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**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**Advancing** Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

# **The APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard 2017**

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**APEC Policy Support Unit**  
September 2017

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **KEY FINDINGS**

The information collected for the APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard 2017 shows mixed results regarding the efforts that the APEC region is undertaking to allow a wider participation of women in the economy. Some of the positive findings are as follows:

- Property and inheritance rights for women remain high, and are on par with those for men in most APEC economies.
- Efforts to improve credit information systems could especially benefit SMEs and women, since more than 1/3 of SMEs are owned by women in the APEC region, of which 73% are considered “very small”<sup>1</sup>.
- Some improvements in allowing women to do the same jobs as men and working the same night hours under the law.
- Inclusiveness for women continues to improve in terms of their access to potable water sources and sanitation, health services, technology and access to international markets.
- Women are still far behind men in terms of their participation at highest levels of political decision-making. However, their participation has been higher in the last three years.

However, the data also found some gaps where APEC needs to pay closer attention and intensify their policy efforts to allow women to participate in the economy with equal opportunities:

- Despite the improvements in credit information systems, some setbacks have been reported as well, as microfinance institutions no longer provide information to credit bureaus/registries in some economies.
- Discrimination still persists in specific sectors in a number of APEC economies, as women cannot work in the same way as men do.
- In comparison to recent years, fewer economies are mandating non-discrimination based on gender during the recruitment process. Likewise, fewer economies are considering it illegal to ask about family status during a job interview.
- Conditions for career advancement have worsened in some areas such as having equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and the existence of paid or unpaid parental leave.
- The participation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics remains low in many APEC economies.

### **SCOPE OF THE DASHBOARD**

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard is an initiative that seeks to provide a snapshot of the status of women in APEC, by looking at a set of indicators in recent years, which allows measurement of the progress of women’s participation in economic-related activities and women’s inclusion in several aspects of life. The Dashboard is comprised of almost 80

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<sup>1</sup> “Very small” refers to SMEs with 5-9 employees.

Source: Zhu, Huani and Carlos Kuriyama (2016), “Gender-related Constraints Faced by Women-owned SMEs”, APEC Policy Support Unit, Policy Brief No. 15, June, available at: [http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub\\_id=1742](http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1742)

indicators, classified in five areas previously identified as priorities by the APEC Policy Partnership of Women and the Economy (PPWE): 1) access to capital and assets; 2) access to markets; 3) skills, capacity-building and health; 4) leadership, voice and agency; and 5) innovation and technology<sup>2</sup>.

The indicators were selected and endorsed by consensus in 2014 following an extensive study and consultations with data experts and economy representatives at PPWE. The goal was to identify credible, up-to-date metrics aligning with the PPWE priorities, so policymakers can have a clear picture of gaps and opportunities. The Dashboard is also intended to support gender integration across APEC. The indicators are cross-cutting across sectors in order for the Dashboard to be used as a tool by APEC's technical working groups in integrating gender perspectives into their work. The indicators are drawn from a range of international data sources, including the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Labor Organization, the World Economic Forum, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Health Organization, among others<sup>3</sup>.

This report provides an update with the most recent annual information available for each of those indicators. However, some of the indicators endorsed in 2014 have been discontinued, as their original sources are no longer collecting the necessary information in recent years (for example, the Economist Intelligence Unit on women's financial literacy and availability of SME training for women; the International Women's Media Foundation on the percentage of professional women in media positions; and the World Bank on the percentage of paved roads). Also, some indicators may no longer be relevant (for example, the percentage of mobile phone subscriptions by gender, as the number of mobile phone subscriptions is exceeding the population). It is recommended that APEC economies review the list of indicators for both relevance and data integrity for future updates of this Dashboard.

Some of the indicators in the Dashboard are outcome-oriented, as they measure directly the participation, status or treatment of women in topics related to the five PPWE priority areas. Other indicators assess matters related to the environment that enables women to increase their participation in the economy. This second group does not measure directly issues from a gender perspective, but instead gives a perspective of general conditions that could allow women to enjoy more inclusiveness in the society and to have a greater participation in the economy.

This document contains 22 dashboards, one for each of the 21 APEC member economies and another for the APEC region as a whole. For the sake of brevity, this Executive Summary will focus on the main results obtained by APEC as a whole. In some cases, APEC aggregates were not calculated due to lack of data in several APEC economies<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> For additional information, please see the APEC's Declaration in occasion of the 2011 High Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2011\\_women.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2011_women.aspx) and the APEC's Statement in occasion of the 2012 APEC Women and the Economy Forum [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2012\\_women.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2012_women.aspx)

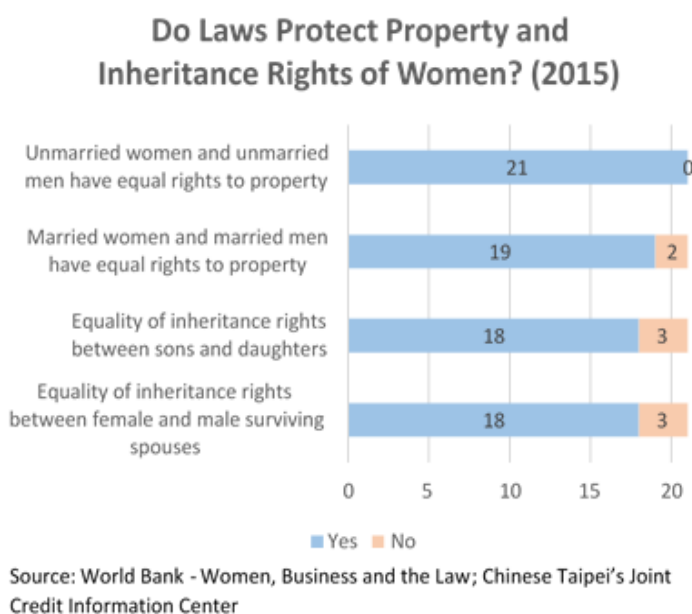
<sup>3</sup> U.S. – APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration (2015), “The APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard: Introduction and Analysis”, February, p. iv.

<sup>4</sup> See Technical Notes for additional details.

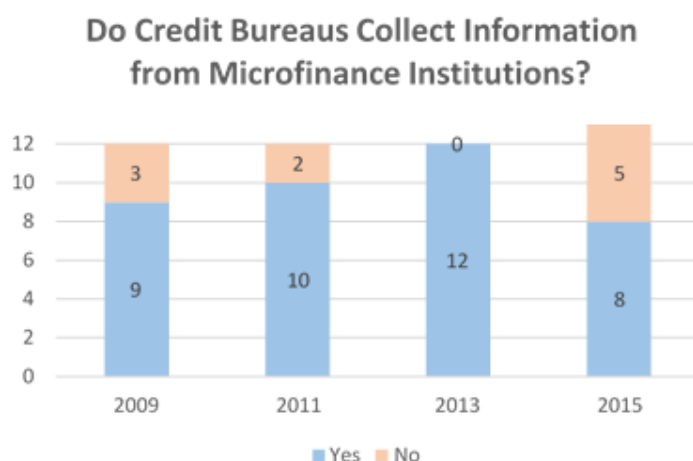
## MAIN RESULTS BY PRIORITY AREAS

### 1. Access to Capital and Assets

Property and inheritance rights amongst women remain high in APEC. Such rights are essential to provide women with collateral for loan applications. In 2015, all 21 economies reported that unmarried women and men had equal rights to property. Additionally, the property rights of married women and men were the same in 19 APEC economies. In terms of inheritance rights, the number of economies with equal inheritance rights for sons and daughters, and for female and male surviving spouses remained the same as previous years (18 economies).



There have been efforts to improve credit information systems within APEC. For example, there was an increase in APEC economies whose credit information systems collecting information on bill payments from utility companies, from five in 2013 to nine in 2015. Despite this, there is still room for improvement since only a minority of APEC economies have their credit registries collecting this type of information as well as those regarding loan satisfaction from retailers. In addition, it is unfortunate that some setbacks have appeared in this area, since the number of economies indicating private credit bureau or public credit registry collecting information from microfinance institutions fell from 12 to 8 during the same period.



Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law; Chinese

While there have been mixed results over credit information collected by APEC economies, the availability and access of commercial banks in the APEC region improved slightly, as the number of bank branches per 100,000 adults increased marginally from 14.5 to 15.4 between 2008 and 2015.

In terms of the participation of women in the labour market, the ratio of female to male labour force participation remained constant in 2015 at 77.3%. This is higher than the world average of 67.7%<sup>5</sup>. There is however

<sup>5</sup> World Bank – World Development Indicators, ILOSTAT database.

a large range of values amongst APEC economies, ranging from 56.5% to almost parity at 95.2%

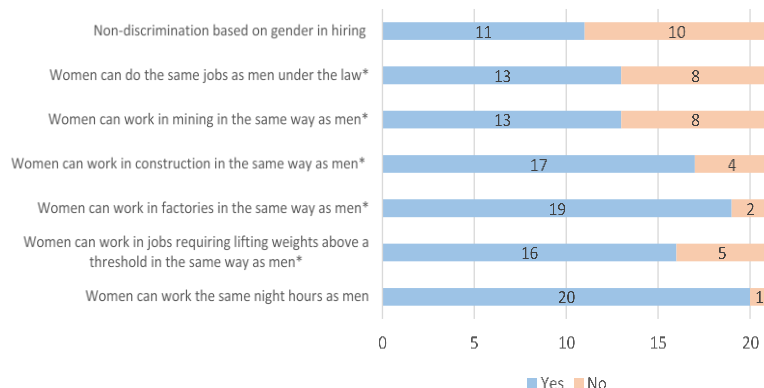
## 2. Access to Markets

Implementation of laws in APEC allowing non-pregnant and non-nursing women to have similar labour market access as men have been mixed. Indeed, it is still challenging for women in many APEC economies to have equal access to the labor market as their male counterparts.

On the one hand, most APEC economies allow non-pregnant and non-nursing women to work in the construction sector (17 economies) and factories (19 economies) in the same way as men do. Similarly, women were also allowed to work the same night hours as men in 20 APEC economies, in 2015, an increase from 17 in 2013. Also, the number of economies with laws allowing equal access to jobs for non-pregnant and non-nursing women and men improved from 10 in 2013 to 13 in 2015. Other improvements are observed in the mining industry, where 13 economies allow equal access to women and men in 2015, up from 11 in 2013. Nevertheless, there is still plenty of room for improvement in the last two aforementioned areas, since more than 1/3 of APEC members have not implemented yet any regulations allowing equal access to female workers. It is noticeable that many of the restrictions women are facing are related to activities associated to intense physical work.

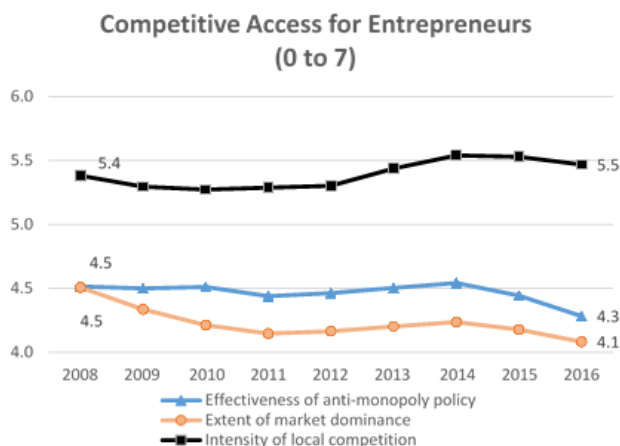
On the other hand, there has been a steady decline in economies with laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring. 12 out of 20 economies reported having such laws in 2009, whereas the number dropped to 11 out of 21 economies in 2015.

