
2007	22	77	0.28
2006	20	73	0.27

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	5.69
2009	5.67
2008	5.82
2007	5.59
2006	5.30

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	2,286	8,401	0.27
2009	1,963	7,924	0.25
2008	1,635	7,024	0.23
2007	1,588	6,817	0.23
2006	1,614	6,203	0.26

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	11	89	0.12
2009	11	89	0.12
2008	10	90	0.12
2007	9	91	0.10
2006	9	91	0.10

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	34	66	0.51
2009	32	68	0.48
2008	31	69	0.45
2007	30	70	0.43
2006	31	69	0.45

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	58	75	0.77
2009	60	83	0.72
2008	61	84	0.73
2007	59	83	0.71
2006	47	68	0.69

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	92	95	0.96
2009	94	98	0.96
2008	94	98	0.96
2007	94	97	0.97
2006	94	97	0.97

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	69	73	0.95
2009	78	82	0.94
2008	—	—	0.94
2007	—	—	0.94
2006	77	81	0.94

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	24	31	0.77
2009	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—
2006	—	—	—

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	2	98	0.02
2009	2	98	0.02
2008	2	98	0.02
2007	2	98	0.02
2006	2	98	0.02

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	9	91	0.10
2009	6	94	0.07
2008	6	94	0.07
2007	6	94	0.06
2006	6	94	0.06

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

El Salvador 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

90

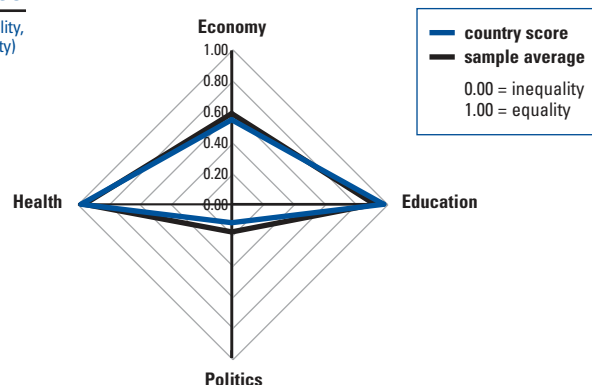
0.660

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	6.13
Population growth (%)	0.44
GDP (US\$ billions)	16.42
GDP (PPP) per capita	6,094
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.30
Year women received right to vote	1939
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.89



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	98	0.61	0.69	49	81	0.61	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	104	0.57	0.65	—	—	0.57	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	101	0.46	0.53	3,675	8,016	0.46	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	73	0.33	0.27	25	75	0.33	
Professional and technical workers	76	0.86	0.64	46	54	0.86	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	92	0.93	0.86	81	87	0.93	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	95	93	1.01	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	56	54	1.03	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	26	23	1.09	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	63	58	1.09	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	61	0.24	0.22	19	81	0.24	
Women in ministerial positions	66	0.18	0.18	15	85	0.18	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	84
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16
Length of 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 (%)	73
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	52
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	34

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	4
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	9
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	48
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.18

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)

El Salvador 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

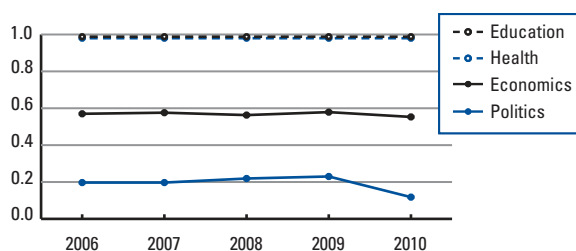
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 90 0.660

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

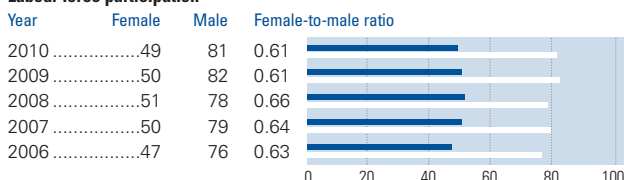
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries) 39 0.684



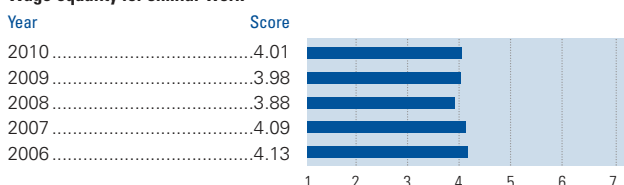
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

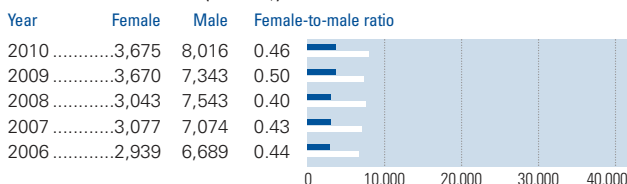
Labour force participation



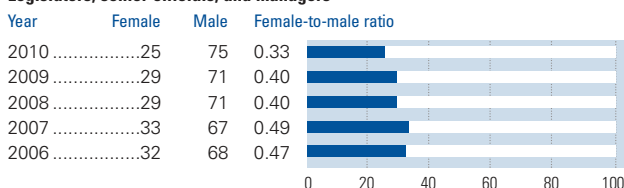
Wage equality for similar work



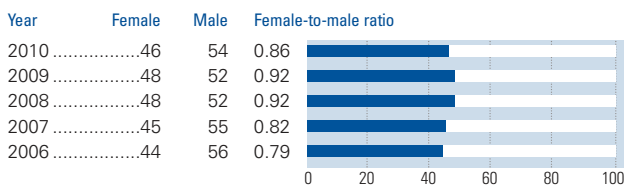
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

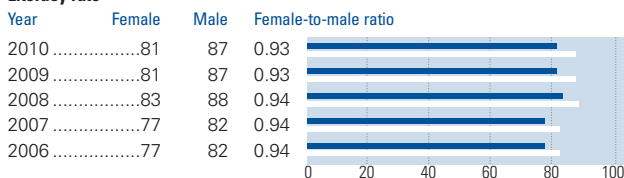


Professional and technical workers



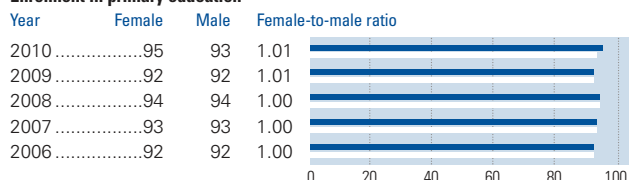
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

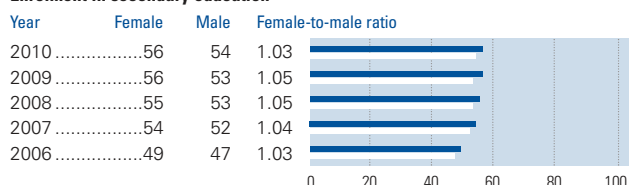


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

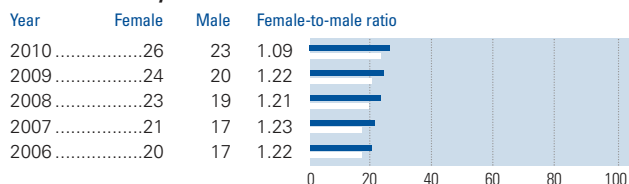
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

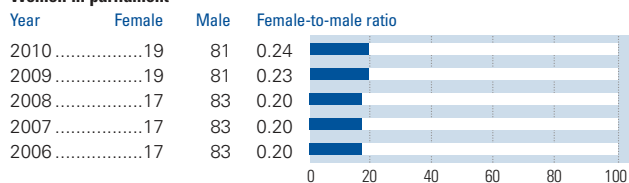


Enrolment in tertiary education

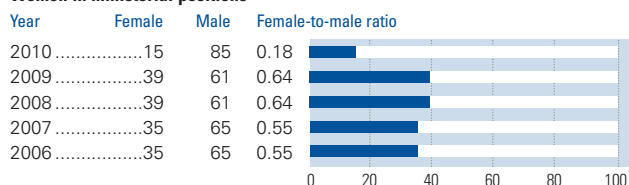


Political Empowerment

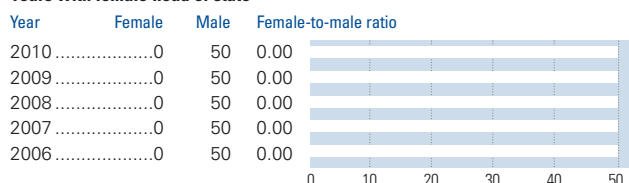
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Estonia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

47

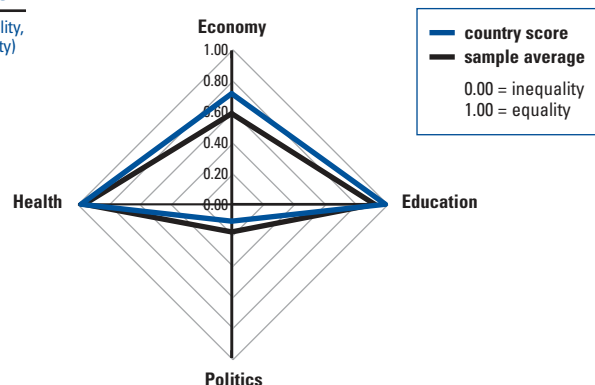
0.702

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.34
Population growth (%)	-0.07
GDP (US\$ billions)	9.45
GDP (PPP) per capita	16,133
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	24
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.70
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	23	0.89	0.69	69	78	0.89
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	87	0.62	0.65	—	—	0.62
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	44	0.65	0.53	16,256	25,169	0.65
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	27	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	68	32	2.15
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	81	0.99	0.98	94	95	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	91	88	1.03
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	80	48	1.69
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	112	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	71	61	1.16
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	40	0.29	0.22	23	77	0.29
Women in ministerial positions	97	0.09	0.18	8	92	0.09
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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 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 (%)	78
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	48

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	5
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	52
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.06

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

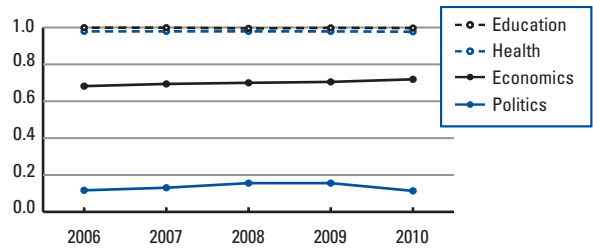
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Estonia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

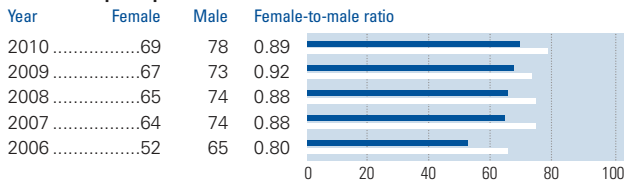
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	47	0.702
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	37	0.709
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	37	0.708
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	30	0.701
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	29	0.694



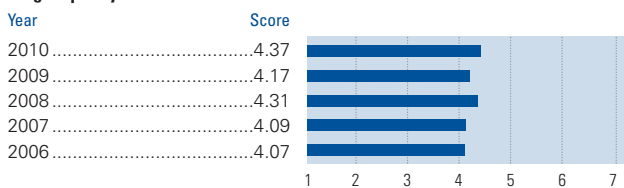
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

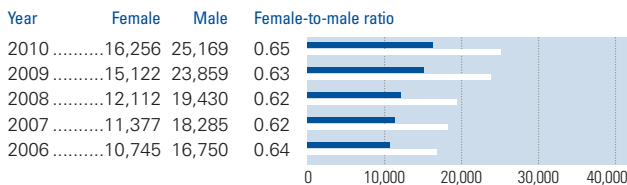
Labour force participation



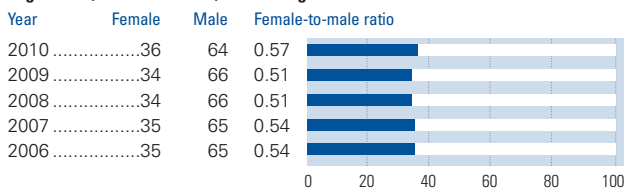
Wage equality for similar work



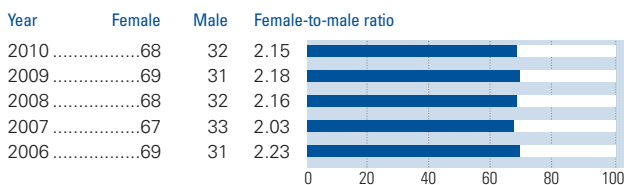
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

