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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard 2019

APEC Policy Support Unit

October 2019



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FINDINGS

Information collected for the 2019 APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard showed general improvements, both significant and incremental, particularly in women's access to capital, assets, technology, institutions and markets over a period spanning at least 10 years; while there remain structural barriers and policy gaps that need to be addressed to encourage greater economic participation of women.

In particular, measures implemented by APEC economies have resulted in either consistently strong performance or marked improvements in the following areas:

- Property and inheritance rights for women have remained high and at par with men in the majority of APEC economies.
- Most APEC economies have put in place laws prohibiting discrimination in the hiring process based on gender, penalizing the dismissal of pregnant women, and providing maternity leave. In addition, since 2013, women in all APEC economies are allowed to work the same night hours as men.
- The unemployment rate for women in APEC has declined over the years, albeit incrementally.
- In terms of trade inclusiveness, the access of domestic companies to international markets is on an upward trend, which is beneficial for women business owners and entrepreneurs.
- Women are increasingly closing the gap with men in terms of educational attainment.
- In most APEC economies, women are protected by laws against domestic violence, reinforced by the existence of specialized courts and/or procedures for such cases.
- Women's participation in both agency and courts systems is consistently high across the APEC region.
- Women's use of the internet for transaction purposes has been going up in tandem with men's internet usage, supported by increased affordability and efficiency of online services.

However, policy gaps and structural barriers remain that serve to limit women's economic engagement, manifested in the following results:

- APEC women's access to credit is constrained by creditors' discrimination based on gender and marital status.
- The prevailing inadequacy in reporting mechanisms covering micro and retail loans translate into insufficient information on credit profiles and borrowers' creditworthiness, which could adversely affect women's access to credit and SME operations.
- Conditions for career advancement in the region have remained weak and unchanged over the years, with less than half of APEC economies enacting laws that: guarantee a woman's return to an equivalent position after maternity leave; mandate equal pay for men and women doing work of equal value; and grant paid or unpaid parental leave and tax deductions for childcare payments.
- The prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) has steadily worsened over the years.
- Political leadership is an area that has seen low participation from women over the years, with both the proportion of seats held by women in parliaments and the measure on the

parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making peaking at 20-22 percent for the period 2008-2018.

SCOPE OF THE DASHBOARD

Background

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard is an initiative that seeks to provide a snapshot of the status of women in the region, by tracking the movement of a set of indicators over the years, allowing measurement of the progress of women's economic engagement and women's inclusion in systems, institutions and markets.

The Dashboard indicators, endorsed in 2014, were selected based on the five priority pillars identified by the APEC Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE), thus: 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 technology¹. The goal was to identify credible and up-to-date metrics aligned with the PPWE's priorities to give policymakers a clear picture of available opportunities and prevailing gaps.

The Dashboard is also intended to support gender integration across APEC. Specifically, APEC technical working groups can use the Dashboard, with its cross-cutting indicators covering a wide range of aspects of women's economic participation, as a tool to identify projects and areas under their purview where gender perspectives can be incorporated.

Data for the indicators are generated by a host of international organizations, including the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), the World Bank (WB), the World Economic Forum (WEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), among others.

Updates in the 2019 Dashboard

Following the APEC Policy Support Unit's recommendation embodied in the 2017 Dashboard for economies to review the list of indicators to maintain relevance and data integrity, economies agreed to update the indicators using the added criteria of data availability and comparability. Towards this end, APEC economies introduced new indicators and removed those whose data series have been discontinued by the original data sources. A total of 20 indicators were added², while 5 indicators were removed³.

¹ 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 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

² The new indicators include: female mandatory retirement age; access to credit regardless of gender or marital status; female unemployment rate; wage equality between men and women for similar work; prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age; existence of laws against sexual harassment; women's testimony carrying the same evidentiary weight as men's; existence of small claims court or fast track procedures for small claims; married and unmarried women's participation in the agency system (i.e., to apply for a passport, to sign a contract and to register a business); proportion of seats held by women in parliament; men and women who used the internet to pay bills or buy something online; and women who received digital payments.

³ The five discontinued and non-relevant indicators removed are: women's financial capacity/literacy; percentage of paved roads; availability of SME training to women; percentage of professional women in media positions; and percentage of mobile subscriptions by gender.

The 2019 Dashboard is now comprised of 95 indicators covering the period 2008-2018. While data for most of the indicators contain the most recently available annual information, some of the indicators have yet to be updated by the original data sources. For example, data on water source and sanitation facilities have not been updated since 2015 while data on restrictions faced by women in accessing public space have not been generated after 2014. Some data are also incomplete, preventing the calculation of aggregates for the APEC region, such as data on the percentage of female graduates from the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) and the percentage of women in the field of research and development, among others.

The Dashboard indicators can be classified into direct and indirect measures of gender equality and inclusion. Existing legislations, practices, and processes directly affect women's access to institutions and markets, influencing the extent of their participation in economic-related activities. On the other hand, some indicators such as the level of infrastructure development or prevailing economic and environmental conditions constitute indirect measures that impact on women's status and well-being, which in turn, determine the level of their economic engagement at a given time.

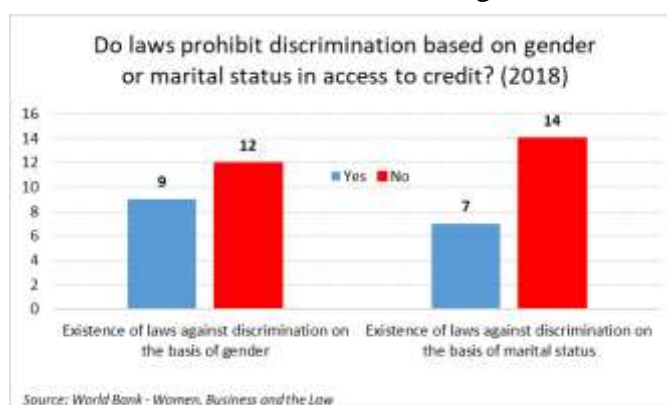
This report contains 22 dashboards, one for each of the 21 APEC member economies and another for the APEC region as a whole. The Executive Summary will focus on the main results obtained by APEC as a region. In some cases, APEC aggregates were not calculated due to the lack of data in several APEC members.

MAIN RESULTS BY PRIORITY AREAS

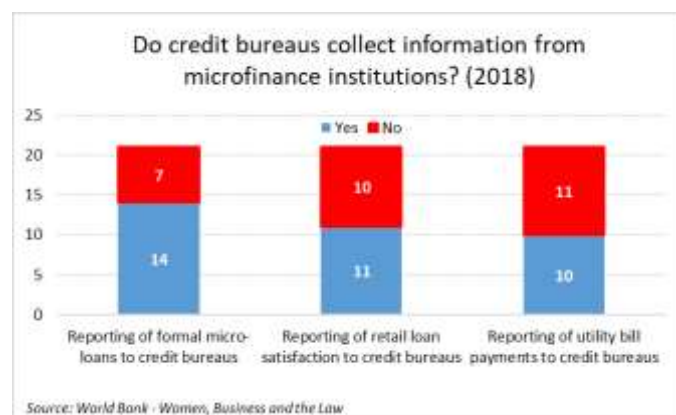
1. Access to Capital and Assets

Women's rights to property and inheritance have been consistently protected by laws in the majority of APEC economies. Ownership of land and property, together with equal rights to inheritance, provide women with income and security, influencing decisions that could affect their present and future socio-economic conditions. For example, women could use their assets as collateral in applying for loans to start a business. In 2018, unmarried women and men had equal rights to property in all APEC economies. Equal rights to property among married men and women occurred in 19 APEC economies. In terms of inheritance rights, 18 APEC economies give equal rights between sons and daughters, as well as male and female surviving spouses.

In contrast, access to credit is restricted by gender and marital status. Less than half of APEC economies have existing laws mandating non-discrimination by creditors on the basis of gender and fewer still have laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on marital status. These



double constraints have adverse implications on women's financial inclusion and poverty reduction. This may be one of the reasons explaining the low proportion of women who obtained a loan in APEC from formal institutions (11.5 percent of women aged 15 or above in 2017).



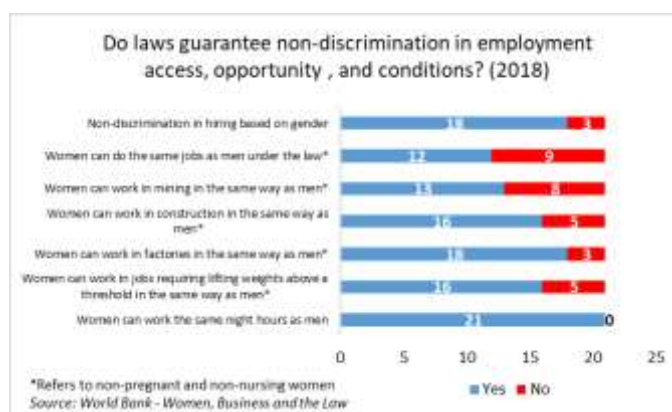
Compounding these barriers to women's access to credit is the dearth of credit bureaus among APEC economies that collect crucial information on micro-loans, retail loan satisfaction and utility bill payments. These types of information could facilitate access to credit by SMEs, many of which are owned by women. In addition, these will help credit providers to capture the creditworthiness of small borrowers, in particular those with insufficient records of credit history.

With regards to the participation of women in the labor market, while the ratio of female to male labor force participation remained steady at around 77 percent, the percentage of women who are economically active has been falling in the last 10 years, from 59.7 percent in 2008 to 57.8 percent in 2018. This number also shows that the levels of formality in women's jobs are low, as the percentage of women who saved in a financial institution has been much lower than the percentage of women who are economically active. In 2017, only 33.9 percent of women aged 15 and above saved in a financial institution, which means that many working women in APEC do not have their salaries deposited into a savings account.

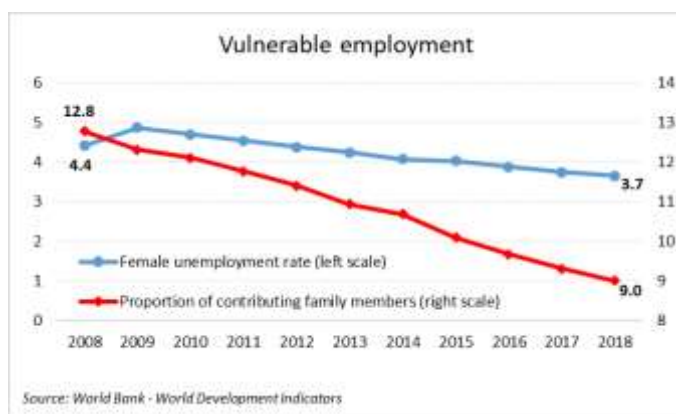
2. Access to Markets

Some APEC economies have improved their laws to allow women to have similar labor market access as men. However, women are still facing challenges from the regulatory side, as legal restrictions affecting women are still present in many APEC economies.

On the one hand, it is encouraging that all 21 APEC economies allow women to work the same night hours as men and that 18 APEC economies have put in place laws ensuring equal employment opportunities for women at the onset from the recruitment stage. Similarly, 18 APEC economies allow women to do similar jobs as men in factories. On the other hand, a lesser number of economies legally allow non-pregnant and non-nursing women to do the same jobs as men (12 economies). Likewise, not all APEC economies allow women to work in non-traditional sectors such as mining (13 economies) and construction (16 economies), and in jobs with physical requirements such as lifting weights above a threshold (16 economies). These results suggest that, although some inroads have been made to improve employment opportunities, there remain discriminatory practices relating to gender that hinder women's entry to the labor market.