**Do Laws Guarantee Non-Discrimination to Women on Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions? (2015)**



\*Refers to non-pregnant, non-nursing women

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law; Canada's Department of Justice; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower



\*Higher value indicates more effective promotion of competition

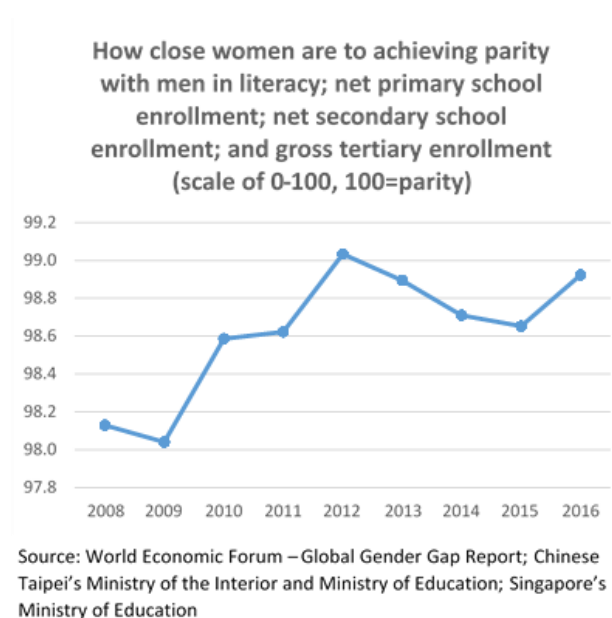
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index

For APEC economies, access of domestic companies to international markets (calculated using an index of trade-weighted average tariff rates and non-tariff barriers on a scale of 0-100) has increased over the years. This indicator was equivalent to 83.7 in 2015, which represented an 8.1% improvement from 2008. In contrast, competitive access for entrepreneurs to domestic markets has declined slightly. Surveys collected by the World Economic Forum indicated that the effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy, and

the extent of market fragmentation (in terms of the number of competing firms) both dropped slightly. The intensity of local competition, however, remained the same in the last three years.

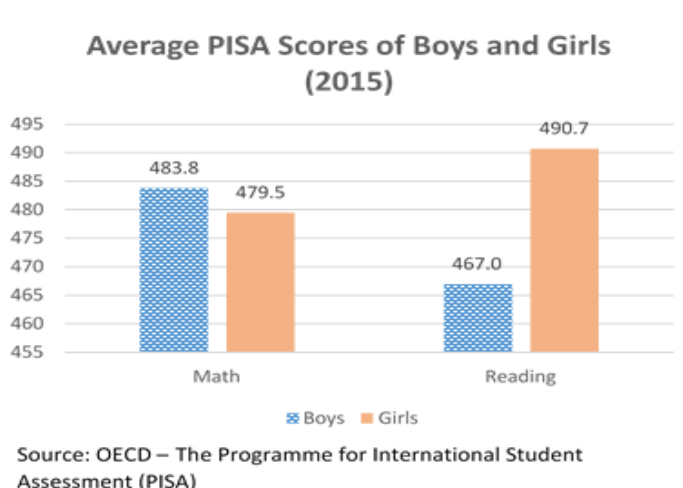
With regards to infrastructure, APEC continues to improve access to drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. Access in rural areas improved by about one percentage point each between 2013 and 2015. 90.7% of the rural population in APEC already had access to potable water by 2015, while 66.6% had access to suitable sanitation facilities. Access in urban areas stayed relatively constant in recent years. Nonetheless, urban access to proper drinking water sources and sanitation facilities remained high at 97.8% and 88.8%, respectively.

### 3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health



Women need to have similar access as men to all levels of education and vocational training programs in order to close the existing gaps and enjoy equal opportunities in the labour market. The education attainment index, which measures how close girls/women are to achieving parity with boys/men in literacy; net primary school enrolment; net secondary school enrolment; and gross tertiary enrolment, shows that APEC as a whole scored 98.9 out of a maximum score of 100 in 2015, indicating that women have almost achieved parity with respect to men. Indeed, four economies have achieved a full parity score of 100.

The mean score of girls in both math and reading on the test administered by the OECD’s Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) reveals that girls in the APEC region continue to score better in reading when compared to boys, but boys do better than girls in math. Despite the fact that the gap between boys’ and girls’ scores in math has slightly reduced<sup>6</sup>, it is important to find ways to increase girls’ confidence in math, as low confidence is a factor explaining the low participation of women in pursuing studies related to science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM)<sup>7</sup>.



<sup>6</sup> The ratio of boys’ scores to girls’ scores fell from 1.02 to 1.01 between 2012 and 2015.

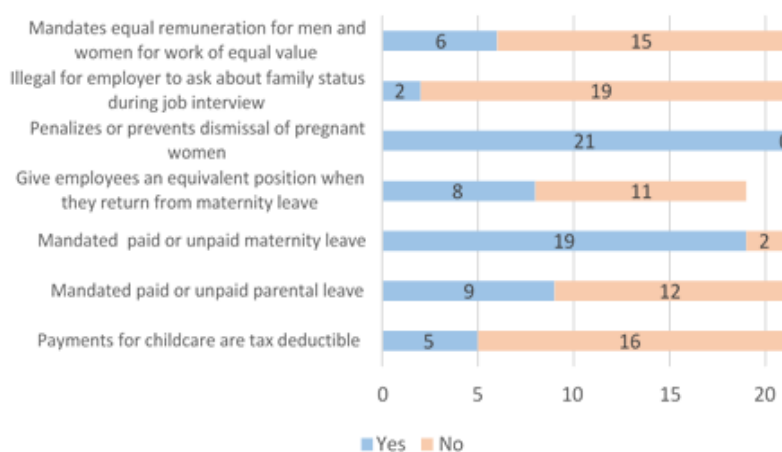
<sup>7</sup> Ellis J, Fosdick BK, Rasmussen C (2016). “Women 1.5 Times More Likely to Leave STEM Pipeline after Calculus Compared to Men: Lack of Mathematical Confidence a Potential Culprit”. PLoS ONE 11(7): e0157447. Available at: <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0157447>

On a positive note, health and safety for women have improved overall in APEC. Maternal mortality fell from 61.3 per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 42.6 in 2015, the number of hospital beds per 10,000 population increased from 30.6 in 2008 to 38.1 in 2014, and the percentage of attended births by health professionals remained high (more than 90% of live births) in most APEC economies. Additionally, most APEC economies have been implementing measures to address domestic violence cases. By 2015, 19 economies had issued legislation and set specialised courts/procedures to address these issues and provide women with legal protection from domestic violence.

#### 4. Leadership, Voice and Agency

In many cases, the legal conditions that women face in the APEC region could restrict their opportunities for promotion. While all 21 APEC economies have laws penalising/preventing the dismissal of pregnant women and most of them mandate paid or unpaid maternity leave (19 economies), only eight economies guarantee female employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave, penalizing them for using their legally entitled leave. Women with children may also find it more difficult to balance family and work as parental leave is only mandated in 9 APEC economies. According to the OECD, mandated paternity leave could improve female labour force participation<sup>8</sup>.

**Number of APEC Economies with Proper Conditions for Career Advancement (2015)**



Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower

Furthermore, 19 APEC member economies do not have legislation preventing employers asking about family status during job interviews. Questions about family matters could put female applicants at a disadvantage at the recruitment stage.

Besides the legal perspective, other restrictions for women to advance in their career are related to the fact that women tend to take a substantial part of routine housework, care for family members and other unpaid family-related errands in comparison to men. According to data from nine economies, women could spend nearly 4 ½ hours a day on average doing unpaid work in 2011.

<sup>8</sup> OECD (2004), "Female Labour Force Participation: Past Trends and Main Determinants in OECD Countries", Economics Department, available at: <https://www.oecd.org/eco/labour/31743836.pdf>

These restrictions could be important factors in explaining the low participation of women in top managerial positions within the private sector. Data from the World Bank's Enterprise Survey conducted in 2015 for five APEC economies showed that no economy had more than 30% of firms with a top female manager.

While APEC economies have made improvements in terms of the status of women relative to men at the highest levels of political decision making, the level still remains low (17.4 on a 0-100 scale in 2016). Indeed, the highest ranked APEC economy only scored 39.0 on the index, indicating that there is still significant room for improvement in this area in the region.

**How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)**



\*Data is available for 19 APEC economies

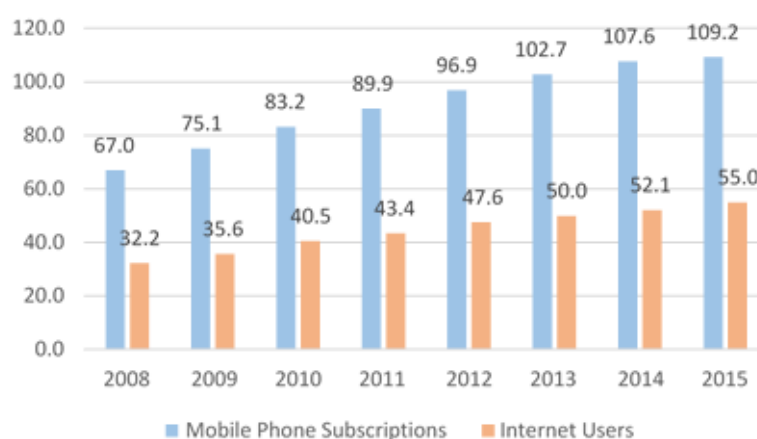
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report; Chinese Taipei's Executive Yuan, Examination Yuan and Central Election Commission

## 5. Innovation and Technology

Data related to the participation of women in innovation and technology activities remain scarce in the APEC region and this has prevented the calculation of APEC aggregates on this matter. However, based on the available data, it is clear that women still represent the minority among STEM fields and staff working on research and development. For instance, female graduates in science programs represented less than 50 percent of the graduates in all 12 economies with available data between 2013 and 2015. Likewise, less than half of all graduates in engineering, technology and mathematics were women in the 14 APEC economies with data available. Indeed, the percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction was as low as 15 percent in some APEC economies.

Regarding access to technology, as mentioned in the 2015 APEC Dashboard on Women and the Economy, the figures in the APEC region indicate a general increase in the accessibility and use of modern technology, which make it reasonable to presume women are also benefitting from this trend. Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population has increased steadily, up to 109.2% in 2015. The number of mobile phones has exceeded the population in APEC since 2013, and this trend looks set to continue in the future. Mobile cellular tariffs

**Access to Mobile Phones and Internet in APEC (as a % of the population)**



Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database; Chinese Taipei's National Development Council

are on average low in the APEC region (USD 0.19 per minute) and have remained generally constant from 2013 to 2015. Internet use has also risen in APEC, as the percentage of the population who are internet users increased to 55.0% in 2015, up from 52.1% in 2014.

In terms of “Green” awareness and activity, figures have generally remained stagnant in recent years. As a result, APEC still has much work to do in improving household air quality, exposure to air pollution, wastewater treatment and achieving sustainable fish stocks.

## **FINAL REMARKS**

As mentioned previously in the 2015 APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard report, the Dashboard is an important tool to determine where more work is required within APEC to allow women equal opportunities in the market<sup>9</sup>. Many of the gaps found in the APEC region are related to the need to improve legal frameworks. For example, part of the obstacles women face in their career advancement are related to the lack of flexibility to have a proper balance between work and family. Restrictions such as the absence of parental leave or regulations preventing salary discrimination for work of equal value could affect women in their careers. Proper regulations are therefore needed to facilitate the participation of women in the workforce.