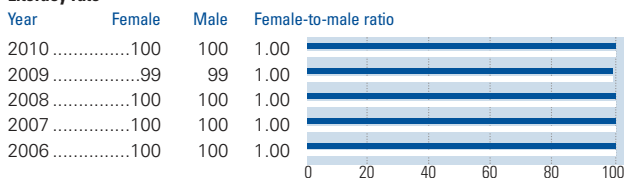


Professional and technical workers



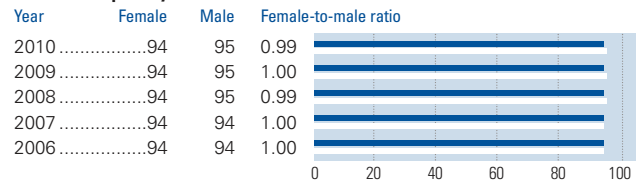
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

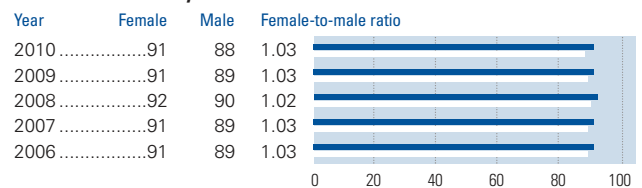


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

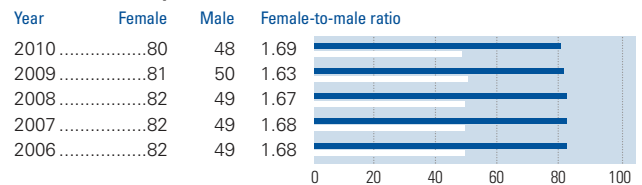
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

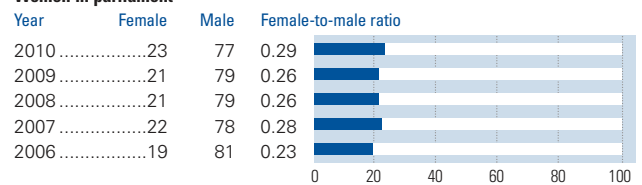


Enrolment in tertiary education

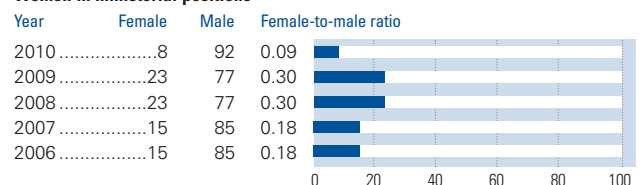


Political Empowerment

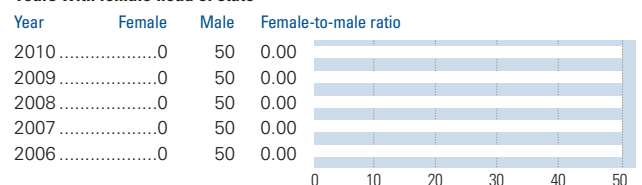
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Ethiopia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

121

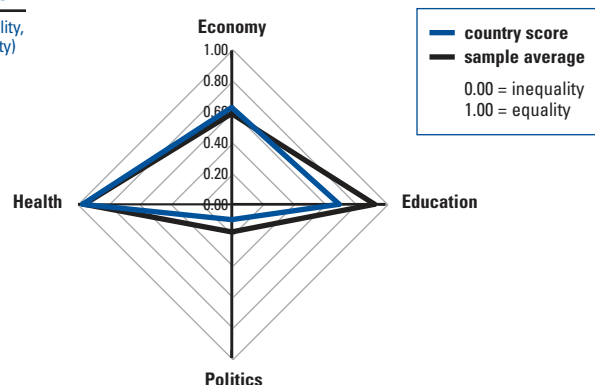
0.602

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	80.71
Population growth (%)	2.59
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.32
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	848
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).....	0.99



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	14	0.91	0.69	83	91	0.91	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	50	0.69	0.65	—	—	0.69	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	40	0.67	0.53	624	936	0.67	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	93	0.19	0.27	16	84	0.19	
Professional and technical workers	99	0.49	0.64	33	67	0.49	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	134	0.46	0.86	23	50	0.46	
Enrolment in primary education.....	122	0.93	0.98	75	81	0.93	
Enrolment in secondary education	127	0.64	0.92	20	31	0.64	
Enrolment in tertiary education	127	0.31	0.86	2	5	0.31	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97	
Healthy life expectancy.....	86	1.04	1.04	51	49	1.04	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	52	0.27	0.22	21	79	0.27	
Women in ministerial positions.....	101	0.08	0.18	7	93	0.08	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

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).....	69
Length of maternity leave	90 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Employer (for up to 45 days)
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 (%).....	39
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	19
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	8

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	23
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	12
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.83

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
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)

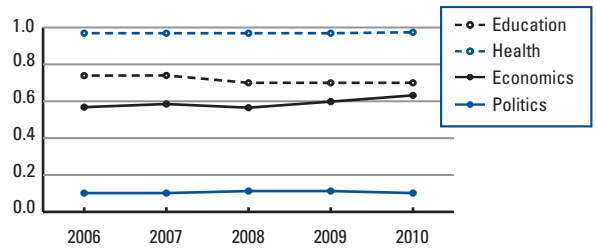
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ethiopia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 121 0.602

Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	122	0.595
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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	83	91	0.91
2009	82	92	0.89
2008	74	91	0.81
2007	74	91	0.81
2006	71	89	0.79

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	4.84
2009	4.47
2008	4.12
2007	4.57
2006	4.57

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	624	936	0.67
2009	529	873	0.61
2008	796	1,316	0.60
2007	570	944	0.60
2006	487	931	0.52

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	16	84	0.19
2009	16	84	0.19
2008	16	84	0.19
2007	20	80	0.25
2006	23	77	0.30

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	33	67	0.49
2009	33	67	0.49
2008	33	67	0.49
2007	30	70	0.42
2006	28	72	0.40

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	23	50	0.46
2009	23	50	0.46
2008	23	50	0.46
2007	34	49	0.69
2006	34	49	0.69

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	75	81	0.93
2009	68	74	0.92
2008	68	74	0.92
2007	59	64	0.92
2006	44	49	0.89

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	20	31	0.64
2009	19	29	0.64
2008	19	29	0.64
2007	22	34	0.64
2006	22	31	0.70

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	2	5	0.31
2009	1	4	0.34
2008	1	4	0.34
2007	1	4	0.32
2006	1	4	0.34

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	21	79	0.27
2009	22	78	0.28
2008	22	78	0.28
2007	22	78	0.28
2006	22	78	0.28

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	7	93	0.08
2009	10	90	0.11
2008	10	90	0.11
2007	6	94	0.06
2006	6	94	0.06

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Fiji 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

108

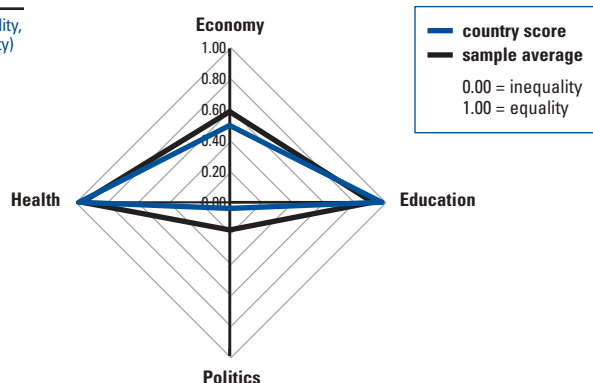
0.626

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.84
Population growth (%)	0.64
GDP (US\$ billions)	1.84
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,135
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	23
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.70
Year women received right to vote	1963
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.03



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	116	0.50	0.69	40	80	0.50	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	—	—	0.65	—	—	—	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	116	0.38	0.53	2,349	6,200	0.38	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	1	1.00	0.27	51	49	1.04	
Professional and technical workers	116	0.10	0.64	9	91	0.10	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	82	0.96	0.86	92	96	0.96	
Enrolment in primary education	79	0.99	0.98	89	90	0.99	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	83	76	1.10	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	17	14	1.20	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	64	60	1.07	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament	—	—	0.22	—	—	—	
Women in ministerial positions	94	0.10	0.18	9	91	0.10	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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 maternity leave	84 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	Flat rate for the normal duration of maternity leave
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 (%)	55
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	71
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	36

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	12
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	30
Ability of women to rise to positions of 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 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

3

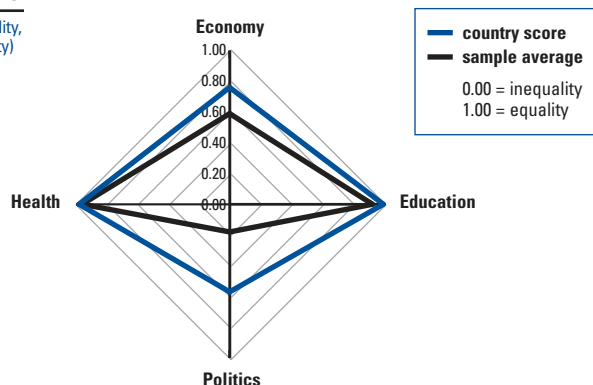
0.826

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	5.31
Population growth (%)	0.47
GDP (US\$ billions).....	152.11
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	30,843
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
	16	0.757	0.590				
Labour force participation	5	0.96	0.69	74	77	0.96	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	38	0.71	0.65	—	—	0.71	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	19	0.73	0.53	29,160	40,000	0.73	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	61	0.42	0.27	30	71	0.42	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	55	45	1.24	
Educational Attainment							
	28	0.999	0.929				
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	67	1.00	0.98	96	96	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	97	96	1.01	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	105	85	1.24	
Health and Survival							
	1	0.980	0.955				
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	75	70	1.07	
Political Empowerment							
	2	0.569	0.179				
Women in parliament.....	6	0.67	0.22	40	60	0.67	
Women in ministerial positions.....	1	1.00	0.18	63	37	1.71	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	9	0.26	0.15	10	40	0.26	

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).....	3
Length of maternity leave.....	105 working days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	70;
the amount of maternity benefit varies based on income and employment conditions, but there is a minimum flat rate below which entitlement does not fall	
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance system
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 (%).....	78
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	64
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	51

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	7
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	6
Women in non-agricultural paid labour	
(% of total labour force).....	51
Ability of women to rise to positions	
of enterprise leadership*	5.37

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

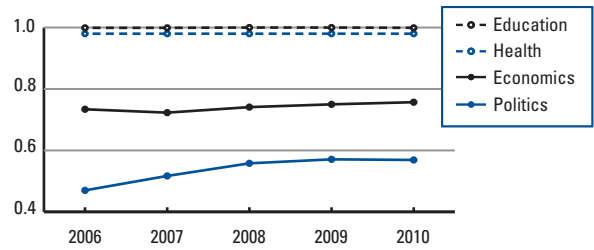
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Finland 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

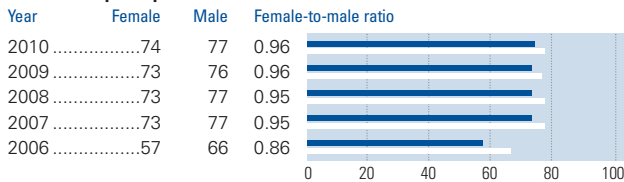
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	3	0.826
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	2	0.825
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	2	0.820
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	3	0.804
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	3	0.796



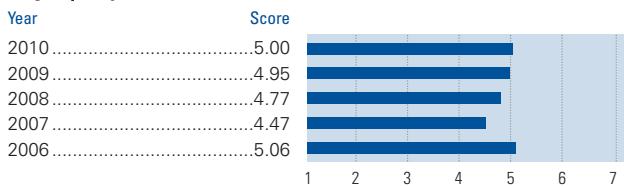
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

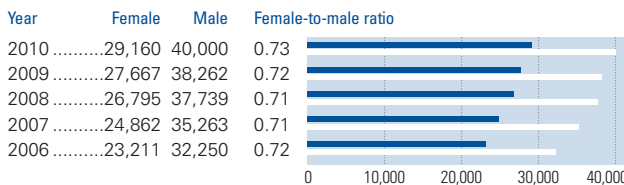
Labour force participation



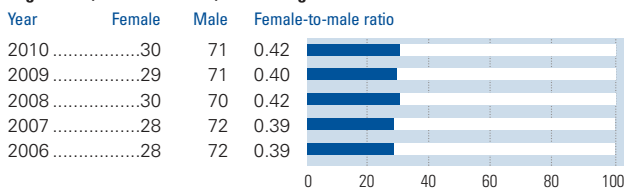
Wage equality for similar work



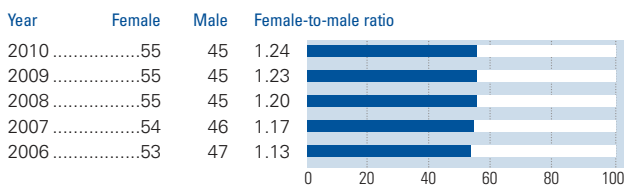
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