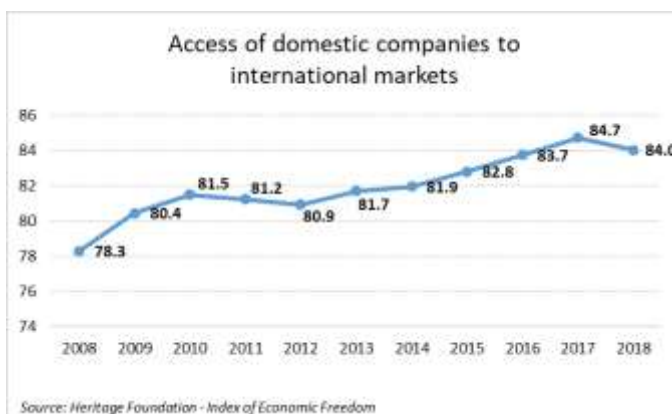


Nonetheless, despite the legal challenges women are facing in the labor market, female unemployment rate in the APEC region has trended downward to 3.7 percent in 2018 after



reaching 4.9 percent in 2009. Moreover, the proportion of own-account workers or contributing family members working in an establishment operated by a relative living in the same household as a percentage of total employment has also continuously declined, from 12.8 percent in 2008 to 9.0 percent in 2018. The descending path tracked by these indicators suggests diminishing vulnerability in women's employment conditions.

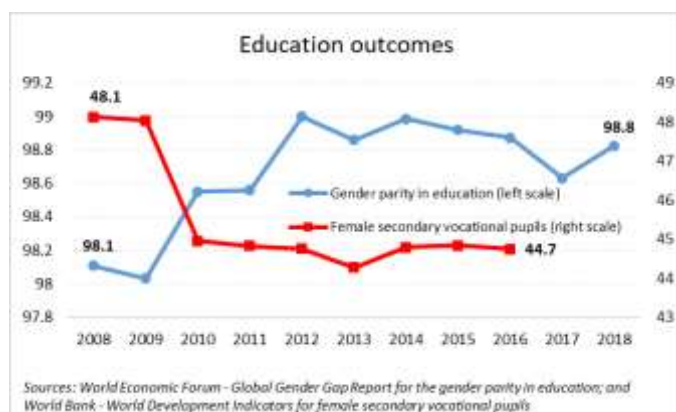
The access of domestic companies to international markets, a proxy for trade freedom, has widened in 2017-2018 to around 84 index points compared to 78 a decade ago. Increased market access of companies operating in the APEC region is an outcome of a conducive business environment that facilitates expansion into international markets. Furthermore, a wider market reach impacts positively on all local companies-including SMEs-encompassing women who are business owners or entrepreneurs, which translates into more inclusive trading conditions.



3. Skills, Capacity-building, and Health

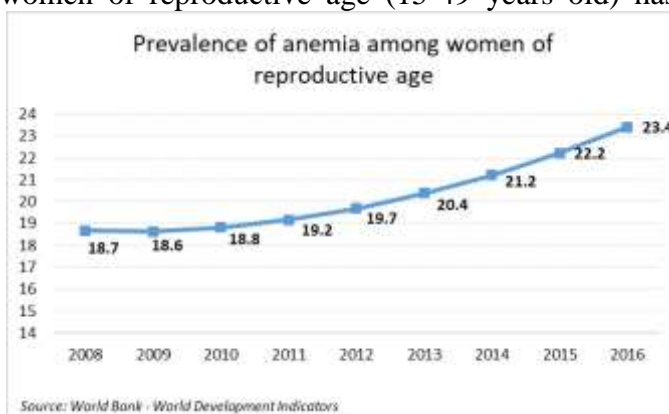
The education levels and health conditions of women affect the extent and quality of their participation in the economy.

In terms of educational attainment, women are almost at par with men in literacy as well as enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary levels. This parity has been maintained within the range of 98-99 from 2008 up to 2018. Meanwhile, the number of female students in the APEC region who are enrolled in technical or vocational courses at the secondary school level has decreased from 48.1 percent of total enrollees in secondary vocational programs in 2008 to 44.7 percent in 2016. It is possible that these numbers are falling as more women are willing to pursue higher educational levels. In fact the percentage of female tertiary education students in the APEC region went up from 51.9 percent in 2008 to around 52.6 percent in 2016-2017⁴.

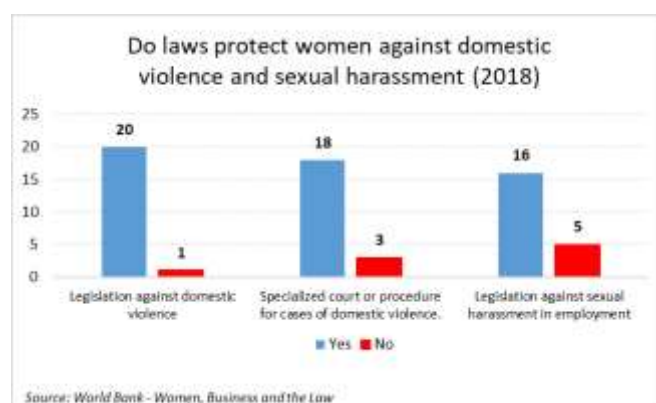


⁴ Based on figures sourced from UNESCO – Institute for Statistics.

The prevalence of anemia among APEC women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) has worsened through the years, from 18.7 percent to 23.4 percent of women in this age group between 2008 and 2016. Other measures of APEC women's health showed progress, such as the declining maternal mortality ratio in the region, from 61 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 43 as of the latest available data in 2015, while births assisted by skilled health care professionals went up from 93.5 percent of live births in 2008 to 97.6 percent in 2016.



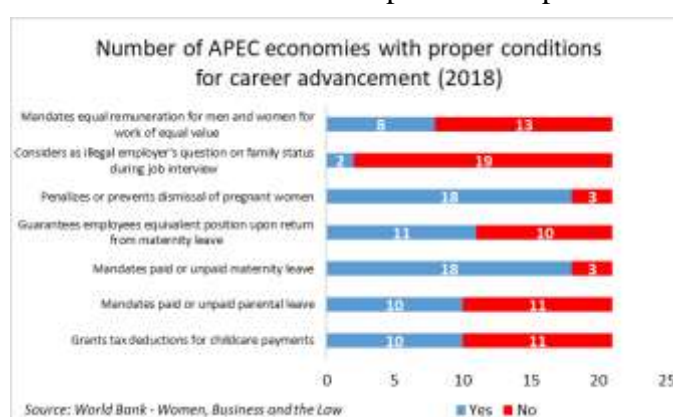
Meanwhile, the majority of APEC economies have taken steps to ensure the protection of women by instituting laws addressing and penalizing domestic violence. Some economies have reinforced



these laws by establishing specialized courts or procedures specifically for cases of domestic violence. In addition, an important trend in recent years is that more APEC economies have taken further steps forward by putting in place legislation to counter sexual harassment in the workplace. Between 2009 and 2018, the number of APEC economies providing legal protection to workers against sexual harassment increased from 12 to 16 members.

4. Leadership, Voice, and Agency

APEC as a region needs to ensure that the existing legal framework covering employment opportunities and career advancements supports laws that are consistent and mutually reinforcing. While it is notable that most APEC economies have enacted laws that penalize or prevent the dismissal of pregnant women from work along with legislation that mandates maternity leave, only 11 out of the 21 members guarantee an employee's return to an equivalent position after maternity leave. Moreover, only 10 out of the 21 APEC economies mandate parental leave and grant tax deductions for payment for childcare services. The absence of laws supporting re-entry into the labor force after a woman gives birth inadvertently penalizes women who work by making it more difficult to balance family and work responsibilities amid the absence of mandated parental leave, aggravated by expensive childcare services.

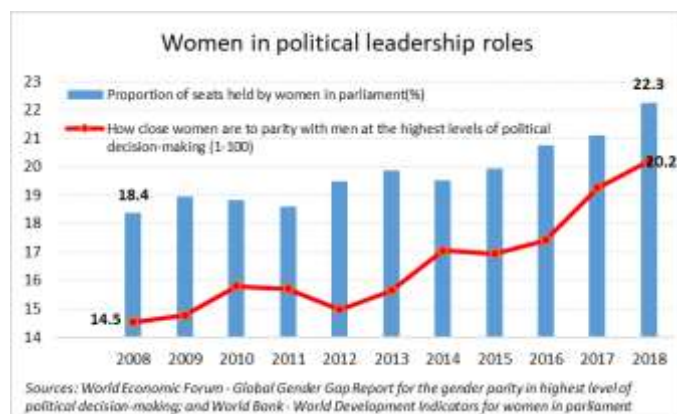


Another issue of equal importance is the wage gap, particularly for women and men who do similar work. Addressing this persistent issue requires legislation to provide equal remuneration for men and women doing work of equal value. However, only a few economies in the APEC region have enacted such laws, with the numbers moving minimally within a decade from 6 APEC

members in 2009 to only 8 APEC economies later in 2018.

It is also conspicuous that 19 out of the 21 APEC economies do not have laws that prohibit prospective employers from asking about a candidate's family status during job interviews. Questions along this line fall into discriminatory hiring practices since they are irrelevant in the assessment of an applicant's capabilities vis-à-vis the job requirements, but instead they could put female candidates at a disadvantage even at the initial recruitment stage.

Insufficient legislations along with weak institutions constitute structural barriers that serve to restrict women's opportunities in the society and their participation in the economy. The consequences of these inadequacies extend to women's role in political leadership. Although the participation of women in politics has increased, it has remained low, peaking at around 20-22



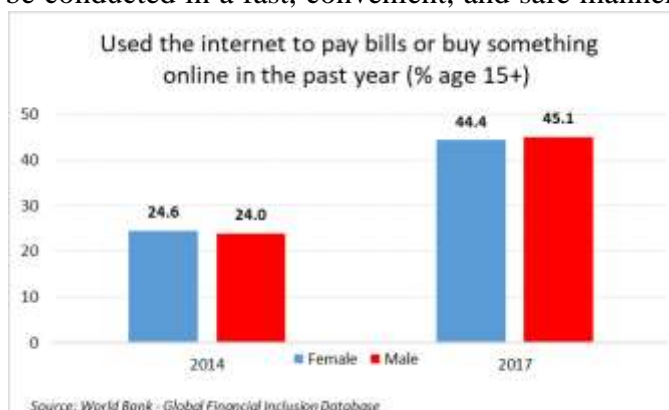
percent in the last ten years. For example, the period 2008-2018 saw positive but small changes in women's representation at the highest levels of political decision-making. The proportion of seats held by women in parliament mirrored this incremental movement during the same 10-year period. Similarly, the proportion of women in ministerial level positions was only around 19 percent in 2016. This is a crucial impediment towards ending gender discrimination since women's

representation in political decision-making is essential to facilitate the development and implementation of policies aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities.

On a positive note, married and unmarried women are subject to the same set of requirements, procedures and processes as married and unmarried men when applying for a passport, registering a business, and signing a contract, except for one economy whose set of documentary requirements for passport applications differ between married and unmarried women. Representataion in courts is also generally the same between men and women in APEC. For example, a woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as a man's in 20 out of 21 APEC economies. These results indicate that economies in the APEC region are moving in the same direction towards empowering women through equal access to institutions and courts.