Whilst there is progress in some aspects of women’s participation in the economy, women are still behind in terms of their involvement in a number of areas such as science-related fields. Access to proper education and training programs is important to close the existing gaps. In the same way, it is important to continue working at all levels to eliminate those social misconceptions about the women’s role at home and working places, and encourage women to contribute to the society and participate in any area in the same way that men do.

It is essential to continue progress in APEC by carrying out capacity-building activities, in which champion economies in the relevant areas could share their experience with other interested APEC member economies. These champions could also provide advice in the implementation of reforms to improve the conditions women are currently facing. Such capacity-building activities could be complemented with the preparation of action plans, listing a series of policies, to promote the participation of women in the economy<sup>10</sup>.

APEC should continue monitoring and evaluating the status of women in the economy through the Dashboard. The collection of gender-related data is critical to continue with this task. Two areas in which APEC economies could do further work is: 1) to train statistical government agencies to collect relevant gender-specific information; and 2) to discuss the continued relevance in APEC of the list of indicators in the current Dashboard. This is crucial as some indicators have been discontinued, while other indicators not currently included in the Dashboard have gained relevance in recent years to explain the participation of women in the economy (for example, availability of childcare centers and access to modern contraception methods and gender wage gap).

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<sup>9</sup> Zhu, Huani and Carlos Kuriyama (2015), “The APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard 2015”, APEC Policy Support Unit, available at: [http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub\\_id=1656](http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1656)

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

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**APEC DASHBOARD**

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20		Yes = 20/20		Yes = 20/20		Yes = 21/21		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 19/21		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/21		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/21		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	59.7	59.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.3	59.4			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	77.6	77.5	77.4	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	14.5	14.6	14.6	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.4		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.1			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			3.4		3.5					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				31.2			38.4			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				9.0			11.7			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes = 9/12		Yes = 10/12		Yes = 12/12		Yes = 8/13		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes = 8/20		Yes = 8/20		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes = 5/20		Yes = 9/20		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	83.5	84.7	85.8	87.0	88.1	88.5	89.7	90.7		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	60.7	61.6	62.4	63.3	64.2	65.0	65.9	66.6		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.8	97.8		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	86.3	86.6	87.0	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.5	88.8		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	59.9	61.4	62.0	62.7						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	77.4	80.2	81.3	81.0	80.7	81.5	81.8	82.8	83.7	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.3				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.1			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes = 12/20		Yes = 12/20		Yes = 11/20		Yes = 11/21		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes = 10/20		Yes = 10/20		Yes = 10/20		Yes = 13/21		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 11/20		Yes = 13/21		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 17/20		Yes = 17/21		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 19/20		Yes = 19/21		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 16/20		Yes = 16/21		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes = 16/20		Yes = 13/20		Yes = 17/20		Yes = 20/21		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.1	98.0	98.6	98.6	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	99.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		479.5			481.2			479.5		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		494.2			498.0			490.7		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	48.2	48.1	45.4	44.9	44.8	43.8	42.0	44.3		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			64.0		67.0					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	61.3	59.0	56.2	52.3	49.8	47.3	44.6	42.6		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	30.6	32.1	32.9	34.1	35.8	37.2	38.1			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)										UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes = 15/17		Yes = 19/21		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes = 14/17		Yes = 19/21		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										Self-reporting
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes = 7/20		Yes = 6/21		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes = 3/20	Yes = 2/21		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes = 19/20		Yes = 19/20		Yes = 20/20		Yes = 21/21		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes = 7/19		Yes = 7/19		Yes = 7/19		Yes = 8/20		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes = 19/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 19/21		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes = 7/20		Yes = 8/20		Yes = 10/20		Yes = 9/21		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes = 4/20		Yes = 4/20		Yes = 4/20		Yes = 5/21		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.5	14.8	15.8	15.7	15.0	15.6	17.1	16.9	17.4	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										Self-reporting
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										Self-reporting

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	67.0	75.1	83.2	89.9	96.9	102.7	107.6	109.2		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										Self-reporting
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.6		95.7		98.3			98.3		World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	32.2	35.6	40.5	43.4	47.6	50.0	52.1	55.0		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	86.9	86.9	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.1	86.9	86.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	80.4	80.3	78.4	78.6	79.4	79.1	78.8	78.4		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	75.0	75.4	75.4	75.8	75.8	75.8				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	52.1	49.1	50.3	50.8	51.3	46.6	48.1	48.4		YCELP & CIESIN

## INDIVIDUAL DASHBOARDS

## Australia

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	58.7	58.8	58.8	59.0	58.8	58.8	58.7			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	81.9	82.2	82.1	82.6	82.8	83.1	83.11			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	31.6	31.2	30.7	30.4	30.2	29.5	29.2	28.7		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			5.0		5.0					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				59.0			59.3			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				15.3			23.6			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	42.4	43.2	43.3	43.3						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	World Economic Forum
	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	83.8	84.8	85.1	84.4	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.4	86.2	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		509.5			497.8			491.0		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		532.9			529.5			518.9		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	43.9	43.0	42.4	42.8	43.1	41.9	42.0			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			100		100					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			5			6		6		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	38	38	38	38	38	37				WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)										UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				311.0						OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	Yes		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)										World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	19.1	19.1	19.2	18.6	18.5	19.4	18.9	19.3	19.3	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				48.3						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	102.2	100.7	100.4	104.6	105.6	106.8	131.2	132.8		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.0		99.0		99.0					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	71.7	74.3	76.0	79.5	79.0	83.5	84.0	84.6		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				78.4				84.9		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.0		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	31.1	30.9		30.2		30.7	31.0			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	26.1	26.1		24.6		24.9	25.6			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	97.8	97.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	74.3	61.5	65.9	67.4	66.3	51.3	52.2	48.0		YCELP & CIESIN

## Brunei Darussalam

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)								No		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.2	52.9	52.6	52.2			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	66.9	66.6	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.0	65.8			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	22.8	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.1	22.4	19.7	20.3		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)										N.A.
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)										N.A.
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)										N.A.
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)										N.A.
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)								0.0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)										N.A.
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)										N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	81.1	79.9	80.4	82.3						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	0.0		3.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.4	0.0		3.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	0.0		4.6	World Economic Forum
	2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)							85.2	89.1	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)										N.A.
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)										N.A.
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.4	98.9	98.6	99.3	99.2	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math										N.A.
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading										N.A.
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math										N.A.
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading										N.A.
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	37.5	38.8	41.0	43.6	49.6	47.2	44.1	43.5		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			27.0			27.0		23.0		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	27.0	26.0		27.9	28.0					WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		99.9								UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)										N.A.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)								No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	102.8	104.7	108.6	109.0	113.9	112.2	106.8	108.1		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)										N.A.
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	46.0	49.0	53.0	56.0	60.3	64.5	68.8	71.2		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	0.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	6.1	6.3	0.0	0.0		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	49.1	50.4	41.7	50.5	49.4			49.2		UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	38.5	43.9	28.2	43.3	41.4	41.8	45.0	47.7		UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	95.3	95.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	88.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	73.5	69.3	69.3	69.3	72.9	70.1	72.7	73.2		YCELP & CIESIN

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	62.1	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.4			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	88.1	88.8	89.0	89.2	89.2	89.4	89.1			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.6		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			5		5					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				52.9			59.5			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				17.8			24.5			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)										N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	87.0	88.2	88.1	88.1	87.9	88.2	88.3	87.0	88.4	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	World Bank, Statistics Canada
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Justice Laws Website
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		520.8			513.0			511.1		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		541.5			540.7			539.8		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)					43.1	43.7				World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			13			11		7		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29	28	28	28	28	27				WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)				99.9						UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				253.6						OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes	Yes		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)				46.1			46.3			Statistics Canada
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	13.4	13.8	19.6	21.0	19.6	19.6	22.3	21.8	22.2	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				45.4						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	66.2	70.5	75.7	77.8	79.6	80.6	81.0	83.0		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98		99		99					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	76.7	80.3	80.3	83.0	83.0	85.8	87.1	88.5		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			79.2							ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	92.6	92.6	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.0	92.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	33.0	31.3	33.9	36.8	34.6	32.3	29.8	35.7		YCELP & CIESIN

## Chile

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	42.1	42.6	46.8	48.7	49.0	49.2	49.4			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	59.3	60.6	65.7	67.8	68.5	68.6	68.8			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	15.4	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.1	16.7	16.0			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			3		3					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				10.4			12.9			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				5.9			11.7			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes				World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	83.5	85.4	87.4	89.4	91.3	93.3	93.3	93.3		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	82.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	89.3	90.9	90.9	90.9		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	98.4	98.8	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	21.8	22.5	23.3	23.8						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.2	World Economic Forum
	2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	82.2	85.8	88.0	88.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	86.4	86.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4						World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		410.4			410.5			413.4		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		460.6			452.4			464.6		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.1			1.1			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		1.0			0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	47.3	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.2	46.8	46.6	46.3		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			24			22		22		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	23	23	20	22	22	22	21			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8					UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			29.6							World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			4.5							World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	24.7	25.7	29.6	29.6	14.5	14.5	25.9	24.3	25.4	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				33.9						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	87.9	96.8	115.8	128.9	137.1	134.3	133.2	129.5		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		95					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	37.3	41.6	45.0	52.2	55.1	58.0	61.1	64.3		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	22.8	21.3	20.2		19.9	19.5	18.7			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	20.8	20.4	19.2		19.2	18.4	17.9			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	27.5	32.3	32.4	30.8	31.0	34.3	31.5			UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	30.5	37.2	37.6	36.7	36.3	40.0	38.1			UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	90.4	90.4	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.2	90.8	90.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	88.8	88.8	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.5	87.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	46.6	47.6	63.8	61.7	61.0	43.2	43.8	39.2		YCELP & CIESIN

## China

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	64.6	64.1	63.5	63.7	63.8	63.9	64.0			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	79.2	78.8	78.5	78.3	78.3	78.1	78.1			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)					7.6	8.0	8.4			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			3		3					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				32.1			41.2			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.1			8.7			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	82.6	84.1	85.6	87.1	88.5	90.0	91.5	93.0		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	57.1	58.1	59.0	60.0	60.9	61.8	62.8	63.7		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	81.4	82.1	82.9	83.6	84.4	85.1	85.9	86.6		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	53.5	58.3	60.9	63.7						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	70.2	71.4	72.2	71.6	71.6	72.0	71.8	72.8	73.6	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)										N.A.
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	96.7	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math								528.2		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading								502.6		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	50.2	50.0	45.2	45.1	45.2	45.5	45.4	45.4		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	34.2	31.9	30.0	26.1	24.5	23.2	21.7	20.1		National Bureau of Statistics
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	22	23	25	28	31	34	36			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9		UNICEF and National Bureau of Statistics
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.3		0.5			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				234.0						OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)					64.2					World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)					17.5					World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.1	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	15.1	16.2	16.2	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				30.4						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges						2.5				National Bureau of Statistics
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	47.8	55.3	63.2	72.1	80.8	88.7	92.3	92.2		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97		99							World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	22.6	28.9	34.3	38.3	42.3	45.8	47.9	50.3		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		24.8	25.3	25.3	25.0	24.9	24.4			UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	69.2	69.2	72.6	72.6	72.6	71.7	73.2	73.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	60.2	55.7	56.9	57.3	57.4	54.9	58.3	58.3		YCELP & CIESIN

## Hong Kong, China

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	52.8	53.0	51.8	51.7	51.6	51.3	51.1			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	87.2	88.6	87.9	88.3	88.5	88.0	87.9			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	23.7	23.5	23.9	23.9	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.3		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			5		5					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				40.0			47.6			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				5.4			7.1			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)										N.A.
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)										N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	World Economic Forum
	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		547.2			553.0			546.8		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		550.4			558.3			541.0		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	10.0	9.5	11.4	13.9	14.4	16.2	13.4	15.0		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)										N.A.
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)										N.A.
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)										N.A.
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.1		0.5			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	166.2	179.8	195.7	215.5	229.2	235.6	233.6	228.7		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	66.7	69.4	72.0	72.2	72.9	74.2	79.9	84.9		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					70.2			83.3		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)										N.A.
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)										N.A.