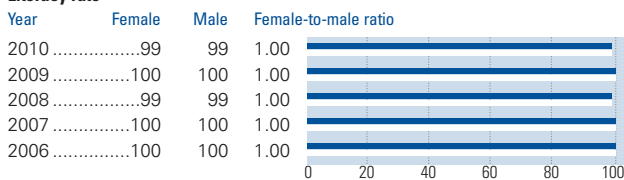


Professional and technical workers



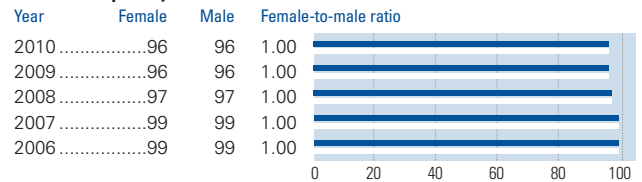
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

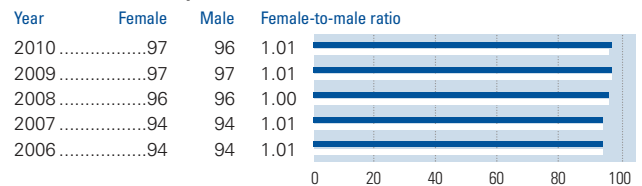


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

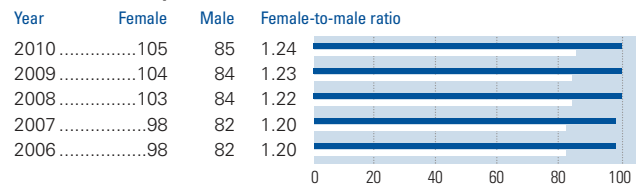
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

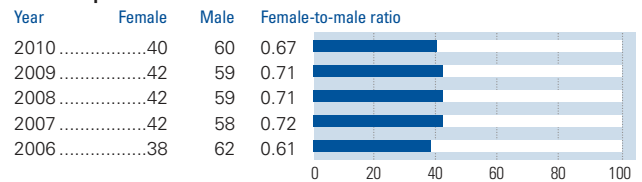


Enrolment in tertiary education

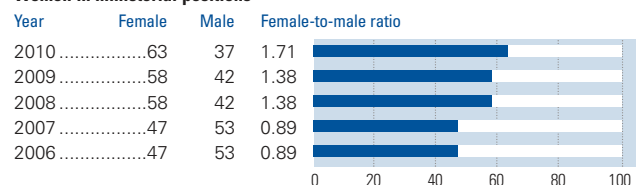


Political Empowerment

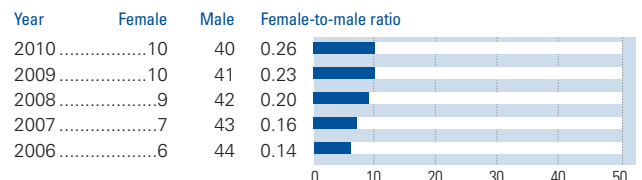
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

France 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

46

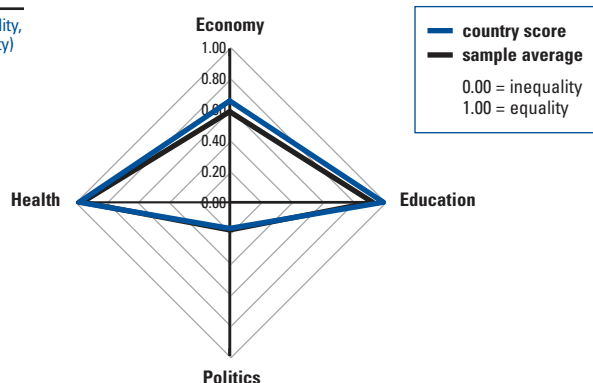
0.703

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	62.28
Population growth (%)	0.55
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,515.00
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	29,578
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	32
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	36	0.87	0.69	65	75	0.87	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	127	0.44	0.65	—	—	0.44	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	48	0.64	0.53	25,677	40,000	0.64	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	20	0.63	0.27	39	61	0.63	
Professional and technical workers	64	0.97	0.64	49	51	0.97	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	99	98	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	99	98	1.02	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	61	48	1.28	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	76	71	1.07	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	62	0.23	0.22	19	81	0.23	
Women in ministerial positions.....	33	0.36	0.18	26	74	0.36	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	32	0.02	0.15	1	49	0.02	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	99
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	82
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	3
Length of 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)	8

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
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	3.54

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

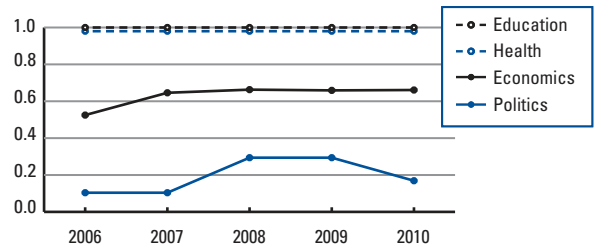
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

France 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	46	0.703
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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	65	75	0.87
2009	64	74	0.87
2008	62	73	0.85
2007	62	74	0.85
2006	48	61	0.79

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	3.05
2009	3.28
2008	3.53
2007	3.16
2006	3.27

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	25,677	40,000	0.64
2009	24,529	39,731	0.62
2008	23,945	37,169	0.64
2007	23,015	35,922	0.64
2006	20,642	35,123	0.59

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	39	61	0.63
2009	38	62	0.61
2008	37	63	0.59
2007	37	63	0.58
2006	7	93	0.08

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	49	51	0.97
2009	48	52	0.94
2008	47	53	0.89
2007	47	53	0.90
2006	40	60	0.67

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	99	99	1.00
2009	100	100	1.00
2008	99	99	1.00
2007	99	99	1.00
2006	99	99	1.00

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	99	98	1.00
2009	99	98	1.00
2008	99	98	1.00
2007	99	99	1.00
2006	99	99	1.00

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	99	98	1.02
2009	99	97	1.02
2008	100	98	1.02
2007	97	95	1.02
2006	97	95	1.02

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	61	48	1.28
2009	62	49	1.27
2008	63	50	1.27
2007	63	49	1.28
2006	63	49	1.28

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	19	81	0.23
2009	18	82	0.22
2008	18	82	0.22
2007	12	88	0.14
2006	12	88	0.14

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	26	74	0.36
2009	47	53	0.88
2008	47	53	0.88
2007	18	82	0.21
2006	18	82	0.21

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	1	49	0.02
2009	1	49	0.02
2008	1	49	0.02
2007	1	49	0.02
2006	1	49	0.02

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Gambia, The 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

75

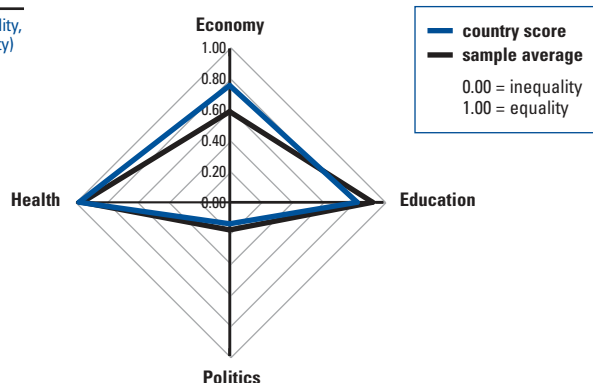
0.676

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1.66
Population growth (%)	2.73
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.62
GDP (PPP) per capita	1,285
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	5.10
Year women received right to vote	1960
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	48	0.84	0.69	71	85	0.84
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	6	0.80	0.65	—	—	0.80
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	52	0.63	0.53	951	1,499	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—
Professional and technical workers	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	126	0.60	0.86	34	57	0.60
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	71	67	1.07
Enrolment in secondary education	88	0.98	0.92	41	42	0.98
Enrolment in tertiary education	129	0.23	0.86	0	2	0.23
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	53	50	1.06
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	116	0.08	0.22	8	92	0.08
Women in ministerial positions	21	0.45	0.18	31	69	0.45
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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)	80
Length of 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 (%)	17
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)	21
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.79

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	1.00
Female genital mutilation	0.70
Polygamy	1.00
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.50

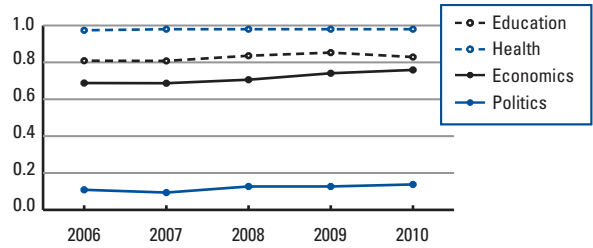
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Gambia, The 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

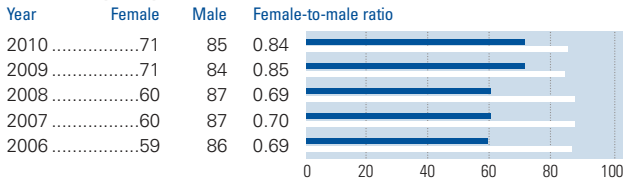
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	75	0.676
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	75	0.675
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	85	0.662
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	95	0.642
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	79	0.645



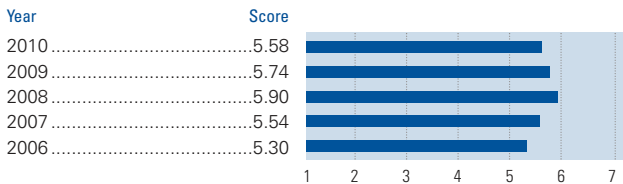
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

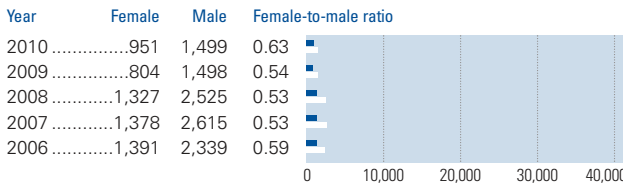
Labour force participation



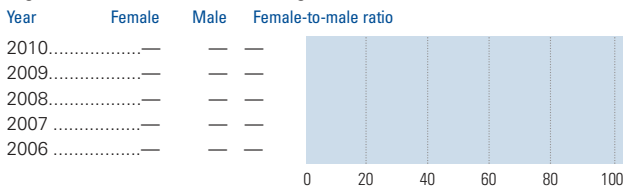
Wage equality for similar work



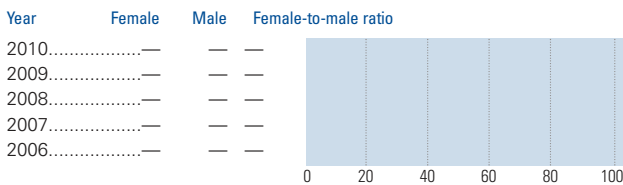
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

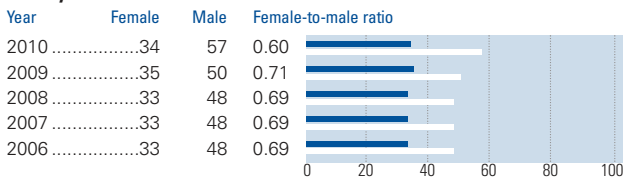


Professional and technical workers



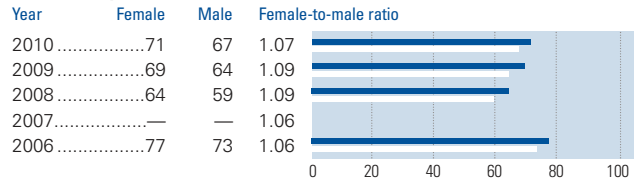
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

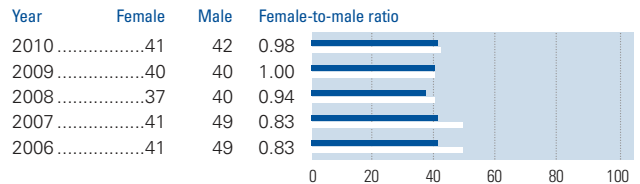


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

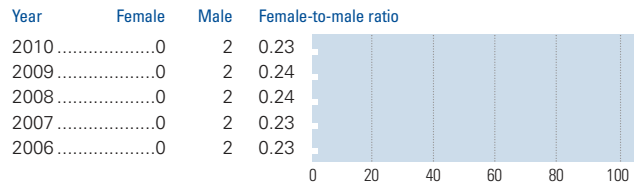
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

