



Kai L. Chan, PhD

GENDER PROGRESS INDEX

**"Society progresses when all its
members are able to achieve more."**

GENDER PROGRESS INDEX (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY)

Mao Zedong once remarked that “women hold up half the sky.” Yet in many countries today women are not fulfilling their potential due to cultural, legal and social impediments. But just as society loses when women fall short, so too when men are stifled. Although obstacles to men are less frequent (and perhaps even self-imposed), it is increasingly becoming more relevant (e.g. females outnumber males in tertiary education in many countries; men are much more likely to engage in dangerous activities; etc). Regardless, society progresses when all its members are able to achieve more.

Hitherto most measures of gender issues have examined only female shortfalls. Furthermore, they have invariably taken one-dimensional views of gender differences by focusing exclusively on either the gap/ratio between the sexes or the level of female achievement (and never the two concurrently). Moreover, such measures often do not control for factors that can aid in explaining differences in outcomes between men and women.

To help societies to better reach the full potential of both sexes, and to facilitate international comparisons to reflect both levels and ratios/gaps, a measure is needed that captures gender issues on multiple dimensions and without prejudice on the gender of outcomes. This is not just an academic exercise, but rather it will enable policy makers to better understand the problems within society and know where effort should be placed in ensuring that their nation’s full potential is realised.

The Gender Progress Index (GPI) takes a holistic view on gender issues. First, levels are important as a country where people are equally under-utilised is not ideal. Secondly, gaps within a country matter and equality (of opportunity) should be lauded and targeted. Finally, the index considers the relative performance of men versus women with no *a priori* distinction between the two; i.e. male under-performance of female outcomes is equally detrimental as the inverse.

Differences in outcome by gender are not always nefarious. Cultural, social and biological reasons may explain some of the discrepancies in outcomes. Also, men and women may simply choose different paths because of personal preferences. For this and other reasons the index tries to avoid normative positions on particular outcomes but is more focused on equality of opportunity. However, the index does highlight differences in outcomes, and through such a spotlight it is hoped will steer society in a direction towards equal gender rights and opportunities. Moreover, variables are calibrated against the population or its segments when relevant to account for the natural pipeline in certain outcomes. For example, the gender composition of corporate boards is calibrated against the gender composition of the labour force.

METHODOLOGY

The GPI consists of five dimensions: (1) education; (2) health; (3) labour; (4) politics and power (P&P); and (5) society. Within each of these dimensions are a set of indicators, ranging from a low of 3 to a high of 5. In total there are 20 indicators, each of which are tracked at the level of gender (female and male).

The index is constructed using both the levels and the ratios of the female and male indicator values. For the levels, the indicator values are transformed into unit-free measures by subtracting the worst value and then dividing by the sample range. This is done at the female-male aggregated level. For the ratio, the female indicator value is divided by the male value unless the latter is larger. That is,

$$S_L = \frac{(x_f + x_m) - \min\{x_f + x_m\}}{\max\{x_f + x_m\} - \min\{x_f + x_m\}}; S_R = x_f / x_m \text{ if } x_f \leq x_m \text{ and } S_R = x_m / x_f \text{ if } x_f > x_m$$

where s_L is the level score¹ and s_R is the ratio. Both scores fall in the range [0, 1]. The level-ratio indicator pair is then assigned a value equal to the Cobb-Douglas function (with equal weights) of the two scores:²

$$y = s_L^{1/2} s_R^{1/2} = \sqrt{s_L s_R}$$

The GPI score is a weighted sum of the 20 Cobb-Douglas scores and so its value also lies in [0, 1].

The Index is robust in that there is a tradeoff between levels and ratios: A country cannot improve on the index by merely having one of the gender-level indicators regress. Likewise, it allows comparisons across countries on two dimensions: (1) How they are doing in absolute progress; and (2) How they are faring internally between the sexes. Full details on the methodology (normalisation, missing values, weights, etc.) and indicators (definition, source, etc.) can be found [here](#).