## Indonesia

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.4	51.4			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	60.9	60.6	60.7	60.9	60.9	61.2	61.2			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	6.6	7.6	8.1	14.7	16.9	17.7	17.9	17.8		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			2		2					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				15.9			26.8			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				8.2			11.2			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	74.2	75.0	75.7	76.5	77.2	78.0	78.7	79.5		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	41.6	42.5	43.5	44.5	45.5	46.5	47.5	47.5		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.8	94.0	94.2		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	69.5	70.0	70.4	70.9	71.4	71.8	72.3	72.3		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	59.1	56.9	57.0	57.0						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.3	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	73.0	76.4	77.9	73.8	73.9	75.0	74.8	80.4	80.5	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	16.9	17.3	17.3	16.4	16.0	15.9				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	94.5	96.6	96.4	96.7	97.3	95.7	98.9	98.6	98.7	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		371.9			372.8			387.4		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		419.8			410.4			409.0		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	41.3	41.1	41.5	42.0	41.9	37.6	39.3	42.8		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		40					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			210			190		126		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		6	6	6	8	10				WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	74.9		82.2		83.1					UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.5			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		42.8						22.1		World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		31.2						22.1		World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	12.2	14.1	14.0	13.2	13.3	12.6	16.8	16.8	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	60.0	68.9	87.8	102.5	114.2	125.4	128.8	132.3		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	90				100					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	7.9	6.9	10.9	12.3	14.5	14.9	17.1	22.0		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			8.7					20.3		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)							37.5			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)							35.8			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	66.3	66.3	68.0	68.0	68.0	71.9	74.5	74.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	92.1	92.1	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	88.7	88.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	76.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	25.1	23.8	24.0	24.3	26.2	25.8	26.0	25.4		YCELP & CIESIN

## Japan

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	48.5	48.7	49.4	48.1	48.1	48.8	48.7			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	71.1	72.2	73.8	72.6	73.1	74.3	74.5			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	34.1		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			5		5					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				53.7			65.7			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				3.5			6.7			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)										N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	80.0	82.0	82.4	82.6	81.8	81.8	82.4	82.6	82.6	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	97.6	97.8	98.8	99.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		524.1			527.0			525.5		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		539.9			550.7			522.7		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.7				World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			6			6		5		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	137	136	135	134	134	133	132			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)										N.A.
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				299.3						OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.8	10.3	10.3	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				15.2						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	15.4	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.7	18.2	18.7	20.7		Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	10.2	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.2	11.3	12.0	12.8	Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	86.7	91.3	96.8	104.3	110.9	116.3	122.2	126.5		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)						72.5	75.0	83.0		Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	75.4	78.0	78.2	79.1	79.5	88.2	89.1	91.1		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					74.0			89.3		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.9		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	13.0	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.7			UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.3	20.0	20.1	20.0			UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	76.5	76.5	72.7	73.1	78.4	78.3	80.4	82.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	24.2	25.2	12.5	9.1	16.6	11.8	22.9	24.7		YCELP & CIESIN

## Korea

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	49.9	49.0	49.3	49.5	49.9	50.1	50.1			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	71.0	70.2	70.7	70.8	71.2	71.2	71.2			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	18.8	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.1	17.3	16.9		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			4		4					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				47.7			54.2			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				12.9			15.5			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9					World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	78.5	79.2	79.8	80.4						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	World Economic Forum
	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	66.4	70.2	70.8	70.8	72.6	72.6	72.6	74.6	79.5	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	93.7	89.4	94.7	94.8	95.9	95.9	96.5	96.5	96.4	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		544.5			544.2			527.8		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		558.0			548.2			538.6		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	45.6	45.4	45.2	44.5	43.8	43.3	42.9	42.4		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			21			27		11		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	77	82	88	96	103	110	117			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)										N.A.
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Self-reporting
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				227.3						OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.1	7.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.2	10.7	12.0	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				18.3						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6			Supreme Court of Korea
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents							8.1			Ministry of Education

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	95.3	99.5	104.8	107.7	109.4	111.0	115.7	118.5		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94		100		100					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	81.0	81.6	83.7	83.8	84.1	84.8	87.6	89.6		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					80.0			87.1		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	26.1	27.6		27.1	27.6	27.7	27.9			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	23.2	24.3		23.8	24.2	24.6	24.7			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	15.6	15.8	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.5			UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	21.1	21.5	22.2	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.2			UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	38.5	37.7	36.7	36.9	36.3	33.8	38.6	37.6		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	61.7	59.9	62.2	64.5	63.2	63.1	64.9	64.1		YCELP & CIESIN

## Malaysia

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.4	44.5			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	56.4	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.6	56.5	56.4			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	11.2	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.7		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			3		3					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				30.2			32.3			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				10.3			16.6			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	91.1	91.4	91.7	92.1	92.4	92.7	93.0	93.0		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	93.1	93.7	94.2	94.8	95.4	95.9	95.9	95.9		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	95.3	95.6	95.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	79.9	80.9	80.4	80.9						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	World Economic Forum
	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	76.2	78.2	78.7	78.7	78.8	77.0	76.4	81.4	81.2	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.5			World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		No		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		No		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		No		No		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.0	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.9	96.7	98.5	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		405.7			424.3			449.2		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		430.9			417.6			445.4		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.5	38.4	38.4	39.8	40.5		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			31			29		40		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		18	18	18	19					WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.8				UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.5			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								25.4		World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								26.3		World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.
											N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	101.5	108.5	119.7	127.5	141.3	144.7	148.8	143.9		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	92		95		97					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	55.8	55.9	56.3	61.0	65.8	57.1	63.7	71.1		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								69.0		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	45.3			41.4		UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	32.3	33.2	36.1	35.9	38.2	40.1	35.7	34.1		UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	40.9	50.9	48.8	48.7	49.9		48.8			UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	39.8	48.8	46.9	47.1	47.9		48.0			UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.4		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	86.3	88.7	90.1	90.1	90.1	89.2	86.1	83.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	60.6	57.5	59.6	60.1	60.7	57.0	57.8	56.8		YCELP & CIESIN

## Mexico

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	43.5	42.8	43.8	43.2	45.0	45.1	45.1			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	56.6	56.7	57.3	57.2	59.0	59.2	59.1			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	13.1	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.0		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.5			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			2		3					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.4			12.8			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.7			9.3			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	83.9	85.3	86.7	88.0	89.4	90.8	92.1	92.1		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	64.5	66.1	67.8	69.5	71.1	72.8	74.5	74.5		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.4	96.7	96.9	97.2	97.2		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	85.7	86.1	86.4	86.8	87.2	87.6	88.0	88.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	36.0	37.1	37.2	37.8						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	79.0	80.2	82.0	81.2	72.9	80.6	85.6	79.2	80.0	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.2	5.7				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	97.8	97.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.6	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		411.8			406.4			404.3		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		437.6			435.3			431.2		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	55.4	56.4	56.2	56.0	56.3					World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		40					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			47			49		38		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		95.3	94.1		96.0					UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRVS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		432.7					429.2			OECD & National Institute of Statistics and Geography
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			25.7							World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.6							World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	13.5	13.9	13.9	17.6	24.6	23.8	28.1	28.1	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				47.1						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges				2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4		Council of the Federal Judiciary
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	65.5	71.5	77.5	79.2	83.4	87.3	84.7	86.0		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)			50.5	50.8	50.4	51.2	50.8	50.9	51.6	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	21.7	26.3	31.1	37.2	39.8	43.5	44.4	57.4		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					37.7			54.6		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	34.1	33.7	33.0	32.4		31.9	31.2			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.7		28.5	27.9			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	83.8	83.8	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.4	85.3	85.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	86.0	85.9	88.9	89.9	90.4	90.0	91.8	91.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	58.1	54.9	54.4	54.1	53.1	52.1	57.1	57.3		YCELP & CIESIN

## New Zealand

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.1	62.0	61.9			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	87.3	87.7	87.8	88.3	89.5	89.5	89.6			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.0	35.7	34.5	33.9	33.3	30.9	29.6	29.0		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			5		5					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				58.1			71.2			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				25.4			34.9			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)										N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	65.6	65.9	66.1	66.2						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	World Economic Forum
	2.3 Access to International Trade	80.8	84.6	86.0	86.6	86.8	86.8	86.8	87.2	87.4	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		515.3			492.1			490.9		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		544.2			529.8			525.5		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)		48.5	49.2	49.9	48.8	54.7	54.0	54.1		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			100		100					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			12			8		11		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		24	28	28	28	28	28			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)										N.A.
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		Ministry of Justice
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		Ministry of Justice
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				264.0						OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	39.0	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	37.0	38.7	39.0	39.0	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				48.5						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	108.0	108.7	107.8	109.2	110.4	105.8	112.1	121.8		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97		97		97					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	72.0	79.7	80.5	81.2	81.6	82.8	85.5	88.2		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					82.2					ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	38.8					34.8	34.5			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	31.8	30.9		31.2	30.3	29.3	28.4			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	96.2	96.2	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.6	95.6		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	55.7	53.2	52.4	44.9	41.3	31.3	29.1	23.0		YCELP & CIESIN

## Papua New Guinea

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	71.0	70.9	70.6	70.6	70.5	70.5	70.4			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	93.8	93.6	93.3	93.6	93.3	93.3	93.3			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)					1					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)										N.A.
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)										N.A.
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)				0		0				World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No		Yes		Yes				World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes				World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No				World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	30.9	31.4	31.8	32.3	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	57.5	57.3	57.0	56.7	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)										N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)										N.A.
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)										N.A.
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)										N.A.
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)		87.2	86.2	85.4	84.8	85.0	85.1	85.6	85.4	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)										N.A.
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math										N.A.
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading										N.A.
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math										N.A.
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading										N.A.
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)					27.0					World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)					20					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			240			220		215		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)										N.A.
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)										N.A.
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.3		0.5			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								46.5		World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								13.8		World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)										N.A.
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	13.3	21.1	27.8	34.2	37.8	41.0	44.9	46.6		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)										N.A.
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	3.5	5.1	6.5	7.9		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)										N.A.
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)										N.A.
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)										N.A.
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)										N.A.
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)			56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	58.9	58.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	45.0	47.7	48.1	47.9	47.9	47.8	48.2	49.3		YCELP & CIESIN