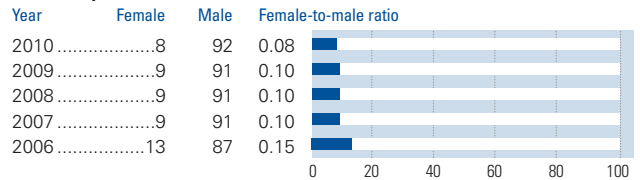


Enrolment in tertiary education

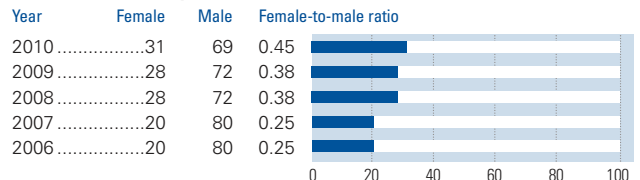


Political Empowerment

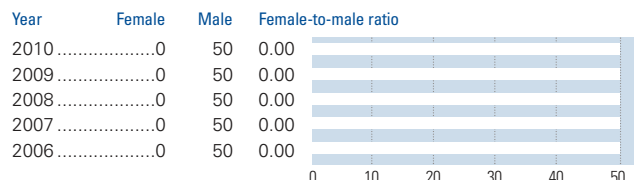
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Georgia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

88

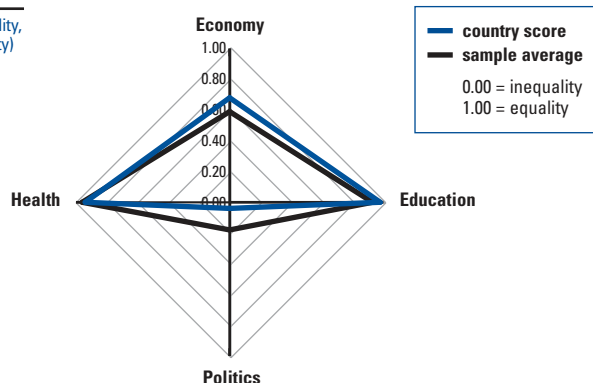
0.660

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	4.31
Population growth (%)	-1.17
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.46
GDP (PPP) per capita	4,332
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	—
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.60
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1921
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.89



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	70	0.76	0.69	59	78	0.76
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	11	0.78	0.65	—	—	0.78
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	115	0.38	0.53	2,639	6,921	0.38
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	37	0.51	0.27	34	66	0.51
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	62	38	1.62
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	47	1.00	0.86	100	100	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	105	0.98	0.98	98	100	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	98	0.96	0.92	79	82	0.96
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	37	31	1.19
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	130	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	67	62	1.08
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	118	0.07	0.22	7	93	0.07
Women in ministerial positions	117	0.06	0.18	6	94	0.06
Years with female head of state (last 50)	38	0.01	0.15	0	50	0.01

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	98
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26
Length of 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 (%)	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	82
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	55

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	13
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	14
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	46
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.25

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

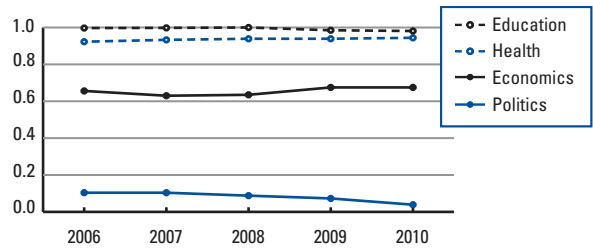
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Georgia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

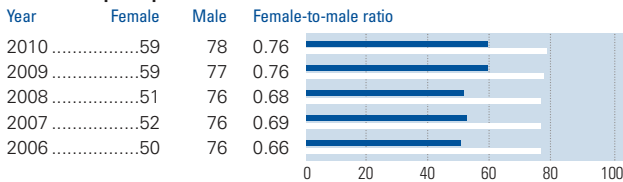
Year	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	88	0.660
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	83	0.668
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	82	0.665
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	67	0.666
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	54	0.670



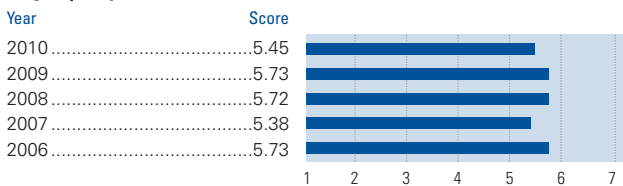
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

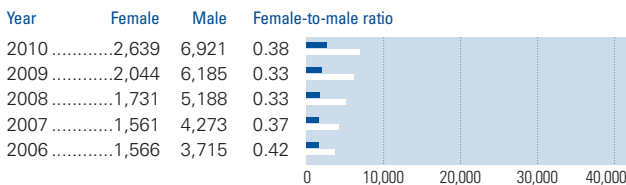
Labour force participation



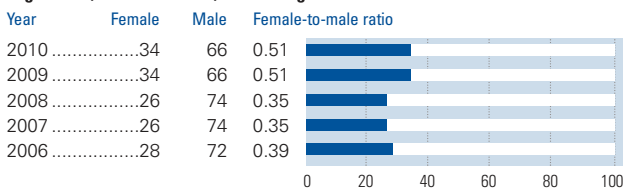
Wage equality for similar work



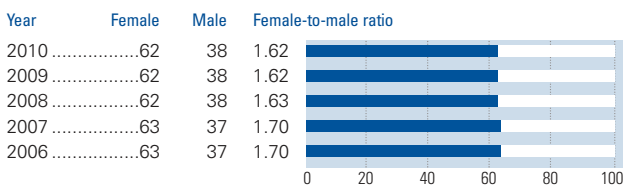
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

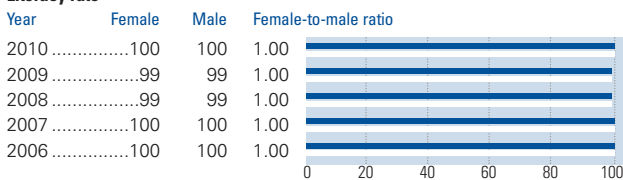


Professional and technical workers



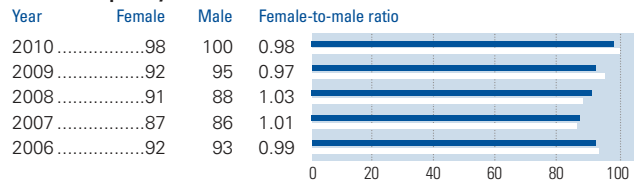
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

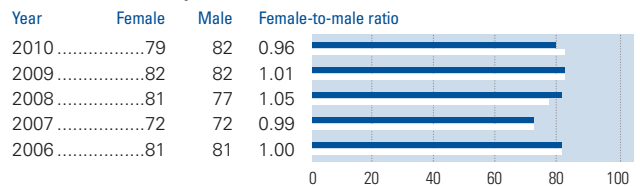


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

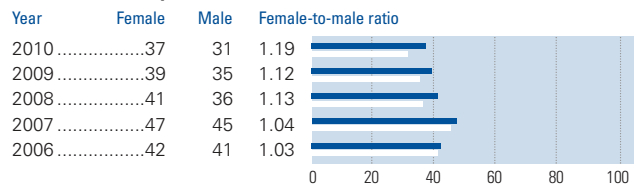
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

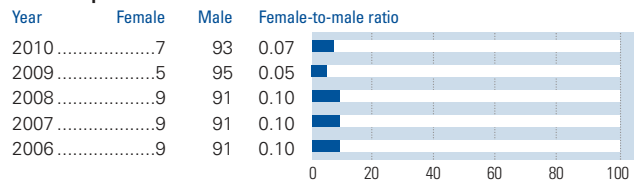


Enrolment in tertiary education

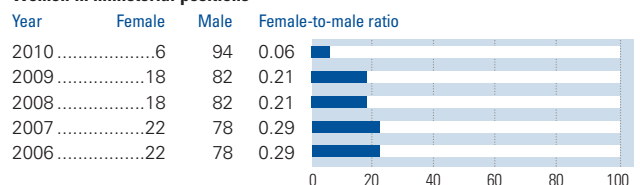


Political Empowerment

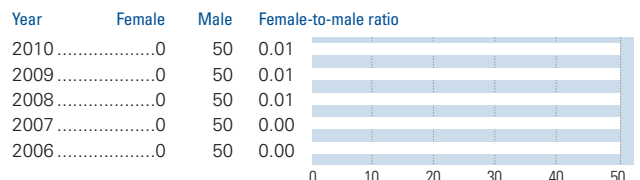
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Germany 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

13

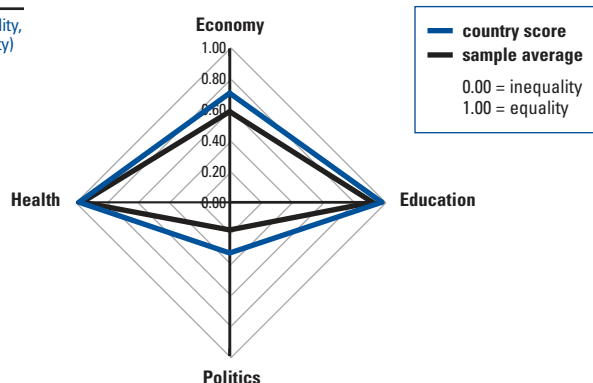
0.753

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	82.11
Population growth (%).....	-0.19
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,091.57
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	32,144
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	31
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.30
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	38	0.87	0.69	71	82	0.87	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	94	0.61	0.65	—	—	0.61	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	47	0.64	0.53	25,691	40,000	0.64	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	23	0.61	0.27	38	62	0.61	
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	50	50	1.01	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00	
Enrolment in primary education.....	69	1.00	0.98	98	98	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	89	0.98	0.92	—	—	0.98	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	—	—	1.00	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy.....	60	1.06	1.04	75	71	1.06	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	17	0.49	0.22	33	67	0.49	
Women in ministerial positions.....	15	0.50	0.18	33	67	0.50	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	15	0.11	0.15	5	45	0.11	

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 maternity leave	14 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100, up to a ceiling
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 (%).....	85
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	58
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	37

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	8
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	7
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	47
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.58

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)

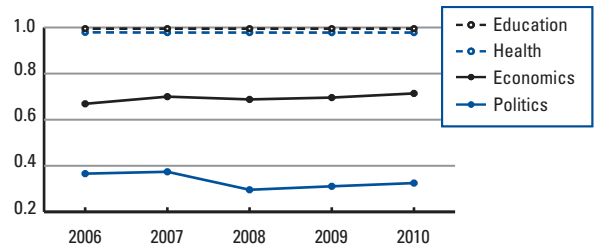
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Germany 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **13** **0.753**

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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	71	82	0.87
2009	69	81	0.85
2008	68	79	0.86
2007	67	79	0.85
2006	51	66	0.77

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	4.24
2009	4.06
2008	4.00
2007	4.54
2006	4.31

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	25,691	40,000	0.64
2009	24,138	39,600	0.61
2008	21,823	37,461	0.58
2007	20,851	36,114	0.58
2006	19,534	36,258	0.54

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	38	62	0.61
2009	38	62	0.61
2008	38	62	0.61
2007	35	65	0.54
2006	36	64	0.56

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	50	50	1.01
2009	51	49	1.02
2008	50	50	1.00
2007	50	50	1.00
2006	50	50	1.00

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	99	99	1.00
2009	100	100	1.00
2008	99	99	1.00
2007	99	99	1.00
2006	99	99	1.00

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	98	98	1.00
2009	98	98	1.00
2008	98	98	1.00
2007	—	—	1.00
2006	—	—	1.00

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	0.98
2009	—	—	0.98
2008	—	—	0.98
2007	—	—	0.98
2006	—	—	0.98

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	1.00
2009	—	—	1.00
2008	—	—	1.00
2007	—	—	1.00
2006	—	—	1.00

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	33	67	0.49
2009	32	68	0.47
2008	32	68	0.46
2007	32	68	0.46
2006	32	68	0.47

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	33	67	0.50
2009	33	67	0.50
2008	33	67	0.50
2007	46	54	0.86
2006	46	54	0.86

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	5	45	0.11
2009	4	46	0.09
2008	3	47	0.07
2007	2	48	0.04
2006	1	49	0.02

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Ghana 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

70

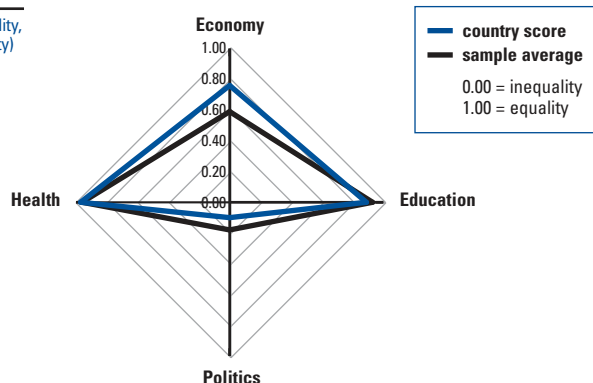
0.678

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	23.35
Population growth (%)	2.08
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.68
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	1,370
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	22
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.30
Year women received right to vote	1954
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.03