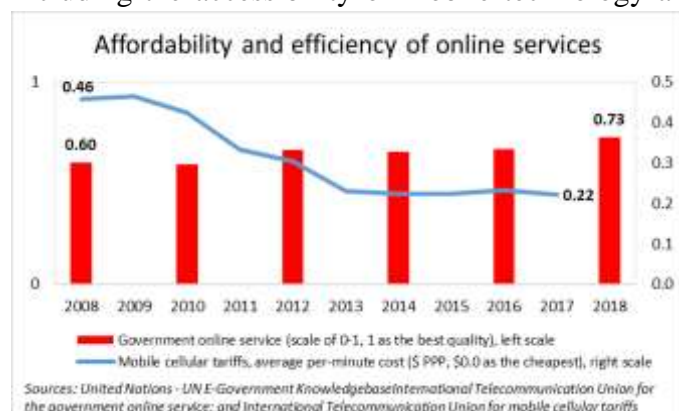
5. Innovation and Technology

Technology brings a lot of potential opportunities to women. It is transforming business models, particularly allowing online transactions to be conducted in a fast, convenient, and safe manner. In recent years, there has been a significant jump in the number of people who access the internet worldwide for their day-to-day transactions. This increase is evident in the APEC region, with the percentage of the APEC population who are internet users almost doubling from 32.3 percent to 60.1 percent between 2008 and 2017. This fact is also reflected in the number of women aged 15 and above who used the internet to pay bills or buy something online, which almost doubled from 24.6 percent of



the total female population in 2014 to 44.4 percent in 2017. A similar magnitude of expansion is seen among the male population aged 15 and above who accessed the internet for transaction purposes for the same years.

The prevalent use of the internet to conduct transactions online is attributable to a host of factors, including the accessibility of mobile technology and the affordability and efficiency of online

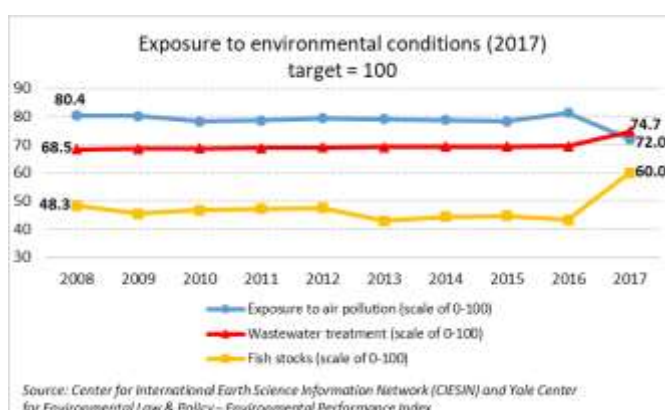


services. In the APEC region, the number of mobile phone subscriptions is exceeding the population and the average per minute cost of the use of mobile phones in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms⁵ has steadily declined from PPP\$0.46 in 2008 to PPP\$0.22 in 2017. Likewise, governments are also able to offer better online services nowadays, as the index measuring the efficiency of government online services has increased from 0.6 in 2008 to 0.73 in

2018, equivalent to an improvement of 21.6 percent in the quality of governments' delivery of online services to the population.

Data related to the participation of women in innovation and technology in the APEC region has remained scarce, preventing the calculation of APEC aggregates in this matter. However, based on the latest available data covering 2015-2016, women still represent a minority among graduates in science or staff working in research and development. Only one APEC economy reported more than 50 percent of female graduates in this field. Similarly, only one APEC economy had a majority of female researchers and female personnel in the field of research and development.

Environmental conditions that contribute to women's overall well-being and thus help determine the level and extent of their economic participation yielded mixed results. APEC is falling short from reaching targets to protect the environment. While APEC economies are collectively improving their practices to get closer to environmental targets in terms of wastewater resources and sustainability of fish stocks, the region has worsened in terms of its practices affecting air quality. Better environmental management is important due to its positive implications on food security and health outcomes.



FINAL REMARKS

The findings from the 2019 APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard point to important progress made by women in certain areas in recent years, as well as highlight other areas where APEC economies have unfinished businesses to assist women to close the gender gap and have equal access to opportunities.

⁵ The mobile cellular tariffs are converted into PPP terms in order to account for differences in the costs of living prevailing among APEC economies.

It is encouraging to find improved conditions for women in the labor market, such as being allowed to work the same night hours as men in all APEC economies and get supported by laws in most APEC economies to avoid facing discrimination in hiring based on gender. Also, the fact that access to assets remained high with the continued protection of women's rights to property and inheritance could boost women's income status, creating a ripple effect where women are empowered to make economic decisions that could impact on their employment security and create other positive spillovers in the society. Greater participation of women in the economy would have implications on the development, adoption and implementation of policies and programs that could significantly diminish or eliminate discrimination against women.

However, there remain gaps, mostly pertaining to inadequacies in legislative measures that have been unchanged through many years, reflecting the need for APEC to exercise collective effort to address these gaps. There is a significant and persistent disparity in how APEC creates the proper conditions for career advancements for women compared to men. It is noticeable that there is an absence of legislation among most APEC economies that provides for equal remuneration for men and women doing work of equal value, as well as a prevailing lack of support for women who are mothers. Insufficient employment legislation and inadequate support systems pose challenges to women, particularly in maintaining a balance between family life and work responsibilities, effectively discriminating against women who work. In terms of access to credit, women face constraints as well since only a few economies in the APEC region have laws that prohibit discrimination by creditors on the basis of gender and marital status. It is also essential to monitor APEC women's health and well-being, particularly curtailing the upward trend in the prevalence of anemia among females ages 15-49 since this could adversely affect the level of women's participation in economic-related activities. Furthermore, the data revealed a dearth of women in leadership roles, both in the private sector and the government. There are complex and sequential weaknesses underpinning the minimal representation of women in decision-making positions, and it would serve APEC well to understand and address these restricting factors.

In order to develop work programs that could assist APEC economies to resolve these problems, it is imperative to initiate more cross-fora collaboration between the PPWE and other subfora relevant to the specific topics identified as bottlenecks. Implementing reforms in those areas mentioned in the previous paragraph will not only rely on the institutions in charge of women's issues, but also on others, like those dealing with labor and education (i.e., institutions participating in the Human Resources Development Working Group [HRDWG]), finance (i.e., those participating in the Finance Ministers Process [FMP] and health (i.e., those participating in the Health Working Group [HWG]), among others.

In terms of data collection, while it is recognizable that the availability of statistics on gender issues has improved significantly in recent years, data gaps in the Dashboard indicators show that more work needs to be done. A breakdown per priority pillar showed that the lack of updated data is concentrated on the pillars concerning skills, capacity-building and health, and innovation and technology. For instance, only a few APEC economies report on the percentage of female graduates in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields. This effectively limits the Dashboard's potential to tell a comprehensive and data-backed story about the status of women in the APEC region and restricts the ability of policymakers to design effective policies taking into account the existing situation. Capacity-building initiatives targeting statistical institutes and women-related government institutions are important to learn how to produce sex-disaggregated data in many different areas.

It is imperative that the Dashboard remains a relevant and useful tool to assist APEC in determining the level of progress in women's economic participation in relation to the five priority

pillars, identify gaps and weaknesses, implement data-supported measures and reach well-targeted outcomes. In this sense, it is critical for APEC to continue reviewing the list of Dashboard indicators, to ensure that the Dashboard is adjusting to the new times and covering relevant areas to measure women's participation in the economy and society.

For example, indicators on the physical infrastructure situation in rural and urban areas, such as improved water resource facilities in these areas could be reviewed, particularly since the dataset covering these indicators have not been produced since 2015. Results showed steady progress in these indicators from 2008 up to the latest available data in 2015⁶.

Furthermore, in this era of rapid technological changes that are transforming how people do business or conduct daily transactions, it could be very relevant for APEC to monitor pertinent digital-related data in order to come up with broad trends on the level of digital adoption across the region, and how this is affecting women's opportunities. In the future, APEC members could therefore consider collecting data on the state of digital infrastructure in their economies in relation to the speed and reliability of internet connections; the number of men and women accessing to online banking or financial accounts; or other reasons why people use the internet (i.e., to obtain information in a faster and more convenient manner, to apply for jobs, or to establish business or personal connections, among others).

The Dashboard is a good start to map conditions that women are facing to have equal opportunities. However, APEC economies should continue their efforts to pursue effective change to benefit women's economic opportunities. This means going beyond the data in terms of not just enacting new regulations, but also enforcing them properly. In some cases, the situation *de jure* may differ from what is *de facto* happening. Moreover, more work is needed to change cultural and social misconceptions about the role of women in the society. To address discriminatory attitudes affecting women's entrepreneurship, more campaigns should be conducted to raise awareness of the problems brought by gender stereotyping⁷.

⁶ Specifically, the indicator on improved water resource has increased from 83.5 percent in 2008 to 90.7 percent in 2015 for rural areas and 97.5 percent to 97.8 percent for urban areas.

⁷ 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/Publications/2016/06/Gender-related-Constraints-Faced-by-Women-owned-SMEs>

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APEC WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY DASHBOARD, 2019*

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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 = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	59.7	59.5	59.1	59.0	59.0	58.8	58.6	58.4	58.2	58.1	57.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	77.7	77.7	77.5	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.3	77.2	77.2	77.3	77.1
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.1	
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.12				0.07
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				31.3			38.5			33.9	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				9.1			11.8			11.5	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes = 9/12	Yes = 9/12	Yes = 10/12	Yes = 9/12	Yes = 8/12	Yes = 8/12	Yes = 9/14	Yes = 9/14	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/120	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21

*See Technical Notes (pages 111-144) for the description and data sources of the dashboard indicators.

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	83.5	84.7	85.8	87.0	88.1	89.3	90.4	91.5			
	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			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.8	97.8			
	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			
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	4.4		
	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	4.2	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	78.3	80.4	81.5	81.2	80.9	81.7	81.9	82.8	83.7	84.7	84.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.1	9.7	9.3	9.0
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.68	
	2.5.4 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 = 10/20	Yes = 10/20	Yes = 10/20	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 15/20	Yes = 15/20	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 17/20	Yes = 17/20	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
	2.5.8 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 = 14/20	Yes = 15/20	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	98.9	98.6	98.8
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		479.5			481.2			479.5			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		494.2			498.0			490.7			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.02			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.94			0.95			
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)	48.1	48.0	45.0	44.8	44.8	44.3	44.8	44.8	44.7		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	18.7	18.6	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.4	21.2	22.2	23.4		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	61.1	59.2	56.5	52.7	50.1	47.8	45.3	43.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.8	32.4	32.8	34.0	35.9	37.3	38.3	39.4			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	93.5	93.6	94.8	94.9	95.2	96.1	97.4	97.5	97.6		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes = 17/20	Yes = 17/20	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.29				0.64

Dashboard-APEC

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Whether a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes = 19/20	Yes = 19/20	Yes = 19/20	Yes = 19/20	Yes = 19/20	Yes = 19/20	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes = 14/20	Yes = 14/20	Yes = 15/20	Yes = 15/20	Yes = 16/20	Yes = 16/20	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		Yes = 6/21	Yes = 6/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 87/21	Yes = 8/21
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				Yes = 3/20	Yes = 4/20	Yes = 2/20	Yes = 2/20	Yes = 2/21	Yes = 2/21	Yes = 2/21	Yes = 2/21
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes = 19/20	Yes = 19/20	Yes = 18/20	Yes = 18/20	Yes = 18/20	Yes = 18/20	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			Yes = 7/20		Yes = 8/20		Yes = 9/20		Yes = 10/21		Yes = 10/21
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes = 7/20	Yes = 7/20	Yes = 7/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	14.4		16.1		14.0		16.2	15.5	18.6		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	18.4	19.0	18.8	18.6	19.5	19.9	19.5	19.9	20.8	21.1	22.3
	4.7.3 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	19.3	20.2
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	67.2	75.3	83.4	90.2	97.0	102.8	107.6	108.8	113.8	118.9	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.6		95.7		98.4			98.3	98.3		
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	32.3	35.8	40.6	43.5	47.6	50.1	52.2	55.3	58.1	60.1	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)											
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							24.6			44.4	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							24.0			45.1	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							41.4			39.5	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.33	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.60		0.59		0.66		0.65		0.67		0.73
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	85.4	85.4	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.1	86.9	86.9	86.8		
	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	81.3	72.0	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.3	69.4	69.5	74.7	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	75	75.4	75.4	75.8	75.8	75.8					
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	48.3	45.5	46.7	47.2	47.5	42.9	44.4	44.6	43.2	60.0	