## Peru

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	65.5	67.5	67.6	67.8	68.0	68.2	68.4			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	78.6	81.6	81.6	81.8	82.3	82.5	82.7			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.1		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			2		2					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				7.8			8.7			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				12.4			9.9			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	62.1	63.2	64.2	65.2	66.2	67.2	68.2	69.2		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	42.2	43.7	45.3	46.9	48.5	50.0	51.6	53.2		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.9	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.4		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	79.1	79.6	80.1	80.5	81.0	81.5	82.0	82.5		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	16.7	16.6	18.2	13.3						World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	73.4	79.4	85.0	86.0	85.0	85.0	87.0	87.0	87.1	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	13.4	13.3	12.5	12.7	11.6					World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.1	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.8	98.7	98.9	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		356.2			358.9			381.8		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		380.9			394.7			401.4		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.1			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	66.2	59.7	56.1	48.3	49.0	48.9	54.0	56.7		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			100			89		68		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15	15	15	15	15					WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	86.7		90.0			UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.4		0.0			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			28.7							World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.1							World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	23.5	22.5	19.3	16.2	14.2	14.2	29.4	17.3	19.4	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				31.6						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	73.2	85.4	99.5	109.6	98.0	98.1	103.6	109.9		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95		97		97					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	30.6	31.4	34.8	36.0	38.2	39.2	40.2	40.9		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			30.5					38.5		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				1.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	77.3	77.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	78.1	79.2	79.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	94.8	94.8	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	92.1	92.1		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	50.3	47.1	50.0	50.4	50.1	50.2	50.8	51.2		YCELP & CIESIN

## The Philippines

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	48.7	49.3	50.3	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.1			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	61.8	62.5	63.5	63.9	64.2	64.5	64.5			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.8		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			2		2					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				18.0			15.9			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				12.8			13.6			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	86.6	87.2	87.7	88.2	88.7	89.2	89.7	90.3		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	63.8	64.8	65.8	66.8	67.8	68.8	69.8	70.8		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	92.9	93.0	93.1	93.3	93.4	93.5	93.6	93.7		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.8	77.1	77.5	77.9		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)										N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	World Economic Forum
	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	78.8	78.6	77.8	77.8	75.5	75.5	75.5	76.4	76.4	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.6	10.9	10.1				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.5			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math										N.A.
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading										N.A.
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math										N.A.
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading										N.A.
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)										N.A.
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60					N.A.
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			120			120		114		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	5	5		10						WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	62.2			72.2		72.8				UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.2		0.0			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		69.4						69.2		World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		32.7						29.9		World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	27.4	29.1	32.1	33.1	35.2	37.6	36.8	38.2	38.6	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				41.2						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	75.4	82.3	89.0	99.1	105.5	104.5	111.2	115.8		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99		99		99					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	6.2	9.0	25.0	29.0	36.2	37.0	39.7	40.7		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)						29.5	29.9			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)		53.2		53.1		49.5				UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		50.0		50.4		46.9				UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	70.3	70.3	67.5	67.5	67.5	64.9	67.3	67.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.7	95.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	51.7	47.3	48.4	50.4	51.5	51.7	53.0	53.3		YCELP & CIESIN

## Russia

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	56.9	57.0	56.4	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.1			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	95.8	96.5	95.2	95.7	95.7	95.5	95.2			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.6	34.6	35.0	36.7	38.2	38.5	37.0	32.9		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			2		3					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				11.6			16.5			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				7.4			11.9			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	88.8	89.2	89.6	90.0	90.4	90.8	91.2	91.2		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	58.6	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	98.9		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	77.2	77.2	77.1	77.1	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)										N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	44.2	60.8	68.4	68.2	68.2	77.4	74.6	72.4	75.2	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		466.7			482.9			491.1		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		481.5			495.1			507.5		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	36.8	37.2		38.0	38.2	39.1	38.6	38.9		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		60					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			31			24		25		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	99	97	94	94	93	91	88			WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	99.6	99.7	99.7							UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.2		0.8			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		33.1			28.5					World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		14.3			20.1					World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.6	7.6	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				57.2						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	138.9	160.1	165.5	142.0	145.3	152.8	155.1	160.0		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95									World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	26.8	29.0	43.0	49.0	63.8	68.0	70.5	70.1		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								69.6		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				4.8	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.6		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)										N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.5			UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	83.5	84.6	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	89.7	89.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	4.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	12.0	12.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	33.0	22.3	21.6	32.0	32.3	25.7	25.0	40.8		YCELP & CIESIN

## Singapore

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	56.4	56.1	57.3	58.1	59.0	58.8	58.6	60.4	60.4	Ministry of Manpower
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	76.4	76.2	77.8	79.3	80.0	80.8	81.7	83.6	84.4	Ministry of Manpower
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			5		5					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				58.7			46.7			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.3			14.3			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	World Bank and Land Transport Authority
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	10.0	9.8	9.2	9.6	9.3	8.7	9.3	8.3	8.8	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No	No	No	No	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.1	98.5	99.3	98.6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.1	Ministry of Education, Department of Statistics
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		559.4			575.1			564.3		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		541.8			558.6			545.6		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	35.2	35.1								World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	8	0	3	8	2	3	2	7		Immigration and Checkpoints Authority
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Ministry of Health
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	23	23	22	21	22	22	22	24	23	Ministry of Health
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7		Ministry of Health
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.5			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Home Affairs
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No	No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No	No	No	No	Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Social and Family Development
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	World Bank and Ministry of Social and Family Development
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No	No	No	No	National Population and Talent Division
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)										N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	10.1	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.9	12.0	11.9	11.1	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Supreme Court, State Courts, Family Justice Courts
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	131.0	137.5	143.6	149.6	151.8	156.0	148.0	148.4	149.8	Infocomm Media Development Authority
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100		100	100	100	ITU
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	69.0	69.0	71.0	71.0	72.0	80.9	79.0	79.0	81.0	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)							77.3			ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	48.7	46.7	47.7	49.0	47.7	47.7	45.9	45.4		Department of Statistics
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	29.6	28.7	27.5	28.2	28.1	27.7	27.7	28.6		Department of Statistics
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	28.0	28.5	29.3	29.2	29.6	29.6	30.1	30.3		Agency for Science, Technology and Research
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	32.5	32.7	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.1	33.5	33.7		Agency for Science, Technology and Research
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	92.7	92.7	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	82.3	82.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	76.0	71.6	71.7	71.7	75.4	72.5	75.2	75.7		YCELP & CIESIN

## Chinese Taipei

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.7	50.8	Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	75.8	76.7	77.3	77.7	78.1	78.8	79.1	79.1	79.3	Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.5	Central Bank and Department of Household Registration Affairs
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Financial Supervisory Commission and Bankers Association
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)								5	5	Central Bank and Department of Household Registration Affairs
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				47.7			39.8			Financial Supervisory Commission and Bankers Association
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.4	24.1	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.5	Financial Supervisory Commission and Bankers Association
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Joint Credit Information Center
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)										N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)										N.A.
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)										N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7		Ministry of Transportation and Communications
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	World Economic Forum
	2.3 Access to International Trade	86.7	85.2	85.8	86.2	85.0	85.0	85.8	86.4	86.2	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.8	Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0					OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Labor
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		Yes		No		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0		Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math								539.4		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading					539.0			509.9		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math					1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading					0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	44.0	44.1	44.2	44.4	44.5	44.4	44.2	43.5		Ministry of Education
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Ministry of Economic Affairs
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	7	8	4	5	9	9	7	12		Ministry of Health and Welfare
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Center for Disease Control
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	66	68	69	69	69	68	69	69		Ministry of Health and Welfare
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9		Ministry of Health and Welfare
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Health and Welfare
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Judicial Yuan
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Ministry of Health and Welfare

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								Yes	Yes	Ministry of the Interior & Ministry of Health and Welfare
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)					159.00					Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	35.30	35.61	35.82	36.03	36.16	36.20	36.19	35.91		Ministry of Economic Affairs
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	17.70	18.10	18.10	18.80	21.20	21.30	21.70	21.88	23.13	Executive Yuan & Examination Yuan & Central Election Commission
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)		47.0	47.1	46.7	47.9	47.2	49.5	49.3	50.4	National Communications Commission
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	Judicial Yuan
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	10.6	12.7	13.8	13.8	15.2	16.9	16.7	9.5		Ministry of Education

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	110.2	116.4	119.9	124.1	126.5	127.5	130.2	127.3		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)						47.4	47.5	43.1	47.1	National Communications Commission
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	65.8	69.9	71.5	72.0	76.0	76.3	78.0	78.0		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)	66.2	65.5	69.2	70.8	69.5	74.6	76.0	76.3	79.2	National Development Council
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)										N.A.
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.1		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	35.1	34.8	34.5	34.3	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.8	Ministry of Education
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	13.1	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.5	Ministry of Education
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	20.1	20.6	20.9	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.2		Ministry of Science and Technology
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	25.4	25.8	25.9	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.1		Ministry of Science and Technology
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	80.9	80.9	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	83.1	83.1		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	65.4	66.1	53.2	56.1	63.2	64.6	60.4	62.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	50.2	50.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	52.9	56.5	56.0		YCELP & CIESIN

## Thailand

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	65.8	64.7	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.2			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	84.3	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.2	83.3	83.5			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.4	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.6		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			3		3					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				42.8			37.9			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				17.9			13.7			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	94.4	95.0	95.6	96.2	96.8	97.4	98.0	98.0		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97.2	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.6		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	89.8	89.8	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)										N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	75.2	75.6	75.9	75.9	75.2	75.2	75.0	77.6	82.8	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	22.3	20.4	21.0	21.8	21.9	22.6				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.1	99.3	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.9	99.4	99.4	99.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		417.0			432.7			416.7		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		437.7			465.4			422.6		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	44.4	43.6	43.4	42.6	41.5	41.4		37.6		World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		60					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			28			26		20		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)			21							WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		99.5			99.6					UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.4		0.5			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)									64.4	World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)									64.8	World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.9	6.9	8.3	8.3	9.0	9.9	7.0	5.7	5.7	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								2.2		Office of the Judicial Commission
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								4.3		Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	93.4	99.5	108.0	116.3	127.3	140.1	144.4	152.7		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	38				100					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	18.2	20.1	22.4	23.7	26.5	28.9	34.9	39.3		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					26.6			38.9		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.0	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.3		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)								29.7		UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								15.1		UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)		51.1		52.7			53.3			UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		45.1		53.9						UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	79.5	79.5	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.4	81.2	81.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	71.7	72.0	63.4	62.0	64.3	64.8	59.8	55.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	61.5	56.3	55.4	55.5	54.5	40.6	43.9	45.5		YCELP & CIESIN

## United States

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	58.5	58.2	57.6	57.0	56.8	56.3	56.3			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	85.0	85.6	85.9	85.4	85.0	84.5	84.6			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.0	35.7	35.2	34.9	34.7	33.4	32.2	32.9		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			5		5					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				47.6			53.5			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				18.3			20.5			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	97.3	97.4	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.2	98.2	98.2		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	67.4									World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	86.8	86.8	86.9	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.8	87.0	87.1	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		477.0			479.0			465.4		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		512.5			513.3			507.0		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		1.0			0.9			1.0		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)										N.A.
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		100					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			27			28		14		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)										N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31	31	31	30	29	29				WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)			99.2							UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				248.2			242.1			OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)										N.A.
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)					45					U.S. Small Business Administration
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)										N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	14.0	18.6	18.6	15.6	15.9	18.5	16.2	16.2	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				42.0						IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.
											N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	85.2	88.6	91.3	94.4	96.0	97.1	110.2	117.6		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	74.0	71.0	71.7	69.7	74.7	71.4	73.0	74.5		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				70.1				74.9		ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	31.3	31.3	31.4	30.9	31.0	31.6	31.9			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.5	21.1	21.5			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	90.3	90.3	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	93.2	93.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	59.1	56.3	59.9	59.0	59.4	54.9	53.4	48.1		YCELP & CIESIN