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	1	0.99	0.69	75	76	0.99
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	20	0.76	0.65	—	—	0.76
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	13	0.74	0.53	1,133	1,531	0.74
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	46	0.47	0.27	32	68	0.47
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.64	—	—	—
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	112	0.82	0.86	59	72	0.82
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	77	76	1.01
Enrolment in secondary education	111	0.92	0.92	45	49	0.92
Enrolment in tertiary education	114	0.54	0.86	4	8	0.54
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.97
Healthy life expectancy.....	108	1.02	1.04	50	49	1.02
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	111	0.09	0.22	8	92	0.09
Women in ministerial positions.....	47	0.28	0.18	22	78	0.28
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	50
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	24
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	51
Length of 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 (%).....	11
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	10
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	32
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.03

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation.....	0.20
Polygamy	0.50
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)

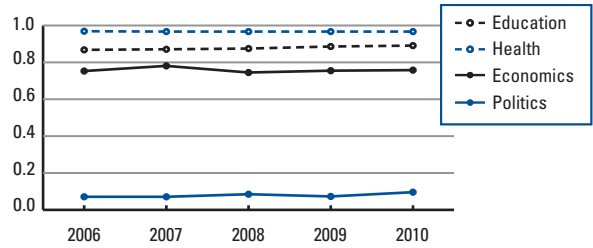
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Ghana 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **70** **0.678**

Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	80	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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	75	76	0.99
2009	74	74	0.99
2008	72	76	0.94
2007	72	76	0.95
2006	70	75	0.94

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	5.30
2009	5.36
2008	5.39
2007	5.95
2006	—

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	1,133	1,531	0.74
2009	1,035	1,454	0.71
2008	2,056	2,893	0.71
2007	1,860	2,611	0.71
2006	1,915	2,567	0.75

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	32	68	0.47
2009	32	68	0.47
2008	—	—	—
2007	34	66	0.52
2006	34	66	0.52

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	—
2009	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—
2006	—	—	—

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	59	72	0.82
2009	57	71	0.80
2008	58	72	0.81
2007	50	66	0.75
2006	50	66	0.75

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	77	76	1.01
2009	73	73	1.01
2008	71	73	0.97
2007	65	65	0.99
2006	58	58	1.01

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	45	49	0.92
2009	43	47	0.91
2008	43	47	0.91
2007	35	39	0.90
2006	35	39	0.91

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	4	8	0.54
2009	4	8	0.54
2008	4	8	0.54
2007	4	7	0.56
2006	2	4	0.48

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	8	92	0.09
2009	8	92	0.09
2008	11	89	0.12
2007	11	89	0.12
2006	11	89	0.12

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	22	78	0.28
2009	16	84	0.19
2008	16	84	0.19
2007	12	88	0.13
2006	12	88	0.13

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Greece 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

58

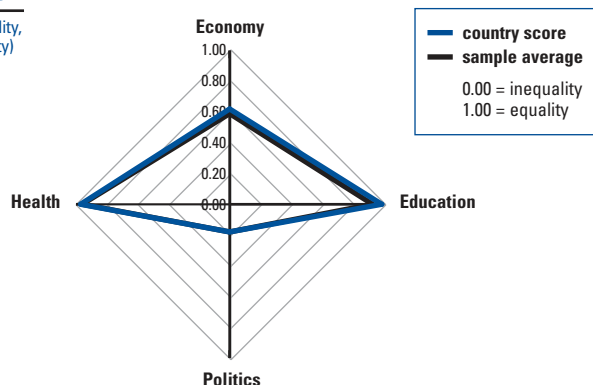
0.691

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	11.24
Population growth (%)	0.40
GDP (US\$ billions)	172.61
GDP (PPP) per capita	26,482
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	27
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
Year women received right to vote	1952
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.98



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity 79 0.621 0.590							
Labour force participation	86	0.70	0.69	55	79	0.70	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	86	0.62	0.65	—	—	0.62	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	93	0.51	0.53	19,218	38,002	0.51	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	65	0.40	0.27	28	72	0.40	
Professional and technical workers	65	0.96	0.64	49	51	0.96	
Educational Attainment 54 0.994 0.929							
Literacy rate	73	0.98	0.86	96	98	0.98	
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	100	99	1.00	
Enrolment in secondary education	85	0.99	0.92	91	91	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	95	87	1.10	
Health and Survival 84 0.971 0.955							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	114	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94	
Healthy life expectancy	79	1.04	1.04	74	71	1.04	
Political Empowerment 42 0.177 0.179							
Women in parliament	69	0.21	0.22	17	83	0.21	
Women in ministerial positions	21	0.45	0.18	31	69	0.45	
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	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)	3
Length of maternity leave	119 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	50%
plus a dependent's supplement (10% for each dependent, up to a maximum of 40%); in addition, a birth grant is paid in lump sum	
Provider of maternity coverage	Social security/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 (%)	11
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	5
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	42
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.08

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

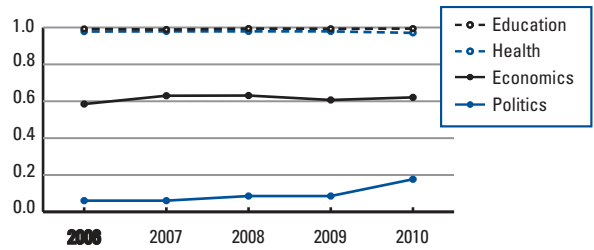
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Greece 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

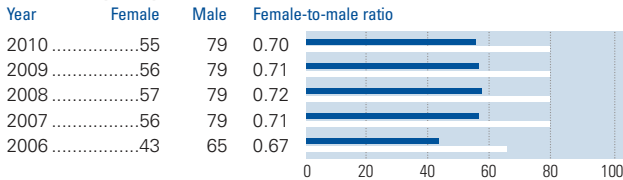
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	58	0.691
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	85	0.666
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	75	0.673
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	72	0.665
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	69	0.654



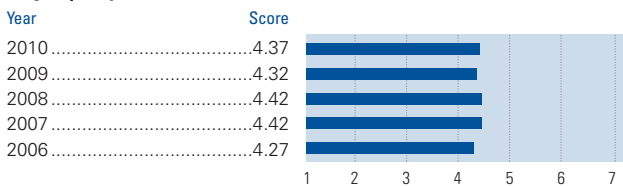
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

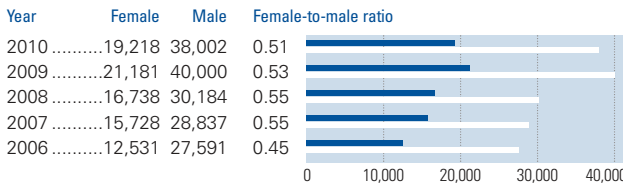
Labour force participation



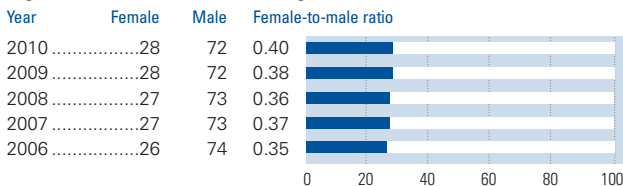
Wage equality for similar work



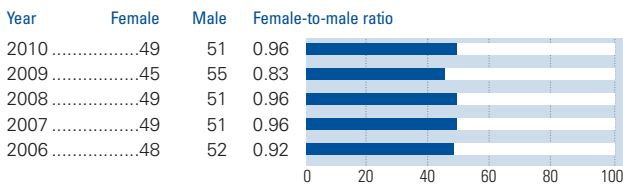
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

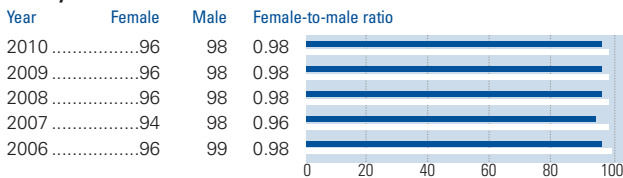


Professional and technical workers



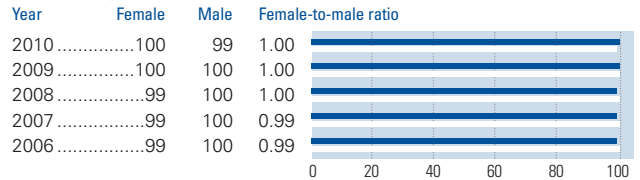
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

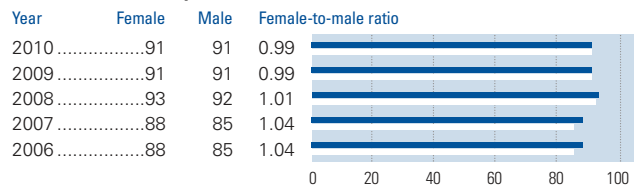


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

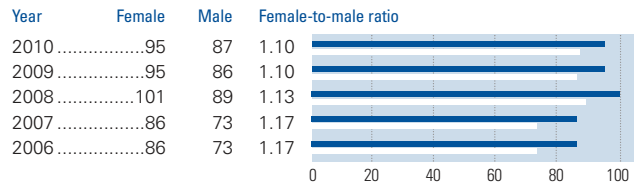
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

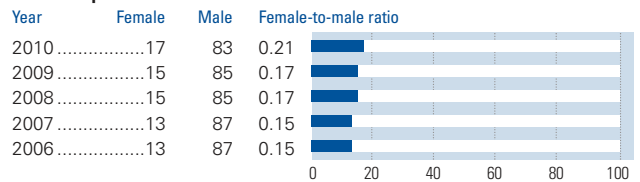


Enrolment in tertiary education

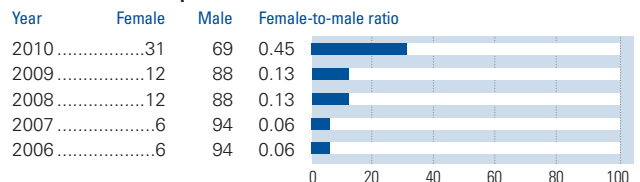


Political Empowerment

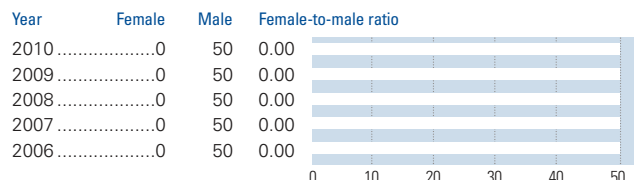
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Guatemala 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

109

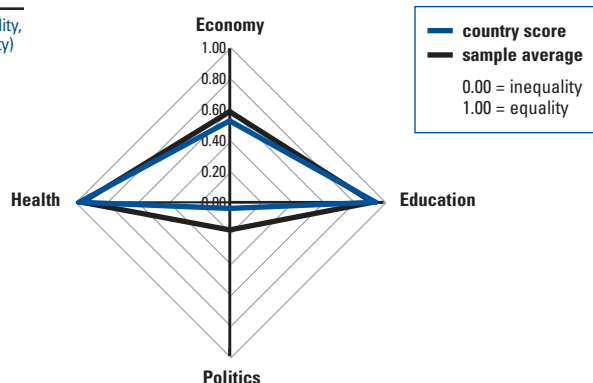
0.624

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	13.69
Population growth (%)	2.46
GDP (US\$ billions).....	26.09
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	4,306
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	4.10
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	109	0.56	0.69	50	90	0.56	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	101	0.58	0.65	—	—	0.58	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	108	0.42	0.53	2,735	6,479	0.42	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	—	—	0.27	—	—	—	
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.64	—	—	—	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	103	0.86	0.86	69	80	0.86	
Enrolment in primary education.....	111	0.97	0.98	94	97	0.97	
Enrolment in secondary education	107	0.94	0.92	39	41	0.94	
Enrolment in tertiary education	90	1.00	0.86	18	18	1.00	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy.....	1	1.06	1.04	62	58	1.07	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	91	0.14	0.22	12	88	0.14	
Women in ministerial positions.....	128	0.00	0.18	0	100	0.00	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	31
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	29
Length of maternity leave	84 days
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100;
if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits, the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit	
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 (%).....	2
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	2
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	43
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.24

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)

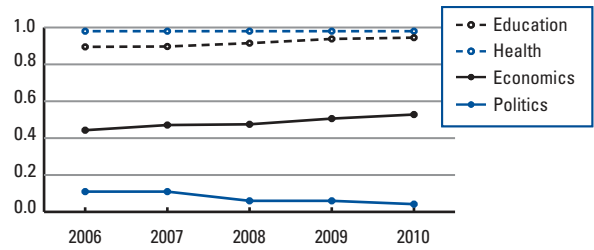
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

Guatemala 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) 109 0.624

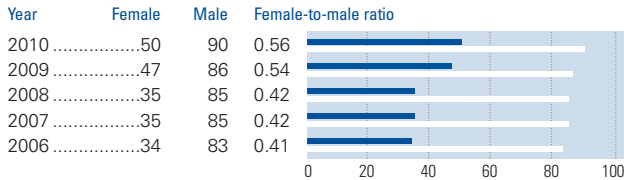
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	111	0.621
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	112	0.607
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	106	0.614
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	95	0.607