Table 1: Gender Progress Index methodology

#	EDUCATION (20%)	HEALTH (20%)	LABOUR (20%)	POLITICS & POWER (20%)	SOCIETY (20%)
1	Schooling years	Obesity rate	Labour participation	Parliament*	Suicide rate
2	Tertiary ER	Life expectancy	Unemployment rate	Cabinet*	Leisure time
3	Avg PISA score	Adult mortality rate	Senior jobs*	Board seats*	Parental leave
4	Science degrees	Tobacco use	Unpaid work hours		GNI per capita
5					Population*

* Indicators expressed as shares that sum up to 100%; their level scores are undefined but are taken as 1 for the pair calculation. Female outperformance indicators: tertiary ER, PISA, life expectancy, adult mortality rate, tobacco use, suicide rate, and leave.

RESULTS (TOP 10)

Which countries are best at reaching the full potential of their population? Table 2 below lists the top ten countries that achieve both high absolute (level) and relative (ratio) outcomes for the two sexes. Columns 4 and 5 (level and ratio) show country performance on the level of progress of men and women as a whole, and the relative performance between the two, respectively.

The top country is Norway. In fact, the top-performing countries are all from north Europe; Scandinavian nations dominate the list. The only non-European nations represented in the top 10 are New Zealand (6) and Canada (9). The top-performing non-Occidental country is Singapore (19). Costa Rica (29) is the top country in Latin America, while Tunisia (55) is the best amongst Arab nations, and Ghana (67) leads Sub-Saharan Africa. Full results (122 countries are assessed) [here](#).

Table 2: Gender Progress Index results (top-10 countries)

Top-10 GPI countries			Sub-index ranks		GPI dimension ranks				
RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	LEVEL	RATIO	EDU	HEALTH	LABOUR	P&P	SOCIETY
1	Norway	0.698	1	2	22	2	12	1	1
2	Sweden	0.685	12	1	33	1	4	2	4
3	Netherlands	0.659	4	8	11	3	46	7	12
4	Denmark	0.649	3	10	8	4	36	21	8
5	Finland	0.648	14	6	8	18	33	3	19
6	New Zealand	0.646	6	12	7	8	16	25	20
7	Iceland	0.645	11	3	26	6	10	22	11
8	Germany	0.642	10	7	3	16	54	23	7
9	Canada	0.638	5	14	17	9	15	33	17
10	France	0.637	24	4	23	15	65	5	18

¹ If the variable is a “bad” then the **min** and the **max** operators are swapped.

² This is also the geometric average of the two variables (in the case where the CD parameter is $\alpha = 1/2$).

GENDER PROGRESS INDEX (BACKGROUND, COMPARISON & PURPOSE)

Most modern societies have evolved from patriarchal cultures. It is only within the last century that some progressive countries have initiated the process of fully incorporating female rights. Besides being an issue of fairness, blocking women from being full members of society is detrimental to the economic (and social) health of a country. Nations can hardly be competitive – especially in a globalised world – when half their population is not fully utilised.

In recent years, there have been some notable measures created to track the progress of countries in empowering women. These measures have typically been created around real-valued index measures that summarise the state of gender development. The indices capture differences in the sexes invariably either as disparities in level (i.e. the absolute value on measures of female development) or as ratios/gaps (how much female outcomes lag male outcomes).

Most prolific among these are the WEF Gender Gap Report (GGR), which measures gender inequality in gaps (as ratios). The GGR “gender gap” is the ratio of female-versus-male outcomes. The ratio is also truncated with the idea that parity is reached when the female performance equals (or exceeds) that of males. Truncating also means that gender shortfalls are seen as asymmetric – that is, only gaps of women matter (in the case of the GGR).

Hitherto virtually all the measures of gender development either implicitly or explicitly take the normative view that women should aspire to the success of men. However, this thinking is patronising. Rather than generalising that women’s performance as lagging men, society would be better off in many aspects if men could look to women as the benchmark. For example, men are far more likely to engage in criminal activity and violent crimes. If males could mimic females in lowering their overall propensity for violence and illicit activities society would be better for it.