## Viet Nam

1. Access to Capital and Assets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (%)	72.2	72.2	72.3	72.5	72.8	73.0	73.2			World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.7	93.7			World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.8		World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0			OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance” (scale of 1-5)			3		3					Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.7			13.7			World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				15.2			21.3			World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	85.3	87.0	88.6	90.3	91.9	93.6	95.2	96.9		World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	58.3	59.9	61.6	63.2	64.8	66.4	68.1	69.7		World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	96.5	96.9	97.3	97.6	98.0	98.4	98.7	99.1		World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	86.1	87.3	88.5	89.6	90.8	92.0	93.2	94.4		World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)										N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.4	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	62.8	63.4	68.9	68.9	79.6	78.6	78.7	83.0	83.1	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Contributing family workers (% of total employed)				18.6	17.4	17.2				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	89.4	89.7	92.4	92.6	98.6	97.4	97.2	94.1	97.8	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math					506.7			496.0		OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading					522.5			499.0		OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math					1.0			1.0		OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading					0.9			0.9		OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)										N.A.
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		40					Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			51			49		54		United Nations
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29	31	20							WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)				92.9			93.8			UNICEF
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.3		0.3			OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)										N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	No		World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		59.2						51.1		World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		26.4						22.4		World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.1	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.8	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)										N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges										N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology											
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	85.7	111.4	125.3	141.6	145.0	135.0	147.1	130.6		ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)										N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	70									World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	23.9	26.6	30.7	35.1	39.5	43.9	48.3	52.7		ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				4.5	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.4		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, technology, engineering and mathematics, female (%)	22.4	24.3	23.5		25.2			40.7		UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	22.4	24.3	23.5		25.2	31.0	35.1	40.3		UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)				41.7						UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)				42.4						UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	60.8	60.8	68.1	68.1	68.1	69.6	70.8	70.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	61.0	55.2	44.9	45.1	46.2	44.0	48.1	49.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0				YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	42.0	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.4		YCELP & CIESIN

## TECHNICAL NOTES

This section describes the features and sources of each of the indicators used in the APEC Women & the Economy Dashboard. The dashboards for every APEC economy and the APEC region as a whole include information available for the period 2008-2014.

APEC aggregates are only calculated when sufficient data is available. In the case of indicators using simple averages or simple aggregation, data must be available for at least 2/3 of the APEC member economies (i.e. 14 economies) in a particular year. For weighted averages, the values for the APEC region as a whole are calculated if the available data represents at least 2/3 of the value of the weights for the APEC region, or if data is available for at least 2/3 of the APEC member economies.

### *Description of the dashboard indicators*

## **1. Access to Capital and Assets**

### **1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights**

#### **1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property**

This indicator determines whether there are gender-based differences over property rights for unmarried men and unmarried women. Ownership rights as used here include the ability to manage, control, administer access, encumber, receive, dispose of and transfer property. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between unmarried women and unmarried men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available for 2009, 2011 and 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015*

#### **1.1.2 Married men and married women have equal rights to property**

This indicator determines whether there are gender-based differences over property rights for married men and married women. Ownership rights as used here include the ability to manage, control, administer, access, encumber, receive, dispose of and transfer property. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between married women and married men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available for 2009, 2011 and 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015*

#### **1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters**

This indicator examines whether there are gender-based differences in the rules of intestate succession (that is, in the absence of a will) for property from parents to children. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate

values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between sons and daughters, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available for 2009, 2011 and 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015*

#### **1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses**

This indicator examines whether both spouses have equal rank and rights when it comes to inheriting assets in the absence of a will. It is assumed that the deceased spouse left no children or any other heirs, other than the surviving spouse. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between husbands and wives, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available for 2009, 2011 and 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015*

### **1.2 Labor Market Participation**

#### **1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)**

This indicator shows the proportion of the female population aged 15 and older that engages actively in the labor market, by either working or looking for work. World Bank's data is based from ILO estimates. A weighted average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values by using the size of the female population aged 15 and older for each APEC economy. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources and calculated by dividing the number of female labor force with the female population aged 15 and older. For Singapore, only residents are taken into account in the calculations.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

#### **1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation**

The ratio is calculated by dividing the female labor force with the male labor force in an economy. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing the total female labor force with the total male labor force in the APEC region. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. For Singapore, only residents are taken into account in the calculations.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning**

#### **1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)**

This indicator shows the availability of commercial bank branches, which are defined as retail locations of resident commercial banks and other resident banks that function as commercial banks that provide financial services to customers and are physically separated from the main office but not organized as legally separated subsidiaries.

To calculate the aggregate for the APEC region, China's number of commercial bank branches for 2012 has been carried backwards to 2008 to 2011 to obtain an estimate with comparable values of the total number of commercial bank branches in the APEC region between 2008 and 2012. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source. The total number of commercial bank branches in APEC is divided by the size of the population aged 15 and older within APEC.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; StatsAPEC 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Central Bank of Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chinese Taipei's Department of Household Registration Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

#### **1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans**

This Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI) index takes the value of zero, when women have the same rights to access credit and bank loans as men; 0.5, when women only have the right to access some kinds of credit; or 1, when women have no/few rights to access credit or access is severely restricted by discriminatory practices. Chinese's Taipei's data in 2012 has been carried forward to 2014 to calculate the APEC aggregate value for that year. A simple average is used to calculate the score for the APEC region in 2014. No aggregate value was calculated for 2012 due to insufficient numbers of economies with data available. Data for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; and United States are not available in 2012. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2014. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

*Source: OECD – Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Financial Supervisory Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Bankers Association of Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing**

#### **1.4.1 Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance”**

The indicator tracks three types of programs provided by the formal financial sector to women – access to financial accounts, access to credit and access to financial literacy or risk-

management. The index, presented on a scale from 1 to 5, is based on qualitative assessment. A higher score reflects more available programs to improve women's financial literacy. Papua New Guinea's data for 2014 has been carried backwards to 2012 to ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: Economist Intelligence Unit - Women's Economic Opportunity Index 2010, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Central Bank and Department of Household Registration Affairs 2015, 2016*

#### **1.4.2 Saved at financial institution in the past year, female**

The indicator refers to the percentage of women aged 15 and older who has savings at a formal financial institution in the past 12 months. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies aged 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women with savings in the financial institutions in the past year by the number of total female population aged 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

*Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014; World Bank – World Development Indicators 2011, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2011, 2014*

#### **1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female**

The indicator denotes the percentage of women aged 15 and older who had borrowed money from a financial institution in the past 12 months. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies aged 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women with loan from a financial institution in the past year by the number of women aged 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

*Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014; World Bank – World Development Indicators 2011, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Financial Supervisory Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Bankers Association of Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **1.5 Building Credit**

#### **1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureaus**

The minimum amount of loan covered by private credit bureaus or public credit registries as a percentage of income per capita. Papua New Guinea's value in 2011 has been carried backwards to 2009 to calculate APEC aggregate values in order to ensure the values are comparable over the years with consistent number of economies. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015*

### **1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus**

The indicator shows whether any private credit bureau/public credit registry collects information from microfinance institutions or not. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. The following economies do not have available data: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Singapore and the United States. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Center 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus**

The indicator explores whether any private credit bureau/public credit registry collects information from retailers or not. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015*

### **1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus**

The indicator answers the question whether any private credit bureau/public credit registry collects information from utility companies. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015*

## **2. Access to Markets**

### **2.1 Infrastructure**

#### **2.1.1 Improved water source (rural)**

The indicator measures the percentage of rural population with improved drinking water source, including piped water on premises located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard as well as other improved drinking water source such as public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in rural areas with improved water source in each APEC economy, divided by the total rural population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural)**

The indicator measures the percentage of rural population using improved sanitation facilities like flush/pour flush, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in rural areas with improved sanitation facilities, divided by the total rural population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **2.1.3 Improved water source (urban)**

The indicator measures the percentage of urban population with improved drinking water source, including piped water on premises located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard as well as other improved drinking water source such as public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in urban areas with improved water source, divided by the total urban population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China and Chinese Taipei.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban)**

The indicator measures the percentage of urban population using improved sanitation facilities like flush/pour flush, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in urban areas with improved sanitation facilities, divided by the total urban population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand and Chinese Taipei.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)**

Paved roads are defined as those roads that surfaced with crushed stone and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete or cobblestones. In the case of the United States, to estimate the percentage of paved roads in the total road network for 2010 and 2011, the length of paved roads for 2009 is carried forward to 2010 and 2011, due to the absence of information of the length of paved roads for those years. To calculate the percentage of paved roads in

APEC, the total length of paved roads is divided by the total length of roads in the APEC region (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Canada; Japan; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; Russia; and Thailand.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011; Singapore’s Land Transport Authority 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of Transportation and Communications 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

## **2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs**

### **2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy**

The indicator seeks to measure via opinion surveys to what extent anti-monopoly policies encourage competition. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value indicates a more effective promotion of competition. Brunei Darussalam’s data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014 to ensure APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.2.2 Extent of market dominance**

The indicator seeks to measure via opinion surveys how respondents characterize corporate activity in their economy. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value means a more fragmented market with corporate activity spread among many firms. Brunei Darussalam’s data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014 to ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.2.3 Intensity of local competition**

The indicator asked respondents via opinion surveys to assess the intensity of local market competition. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value means more intense competition. Brunei Darussalam’s data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014 to ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

## **2.3 Access to International Trade**

### **2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets**

This indicator is a proxy for trade freedom based on both trade-weighted average tariff rates and non-tariff barriers. Assessment on non-tariff barriers covered both qualitative and quantitative information on categories such as quantity restrictions, price restrictions, regulatory restrictions, investment restrictions, customs restrictions and direct government intervention. Presented on a scale from 0 to 100, a higher value represents more trade freedom. Peru's data in 2009 has been carried backwards in 2008 to ensure APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: Heritage Foundation – Index of Economic Freedom 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

## **2.4 Vulnerable Employment**

### **2.4.1 Contributing family workers in total employment**

The indicator measures the number of workers who are “self-employed” as own-account workers and contributing family members in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household as a percentage of total employment. Chile's data for 2011 has been carried forward to 2012 and 2013. Peru's data for 2012 has been carried forward to 2013. Similarly Viet Nam's data for 2011 has been carried backwards to 2008, 2009 and 2010 to make APEC aggregate values comparable across time. The APEC aggregate percentage of contributing family workers as percentage of total employment was calculated by obtaining the number of own-account workers and contributing family members in APEC, divided by total employment figures in APEC. No aggregate value was calculated for 2014 due to insufficient number of economies with available data. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Brunei Darussalam; China; Papua New Guinea are not available. For Singapore, only residents are taken into account in the calculations.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

## **2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions**

### **2.5.1 SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space**

The Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI) index takes the value of zero, when no legal restrictions or discriminatory practice is reported; 0.5, when no legal restrictions, but widely reported discriminatory practices are reported; or 1, when there are widespread legal restrictions or discriminatory practices. Chinese Taipei's data for 2012 has been carried

forward to 2014 to calculate the APEC aggregate value for that year. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate values. No aggregate value was calculated for 2012 due to insufficient number of economies with available data.