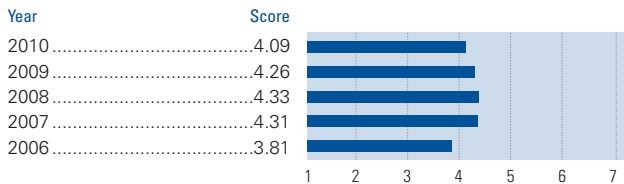
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

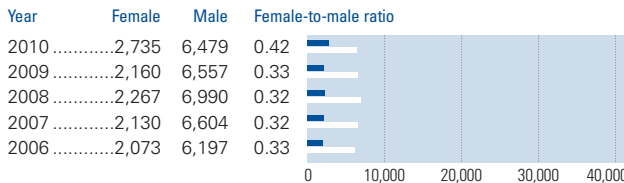
Labour force participation



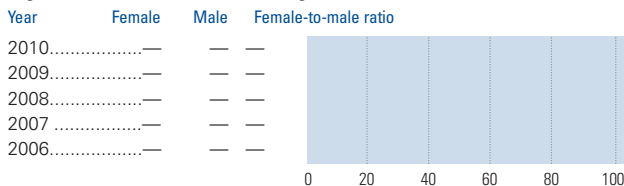
Wage equality for similar work



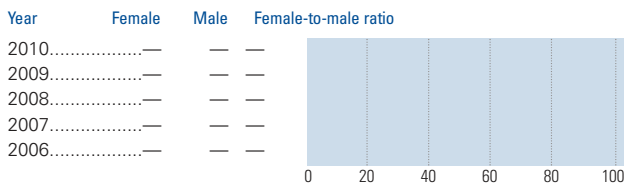
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

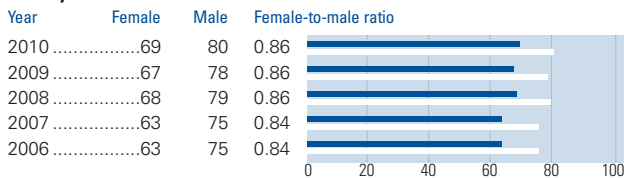


Professional and technical workers



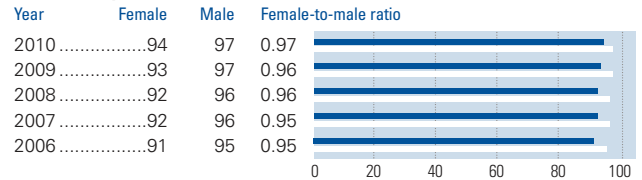
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

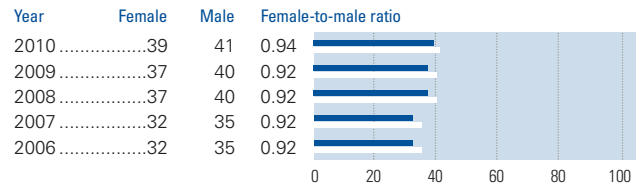


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

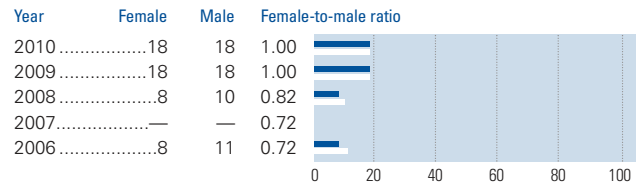
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

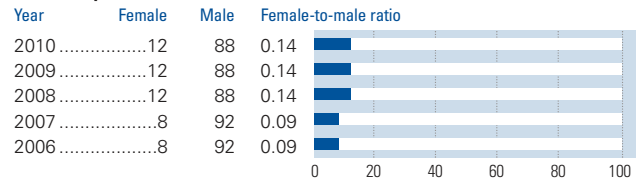


Enrolment in tertiary education

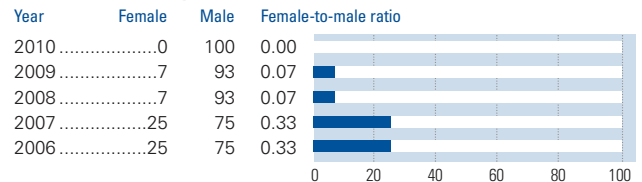


Political Empowerment

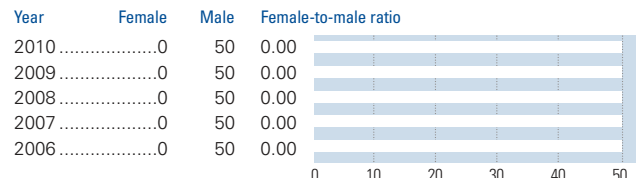
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Guyana 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

38

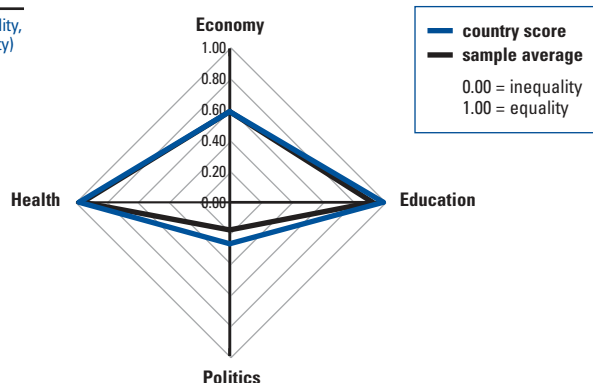
0.709

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.76
Population growth (%)	-0.09
GDP (US\$ billions)	0.84
GDP (PPP) per capita	2,830
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.30
Year women received right to vote	1953
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	108	0.57	0.69	48	85	0.57
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	46	0.70	0.65	—	—	0.70
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	114	0.41	0.53	1,607	3,919	0.41
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	72	0.34	0.27	25	75	0.34
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	59	41	1.42
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	72	1.00	0.98	95	95	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	13	10	1.42
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	57	1.06	1.04	55	52	1.06
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	22	0.43	0.22	30	70	0.43
Women in ministerial positions	21	0.45	0.18	31	69	0.45
Years with female head of state (last 50)	27	0.05	0.15	2	48	0.05

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	83
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	34
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	46
Length of maternity leave	13 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	70;
in addition, a maternity grant is paid in lump sum	
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 (%)	69
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	55

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	15
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	10
Women in non-agricultural paid labour	
(% of total labour force)	35
Ability of women to rise to positions	
of enterprise leadership*	5.11

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 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

54

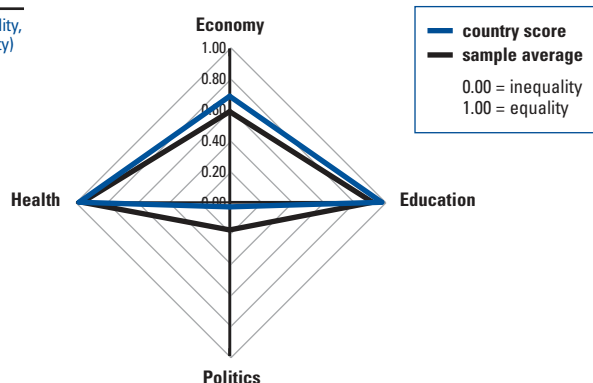
0.693

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	7.32
Population growth (%)	2.00
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.52
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	3,490
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	21
Fertility rate (births per woman)	3.30
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
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	115	0.51	0.69	42	82	0.51
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	91	0.61	0.65	—	—	0.61
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	118	0.34	0.53	1,951	5,668	0.34
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	15	0.68	0.27	41	59	0.68
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	52	48	1.08
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	55	1.00	0.86	83	84	1.00
Enrolment in primary education.....	1	1.00	0.98	98	96	1.02
Enrolment in secondary education	—	—	0.92	—	—	—
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	22	15	1.51
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy.....	65	1.05	1.04	64	61	1.05
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament.....	66	0.22	0.22	18	82	0.22
Women in ministerial positions.....	11	0.56	0.18	36	64	0.56
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	44	0.00	0.15	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).....	26
Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid).....	100;
if the worker is not entitled to social security benefits,	
the employer shall cover the full cost of benefit	
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 (%)	52

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	4
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3
Women in non-agricultural paid labour	
(% of total labour force).....	34
Ability of women to rise to positions	
of enterprise leadership*	4.52

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	0.67

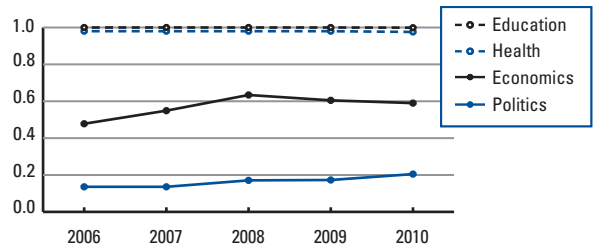
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Honduras 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	54	0.693
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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	42	82	0.51
2009	38	84	0.46
2008	58	90	0.64
2007	57	91	0.62
2006	54	89	0.61

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	4.28
2009	4.22
2008	4.04
2007	4.85
2006	3.73

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	1,951	5,668	0.34
2009	2,254	4,863	0.46
2008	2,160	4,680	0.46
2007	1,771	3,964	0.45
2006	1,447	3,877	0.37

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	41	59	0.68
2009	41	59	0.69
2008	41	59	0.69
2007	22	78	0.28
2006	22	78	0.28

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	52	48	1.08
2009	52	48	1.08
2008	52	48	1.08
2007	36	64	0.56
2006	36	64	0.56

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	83	84	1.00
2009	83	82	1.01
2008	84	82	1.02
2007	80	80	1.01
2006	80	80	1.01

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	98	96	1.02
2009	94	93	1.01
2008	97	96	1.02
2007	92	90	1.02
2006	92	90	1.02

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	—
2009	—	—	—
2008	—	—	—
2007	—	—	—
2006	—	—	—

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	22	15	1.51
2009	20	14	1.41
2008	20	14	1.41
2007	20	13	1.46
2006	20	13	1.46

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	18	82	0.22
2009	23	77	0.31
2008	23	77	0.31
2007	23	77	0.31
2006	23	77	0.31

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	36	64	0.56
2009	24	76	0.32
2008	24	76	0.31
2007	14	86	0.17
2006	14	86	0.17

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	0	50	0.00
2009	0	50	0.00
2008	0	50	0.00
2007	0	50	0.00
2006	0	50	0.00

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Hungary 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

79

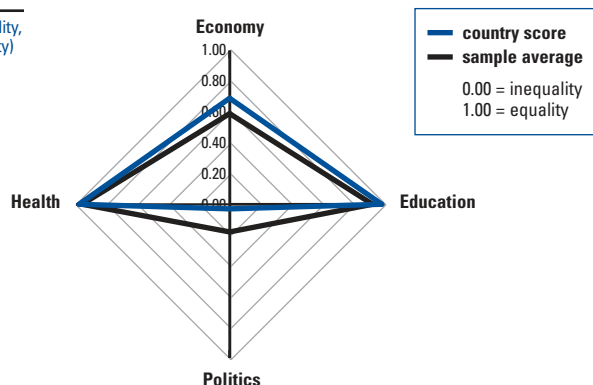
0.672

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	10.04
Population growth (%)	-0.18
GDP (US\$ billions)	62.52
GDP (PPP) per capita	16,896
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	30
Fertility rate (births per woman)	1.40
Year women received right to vote	1918, 1945
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	0.90



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	61	0.80	0.69	55	68	0.80
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	119	0.51	0.65	—	—	0.51
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	12	0.75	0.53	16,143	21,625	0.75
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	26	0.57	0.27	36	64	0.57
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	60	40	1.52
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	49	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	101	0.98	0.98	89	90	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	84	0.99	0.92	91	91	0.99
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	77	54	1.43
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	111	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.94
Healthy life expectancy	1	1.06	1.04	69	62	1.11
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	105	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	128	0.00	0.18	0	100	0.00
Years with female head of state (last 50)	44	0.00	0.15	0	50	0.00

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	100
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%)	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6
Length of maternity leave	24 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	70
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance
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 (%)	71
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	38

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	8
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	48
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	3.91

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

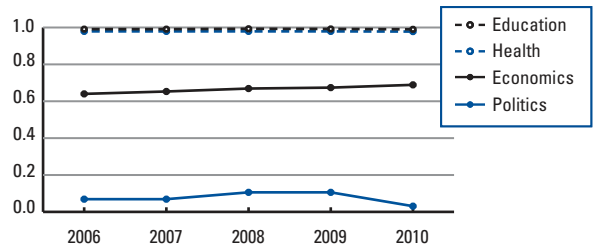
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Hungary 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

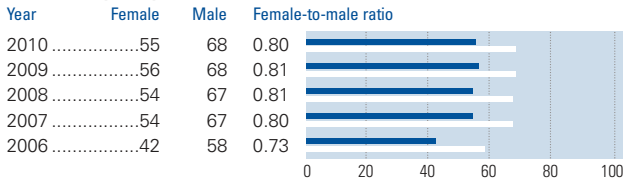
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	79	0.672
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	65	0.688
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	60	0.687
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	61	0.673
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	55	0.670