A common calculus of the gender gap is to estimate the potential increase in GDP if female labour market participation were to be elevated – either to that of male levels (in advanced nations) or with respect to the level of females in leading nations (in developing nations). This too is patronising in that it merely reflects that modern economies are flawed in valuing less the work of women, even as their social value (as mothers, caregivers, or in market roles that are more female-oriented) is just as high (if not higher).

The Gender Progress Index is a fresh perspective on gender development that takes an agnostic view on achievement by the two sexes. The philosophy behind the index is that anything that Jack can do so can Jill, and vice versa. That is, the index considers the potential improvement to society when women can be equally successful as men, and also when men can be equally successful as women. It thus promotes a healthy competition that encourages society to capture the full potential of both sexes.

The index is unique in that it captures the tradeoff between development in level and ratio. It helps to fundamentally answer the question whether it is better to live in an underdeveloped country that is egalitarian or in a developed country that is gender biased. Indeed the structure of the index is designed to not only consider the tradeoff in level and ratio, but also to ensure the output is robust to large variations: balance is better than extremes.

Such a measure is badly needed for policy makers, academics, NGOs, etc. Without a more robust measurement of gender development bad signals and policies can follow. For example, in the case of measuring with gaps, “progress” can be achieved by regressing the value of the benchmark (usu. males).

GENDER PROGRESS INDEX (RESULTS, METHODOLOGY & INDICATORS)

RESULTS

Although women “hold up half the sky” their full potential is often not realised because of cultural, legal and social impediments. But just as much as society loses when women are hindered from reaching their maximum, so too when men fall short. Although obstacles to men are less frequent (and perhaps even self-imposed), it is increasingly becoming more relevant (e.g. women outnumber men in tertiary education in many places). In short, society progresses when all its members are able to achieve more.

The Gender Progress Index (GPI) is a measure of the utilisation of a country’s human potential. When half the population – be it either females or males – are not achieving their capacity society loses. The GPI is a holistic measure on the ability of society to capture its fullest from both sexes. It does so by examining the gap between the two sexes, as well as the overall level of development. The gap shows the potential as (certain) outcomes should not be limited by sex. The level matters because a country where both genders are equally under-utilised is not ideal. The GPI furthermore takes an agnostic view of gender difference; i.e. male gaps relative to females is equally as bad as the inverse. The index is constructed to reflect trade-offs between level and ratio gaps. Moreover, it is robust to spurious index improvements generated by regressions in the underlying indicators, so the index can be used to generate meaningful policy recommendations, as well as being a tool for better benchmarking.

Table 3 below lists 122 countries on their ability to tap the potential of both sexes. Column 3 is the GPI score, which ranges from 0 (worst) to 1 (best). Columns 4 and 5 are the level and ratio sub-index ranks.³ They measure the overall and the inter-gender progresses, respectively. Columns 6 through 10 are the ranks associated with each of the five domains: (1) education; (2) health; (3) labour; (4) politics and power (P&P); and (5) society.

Table 3: Gender Progress Index (full results)

GPI ranking (122 countries)			GPI sub-index rank		GPI domain rank				
RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	LEVEL	RATIO	EDU	HEALTH	LABOUR	P&P	SOCIETY
1	Norway	0.698	1	2	21	2	12	1	1
2	Sweden	0.685	12	1	32	1	4	2	4
3	Netherlands	0.659	4	8	10	3	37	6	12
4	Denmark	0.649	3	9	8	4	29	16	8
5	Finland	0.648	14	6	7	18	26	3	19
6	New Zealand	0.646	6	11	6	8	15	20	20
7	Iceland	0.645	11	3	25	6	10	17	11
8	Germany	0.642	10	7	3	16	42	18	7
9	Canada	0.638	5	13	16	9	14	26	17
10	France	0.637	24	4	22	15	50	4	18
11	Australia	0.631	7	15	5	11	21	35	15
12	Switzerland	0.625	19	12	14	10	41	21	25
13	Belgium	0.625	21	10	24	14	52	13	10
14	UK	0.624	13	17	9	7	27	41	23
15	Slovenia	0.620	20	16	11	19	33	19	27
16	Austria	0.619	16	25	18	21	28	27	16
17	USA	0.616	18	14	20	20	8	49	14
18	Ireland	0.616	17	22	2	5	65	42	22
19	Singapore	0.605	2	19	13	30	22	93	2
20	Italy	0.603	26	23	26	13	89	8	33

³ Illustrative only. Based on simple average of the level and ratio scores – mathematically they are not separable.