*Source: OECD – Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012, 2014*

### **2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring**

This indicator explores whether the law specifically prevents and/or penalizes gender-based discrimination in the hiring process. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with laws mandating non-discriminatory hiring divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Canada's Justice Laws Website 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law**

This indicator determines whether there are specific jobs in which women explicitly or implicitly cannot work, except in limited circumstances. Both partial and full restrictions on women's work are counted as restrictions. Restrictions include whether the law determines the number of hours a woman can work and/or work at night, but there is no limit for men; and regulations that restrict women's work in particular industries. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women are allowed by law to do the same jobs as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining the same way as men**

This indicator examines whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.3) for women to work in the mining industry. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining sector in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men**

This indicator examines whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.3) for women to work in the construction industry. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction sector in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men**

This indicator explores whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.3) for women to work in factories. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men**

This indicator explores whether there are restrictions (similar to the ones defined in 2.5.3) for women to engage in jobs with a minimum weight-lifting requirement. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women have no restrictions to engage in jobs with minimum weight-lifting requirement, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men**

This indicator answers the question of whether there are restrictions for women to work the same number of hours as men can do. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where women can work the same night hours as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health**

#### **3.1 Educational Attainment**

##### **3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrolment; net secondary school enrolment; and gross tertiary enrolment**

This indicator reflects gap between women's and men's access to education based on four ratios: 1) female literacy rate over male; 2) female net primary-level education enrolment rate over male; 3) female net secondary-level education enrolment rate over male; and 4) female net tertiary-level education enrolment rate over male. The ratios are normalized by their standard deviations and weighted with the following factors: 0.191 for literacy rates; 0.459 for primary-level enrolment; 0.230 for secondary-level enrolment; and 0.121 for tertiary-level enrolment. Truncating the rates at the equality benchmarks of 1 assigns the same score to any economy that has reached parity between women and men, and any economy where women have surpassed men. The indicator can take values from 0 to 1. In the Dashboard, the final scores have been rescaled from 0 to 100 to facilitate the analysis. A higher value represents more equality between men and women. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Chinese Taipei and Singapore were obtained from separate sources. Singapore's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014. Data for Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Education and Department of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

#### **3.2 Educational Achievement**

##### **3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in maths**

This indicator measures the average score of 15-year-old female students on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mathematics scale. The overall mathematics scale is based on a mean for OECD countries of 500 points and a standard deviation of 100 points. Data reflects performance in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. However, PISA does not have top/maximum or bottom/minimum scores. Viet Nam and Malaysia's scores in 2012 have been carried backwards to 2009. China's score in 2015 has been carried backwards to 2009 and 2012 to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available.

*Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012, 2015*

### 3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading

This indicator measures the average score of 15-year-old female students on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) reading scale. The overall reading scale is based on a mean for OECD countries of 500 points and a standard deviation of 100 points. Data reflects performance in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. However, PISA does not have top/maximum or bottom/minimum scores. Viet Nam and Malaysia's scores in 2012 have been carried backwards to 2009. China's score in 2015 has been carried backwards to 2009 and 2012 to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available.

*Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012, 2015*

### 3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in maths

This ratio divides the mean scores for boys by the mean scores for girls in mathematics, based on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) measurement scale. A value higher than 1 would indicate boys outperforming girls in this subject. The higher the value the greater the difference in favour of boys. Viet Nam and Chinese Taipei's value in 2012 have been carried backwards to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the APEC average score for boys in mathematics is divided by that average score obtained by girls. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available. Malaysia and Viet Nam's scores in 2012 have been carried backwards to 2009. China's score in 2015 has been carried backwards to 2009 and 2012 to make historical APEC aggregates comparable.

*Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012, 2015*

### 3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading

This ratio divides the mean scores for boys by the mean scores for girls in reading, based on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) measurement scale. A value higher than 1 would indicate boys outperforming girls in this subject. The higher the value the greater the difference in favour of boys. Viet Nam and Chinese Taipei's value in 2012 have been carried backwards to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the APEC average score for boys in reading is divided by that average score obtained by girls. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available. Malaysia and Viet Nam's scores in 2012 have been carried backwards to 2009. China's score in 2015 has been carried backwards to 2009 and 2012 to make historical APEC aggregates comparable.

*Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012, 2015*

### **3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training**

#### **3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils**

This indicator measures the number of female students enrolled in technical or vocational programmes at the secondary school level as a percentage of total number of students enrolled in technical or vocational programmes at the secondary school level. To calculate this indicator for the whole APEC region, the number of female students enrolled in secondary school vocational programmes within the APEC region was divided by the total number of students enrolled in these programs. Due to missing values in certain APEC economies for specific years, the following assumptions were made to make the APEC region values comparable across time: Malaysia's data for 2011 has been carried forward to 2012; New Zealand's data in 2009 has been carried backwards to 2008; Papua New Guinea's data from 2008 to 2011 were assumed to be the same as in 2012; Russia's data for 2009 has been carried forward to 2010; Singapore's data is assumed to be constant since 2009. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source. Data for Canada; the Philippines; the United States and Viet Nam are not available.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Ministry of Education, Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **3.4 SME Training and Incubation**

#### **3.4.1 Whether SME training has wide geographic availability; is accessible to women as well as men; is affordable for the majority of intended beneficiaries; takes into account women's time burdens; and is culturally appropriate**

This indicator reflects the existence of governmental or non-governmental programmes offering SME support or development training. The scoring considers if the programmes meet the following five conditions: 1) wide geographic availability of the programmes; 2) equal accessibility between women and men; 3) affordability for the majority of intended beneficiaries; 4) cultural appropriateness; and 5) women's time burdens taken into account for the length of training programmes. The indicator has been rescaled from the scale of 0 to 5, to the scale of 0 to 100. The indicator takes value of zero, when the training programmes do not meet any of the five conditions; 20, when the training programmes meet one of the five conditions; 40, when the training programmes meet two of the five conditions; 60, when the training programmes meet three of the five conditions; 80, when the training programmes meet four of the five conditions; or 100, when the training programmes meet all five conditions. Papua New Guinea's data for 2012 has been carried backwards to 2010 to allow consistent number of economies covered in APEC aggregation. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: Economist Intelligence Unit – Women's Economic Opportunity Index 2010, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Economic Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **3.5 Health and Safety**

#### **3.5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)**

The maternal mortality ratio measures the number of female deaths from any caused related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy and child birth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. To calculate APEC aggregates, the number of female deaths due to the aforementioned reasons is divided by the number of live births within the APEC region. In order to calculate APEC aggregates based on equal number of economies, the data on number of live births in 2014 have been carried forward to 2015 for Australia; Canada; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; Philippines and United States. Similarly, Mexico's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014, Russia's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014 and 2015, Indonesia's data for 2010 has been carried backwards or forward to the other years, Mexico's data for 2011 has been carried backwards to 2008, 2009 and 2010. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

*Source: United Nations – Millennium Development Goals Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; United Nations Statistics Division Demographic Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; China's National Bureau of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore's Immigration and Checkpoints Authority 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Chinese Taipei's Department of Statistics and Ministry of Health and Welfare 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

#### **3.5.2 Female population living with HIV/AIDS**

The indicator measures the amount of female population aged 15 and older living with HIV/AIDS as a percentage of total female population aged 15 and older. No aggregate value was calculated for the APEC region, since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Russia and the United States are not available.

*Source: UNAIDS – Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Center for Disease Control 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

#### **3.5.3 Hospital beds (per 10,000 population)**

This indicator counts the number of hospital beds, including inpatient beds available in public, private, general and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases, beds for both acute and chronic care are also included. It combines data from two sources: WHO and OECD Health Statistics. Due to data restrictions, no APEC aggregate value was calculated for 2014. The APEC aggregate was obtained by dividing the total number of hospital beds in the APEC region, by the total population of the APEC economies that reported data on the number of hospital beds. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2009 has been carried forward to 2010 and 2012's data has been carried forward to 2013 and 2014. Australia; Canada; Indonesia; and

United States' data for 2013 have been carried forward to 2014. Malaysia and Peru's data for 2012 have been carried forward to 2013 and 2014. The Philippines's data for 2009 has been carried forward to 2010 and data for 2011 has been carried forward to 2012, 2013 and 2014. Thailand and Viet Nam's data for 2010 have been carried forward to 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Data for 2008 was not available for Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Malaysia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines and Thailand. Data for 2009 was not available for Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea and Thailand. Data for 2010 was not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Data for 2011 was not available for Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; Thailand and Viet Nam. Data for 2012 was not available for Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Thailand and Viet Nam. Data for 2013 was not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Thailand and Viet Nam. Only Chile; China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Russia and Singapore reported data for 2014.

*Source: World Health Organization – World Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; OECD Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; StatsAPEC 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **3.5.4 Attended births (% of total)**

This indicator measures the proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals who are trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period. No aggregate value was calculated for the APEC region, since data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data is only available for the following cases: 2008 – Chile; China; Indonesia; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore and Chinese Taipei; 2009 - Brunei Darussalam; Chile; China; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and Thailand; 2010 - Chile; China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States; 2011 –Canada; Chile; China; Malaysia; Peru; the Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Viet Nam; 2012 –Chile; China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; Singapore and Chinese Taipei; Thailand; 2013 – China; Malaysia; the Philippines; Singapore and Chinese Taipei; and 2014 – Peru; Singapore and Viet Nam.

*Source: UNICEF, State of the World's Children; Childinfo; and Demographic and Health Surveys 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; China's National Bureau of Statistics 2014, 2015; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014*

### **3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence**

This indicator examines the presence of legislation on domestic violence. The answer "Yes" indicates the existence of law or provisions addressing domestic violence that includes criminal sanction or provides for orders of protection for domestic violence. The answer "No" refers to

the absence of any law or provision addressing domestic violence; or the law or provision only prohibits domestic violence but does not provide for sanctions or orders of protection; or if the provision only protects a specific category of women, such as pregnant women; or defines the offence in connection to specific motives. Legislation addressing domestic violence does not take into account aggravated penalties for crimes committed between spouses or within the family. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with legislation or provision addressing domestic violence cases, divided by the number of APEC economies with available data. Data for Chinese Taipei and New Zealand were obtained from separate sources. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Viet Nam are not available in 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; New Zealand's Ministry of Justice 2013*

### **3.5.6 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence**

This indicator reflects the presence of a court for domestic violence cases. The answer is “Yes” if one of the three conditions is met: 1) the economy has a court with exclusive jurisdiction on matters related to domestic violence; 2) the law establishes revised rules of civil procedure or the work of specially trained judges for domestic violence cases under the auspices of a non-specialized court; or 3) the law establishes special restraining order procedures for cases of domestic violence. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with a specialized court or procedure for domestic violence cases, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Chinese Taipei and New Zealand were obtained from separate sources. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Viet Nam are not available in 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015; Chinese Taipei's Judicial Yuan 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; New Zealand's Ministry of Justice 2013*

### **3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from rape, assault, and harassment, as determined by “lifetime prevalence of domestic violence”**

This indicator examines whether there is a legal framework to protect women from domestic violence. It takes the value of zero, when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address domestic violence with no reported problems of implementation; 0.25, when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address domestic violence but with reported problems of implementation; 0.5, when there is specific but inadequate legislation; 0.75, when there is no specific legislation in place to address domestic violence but with some evidence of legislation being planned or drafted; or 1, when no legislation is in place to address domestic violence. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates for 2014. No APEC aggregate was calculated for 2012 since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for 2012 are not available for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Japan; Mexico; New Zealand; and the United States. Data for 2014 are not available for Brunei Darussalam.

*Source: OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index 2012, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

## **4. Leadership, Voice and Agency**

### **4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics**

#### **4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events**

This indicator will be based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Korea; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

*Source: Statistics Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Statistics Canada 2011, 2014; Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health and Welfare 2015, 2016*

### **4.2 Care Economy: Time Spent on Unpaid Work**

#### **4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work**

This indicator measures the amount of time women spent, in terms of minutes per day, on unpaid work including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members, volunteering and travel related to household activities. The indicator is an estimate based on Time Use Surveys in several economies. No APEC aggregate was calculated, as the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data are only available for Australia; Canada; China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Chinese Taipei and the United States.