INDIVIDUAL DASHBOARDS

Australia

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	58.7	58.8	58.7	59.0	58.8	58.7	58.6	59.1	59.2	59.7	59.6
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	82.0	82.5	82.1	82.7	83.2	83.6	84.2	84.8	85.6	86.2	86.4
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	31.56	31.21	30.75	30.41	30.91	30.10	29.11	28.69	27.70	29.61	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				59.0			59.3			62.3	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				15.3			23.6			20.8	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
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	4.5		
	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	4.0	4.3	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	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	86.2	87.6
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.4
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		509.5			497.8			491.0			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		532.9			529.5			518.9			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.02			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.93			0.94			
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)								38.6	37.9		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.6	9.1		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	38.2	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.5	37.4	37.9	38.1			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.7	97.0		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.25				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				311							311
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	24.1		23.3		20.7		17.2	17.2	24.1		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	26.7	27.3	24.7	24.7	24.7	26	26	26.7	28.7	28.7	28.7
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.6	18.5	19.4	18.9	19.3	19.3	23.2	23.2
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											2.25

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	103.6	102.1	101.7	105.8	106.6	107.7	106.8	108.3	110.1	112.7	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.0		99.0		99.0			99.0	99.0		
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	86.5	86.5	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				78.4				84.9		86.1	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							68.7			74.0	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							67.7			77.3	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							89.0			81.9	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.8		0.8		0.8		0.9		0.9		0.9
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	31.1	30.9		30.2		30.7	31.0	31.7			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	26.1	26.1		24.6		24.9	25.6	22.9			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
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	95.0		
	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	100.0	100.0	
	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	97.9	99.4	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0					
	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	39.6	17.0	

Brunei Darussalam

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	56.4	56.7	56.9	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.8	58.0	58.2	58.4	58.2
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	70.3	70.5	70.8	71.3	72.0	72.8	73.6	74.5	75.4	76.3	76.5
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age								60	60	60	60
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)		22.5	22.2	21.8	21.7	21.2	19.6	19.5	18.2	16.0	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)										60.8	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)										14.3	
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
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)					No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)					No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)					No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)											
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)											
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)											
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)											
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	4.6	4.6	3.3		
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.4			3.3	3.3	
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1			4.6		
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)								85.2	89.1	89.1	84.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.6	9.4	10.0	10.1
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)											
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)											
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)											
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math											
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading											
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	37.6	38.8	41.0	43.6	49.6	47.2	44.1	43.5	45.6	45.4	
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.9	16.9		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	0.0	15.1	15.6	0.0	43.4	15.0	14.5	59.7	0.0	62.0	0.0
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)											
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29.9	29.5	28.5	28.8	27.5	28.2	27.5	31.4	31.7	33.7	33.8
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)											0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)								No	No	No	No
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)								No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)								No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)									No		No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)								No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	7.1		0		0		0	0	0		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)									6.50	9.10	9.10
	4.7.3 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	3.1	3.1
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											0.5
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	105.2	107.6	111.9	112.5	117.5	115.6	109.8	111.0	123.7	127.1	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)											
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	90.0	94.9	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)									90.0		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)											
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.5		0.5		0.7
	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					
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	6.1	6.3					
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	49.1	50.4	41.7	50.5	49.4			49.2	51.9		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	38.5	43.9	28.2	43.3	41.4	41.8	45.0	47.7	49.6		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
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	95.0		
	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	89.3	100.0	
	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	37.8	39.8	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0					
	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	62.1	68.9	

Canada

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	62.0	61.9	61.9	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.1	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	88.0	88.8	89.1	89.0	89.4	89.7	89.2	88.8	89.2	89.6	89.6
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age**		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
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	24.3	24.1	23.9	23.6	23.0	21.5	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				52.9			59.5			64.5	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				17.8			24.5			25.9	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

** There is no legislated mandatory retirement age in Canada, although many systems consider 65 years old as the retirement age. In addition, where professions have an expected age for conclusion of service, that age is the same for both women and men.

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
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	4.8		
	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	4.4	4.5	
	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		
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	88.1	86.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	5.6	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		520.8			513.0			511.1			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		541.5			540.7			539.8			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.02			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.94			0.95			
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)					43.1	43.7	44.1	43.5	45.1		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.5		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)											
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	28.5	28.0	27.8	28.0	27.8	27.1	26.7	26.1	25.8	25.2	
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.9	
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.00				0.25

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)			233.0	253.6				216.0			223.7
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)				46.10			46.30				
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	16.0		29.7		26.9		32.0	30.8	51.7		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	22.1	22.1	22.1	24.8	24.7	24.7	25.1	26.0	26.0	26.3	27.0
	4.7.3 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	36.1	36.5
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	66.1	70.5	75.6	77.7	79.4	80.4	80.9	82.8	84.7	86.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98.0		99.0		99.0			100.0	99.0		
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	91.2	92.7	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			79.2								
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							63.6			77.1	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							67.9			82.4	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							82.9			78.8	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.8		0.8		0.8		0.8		0.8		0.8
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)						32.9	31.9	31.7	31.4		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)						20.8	19.2	19.0	19.7		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
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	95.0		
	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	100.0	100.0	
	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	89.8	96.4	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0					
	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	35.5	51.6	

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1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	45.8	46.3	47.1	48.9	49.2	49.6	50.1	50.1	50.4	50.9	51.0
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	62.9	64.1	65.1	67.2	67.8	68.6	69.5	69.3	70.1	70.9	71.0
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.3	16.0	15.2	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				10.4			12.9			17.8	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				5.9			11.7			10.0	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	84	85	87	89	91	93	93	93			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	83	84	86	88	89	91	91	91			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	98	99	99	100	100	100	100	100			
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	4.4		
	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	3.2	3.5	
	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		
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	88.7	88.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	1.6	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	12.1	13.4	9.9	8.9	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	No	No	No	No
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		410.4			410.5			413.4			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		460.6			452.4			464.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.05			1.06			1.04			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.95			0.95			0.97			
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	46.2		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.6	12.2	13.0	13.9	15.0		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	22.8	22.8	20.5	22.3	21.9	21.9	21.4	21.7	21.5		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 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				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)	234.0							319.0			
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			29.6								
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)			4.5								
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	40.9		45.5		18.2		39.1	34.8	34.8		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	15.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	22.6
	4.7.3 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	26.6	30.7
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	4.7	5.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	4.9	3.3	3.3	5.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.3	5.0	6.7	10.0

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	88.8	97.7	116.8	130.1	138.3	135.5	134.4	130.6	130.1	127.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0		95.0			95.0	95.0		
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	76.6	82.3	82.3	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)										80.7	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							10.6			25.5	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							18.9			33.9	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							28.2			41.7	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.6		0.6		0.7		0.7		0.7		0.7
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	22.8	21.3	20.2		19.9	19.5	18.6	18.2	18.5	18.8	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	20.8	20.4	19.2		19.2	18.4	17.7	17.1	17.4	17.7	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	27.5	32.3	32.4	30.8	31.0	34.3	31.5	33.0	33.1		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	30.5	37.2	37.6	36.7	36.0	40.0	38.1	39.0	38.0		
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	93.7		
	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	100.0	71.0	
	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	94.3	98.6	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0					
	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	38.2	55.9	

China

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	64.9	64.4	63.8	63.6	63.4	63.2	62.9	62.6	62.2	61.8	61.3
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	79.4	79.0	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.4	78.2	78.1	77.9	77.7	77.4
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)					7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.8	
	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				0.0
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				32.1			41.2			30.5	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				6.1			8.7			6.7	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	83	84	86	87	89	90	92	93			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97	97	97	97	98	98	98	98			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	87			
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	4.5		
	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	4.5	4.5	
	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		
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	73.2	73.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	17.1	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.8
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	No	No	No	No
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	97	96	96
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)								528.2			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)								502.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math								1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading								0.97			
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	44.4	43.7	
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	18.4	18.6	19.1	19.8	20.7	21.9	23.2	24.7	26.4		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	34.2	31.9	30.0	26.1	24.5	23.2	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.6	
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)											
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	21.8	23.4	25.3	27.6	30.8	33.7	36.4	38.9			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.34		0.50				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)	234.0			234.0							234.0
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)					64.2						
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)					17.5						
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	8.6		11.5		11.5		8.3	11.5	10.0		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.6	24.2	24.9
	4.7.3 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	16.0	16.4
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges				2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	47.7	55.3	63.2	72.1	80.9	88.9	92.5	92.5	97.3	104.3	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.0		99.0					99.5	99.5		
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	53.2	54.3	59.6
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)											
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							21.3			48.5	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							17.9			49.1	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							35.4			31.9	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.6		0.7
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		24.8	25.3	25.3	25.0	24.9	24.4	26.6	26.5	26.7	
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	72.2		
	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	0.0	1.1	
	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	78.1	80.2	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0					
	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	55.5	90.5	

Hong Kong, China

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	52.5	52.6	51.4	52.4	53.0	54.0	54.0	54.2	54.2	54.3	54.1
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	86.5	88.0	87.7	90.1	91.2	92.6	93.8	94.7	95.4	96.4	97.0
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	23.8	23.5	23.8	23.8	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.2	21.5	21.0	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				40.0			47.6			43.9	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				5.4			7.1			5.1	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No	No	No	No
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)											
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)											
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)											
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)											
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	4.8		
	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	4.6	4.8	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	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	90.0	95.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	3.0	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)											
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		547.2			553.0			546.8			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		550.4			558.3			541.0			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.03			1.03			1.00			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.95			0.95			
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	15.9	15.7	
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)											
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)											
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)											
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)											
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)											
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 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				0.8

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)						156.0					
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		No		No		No		No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)											
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)											
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)											
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0				

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	166.9	180.4	196.3	216.4	230.6	237.4	235.7	230.8	240.8	249.8	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0		100.0			100.0	100.0		
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	87.5	89.4	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					70.2			83.3		88.0	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							34.2			49.7	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							38.8			57.4	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							59.0			51.8	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)											
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)											

Indonesia

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	50.2	50.4	51.1	51.0	51.6	50.9	50.8	50.8	50.9	52.2	52.2
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	60.8	61.0	61.6	61.2	60.4	61.0	61.0	61.4	62.2	63.4	63.6
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	65	65
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	17.4	16.9	
	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				0.25
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				15.9			26.8			22.3	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				8.2			11.2			16.8	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	74	75	76	77	77	78	79	80			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	48			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	93	93	93	93	94	94	94	94			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	70	70	70	71	71	72	72	72			
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	4.3		
	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	4.2	4.1	
	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		
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	80.5	79.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	17.3	17.6	17.8	17.0	16.6	16.1	15.4	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	8.1	6.7	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.1
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	97	96	97	97	96	99	99	99	99	97
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		371.9			372.8			387.4			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		419.8			410.4			409.0			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.00			1.01			0.99			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.91			0.93			0.94			
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	42.7	42.9	
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	26.8	26.3	26.1	26.0	26.2	26.5	27.1	27.9	28.8		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	181.0	173.0	165.0	156.0	148.0	140.0	133.0	126.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		5.9	5.7	6.1	8.2	9.7		12.0			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	74.9		82.2		83.1	87.4	92.6	93.2	93.6		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.50				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		No		No		No		No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		42.8						22.1			
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)		31.2						22.1			
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	10.8		14.3		11.4		11.8	22.9	25.7		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	11.6	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.6	18.6	16.9	17.1	17.1	19.8	19.8
	4.7.3 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	19.3	19.3
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	59.5	68.4	87.1	101.7	113.3	124.3	127.6	131.3	147.7	164.9	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	90.0				100.0			100.0	100.0		
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	25.5	32.3	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			8.7					20.3		30.1	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							4.6			12.9	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							5.6			9.4	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							17.6			21.1	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.43	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.64	0.28	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.4		0.4		0.5		0.4		0.4		0.5
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)							37.5			37.1	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)							35.8			23.2	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
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	76.8		
	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	100.0	67.0	
	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	12.7	13.6	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	76.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0					
	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	23.6	76.1	