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GPI ranking (122 countries)			GPI sub-index rank		GPI domain rank				
RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	LEVEL	RATIO	EDU	HEALTH	LABOUR	P&P	SOCIETY
21	Spain	0.598	27	18	12	17	87	24	24
22	Estonia	0.579	23	51	17	61	36	29	48
23	Luxembourg	0.578	36	21	51	12	83	33	13
24	Portugal	0.578	28	20	19	36	59	43	34
25	Poland	0.576	30	38	27	37	46	40	52
26	Israel	0.570	29	37	30	29	44	53	61
27	Japan	0.564	9	45	15	28	75	99	9
28	China	0.561	22	27	43	48	47	79	6
29	Costa Rica	0.560	38	61	59	38	72	9	43
30	Bulgaria	0.559	49	28	38	46	62	39	38
31	Czech Republic	0.550	32	68	23	32	70	77	66
32	Croatia	0.548	56	31	31	31	91	46	67
33	Latvia	0.547	37	76	33	70	17	66	70
34	Serbia	0.547	66	29	40	42	95	37	41
35	Lithuania	0.545	46	63	39	63	24	59	76
36	Greece	0.544	33	59	1	39	106	86	32
37	Brunei	0.542	15	67	55	27	25	118	5
38	Colombia	0.541	34	66	57	45	48	51	35
39	Romania	0.537	45	35	42	44	60	90	50
40	Korea	0.537	8	97	4	54	78	113	21
41	Cyprus	0.534	48	41	45	23	76	91	64
42	Albania	0.532	53	50	48	41	97	63	28
43	Argentina	0.530	65	48	41	25	96	23	116
44	Malta	0.527	44	73	46	22	77	88	87
45	Mexico	0.524	59	53	58	57	51	56	75
46	Belarus	0.522	43	91	29	88	57	65	81
47	Panama	0.521	42	52	74	50	34	31	74
48	Hungary	0.517	41	64	35	40	40	121	55
49	Philippines	0.513	55	56	68	71	11	62	77
50	Slovakia	0.511	25	85	37	49	67	107	73
51	Ecuador	0.510	47	69	86	65	64	15	51
52	Indonesia	0.507	52	77	62	80	63	82	26
53	Ukraine	0.504	57	82	28	93	53	96	92
54	Chile	0.502	77	65	44	35	98	70	111
55	Tunisia	0.499	75	84	54	52	113	48	49
56	Laos	0.498	79	26	75	53	43	87	46
57	Thailand	0.498	31	86	56	82	6	116	69
58	Vietnam	0.498	35	70	69	73	16	92	72
59	Russia	0.496	61	80	34	103	38	108	80
60	Malaysia	0.496	39	100	61	83	56	97	44
61	Peru	0.487	63	72	90	74	20	74	56
62	Turkey	0.486	54	110	36	67	105	106	42
63	Ghana	0.486	70	36	103	99	1	52	63
64	Moldova	0.485	83	79	52	109	74	50	85
65	Algeria	0.481	89	107	67	66	119	22	31
66	Georgia	0.481	58	109	47	89	66	105	89
67	Cuba	0.480	102	32	91	55	86	5	119
68	Macedonia	0.480	99	58	63	47	108	89	57
69	Nepal	0.480	76	34	98	34	58	78	79
70	Mongolia	0.475	68	83	73	95	7	100	78
71	Kazakhstan	0.474	78	81	71	98	23	94	82
72	Gambia	0.472	86	39	83	108	5	60	99
73	El Salvador	0.471	82	92	89	105	61	38	71