*Source: OECD – Employment Database 2016; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2012; National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico 2009, 2014*

### **4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement**

#### **4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value**

This indicator shows whether employers are legally obliged to pay equal remuneration for male and female employees who do work for equal value. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies in which the law mandates equal remuneration for women and men who do work of equal value, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2015, 2016*

### **4.3.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview**

This indicator determines whether an employer can inquire about the family status of a prospective employee in a job interview. The law may prohibit discrimination based on the information but remain silent as to whether employers are allowed to ask for it in the first place. Family status refers to the prospective employee's marital status and whether he/she has any minor children. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status in a job interview, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2014, 2015*

### **4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women**

This indicator determines whether pregnancy could be a basis for dismissal. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with laws explicitly prohibiting and/or penalizing the dismissal of pregnant women, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2015, 2016*

### **4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave**

This indicator examines whether the employer is obligated legally to reinstate the returning employee, from both paid and unpaid leave, in an equivalent or better than the pre-leave position and salary. The answer is "Yes" if the maternity leave regime explicitly establishes a suspension of the employee's contract; or the employee also has parental leave and the law guarantees the return to the same position or an equivalent position paid at the same rate after parental leave, but is silent about the guarantee to the same position after maternity leave. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where employers must give female employees the same pre-leave position or an equivalent position after maternity leave, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Australia; Brunei Darussalam and the United States are not applicable in all years.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2015, 2016*

### **4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave**

This indicator examines whether the government explicitly mandates some form of maternity leave, can be either paid or unpaid. Maternity leave is defined as a leave only available to the mother. Parental leave that is available to both parents is not included in maternity leave. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies whose law

mandates maternity leave, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Social and Family Development 2015, 2016*

#### **4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave**

This indicator determines whether the government explicitly mandates some form of parental leave, can be either paid or unpaid, as long as the government explicitly mandates some form of parental leave shared between mother and father. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies that mandates parental leave, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's Ministry of Social and Family Development 2015, 2016*

#### **4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible**

This indicator addresses the question of whether childcare expenses, such as expenses for kindergartens, day-care centers, after-school centers, in-home care and child-minding arrangement, are listed as deductible items in the personal income tax. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with tax deductible childcare payments, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015; Singapore's National Population and Talent Division 2015, 2016*

### **4.4 Private Sector Leadership**

#### **4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership**

This indicator measures the proportion of firms with a woman among the owners. No APEC aggregate value was calculated, since the available data did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Chinese Taipei is available from 2008 to 2015. Data for 2009 is only available for Indonesia; the Philippines; Russia; and Viet Nam. Data for 2010 is only available for Chile; Mexico; and Peru. Data for 2011 is only available for Canada. Data for 2012 is only available for China; Russia and the United States. Data for 2014 is only available for Canada. Data for 2015 is only available for Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines and Viet Nam. Data for 2016 is only available for Thailand.

*Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Economic Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; the United States Small Business Administration 2012*

#### **4.4.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management**

This indicator reports the proportion of firms with a female top manager. No APEC aggregate was calculated, since the available data did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for 2009 is only available for Indonesia; the Philippines; Russia; and Viet Nam. Data for 2010 is only available for Chile; Mexico; and Peru.

*Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **4.5 Political Leadership**

#### **4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making**

This indicator takes the values of the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, Political Empowerment Subindex, which measures women's political empowerment based on the three ratios: 1) women with seats in parliament over men; 2) women at ministerial level over men; and 3) number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over a male. The inputs are normalized by their standard deviations and weighted with the following factors: 0.310 for women with seats in parliament over men; 0.247 for women at ministerial level over men; and 0.443 for years of a female head of state over a male. The indicator can take values from 0 to 1. In the Dashboard, the final scores have been rescaled from 0 to 100 to facilitate the analysis. A higher value represents a smaller gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China; and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chinese Taipei's Executive Yuan, Examination Yuan and Central Election Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia**

#### **4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions**

This indicator measures the percentage of women in professional media positions including governance, management, news professional, production and design, sales, finance and administration. To calculate APEC aggregates, the total number of women in professional media positions is divided by the total number of professional media position in those APEC economies where data by gender is available. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; Thailand and Viet Nam are not available.

*Source: International Women's Media Foundation 2011; Chinese Taipei's National Communications Commission 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

#### **4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges**

This indicator will be based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include: China; Korea; Japan; Mexico; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand. China's data was based on the number of judges in courts. Singapore's data was based on the number of judges in supreme courts.

*Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China "2014 Statistics of Women and Children in China"; Supreme Court of Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2016)" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Judicial Yuan 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Office of the Judicial Commission of Thailand 2015; Supreme Court, State Courts, Family Justice Courts, Singapore 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

#### **4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents**

This indicator will be based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include: Korea; Japan; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand.

*Source: Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Korea's Ministry of Education; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2016)" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Thailand's Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2015*

### **5. Innovation and Technology**

#### **5.1 Mobile Technology**

##### **5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total**

This indicator measures the number of mobile cellular telephone subscriptions, defined as subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, per 100 people. Both prepaid and post-paid subscriptions are included. The figures for many APEC economies could be higher than 100 percent, which means that the number of mobile phone subscriptions exceeds their populations. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the number of mobile phone subscriptions is divided by the population in the APEC region.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore's Infocomm Media Development Authority 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014*

### 5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female

International Telecommunication Union no longer report mobile telephone subscriptions or users by gender. Nevertheless, the indicator could be compiled with self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Japan; Mexico and Chinese Taipei.

*Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan “Communications Usage Trend Survey (2015)” 2013, 2014, 2015; National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) “Availability and the Use of Information Technologies in Households” 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Chinese Taipei’s National Communications Commission 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### 5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal

This indicator measures the proportion of the population living in areas covered by mobile cellular signal regardless of whether or not they are subscribed to the mobile network service. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the numbers of people live in areas served by mobile network signal in the APEC region is divided by total population in the APEC region. In order to compare APEC aggregate values across time: China’s data for 2010 has been carried forward to 2012; Indonesia and Thailand’s data for 2008 have been carried forward to 2010. Russia and Viet Nam’s data for 2008 have been carried forward to 2010 and 2012 respectively. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators – Power and Communications 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2016*

## **5.2 Internet Use**

### 5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (total)

This indicator measures the proportion of the population with access to the worldwide network. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the number of people with access to internet is divided by the total population in the APEC region.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### 5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users (female)

This indicator measures the proportion of female internet users among the population with access to the worldwide network. No APEC aggregate was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Only Canada; Indonesia; and Peru reported data for 2010. Data for 2011 was only available for Australia and the United States. For 2012, only Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico and Thailand reported data. Chinese Taipei’s data is available from 2008 to 2016 and is based on proportion of female internet users aged 12 and older among the population with access to internet.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015; Chinese Taipei's National Development Council 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### **5.3 “Networked Readiness”**

#### **5.3.1 Affordability: mobile cellular tariffs**

This indicator is calculated based on the average per-minute cost of a local call to another mobile cellular phone on the same network and then on a different network, averaged with per-minute cost of a local call to a fixed telephone line. Tariffs are based on calls during peak hours and on a basic mobile cellular pre-paid subscription plan. The amount is adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in current international dollars. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

#### **5.3.2 Government online service**

Based on the United Nations E-Government Survey, this indicator determines the quality of government's delivery of online services to the citizens in four stages of service delivery: 1) emerging, 2) enhanced, 3) transactional and 4) connected. Online services are assigned to each stage according to their degree of sophistication. The performance of government in each stage is assessed by counting the number of services provided as a percentage of the maximum services. Based on a scale from 0 to 1, a higher value represents better performance. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Chinese Taipei are not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

#### **5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services**

This indicator assesses to what extent do ICTs enable access for all citizens to basic services such as health, education, financial services based on a two-year weighted average response. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value represents greater impact. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

### 5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks

This indicator examines how widely virtual social networks, such as Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn, are used based on a two-year weighted average responses. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value represents wider use of social media networks. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016*

## 5.4 Women in STEM

### 5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

This indicator measures the proportion of female students graduating from a tertiary education program in the aforementioned areas. No APEC aggregate value was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines and Russia are not available. Data is available as follows: 2008 – Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; the United States and Viet Nam. 2009 – Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; the United States and Viet Nam. 2010 – Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Malaysia; Mexico; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; the United States and Viet Nam. 2011 – Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States. 2012 – Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; the United States and Viet Nam. 2013 – Australia; Chile; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States. 2014 – Australia; Chile; Indonesia; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States. 2015 - Brunei Darussalam; Malaysia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand and Viet Nam.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore's Department of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### 5.4.2 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female

This indicator measures the proportion of female students graduating from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction programmes among all Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction graduates at tertiary education level. No APEC aggregate value was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Russia and Thailand are not available. Data for Australia is not available for 2010 and 2012. Data for Korea is not available for 2010. Data for Chile and Viet Nam are not available for 2011. Data for Mexico is not available for 2012. Data

for New Zealand is not available for 2010. Data for the Philippines is not available for 2008 to 2012. Brunei Darussalam; Malaysia; Thailand and Viet Nam reported data for 2015.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Singapore’s Department of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

#### **5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers**

This indicator measures the percentage of female professionals in relation to total number of professionals engaged in the creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems as well as in the management of these projects based on headcount. Headcount includes staff employed both on a full-time and part-time basis. No aggregate value was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru and the United States are not available. Data for Malaysia is not available for 2013. Data for the Philippines is not available for 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014. Data for Thailand are not available for 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013. Data for Viet Nam is only available for 2011.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of Science and Technology 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore’s Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

#### **5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel**

This indicator measures the percentage of women who are employed directly on R&D as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff based on headcount. Headcount includes staff employed both on a full-time and part-time basis. No aggregate value was calculated since the data available does not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Russia and the United States are not available. Data for China is not available for 2008. Data for Malaysia is not available for 2013. Data for the Philippines is not available for 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014. Data for Thailand is not available for 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of Science and Technology 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Singapore’s Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR), 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

## **5.5 “Green” Awareness and Activity**

### **5.5.1 Household air quality**

This indicator uses a “proximity-to-target” methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of zero percent of indoor solid fuel usage. As reference to measure household air quality, the indoor solid fuel usage is obtained as the proportion of population using solid fuels for cooking. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents better household air quality. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available for 2008 and 2009.

*Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution**

This indicator uses a “proximity-to-target” methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of 10 micrograms per cubic meter of average exposure to PM 2.5 (fine particular matter). The average exposure to PM 2.5 is obtained as a population-weighted exposure to PM 2.5 in micrograms per cubic meter. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents less exposure to air pollution. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

*Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **5.5.3 Wastewater treatment**

This indicator uses a “proximity-to-target” methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of 100 percent for wastewater treatment. The level of wastewater treatment represents the proportion of collected wastewater that is treated. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents better wastewater treatment. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

*Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*

### **5.5.4 Pesticide regulation**

This indicator uses a “proximity-to-target” methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of 25 points in the scorecard awarding points whether the economy has signed and ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), as well as

whether their policies, allow, restrict or ban, common agricultural pesticides known as ‘dirty dozen’ POPs (i.e. aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene, PCBs, polychlorinated dioxins and polychlorinated furans). The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents tighter regulation to control pesticides. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

*Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013*

#### **5.5.5 Fish stocks**

This indicator uses a “proximity-to-target” methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of zero percent of the economy’s total catch, within its exclusive economic zone, comprised of species listed as overexploited or collapsed. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value means fish stocks are closer to the target and are exploited in a more sustainable level. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

*Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015*