Japan

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	48.6	48.8	48.7	48.4	48.3	49.0	49.5	49.9	50.6	51.4	51.4
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	70.2	71.2	71.6	71.7	72.2	73.4	74.2	74.9	75.8	77.0	77.4
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
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	34.1	34.0	
	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				0.25
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit							No	No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				53.7			65.7			63.1	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				3.5			6.7			4.4	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										No	No
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
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		
	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	5.9	
	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		
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	82.3	80.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	99	99	99	99	98	98	99	99	99	99
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		524.1			527.0			525.5			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		539.9			550.7			522.7			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.03			1.03			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.96			0.97			
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	42.7	42.6	42.7		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.7	21.5		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	137.1	136.1	135.1	134.0	133.5	133.0	132.0	131.6	131.1	130.4	
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8		99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.25				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				299.3							224.3
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	11.8		11.8		11.8		11.1	22.2	15.8		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	9.4	11.3	11.3	10.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.5	9.3	10.1
	4.7.3 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	7.8	8.1
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	15.4	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.7	18.2	18.7	20.7	21.3	21.7	
	4.8.2 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	13.3	13.7

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	85.9	90.5	95.9	103.3	109.9	115.3	123.2	125.5	130.6	135.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0		100.0			100.0	99.9		
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	93.2	90.9	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					74			89.3		82.5	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							35.2			43.6	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							37.0			53.5	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							66.3			77.1	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.77	1.26	0.81	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.8		0.7		0.8		0.9		0.8		0.9
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								13.2	13.7		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	13.0	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.7	15.3	15.7		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.3	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.7	21.2		
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	95.0		
	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	92.1	82.8	
	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	87.0	94.1	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0					
	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	25.9	20.2	

Korea

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	50.2	49.2	49.5	49.7	50.0	50.3	51.5	51.9	52.2	52.7	52.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	69.9	69.0	69.4	69.6	69.8	70.2	71.0	71.7	72.1	72.7	72.7
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	18.7	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.0	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.4	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				47.7			54.2			59.5	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				12.9			15.5			14.0	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	88	88	88	88	88						
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
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	4.5		
	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	3.3	3.5	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	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	80.4	80.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	89	95	95	96	96	96	97	96	96	97
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		544.5			544.2			527.8			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		558.0			548.2			538.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			1.03			0.99			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.96			0.92			
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	45.6	45.3	45.2	44.5	43.8	43.3	42.9	42.4	41.6		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	16.6	16.9	17.3	17.8	18.4	19.2	20.2	21.4	22.7		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	14.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)											
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	77.3	81.9	87.4	95.3	102.5	109.2	115.9	116.1	119.8	122.6	
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)		99.9			99.8			100.0			
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.00				0.25

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		205.1		227.3			207.9				227.3
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	5.0		12.5		11.1		11.8	5.9	9.1		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	13.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.3	16.3	17.0	17.0	17.0
	4.7.3 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	13.4	13.4
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	14.4	14.4	11.4	11.9	12.0	13.8	12.7	12.8	10.5	10.6	12.3

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	92.7	97.1	102.5	105.6	107.4	109.0	113.7	116.5	120.7	124.9	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.0		100.0		100.0			100.0	99.9		
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	89.9	92.8	95.1	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					80			87.1		93.9	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							51.6			74.7	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							53.5			77.4	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							66.6			55.8	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.47	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.6		0.6		0.7		0.6		0.6		0.7
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	26.1	27.6		27.1	27.6	27.7	27.9	26.0	26.4		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	23.2	24.3		23.8	24.2	24.6	24.7	20.7	21.3		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	15.6	15.8	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.5	18.9	19.7		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	21.1	21.5	22.2	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.3	24.1		
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	95.0		
	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	28.9	30.2	
	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	93.2	98.2	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0					
	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	58.5	92.3	

Malaysia

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	43.1	43.6	43.5	45.0	46.4	49.0	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.7	50.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	53.2	53.9	53.6	55.0	56.1	59.0	60.3	60.6	61.2	61.4	61.6
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	60	60	60	60	60	60
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				30.2			32.3			35.4	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				10.3			16.6			11.1	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	91	91	92	92	92	93	93	93			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	93	94	94	95	95	96	96	96			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96			
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		
	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	4.8	5.0	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	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	87.4	82.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.9	
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	99	99	99	99	99	97	97	99	99	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)					424.3			449.2			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)					417.6			445.4			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math					0.98			0.99			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading					0.90			0.93			
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	38.0	41.3	35.9	46.6	43.1	
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	22.5	22.1	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.9	24.9		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	48.0	48.0	48.0	47.0	45.0	43.0	41.0	40.0			25.0
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		18.0	18.0	17.9	19.0			19.0	19.0		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.8	99.0	99.4	99.5		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.50				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		No		No		No		No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								25.4			
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)								26.3			
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.4		6.7		6.5		6.3	5.7	8.3	8.6	16.7
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	14.4
	4.7.3 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	5.8	7.2
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges							1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	102.2	109.2	120.4	128.0	141.7	144.8	148.6	143.6	139.4	133.9	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	92.0		95.0		97.0			95.4	95.4		
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	78.8	80.1	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								69.0		78.2	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							19.6			39.3	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							18.2			38.4	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							44.6			37.0	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.30	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.6		0.5		0.6		0.6		0.6		0.7
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	45.3			38.6			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	32.3	33.2	36.1	35.9	38.2	40.1	33.3	32.5			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	40.9	50.9	48.8	48.7	49.9		48.8	48.6			
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	39.8	48.8	46.9	47.1	47.9		48.0	46.7			
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	95.0		
	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	76.7	61.1	
	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	77.2	82.3	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0					
	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	53.5	74.1	

Mexico

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	42.8	43.3	43.2	43.5	44.5	44.5	43.5	43.9	44.0	43.7	43.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	54.4	55.6	55.5	56.1	57.3	57.6	56.4	57.0	57.2	56.8	57.0
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.2	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.1	14.2	14.1	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				6.4			12.8			7.8	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				6.7			9.3			5.9	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	84	85	87	88	89	91	92	92			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	65	66	68	70	71	73	75	75			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	96	96	96	96	97	97	97	97			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	86	86	86	87	87	88	88	88			
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	3.7		
	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	3.5	3.5	
	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		
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	88.0	81.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.4
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		411.8			406.4			404.3			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		437.6			435.3			431.2			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.03			1.03			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.95			0.96			
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	52.6	52.9	53.6	54.0		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	17.6	16.6	15.8	15.2	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.6		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	50.0	53.0	45.0	42.0	42.0	41.0	39.0	38.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.5	14.6	14.5	13.1	
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)		95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	97.7	97.7	97.7			
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.00				0.50

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		398.0					403.1				383.3
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		No		No		No		No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			25.7								
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.6								
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	15.8		10.5		21.1		17.6	17.6	15.8		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	23.2	27.6	26.2	26.2	36.8	36.8	37.4	42.4	42.4	42.6	48.2
	4.7.3 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	27.6	33.5
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges				2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	66.3	72.0	77.9	79.4	83.4	87.1	84.5	85.5	87.6	88.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0		100.0			100.0	99.9		
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	59.5	63.9	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					37.7			54.6		62.8	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							4.9			11.8	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							7.1			14.7	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							27.4			17.7	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.08	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.7		0.7		0.8		0.9		0.9		0.9
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	34.1	33.7	33.0	32.4		31.9	31.2	31.3	31.1		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.7		28.5	27.9	28.3	28.4		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)					32.8	33.0					
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)					32.0	33.4					
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	89.1		
	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	97.5	87.7	
	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	80.3	91.5	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0					
	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	55.3	62.2	

New Zealand

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	61.4	61.2	61.0	61.4	61.6	62.0	62.9	62.8	63.9	64.6	64.6
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	87.3	87.7	87.5	88.0	88.8	89.3	89.6	89.6	90.0	90.1	90.1
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
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	30.8	29.6	29.0	29.7	27.3	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				58.1			71.2			71.1	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				25.4			34.9			30.0	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										No	No
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)											
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)											
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	5.3		
	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	4.2	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	80.8	84.6	86.0	86.6	86.8	86.8	86.8	87.2	87.4	87.4	92.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.3	6.1	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		515.3			492.1			490.9			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		544.2			529.8			525.5			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.03			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.92			0.94			0.94			
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	55.0		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.6		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	12.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		24.1	27.5	28.2	28.3	27.8	27.5	27.1	27.3	27.1	
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	96.7	96.7	96.2	96.7			96.6	96.3			
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.25				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)			260.1	264.0							264.0
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	32.1		28.6		28.6		29.6	33.3	37.0		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	33.6	33.6	33.6	32.2	32.2	32.2	29.8	31.4	31.4	34.2	38.3
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.7.3 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	43.0	47.2
	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	108.0	108.7	107.8	109.1	110.2	105.5	111.7	121.4	130.9	136.0	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.0		97.0		97.0			97.0	97.0		
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	88.5	90.8	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					82.2						
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							71.8			81.2	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							71.5			79.0	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							92.5			85.0	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.14	0.20	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.2		0.2		0.2		0.1		0.2		0.3
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	38.8					34.1	34.2	33.9	35.1	35.0	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	31.8	30.9		31.2		27.7	27.2	27.7	28.9	28.6	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
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	95.0		
	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	100.0	100.0	
	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	90.5	96.2	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0					
	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	27.9	57.9	

Papua New Guinea

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	52.2	49.7	47.1	47.2	47.1	47.0	46.6	46.4	46.3	46.3	46.0
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	93.9	94.0	94.1	94.0	94.1	94.2	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.2	94.9
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6			
	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				0.5
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)											
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)											
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
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No	No	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	31	31	32	32	33	33	33	33			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	58	57	57	57	56	56	56	56			
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)											
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)											
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)											
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	85.9	80.9
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.3	33.1	32.8	32.3	32.1	32	31.9	31.7
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)											
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)											
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)											
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math											
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading											
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)					27.0				30.8		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	34.8	34.5	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.6	35.0	35.7	36.6		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	258.0	249.0	238.0	231.0	227.0	224.0	220.0	215.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)											
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)											
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.33		0.50				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								46.5			
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)								13.8			
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	3.6		3.7		0.0		3.1	3.1	3.1		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)											
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	12.9	20.4	26.9	33.0	36.5	39.5	43.3	45.0	46.8	48.7	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)											
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	9.6	11.2	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)											
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)											
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.84	0.89	0.82	0.77	0.71	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.43	0.50	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.6
	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 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)											
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)									33.2		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)									33.8		
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	57.2		
	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	100.0	100.0	
	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	0.0	0.0	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0					
	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	49.3	37.3	