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GPI ranking (122 countries)			GPI sub-index rank		GPI domain rank				
RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	LEVEL	RATIO	EDU	HEALTH	LABOUR	P&P	SOCIETY
74	Cambodia	0.470	40	105	79	86	39	98	60
75	Uruguay	0.466	88	74	76	24	85	76	115
76	Madagascar	0.466	80	57	105	79	13	68	90
77	Kyrgyzstan	0.466	69	96	77	104	49	83	65
78	Iran	0.465	60	114	50	90	114	85	39
79	Brazil	0.464	84	99	64	43	79	103	113
80	South Africa	0.464	110	42	87	119	93	7	62
81	Namibia	0.462	97	47	107	92	55	45	45
82	India	0.458	93	44	78	58	110	64	68
83	Benin	0.456	90	40	114	84	2	72	91
84	Kenya	0.456	111	30	106	107	31	28	103
85	UAE	0.452	71	113	96	51	109	58	58
86	Jordan	0.451	115	55	49	81	117	61	105
87	Dominican Republic	0.450	100	75	95	33	102	47	109
88	Mozambique	0.450	119	5	116	117	3	12	106
89	Uganda	0.449	104	49	115	115	19	14	104
90	Tanzania	0.449	95	62	119	110	32	11	97
91	Armenia	0.449	62	117	53	112	80	112	88
92	Zimbabwe	0.448	98	43	94	118	9	54	102
93	Burundi	0.447	114	24	113	101	35	25	107
94	Azerbaijan	0.445	67	98	80	116	30	109	53
95	Lebanon	0.444	94	90	60	26	116	104	108
96	Bangladesh	0.441	73	87	102	56	99	101	40
97	Iraq	0.440	117	89	92	87	118	32	30
98	Mauritius	0.440	50	119	72	97	100	102	54
99	Kuwait	0.439	72	108	93	85	94	120	3
100	Paraguay	0.435	103	78	99	62	73	73	114
101	Burkina Faso	0.433	105	60	118	96	18	67	96
102	Ethiopia	0.431	87	102	117	91	54	44	100
103	Bahrain	0.431	85	116	84	59	111	110	59
104	Morocco	0.430	96	106	66	64	107	75	122
105	Barbados	0.428	81	95	88	77	71	80	120
106	Mauritania	0.428	118	54	109	113	103	10	98
107	Guatemala	0.428	113	46	101	69	88	55	117
108	Liberia	0.426	91	104	111	94	45	84	101
109	Belize	0.424	112	88	81	76	92	69	121
110	Saudi Arabia	0.417	64	118	65	68	121	119	29
111	Jamaica	0.415	106	94	97	75	101	71	112
112	Honduras	0.414	108	103	104	106	90	36	118
113	Oman	0.412	92	115	82	78	115	111	37
114	Mali	0.398	109	101	120	111	84	57	84
115	Sri Lanka	0.396	74	121	85	102	104	115	94
116	Pakistan	0.390	101	112	108	60	120	114	36
117	Qatar	0.385	51	122	100	72	112	122	47
118	Swaziland	0.383	122	33	110	121	82	34	83
119	Niger	0.376	107	111	122	100	81	81	95
120	Sierra Leone	0.363	120	93	121	120	68	95	86
121	Lesotho	0.363	121	71	112	122	69	30	93
122	Egypt	0.355	116	120	70	114	122	117	110

* Only countries with 67% data coverage are included.

NB: The level and ratio scores are not separable. They are used per indicator to generate a CD function score, which is then summed. The ranks above are only illustrative based on simple averages of the separated values.

METHODOLOGY

GROUPING

The GPI is comprised of 20 indicators (which may be composites) aggregated into 5 groups (“domains”).

Domain 1: Education

Education covers outcomes in school with respect to quantity of schooling, academic performance and the realm of learning.

Domain 2: Health

Covers life expectancy – a general proxy of health – and the prevalence of bad/unhealthy outcomes.

Domain 3: Labour

This domain considers participation and seniority in the job market. Additionally, it considers (unpaid) labour at home.

Domain 4: Politics & power

Measures which gender occupies more positions of authority in business and politics.