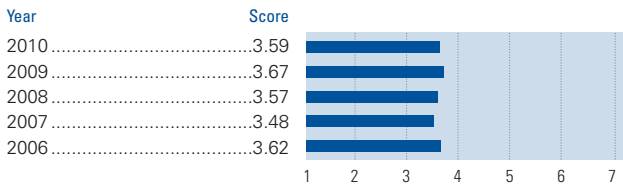
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

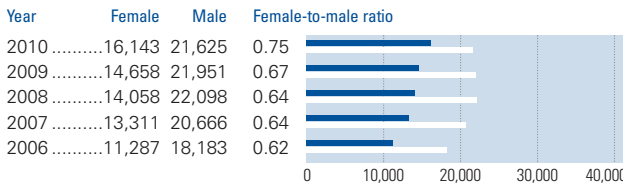
Labour force participation



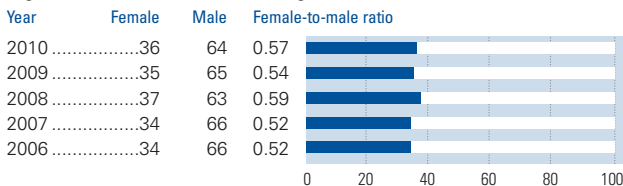
Wage equality for similar work



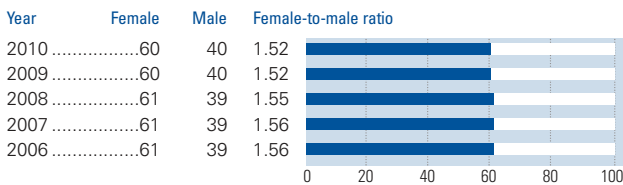
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

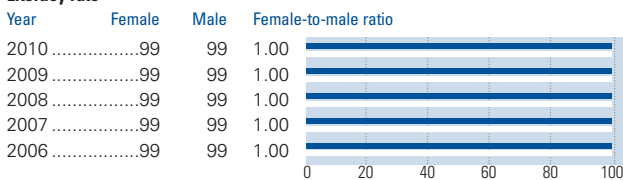


Professional and technical workers



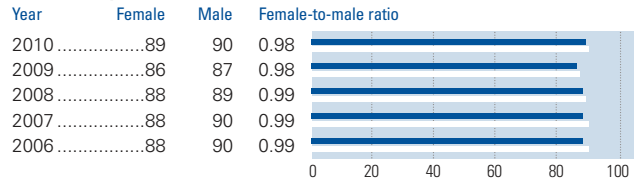
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

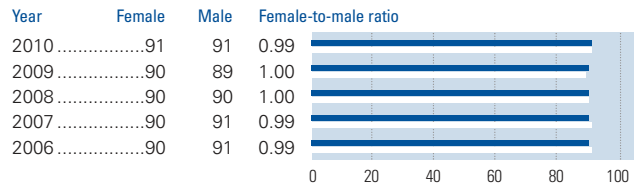


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

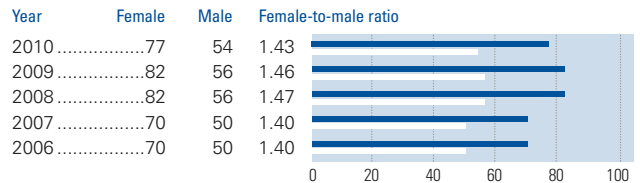
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

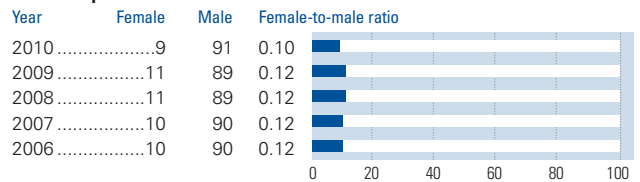


Enrolment in tertiary education

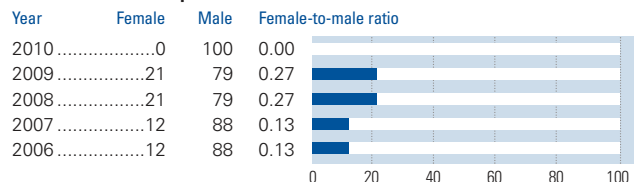


Political Empowerment

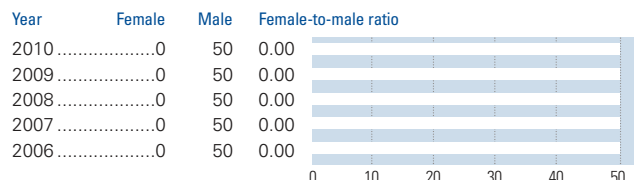
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Iceland 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

1

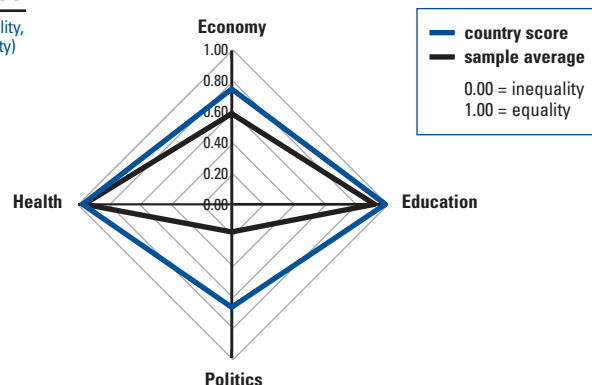
0.850

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	0.32
Population growth (%)	1.86
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.86
GDP (PPP) per capita	33,980
Mean age of marriage for women (years)	28
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.10
Year women received right to vote	1915, 1920
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.06



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Labour force participation	20	0.90	0.69	81	90	0.90
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	29	0.74	0.65	—	—	0.74
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	30	0.69	0.53	27,460	40,000	0.69
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	40	0.50	0.27	33	67	0.50
Professional and technical workers	1	1.00	0.64	56	44	1.28
Educational Attainment						
Literacy rate	1	1.00	0.86	99	99	1.00
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.98	98	97	1.00
Enrolment in secondary education	1	1.00	0.92	91	89	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1	1.00	0.86	99	52	1.91
Health and Survival						
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.96
Healthy life expectancy	102	1.03	1.04	75	73	1.03
Political Empowerment						
Women in parliament	4	0.75	0.22	43	57	0.75
Women in ministerial positions	4	0.83	0.18	45	55	0.83
Years with female head of state (last 50)	3	0.53	0.15	17	33	0.53

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 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 (%)	66
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	49

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%)	3
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	3
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force)	49
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	5.43

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

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

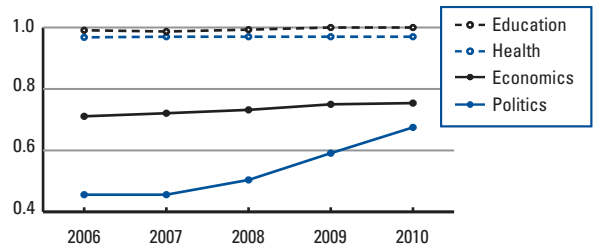
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Iceland 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

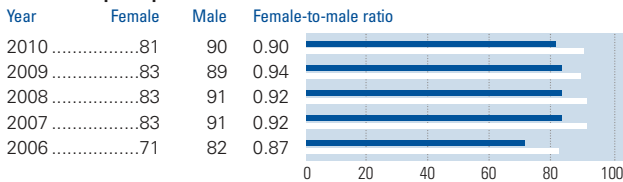
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	1	0.850
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	1	0.828
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	4	0.800
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	4	0.784
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	4	0.781



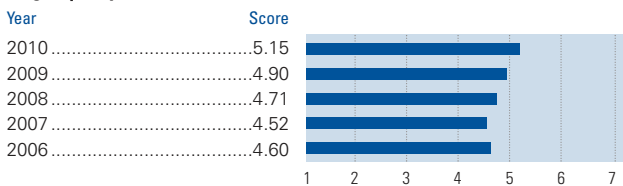
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

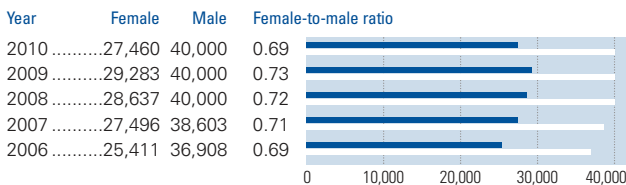
Labour force participation



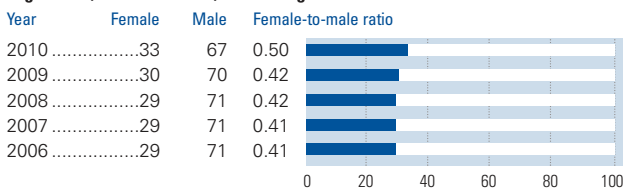
Wage equality for similar work



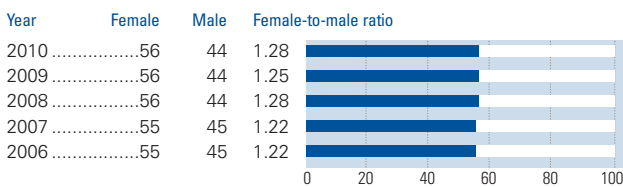
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

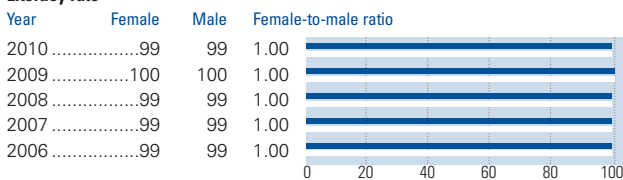


Professional and technical workers



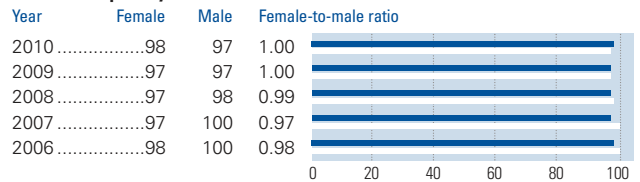
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

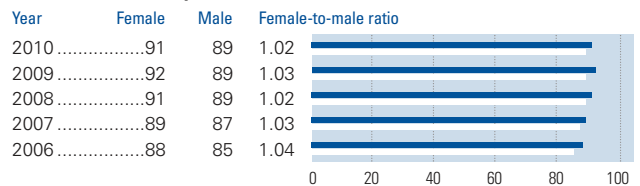


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

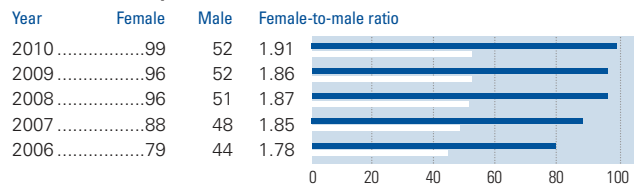
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

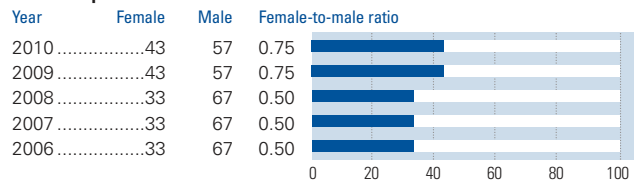


Enrolment in tertiary education

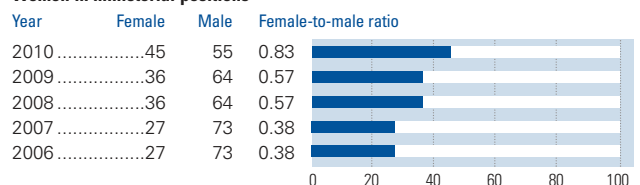


Political Empowerment

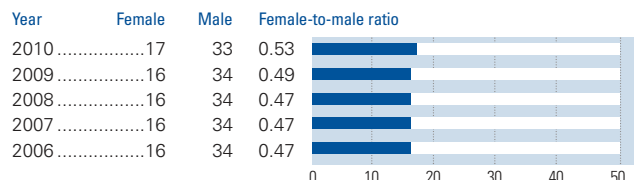
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

India 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

112

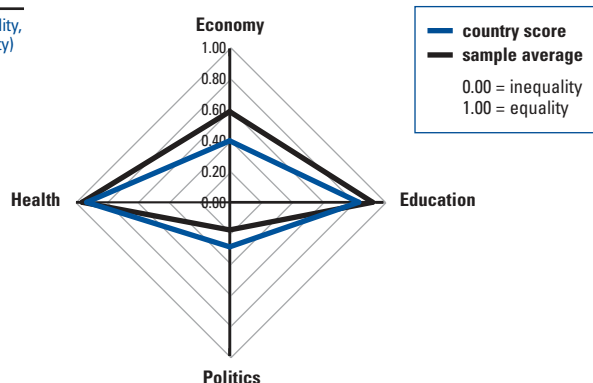
0.615

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	1,139.96
Population growth (%)	1.34
GDP (US\$ billions).....	817.94
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	2,970
Mean age of marriage for women (years).....	20
Fertility rate (births per woman)	2.70
Year women received right to vote	1935, 1950
Overall population sex ratio (male/female).....	1.07