Peru

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	70.1	70.5	72.0	71.3	71.1	70.6	69.6	68.1	68.2	69.7	69.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	83.3	83.4	85.3	84.6	84.4	84.3	83.7	82.4	83.7	83.9	84.1
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
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	8.0	7.5	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				7.8			8.7			5.8	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				12.4			9.9			11.8	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	42	44	45	47	49	50	52	53			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	79	80	80	81	81	82	82	83			
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	3.4		
	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	3.3	
	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		
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	87.1	86.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.5	15.6	15.3	15.4	14.8	14.6	14.0	13.8
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.4
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		356.2			358.9			381.8			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		380.9			394.7			401.4			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.05			1.05			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.94			0.98			
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	54.7	56.0	
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	24.5	23.1	21.8	20.8	20.0	19.3	18.8	18.6	18.5		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	99.0	94.0	92.0	85.0	75.0	72.0	70.0	68.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		16.0				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	89.1	90.0	91.6	92.4	92.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.6	
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.39		0.00				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)			325.0								
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		No		No		No		No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			28.7							56.6	
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.1							19.9	
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	29.4		22.2		16.7		44.4	22.2	36.8		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	29.2	27.5	27.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	22.3	22.3	27.7	27.7	27.7
	4.7.3 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	27.7	28.2
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	73.2	85.2	99.1	109.1	97.4	97.5	102.9	109.1	116.2	121.0	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95.0		97.0		97.0			100.0	100.0		
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	45.5	48.7	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			30.5					38.5		45.9	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							2.1			5.4	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							3.6			8.7	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							9.7			16.7	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	1.81	1.43	1.37	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)									32.9		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)									25.9		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)							31.6	31.9		29.9	
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)							34.5	34.3			
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	80.2		
	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	100.0	74.9	
	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	79.9	88.5	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0					
	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	49.0	97.7	

The Philippines

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	47.5	48.3	48.5	49.3	48.8	48.8	49.6	49.1	48.6	45.5	45.7
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	62.5	63.4	63.9	64.4	64.3	64.7	65.3	64.9	64.4	61.9	62.1
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
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	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	
	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				0.25
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				18.0			15.9			13.6	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				12.8			13.6			10.5	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	87	87	88	88	89	89	90	90			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	93	93	93	93	93	94	94	94			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	75	76	76	76	77	77	78	78			
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		
	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	3.0	3.3	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	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	80.7	78.2
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.9	11.4	10.6	11.1	9.7	8.4	6.3	6.1
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)											
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)											
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math											
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading											
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)											
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	23.6	21.8	20.3	19.0	18.0	17.1	16.4	16.0	15.7		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	129.0	131.0	129.0	127.0	126.0	121.0	117.0	114.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	5.0	5.0		10							
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4	
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.18		0.00				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		69.4						69.2			
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)		32.7						29.9			
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.1		13.6		18.2		16.0	20.0	25.0		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	20.5	21.0	22.1	22.9	22.9	27.1	27.3	27.2	29.8	29.5	29.5
	4.7.3 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	41.6	41.6
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3			
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	75.1	82.0	88.7	98.9	105.3	104.4	111.2	115.8	116.2	110.4	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.0		99.0		99.0			99.0	99.0		
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	48.1	49.6	53.7	55.5	60.1	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)						48.1					
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							3.9			11.5	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							3.1			8.2	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							15.9			20.3	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.36	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.8		0.9		0.9		0.9		0.9		0.9
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)										36.3	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)						29.5	29.9			24.5	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)		53.2		53.1		49.5					
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		50.0		50.4		46.9					
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	67.1		
	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	100.0	100.0	
	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	51.1	60.3	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0					
	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	51.3	74.2	

Russia

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	56.1	56.3	55.9	56.2	56.1	55.8	55.7	55.6	55.7	55.3	54.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	95.6	96.0	95.1	95.3	95.1	94.4	94.1	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.5
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
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	30.1	29.2	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				11.6			16.5			13.9	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				7.4			11.9			12.4	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	89	89	90	90	90	91	91	91			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77			
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		
	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	3.7	3.7	
	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		
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	79.4	77.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	5.9	7.7	6.8	6.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.6
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.8 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	No	No	No	No
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		466.7			482.9			491.1			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		481.5			495.1			507.5			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.00			1.00			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.91			0.92			0.95			
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	39.5		
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.6	22.0	22.6	23.3		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	20.7	22.0	16.5	16.2	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.1	10	8.8	9.1
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.52	0.57	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	98.0	96.2	93.8	94.2	93.0	90.6	86.6	84.3	81.6	80.5	
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.21		0.75				1.0

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		33.1			28.5						
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)		14.3			20.1						
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.5		16.7		15.8		6.7	6.5	9.7		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.7	15.8	15.8
	4.7.3 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	8.5	8.5
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	139.4	160.8	166.0	142.4	145.1	152.0	153.5	155.1	156.1	154.8	156.3
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95.0							95.0	95.0		
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	64.0	67.2	70.1	73.1	76.0	80.9
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)						63.3	66.6	69.6	72.6	75.6	80.1
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							16.9			40.1	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							18.3			38.9	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							52.3			56.6	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.36	0.28	0.22	0.20	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.5		0.5		0.7		0.7		0.7		0.8
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.5	
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
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	95.0		
	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	100.0	81.4	
	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	91.3	96.5	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	4.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	12.0	12.0					
	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	57.8	39.0	

Singapore

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	56.2	55.9	57.0	57.6	58.4	58.6	59.7	60.8	60.7	60.7	60.5
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	75.9	75.2	77.0	78.1	78.9	79.4	80.5	81.6	82.1	82.2	82.2
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
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	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.5	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				58.7			46.7			66.5	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				6.3			14.3			15.6	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)											
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)											
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
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	5.3		
	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	5.0	4.9	
	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		
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	90.0	94.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	4.4	6.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.0
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	98	99	99	99	99		100	98	97	97
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		559.4			575.1			564.3			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		541.8			558.6			545.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			0.99			1.00			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.94			0.96			
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)***	35.2	35.1									
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.3	21.1	22.2		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	14.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	4.8	4.8	4.8
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	23.9	23.2	22.5	22.0	22.3	22.3	22.9	24.0			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.50				0.50

***Singapore defines secondary education as “general education”.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		No		No		Yes		Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)											
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	0.0		5.0		0.0		5.9	5.6	5.3		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	24.5	23.4	23.4	22.2	24.2	24.2	25.3	23.9	23.8	23.0	23.0
	4.7.3 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	11.0	11.3
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1			2.6	2.7
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	132.2	138.7	145.5	150.6	153.1	157.4	148.7	148.7	149.8	150.8	148.8
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0		100.0			100.0	100.0		
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	84.5	84.4	81.0
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)							77.3			83.6	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							25.6			56.9	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							29.7			56.4	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							63.1			68.0	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.7		0.7		0.8		0.9		0.9		0.9
	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		
	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		
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	35.8	34.8	34.7	35.9	35.5	35.1	34.6	34.9	35.3	35.5	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	29.6	28.7	27.5	28.1	28.0	27.9			28.5	29.2	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	28.0	28.5	29.3	29.2	29.6	29.6	30.1				
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	32.5	32.7	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.1	33.5				
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	95.0		
	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	100.0	32.2	
	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	100.0	100.0	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0					
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)											

Chinese Taipei

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.1
	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	79.6	79.9
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
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	24.4	24.3
	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	0.0	0.0
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				47.7			39.8			68.3	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.4	24.1	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.5	22.3	22.3
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)											
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)											
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)											
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)											
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	4.7		
	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	5.3	5.2	
	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		
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	86.7	85.2	85.8	86.2	85.0	85.0	85.8	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.2
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.7
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	3.8	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	98	
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		540.7			557.2			539.4			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		513.9			539.0			509.9			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			1.01			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.94			0.95			
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	43.3	43.3	43.0
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)							19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	7.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	9.0	9.0	6.6	11.7	11.6	9.8	
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	66.4	67.8	68.6	69.1	69.1	68.2	68.9	69.0	69.3	69.8	
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 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	0.0	0.0

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		184.0			159.0				158.0		
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	35.3	35.6	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.8	36.4	
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)					15.9	15.3	13.3	11.6	17.4	17.7	18.8
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	38.1	38.1	38.1
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.8	21.2	21.3	21.7	21.9	23.1		
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	10.6	12.7	13.8	13.8	15.2	16.9	16.7	9.5	9.5	13.0	

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	110.8	117.1	120.5	124.5	126.6	127.3	129.7	126.4	124.1	121.8	124.0
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	79.7	92.8	86.3
	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	80.7	84.7
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							34.8			50.2	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							37.3			41.5	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							47.1			56.4	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)				0.50	0.53	0.32	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)											
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	37.3	37.0	36.8	37.8	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.7	41.8	42.3	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	13.5	14.0	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.9	16.1	18.1	18.4	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	20.1	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.6	
	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	26.3	26.7	
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	95.0		
	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	59.0	67.4	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	32.9	36.0	38.7	41.8	44.9	47.0	48.9	51.2	53.4	55.9	58.2
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0					
	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	52.8	82.0	

Thailand

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	65.3	64.8	63.8	66.0	65.2	62.4	61.4	61.0	60.1	59.8	59.5
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	85.1	84.5	84.9	86.8	86.0	84.1	83.8	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.4	11.9	
	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				0.0
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				42.8			37.9			35.9	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				17.9			13.7			16.5	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	94	95	96	96	97	97	98	98			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97	97	97	97	98	98	98	98			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90			
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	3.9		
	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	3.4	3.5	
	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		
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	83.1	83.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	22.3	20.4	21.0	23.6	24.0	20.8	17.9	17.1	16.6	16.2	15.9
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	No	No	No	No
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	99
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		417.0			432.7			416.7			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		437.7			465.4			422.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			0.97			0.99			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.91			0.88			0.93			
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	40.0	38.7	
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	23.7	24.0	24.6	25.4	26.3	27.5	28.8	30.2	31.8		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	20.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.68	0.64	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)			21.0								
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.1		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.44		0.50				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)									64.4		
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)									64.8		
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	10.0		12.5		8.7		8.3	4.2	11.1		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	11.7	13.3	13.3	15.8	15.8	15.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.8	5.3
	4.7.3 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	7.2	7.4
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								2.2			
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								4.3			

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	92.9	98.6	106.7	114.7	125.3	137.7	141.9	149.9	173.8	176.0	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	38.0				100.0			97.0	97.0		
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	47.5	52.9	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					26.6			38.9		52.1	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							5.5			18.6	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							3.1			18.7	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							23.3			49.3	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)								29.7	33.8	41.3	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								15.1	15.5	27.8	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)		51.1		52.7			53.3	56.1	53.1		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		45.1		53.9				56.4	53.4		
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	84.8		
	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	46.1	32.2	
	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	71.3	77.1	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0					
	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	43.9	38.8	

United States

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	58.5	58.1	57.5	56.9	56.7	56.3	56.1	55.8	56.0	56.3	56.0
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	85.0	85.7	85.8	85.5	85.1	84.8	85.0	84.7	84.7	85.2	85.1
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.2	35.9	35.4	35.1	34.9	33.6	32.4	33.0	32.6	31.5	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				47.6			53.5			61.9	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				18.3			20.5			25.9	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)										Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	99	99	99	99	99	99			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
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	5.6		
	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	5.5	5.7	
	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		
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	86.7	86.6
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	5.4	8.1	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.8
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	
	2.5.4 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	Yes	Yes
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		477.0			479.0			465.4			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		512.5			513.3			507.0			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.04			1.01			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.95			0.94			0.96			
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)											
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.4	13.3		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)											
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.3	30.8	30.5	29.7	29.3	28.9	28.3	28.0	27.7		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.2	98.5	99.1	99.1	99.1	
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.00				0.50