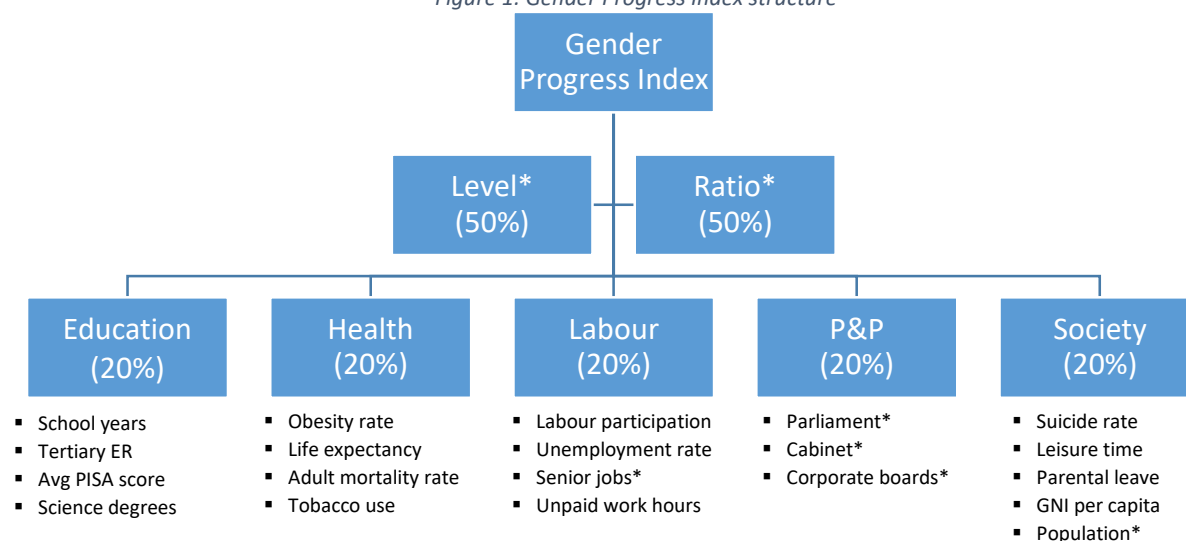
Domain 5: Society

An assessment of the relative values (expressed through revealed outcomes) society places on men and women.

WEIGHTS

The index is additive in the pairwise (level-ratio) scores (Cobb-Douglas values), where each pair gets mapped to a real number using a Cobb-Douglas function. Each of the five domains have equal weight (20%) in the final index score. Within each domain, the indicator weights are inversely proportional to the number of indicators in that group. The GPI has two sub-indices. The level sub-index is an average of all the level indicator scores. The ratio sub-index is an average of all the ratio indicator scores.

Figure 1: Gender Progress Index structure



* The level and ratio values are not separable. They are equal components in a geometric average that is then averaged.

NORMALISATION & RATIOS

The level score is calculated using a (modified) distance-to-frontier function on the aggregate of the female-male indicator values:

$$s_L = \frac{(x_f + x_m) - (\min\{x_f\} + \min\{x_m\})}{(\max\{x_f\} + \max\{x_m\}) - (\min\{x_f\} + \min\{x_m\})}$$

where x are the raw indicator values and the f and m subscripts denote female and male variables, respectively. Note that the max/min operators are applied at the individual gender level.

On the other hand, the ratio score is taken as the female indicator value over the male if the female value is less than male value, but is the opposite when the male value is less than the female value:

$$s_R = x_f/x_m \text{ if } x_f \leq x_m \text{ and } s_R = x_m/x_f \text{ if } x_f > x_m$$

LEVEL-RATIO FUNCTION

Each level-ratio indicator pair (s_L, s_R) is converted to a single real-value output using a Cobb-Douglas function with constant returns to scale with $\alpha = 0.5$:

$$y(s_L, s_R) = s_L^{1/2} s_R^{1-1/2} = \sqrt{s_L s_R}$$

This is equivalent to taking the geometric average of the two variables. However, the Cobb-Douglas utility interpretation is illuminating because it suggests a trade-off between progress in level versus progress in ratio. For example, a country in which men earn \$100,000 and women earn nothing would score highly in level but poorly in ratio. If we supposed that the level score in this theoretical situation attained the maximal score, then its level-ratio pair score would be

$$y(s_L, s_R) = \sqrt{1 \cdot 0} = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