Gender Gap Subindexes

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	122	0.42	0.69	35	85	0.42	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	84	0.63	0.65	—	—	0.63	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	122	0.32	0.53	1,304	4,102	0.32	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	123	0.03	0.27	3	97	0.03	
Professional and technical workers.....	—	—	0.64	—	—	—	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	122	0.68	0.86	51	75	0.68	
Enrolment in primary education.....	113	0.96	0.98	88	91	0.96	
Enrolment in secondary education	121	0.79	0.92	—	—	0.79	
Enrolment in tertiary education	107	0.70	0.86	11	16	0.70	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	130	0.89	0.92	—	—	0.89	
Healthy life expectancy.....	110	1.02	1.04	57	56	1.02	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	96	0.12	0.22	11	89	0.12	
Women in ministerial positions.....	86	0.11	0.18	10	90	0.11	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	4	0.51	0.15	17	33	0.51	

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).....	52
Length of maternity leave	12 weeks
Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid)	100
Provider of maternity coverage	Social insurance 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 (%).....	4
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	5
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	18
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.55

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	0.33

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

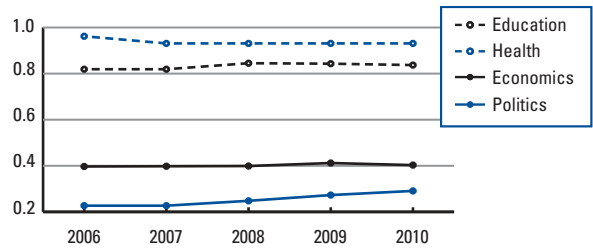
**Data on a 0-to-1 scale (1 = worst score, 0 = best score)

India 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries) **112** **0.615**

Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	114	0.615
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



Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Labour force participation

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	35	85	0.42
2009	36	85	0.42
2008	36	84	0.43
2007	36	84	0.43
2006	34	82	0.41

Wage equality for similar work

Year	Score
2010	4.42
2009	4.59
2008	4.70
2007	4.68
2006	4.37

Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	1,304	4,102	0.32
2009	1,185	3,698	0.32
2008	1,620	5,194	0.31
2007	1,471	4,723	0.31
2006	1,569	4,130	0.38

Legislators, senior officials, and managers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	3	97	0.03
2009	3	97	0.03
2008	3	97	0.03
2007	3	97	0.03
2006	3	97	0.03

Professional and technical workers

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	—
2009	—	—	—
2008	21	79	0.27
2007	21	79	0.27
2006	21	79	0.27

Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	51	75	0.68
2009	53	76	0.70
2008	54	77	0.71
2007	48	73	0.65
2006	48	73	0.65

Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

Enrolment in primary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	88	91	0.96
2009	87	90	0.96
2008	87	90	0.96
2007	87	92	0.94
2006	87	92	0.94

Enrolment in secondary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	—	—	0.79
2009	—	—	0.79
2008	—	—	0.79
2007	—	—	0.79
2006	—	—	0.79

Enrolment in tertiary education

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	11	16	0.70
2009	10	14	0.72
2008	10	14	0.72
2007	9	14	0.66
2006	9	14	0.66

Political Empowerment

Women in parliament

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	11	89	0.12
2009	11	89	0.12
2008	9	91	0.10
2007	8	92	0.09
2006	8	92	0.09

Women in ministerial positions

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	10	90	0.11
2009	10	90	0.11
2008	10	90	0.11
2007	3	97	0.04
2006	3	97	0.04

Years with female head of state

Year	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
2010	17	33	0.51
2009	16	34	0.47
2008	15	35	0.43
2007	15	35	0.43
2006	15	35	0.43

Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.

Indonesia 2010

Gender Gap Index 2010

87

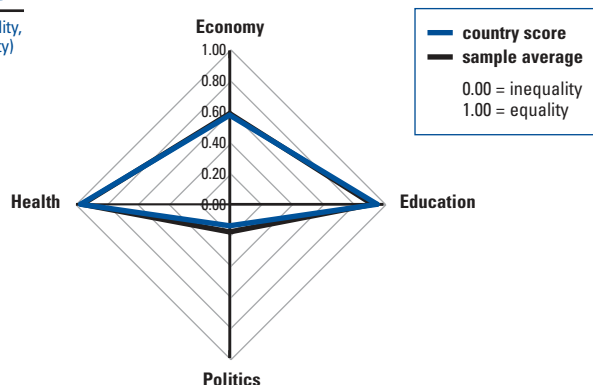
0.661

(out of 134 countries)

(0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Indicators

Total population (millions)	227.35
Population growth (%)	1.18
GDP (US\$ billions).....	247.23
GDP (PPP) per capita.....	3,813
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	
Economic Participation and Opportunity							
Labour force participation	99	0.61	0.69	53	87	0.61	
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	47	0.70	0.65	—	—	0.70	
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	105	0.44	0.53	2,263	5,163	0.44	
Legislators, senior officials, and managers.....	85	0.28	0.27	22	78	0.28	
Professional and technical workers	80	0.81	0.64	45	55	0.81	
Educational Attainment							
Literacy rate	94	0.93	0.86	89	95	0.93	
Enrolment in primary education.....	110	0.97	0.98	94	97	0.97	
Enrolment in secondary education	82	0.99	0.92	68	69	0.99	
Enrolment in tertiary education	94	0.92	0.86	20	22	0.92	
Health and Survival							
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95	
Healthy life expectancy.....	112	1.02	1.04	61	60	1.02	
Political Empowerment							
Women in parliament.....	65	0.22	0.22	18	82	0.22	
Women in ministerial positions.....	68	0.17	0.18	14	86	0.17	
Years with female head of state (last 50).....	23	0.07	0.15	3	47	0.07	

Additional Data

Maternity and Childbearing

Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	73
Contraceptive prevalence, married women (%).....	61
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).....	31
Length of 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)	51

Education and Training

Female teachers, primary education (%).....	59
Female teachers, secondary education (%)	47
Female teachers, tertiary education (%)	40

Employment and Earnings

Female adult unemployment rate (%).....	11
Male adult unemployment rate (%)	8
Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force).....	32
Ability of women to rise to positions of enterprise leadership*	4.95

Basic Rights and Social Institutions**

Paternal versus maternal authority	0.50
Female genital mutilation.....	0.10
Polygamy	0.50
Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women	0.67

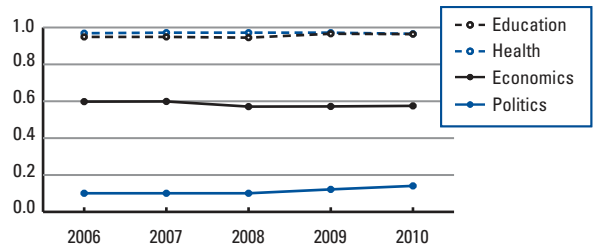
*Survey data, responses on a 1-to-7 scale (1 = worst score, 7 = best score)

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

Indonesia 2006–2010

Rank Score (0.000 = inequality, 1.000 = equality)

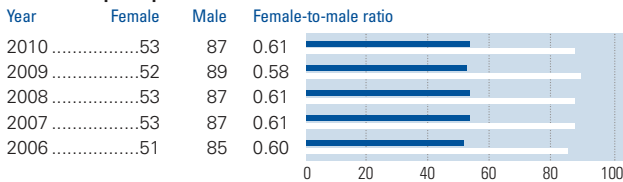
Year	Rank	Score
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	87	0.661
Gender Gap Index 2009 (out of 134 countries)	92	0.658
Gender Gap Index 2008 (out of 130 countries)	93	0.647
Gender Gap Index 2007 (out of 128 countries)	81	0.655
Gender Gap Index 2006 (out of 115 countries)	68	0.654



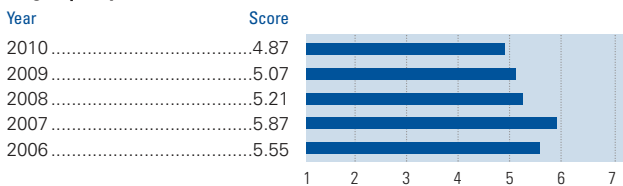
Gender Gap Subindexes

Economic Participation and Opportunity

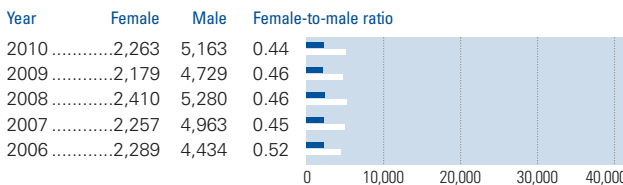
Labour force participation



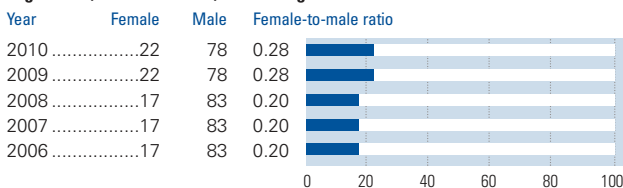
Wage equality for similar work



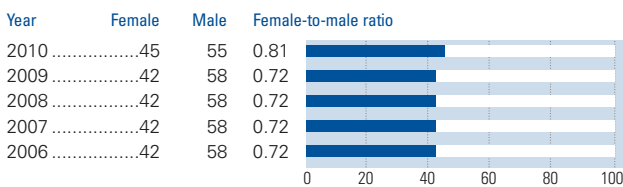
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)



Legislators, senior officials, and managers

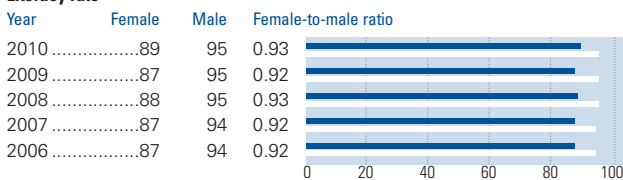


Professional and technical workers



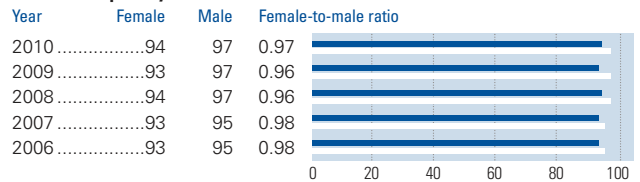
Educational Attainment

Literacy rate

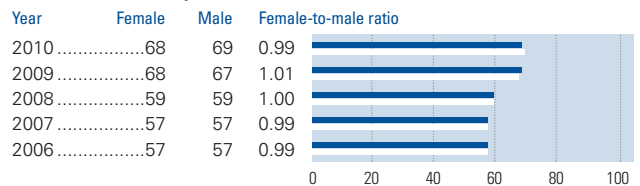


Educational Attainment (Cont'd.)

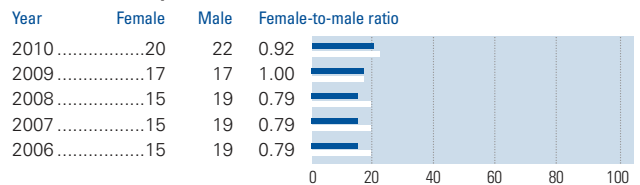
Enrolment in primary education



Enrolment in secondary education

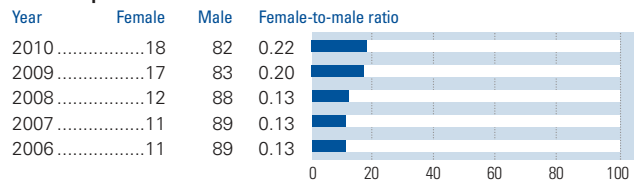


Enrolment in tertiary education

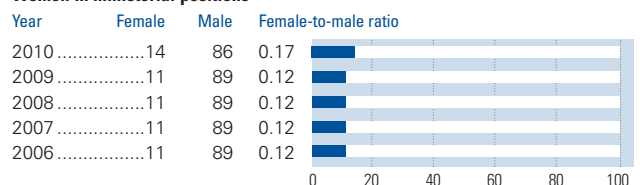


Political Empowerment

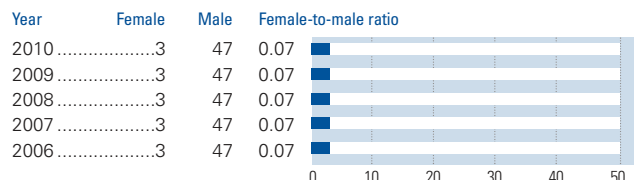
Women in parliament



Women in ministerial positions



Years with female head of state



Note: Blue bars indicate female values and white bars indicate male values.