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)	225.1	229.0	221.0	248.2	220.0	225.1	224.1	229.0			243.2
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)					45.0						
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	23.8		33.3		27.3		31.8	26.1			
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	18.0	17.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.6
	4.7.3 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	12.4	12.5
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	86.1	89.6	92.4	95.6	97.3	98.5	111.9	119.5	120.2	120.7	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0		100.0			100.0	99.9		
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	74.6	75.2	75.2	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				70.1				74.9			
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							61.1			77.1	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							68.3			77.4	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							78.3			66.8	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.9		0.9		0.9		0.9		0.8		0.9
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	31.3	31.3	31.4	30.9	31.0	31.6	31.9	33.4	34.0		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.5	21.1	21.5	19.7	20.4		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
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	95.0		
	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	100.0	99.0	
	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	84.2	92.6	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0					
	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	43.1	66.9	

Viet Nam

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	71.4	71.4	71.3	71.5	72.0	72.9	73.2	72.9	72.6	772.7	72.6
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	93.8	93.6	92.6	92.4	93.1	93.3	93.5	92.8	93.1	93.0	93.0
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	
	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				0.25
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit								No	No	No	No
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				6.7			13.7			16.2	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				15.2			21.3			18.4	
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	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	85	87	89	90	92	94	95	97			
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	58	60	62	63	65	66	68	70			
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97	97	97	98	98	98	99	99			
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	86	87	89	90	91	92	93	94			
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	3.4		
	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	3.6	
	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		
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	78.7	79.2
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	19.8	16.9	19.4	18.5	17.5	17.2	21.4	17.2	16.1	16.0	15.0
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modeled ILO estimate)	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
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				
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.8 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	No	No	No	No
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	90	92	93	99	97	97	94	98	97	97
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)					506.7			496.0			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)					522.5			499.0			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math					1.02			0.99			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading					0.94			0.95			
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)											
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.5	22.2	23.1	24.2		
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	58.0	57.0	58.0	56.0	56.0	55.0	54.0	54.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29.0	31.0	20.0		25		26				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)		91.9	91.9	91.9	93.8	93.8	93.8				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.34		0.25				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)											
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.1 Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.4 Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.5 Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a married man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.6 Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as an unmarried man (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)											
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)			No		No		No		No		No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		59.2						51.1			
	4.6.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)		26.4						22.4			
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	4.2		4.2		9.1		9.1	9.1	4.2		
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	25.8	25.8	25.8	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	26.7	26.7	26.7
	4.7.3 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	12.4	12.4
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges											
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	86.4	112.2	126.1	142.4	145.6	135.2	147.1	128.6	127.5	125.6	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	70.0							70.0	70.0		
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	23.9	26.6	30.7	35.1	36.8	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.5	49.6	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)											
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)							7.6			21.2	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)							10.7			19.8	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)							13.2			13.7	
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.40	0.38	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.5		0.4		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.6
	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			
	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			
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	22.4	24.3	23.5		25.2			40.7	36.5		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	22.4	24.3	23.5		25.2	31.0	35.1	40.3	37.1		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)				41.7		44.1		44.8			
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)				42.4		44.7		45.9			
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	70.2		
	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	36.6	51.5	
	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	19.8	33.1	
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0					
	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	42.1	98.3	

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 2008-2018.

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, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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 Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source and calculated by dividing the number of female labor force with the female population aged 15 and older.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei’s Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

1.2.3 Mandatory retirement age for women

This indicator determines the age at which a woman can retire and receive full benefits. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of Labor 2008

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, 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, Brunei Darussalam’s number of commercial bank branches in 2009 has been carried backward to 2008; China’s data in 2012 has been carried backward to 2008 to 2011 and Papua New Guinea’s 2015 data has been carried forward to 2016 and 2017 to obtain an estimate with comparable values of the total number of commercial bank branches in the APEC region during said years. 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, 2016, 2017; Central Bank of Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei’s Department of Household Registration Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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 (0) when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women’s above legal rights ; 0.25, when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution to women and men, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women’s legal rights; 0.5, when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a

formal financial institution. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; 0.75, when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account at a formal financial institution. However, women do not have the same rights as men to obtain credit; or 1, when women do not have the same rights as men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution. A simple average is used to calculate the score for the APEC region in 2014 and 2018. To calculate for the APEC average, Brunei Darussalam's data in 2018 has been carried backwards to 2014; while Chinese Taipei's data in 2012 has been carried forward to 2014. No aggregate value was calculated for 2012 due to insufficient number 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.

Source: OECD – Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012, 2014, 2019; Chinese Taipei's Financial Supervisory Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Bankers Association of Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

1.3.3 Non-discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit

This indicator determines whether the law prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or gender or provides for equal access for both sexes when conducting financial transactions, such as applying for credit or loans, conducting entrepreneurial activities or receiving financial assistance, or when accessing goods and services. 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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2008; Canada's Human Rights Commission 2008; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Centre 2008

1.3.4 Non-discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit

This indicator examines whether the law prescribes equal access irrespective of marital status when conducting financial transactions, such as applying for credit or loans, conducting entrepreneurial activities or receiving financial assistance, or when accessing goods and services. 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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Centre 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing

1.4.1 Saved at financial institution (female)

The indicator refers to the percentage of women aged 15 and older who has savings at a formal financial institution. 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 by the number of total female population aged 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). Brunei Darussalam's data for 2017 has been carried backwards to 2011 and 2014 to ensure APEC aggregates are comparable across time. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2017; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2011, 2014

1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution (female)

The indicator denotes the percentage of women aged 15 and older who had borrowed money from a financial institution. 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 by the number of women aged 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). Brunei Darussalam's data for 2017 has been carried backwards to 2011 and 2014 to ensure APEC aggregates are comparable across time. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2017; Chinese Taipei's Financial Supervisory Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Bankers Association of Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014

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 for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016: Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Singapore; and the United States. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available for 2009, 2010, and 2011. Chile's data is not available for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available for 2013 and 2014. Data for Chinese Taipei is not available for 2012.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Center 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, - 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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 Papua New Guinea is not available for 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Center 2018

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 Papua New Guinea is not available for 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Center 2018

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). To calculate for the APEC aggregate values, Korea's data in 2012 has been carried forward to 2013, 2014, and 2015. 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

2.2 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 and 2015 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 and 2015 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, 2017

2.2.3 Intensity of local competition

The indicator ask 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 and 2015 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. Brunei Darussalam's data in 2015 has been carried backwards to 2008-2014 and Papua New Guinea's data in 2009 has been carried backwards to 2008 to ensure APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates.

Source: Heritage Foundation – Index of Economic Freedom 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Economic Affairs 2016, 2018

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. 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.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Malaysia's Department of Statistics 2018; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

2.4.2 Female unemployment rate

This indicator shows the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is without work but available for and seeking employment. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing the number of unemployed females aged 15 years and above by the total number females in the labor force.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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. The APEC aggregate for 2014 did not include Brunei Darussalam due to unavailability of 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 positive answers divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008

2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work

This indicator measures whether wages are applied without discrimination based on gender so that men and women doing work of equal value receive equal remuneration. The term remuneration refers to the basic salary and other benefits, payable either in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker's employment. Wage equality for similar work is derived from the Executive Opinion Survey where respondents are asked to evaluate the extent to which wages for women are equal to men in their economy using a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 as fully equal to men. The data is then converted to a female to male ratio, ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing as the ideal or equal rate. Chinese Taipei's data is calculated as the ratio between female hourly earnings per month and male hourly earnings per month. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014 and 2015 to ensure that APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate for the APEC aggregate values.

Source: World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

2.5.4 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 in 2009, 2011 and 2013.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

2.5.5 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 2.5.4) 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 the 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 in 2013.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

2.5.6 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 2.5.4) 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 in 2013.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

2.5.7 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 2.5.4) 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 in 2013.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

2.5.8 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 2.5.4) 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 in 2013.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

2.5.9 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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008

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 the 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. 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. Singapore's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014. Chinese Taipei's data for 2017 has been carried forward to 2018. 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, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Singapore's Ministry of

Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Singapore's Department of Economic Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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: Australia's data for 2008-2014 were assumed to be the same as in 2015; Canada's data for 2008-2011 were assumed to be the same as in 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, while data for 2013-2015 were assumed to be the same as in 2016; 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 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, 2016; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Education, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

3.4 Health and Safety

3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age

This indicator measures the prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (15-49 years old), specifically referring to the combined prevalence of both non-pregnant with haemoglobin levels below 12 g/dL and pregnant women with haemoglobin levels below 11 g/dL. Chinese Taipei's data in 2014 has been carried backward to 2008-2013. APEC aggregate is calculated by dividing the number of female of reproductive age afflicted with anemia with the total population of female of reproductive age. Data for Hong, Kong China is not available.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

3.4.2 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 per 100,000 population within the APEC region. In order to calculate APEC aggregates based on equal number of economies, Indonesia's data in 2010 has been carried backward to 2008-2009 and also carried forward to 2011-2015; Mexico's data in 2011 has been carried backward to 2008-2010; Peru's data in 2016 has been carried backward to 2008-2015; Thailand's data in 2016 has been carried backward to 2008-2015; and the United States's data in 2010 has been carried forward to 2011. 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; United Nations Children's Fund 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Brunei Darussalam's Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; China's National Bureau of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Malaysia's Department of Statistics 2018; Russia's Federal State Statistics Service 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Department of Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Ministry of the Interior 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Singapore's Immigration and Checkpoints Authority "Registry of Births and Deaths Reports" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

3.4.3 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. APEC aggregate values were calculated by dividing the number of female aged 15 years old and above by the total female population aged 15 years old and above. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Korea and the United States are not available.

Source: UNAIDS – Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei’s Center for Disease Control 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

3.4.4 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. Indonesia’s 2009 data has been carried backwards to 2008 and 2013 data has been carried forward to 2014. Malaysia’s 2009 data has been carried backwards to 2008 and 2012 data has been carried forward to 2013 and 2014. New Zealand’s 2009 data has been carried backwards to 2008. Peru’s data for 2012 has been carried forward to 2013 and 2014 data has been carried forward to 2015. The Philippines’s data for 2009 has been carried forward to 2010 and data for 2011 has been carried forward to 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015. Thailand’s data in 2010 is assumed to be constant. Data not available for Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Health Organization – World Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; OECD Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Brunei Darussalam’s Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Russia’s Federal State Statistics Service 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei’s Medical Institutions and Services Statistical Analysis 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

3.4.5 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. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing the number of skilled attendants at birth with the number of live births per 100,000 population. To calculate for the APC aggregate values, Indonesia’s data in 2008 was carried forward to 2009; and 2010 data was carried to 2011. Japan’s 2012 data was carried forward to 2013. Mexico’s data in 2009 was carried backwards to 2009, while data in 2015 was carried forward to 2016. New Zealand’s 2011 data was carried forward to 2012 and 2013, while the 2015 data was carried forward to 2016. Viet

Nam's 2009 data was carried backwards to 2008, while the 2014 data was carried forward to 2015 and 2016. In addition, Korea only had data for the years 2009, 2012, and 2015. Data is not available for Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea.

Source: Joint UNICEF and WHO Database, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; World Bank World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; United Nations Statistics Division, Demographic and Social Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Brunei Darussalam's Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Russia's Federal State Statistics Service 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of the Interior 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence

This indicator examines the presence of legislation on domestic violence. The answer is “Yes” if: there is legislation addressing violence between spouses, within the family or members of the same household or in interpersonal relationships, including intimate partner violence that includes criminal sanctions for at least two types of violence or provides for protection orders for domestic violence; or there exists legislation that addresses “harassment” that clearly affects physical and/or mental health, such that damage is implied, as within the scope of domestic violence. The answer is “No” if: there is no legislation addressing domestic violence or the law only refers to or prohibits domestic violence but does not provide for sanctions or protection orders; or the law enables women to obtain a protection order only if the husband has been convicted of the offense or she has ceased to reside in the common home; or the law protects only a specific category of women (e.g., pregnant), a specific member of the family (e.g., children), but not all family members, or defines the offense in connection with specific motives (e.g., violence against a person while performing a professional or civil duty); or there is only a provision that increases penalties for general crimes covered in the criminal code if 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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

3.4.7 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 Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment

This indicator determines whether there are provisions on sexual harassment in employment, regardless of whether sanctions apply. The answer is “Yes” if: there is a law or provision that specifically protects against sexual harassment in employment, including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, verbal or physical conduct or gestures of a sexual nature, annoyance if understood to include harassment with sexual content, or any other behavior of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation to another in connection with employment, including provisions on inducing indecent or lewd behavior coupled with financial or official dependence or authority, abuse of position or authority, or language that can be clearly interpreted to mean such dependence or abuse; or sexual harassment is considered a form of discrimination in employment and the law protects against discrimination. The answer is “No” if: there is no legislation specifically addressing sexual harassment in employment; or the behavior or gesture of a sexual nature includes the use of force or violence or the threat of force or violence, which is understood to constitute a crime, e.g., sexual assault or abuse; or the conduct covered by legislation is not directed at a specific individual; or the law only allows an employee to terminate employment based on sexual harassment but provides for no other protection or form of redress; however, a provision allowing the employer to terminate an employee’s contract for committing sexual harassment will be considered; or the law or provision covers only public or only private sector employees, but not both; or the law or provision protects only a specific category of women or those in a specific area or sector of employment, e.g., protection from sexual harassment in political functions, or applicable only to government or state-owned enterprises; or the law accounts only for sexual acts; or the law or provision states only that the employer has a duty to prevent sexual harassment, but no provisions exist to prohibit or provide sanctions or other forms of redress for sexual harassment; or the law addresses harassment in general but makes no reference to acts of a sexual nature or contact. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with existing laws against sexual harassment in employment, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

3.4.9 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 Brunei Darussalam in 2018 has been carried backward to 2014.

Source: OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index 2012, 2014, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

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 Australia; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chile's National Institute of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; China's National Bureau of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Hong Kong, China's Census and Statistics Department, Department of Health, and Immigration Department 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Japan's Statistics Bureau 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Statistics Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Philippine Statistics Authority 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Russia's Federal State Statistics Service 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health and Welfare 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System

4.2.1 Whether a married woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a married man

This indicator determines if, upon reaching the age of legal maturity, all civil legal acts can be completed and there are no differences in the way a married woman or a married man obtains a passport. 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 is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

4.2.2 Whether an unmarried woman can apply for a passport in the same way as an unmarried man

The indicator determines if, upon reaching the age of legal majority, all civil legal acts can be completed and there are no differences in the way an unmarried woman or an unmarried man obtains a passport. 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 is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

4.2.3 Whether a married woman can sign a contract in the same way as a married man

This indicator examines whether there are no restrictions on a married woman signing legally binding contracts if full legal capacity is obtained upon the age of majority. 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 is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.2.4 Whether an unmarried woman can sign a contract in the same way as an unmarried man

This indicator examines whether there are no restrictions on an unmarried woman signing legally binding contracts if full legal capacity is obtained upon the age of majority. 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 is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.2.5 Whether a married woman can register a business in the same way as a married man

This indicator examines whether there are no restrictions on a married woman registering a business if full legal capacity is obtained upon the age of majority. 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 is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.2.6 Whether an unmarried woman can register a business in the same way as an unmarried man

This indicator examines whether there are no restrictions on an unmarried woman registering a business if full legal capacity is obtained upon the age of majority. 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 is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.3 Women's Participation in Courts

4.3.1 Whether a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's

This indicator determines whether the law does not differentiate between the evidentiary value of women's and men's testimony. It covers the weight of women's evidentiary testimony in all court cases, and does not include differences in testimony when executing contracts (i.e., marriage). 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 is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Brunei Darussalam's Prime Minister's Office 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.3.2 Whether there is a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims

This indicator shows whether there is a small claims court or a fast-track procedure for civil claims of small value and a maximum value for cases that may be heard; and that the small claims court or fast-track procedure has jurisdiction to hear at least general civil cases. Small claims courts hear civil cases between private litigants involving relatively small amounts of money. Although the names of such courts vary by jurisdiction, common features include relaxed rules of civil procedure, the appearance of adversaries without legal representation, the use of plain language and informal evidentiary rules. Fast track procedural rules for small claims operate similarly; however, cases are tried in courts of more general jurisdiction. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies that have established a small claims court or a fast track procedure for all small claims, divided by the number of APEC economies with

data available. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Brunei Darussalam's Prime Minister's Office 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.4 Care Economy: Time Spent on Unpaid Work

4.4.1 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; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Chinese Taipei and the United States.

Source: OECD – Employment Database 2016, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2009, 2012, 2016; National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico 2009, 2014, 2018

4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement

4.5.1 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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018; Canada's Human Rights Commission 2008; Japan's Ministry of Labor, Health and Welfare 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008

4.5.2 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 in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018; Canada's Human Rights Commission 2008, 2009, 2010; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.5.3 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.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018; Canada's Human Rights Commission 2008; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008

4.5.4 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 Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.5.5 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 in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018; Singapore's Ministry of Social and Family Development 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017

4.5.6 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 in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008; Singapore's Ministry of Social and Family Development 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018

4.5.7 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 in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Singapore's National Population and Talent Division 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018

4.6 Private Sector Leadership

4.6.1 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 2012 is only available for China and Russia. 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, 2016, 2017

4.6.2 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. No data is available in 2011, 2013 and 2014. Data for 2012 is only available for China and Russia. Data for 2015 is only available for Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Data for 2016 is only available for Thailand. Data for 2017 is only available for Peru.

Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

4.7 Political Leadership

4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions

This indicator measures the proportion of women in ministerial or equivalent positions (including deputy prime ministers) in the government. Prime Ministers/Heads of Government are included when they hold ministerial portfolios. Vice-Presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies are excluded. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. To calculate for APEC aggregate values, the United States's 2015 data has been carried over to 2016; and Chinese Taipei's data in 2012 has been carried backward to 2008 and 2010. Data is not available for Hong Kong, China.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union: Women in Politics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016; Malaysia's Department of Public Service 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Department of Gender Equality 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament

This indicator measures the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2008-2014 is assumed to be the same as in 2015. Data is not available for Hong Kong, China.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union: Women in Politics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Malaysia's Department of Public Service, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Central Election Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.7.3 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 Sub-index, 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, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Department of Gender Equality and Central Election Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

4.8 Positions of Influence: Judiciary and Academia

4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges

This indicator will be based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include: Australia; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; the Philippines; 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 the Supreme Court.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Brunei Darussalam's Prime Minister's Office 2018; Chile's National Institute of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; National Bureau of Statistics of China "Statistics of Women and Children in China" 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Hong Kong, China's Department of Justice 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2018)" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Statistics Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Malaysia's Chief Registrar's Office, Federal Court of Malaysia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Singapore's Supreme Court 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Department of Gender Equality 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Thailand's Office of the Judicial Commission of Thailand

4.8.2 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: Australia; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; the Philippines; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018; Chile's Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2017, 2018; Hong Kong, China's Education Bureau 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2018)" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Korea's Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; the Philippine's Commission on Higher Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; and 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, 2016, 2017; Russia's Federal State Statistics Service 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Singapore's Infocomm Development Authority 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Chinese Taipei's National Communication Commission 2018;

5.1.2 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; Chinese Taipei’s National Communication Commission 2013, 2014, 2018

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, 2016, 2017; China’s National Bureau of Statistics, 2018; Russia’s Federal State Statistics Service 2013, 2014, 2018; Chinese Taipei’s National Communication Commission 2018

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. For 2015, there was no data for the following: Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; the United States and Viet Nam. For 2016, data is available only for Brunei Darussalam. 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. For 2017, data is not available for Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; the United States and Viet Nam.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Russia’s Federal Statistics Service 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018; Chinese Taipei’s National Development Council 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online (female)

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents aged 15 years and above who reported using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing the total number of female population aged 15 years and above who accessed the internet to pay bills or buy something 12 months prior with the total female population aged 15 years and above. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea.

Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017

5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year (male)

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents aged 15 years and above who reported using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing the total number of male population aged 15 years and above who accessed the internet to pay bills or buy something 12 months prior with the total male population aged 15 years and above. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017

5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, (female)

This indicator refers to the percentage of respondents aged 15 years and above who report using mobile money, a debit or credit card, or a mobile phone to receive a payment through an account in the past 12 months. It also includes respondents who report receiving remittances, receiving payments for agricultural products, receiving government transfers, receiving wages, or receiving a public sector pension directly into a financial institution account or through a mobile money account in the past 12 months. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing the total number of female population aged 15 years old and above who received digital payments in the past year with the total female population aged 15 years and above.

Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017

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 the 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 Chinese Taipei in 2011 has been carried backwards to 2008-2010 and data in 2015 has been carried forward to 2016 and 2017.

Source: International Telecommunication Union 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015; Chinese Taipei’s National Communication Commission, 2018

5.3.2 Government online service

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 and Chinese Taipei are not available.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN E-Government Knowledgebase 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

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; Russia and Singapore. Data is available as follows: 2008 – Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; the United

States and Viet Nam. 2009 – Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; the United States and Viet Nam. 2010 – Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Malaysia; Mexico; the United States and Viet Nam. 2011 – Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico and the United States. 2012 – Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Korea; Malaysia; the United States and Viet Nam. 2013 – Australia; Chile; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand and the United States. 2014 – Australia; Chile; Indonesia; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand and the United States. 2015 – Brunei Darussalam; Malaysia; Thailand and Viet Nam; 2016: Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; United States and Viet Nam; 2017 – Chile; Indonesia; New Zealand; the Philippines; Singapore and Thailand.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Education, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Singapore's Department of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

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 China; Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea are not available. Data for Australia is not available for 2010, 2012, 2016 and 2017. Data for Korea is not available for 2010 and 2017. 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. Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States and Viet Nam reported data for 2016. Chile; Indonesia; New Zealand; the Philippines; Singapore and Thailand had available data for 2017.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Singapore's Department of Economic Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

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; New Zealand and United States are not available. Data for

Malaysia is not available for 2013, 2016 and 2017. Data for Mexico is available only for 2012 and 2013. Data for Papua New Guinea is available only for 2016. Data for the Philippines is available only for 2009, 2011 and 2013. Data for Singapore is not available for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Data for Thailand is available only for 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Data for Viet Nam is available only for 2011, 2013 and 2015.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of Science and Technology 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Russia’s Federal State Statistics Service 2017; Singapore’s Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), “National Survey of Research and Development in Singapore” 2013*

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; New Zealand; Russia and the United States are not available. Data for China is not available for 2008. Data for Malaysia is not available for 2013 and 2016. Data for the Philippines available only for 2009, 2011 and 2013. Data for Singapore is not available for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Data for Thailand is available only for 2009, 2011, 2015 and 2016. Data for Viet Nam is available only for 2009, 2011 and 2013.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; China’s National Bureau of Statistics, 2017; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of Science and Technology 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Singapore’s Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), “National Survey of Research and Development in Singapore” 2013*

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. Papua New Guinea’s data in 2010 has been carried backward to 2008 and 2009. 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, 2016

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, 2016, 2017

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, 2016, 2017; Chinese Taipei’s Ministry of the Interior, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

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, 2016, 2017