Likewise, the situation where men and women both earn \$0 would score a perfect 1 on the ratio score but would have a level score close to 0.⁴ That is,

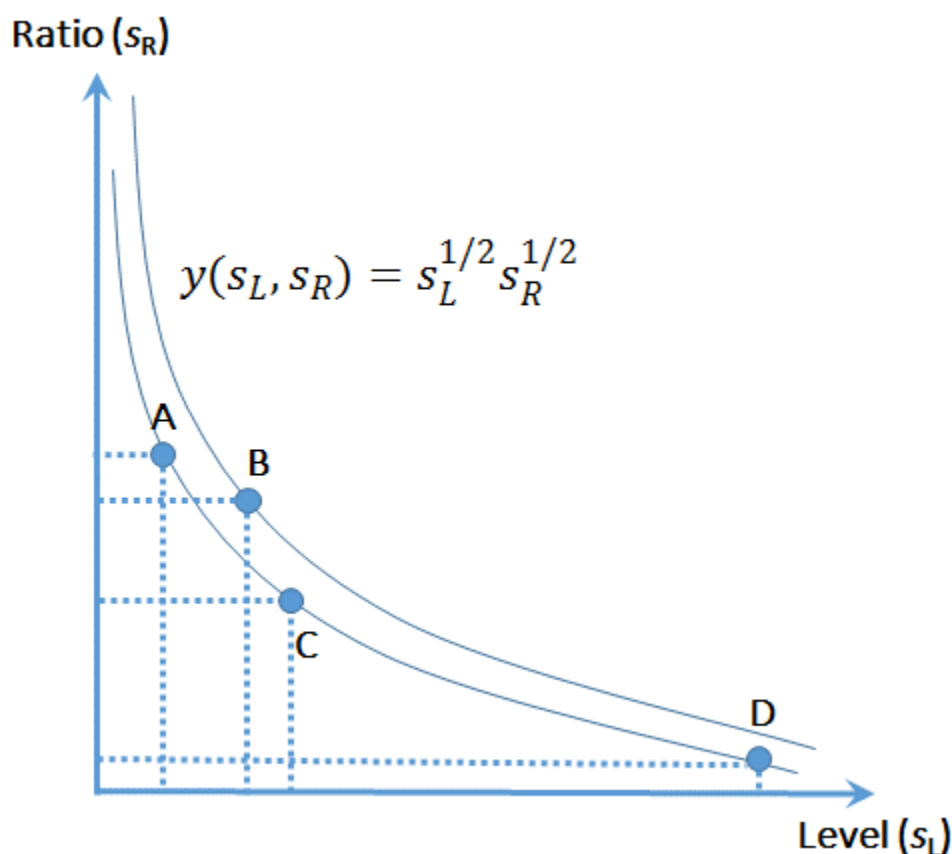
$$y(s_L, s_R) = \sqrt{0 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

The Cobb-Douglas utility function (with constant returns and $\alpha = 0.5$) is a smooth convex function, so is robust to such extremes and yields a higher output for more balanced inputs: when the level and ratio scores are both 0.5 the output is $\sqrt{0.5 \times 0.5} = 0.5$. That is, even as the sum of the pairwise elements are 1 in all cases, we have $(1, 0) = (0, 1) < (0.5, 0.5)$.

The diagram below illustrates this trade-off. Points A, C, and D all have the same output. Point A is associated with a low level and high ratio. Point D is associated with a high level and low ratio. Point C has a medium level and medium ratio. Point B is preferred to the three other (equivalent) points as it is associated with a higher output of the function.

⁴ The ratio 0/0 is undefined but the limit of x/x as x approaches 0 is 1.

Figure 2: Cobb-Douglas utility function in level and ratio



MISSING VALUES

The index takes a multi-stage process in dealing with missing indicator values. Firstly, it should be noted that indicators always take on a value in an index – either explicitly or implicitly. For example, when an indicator is “not considered” most indices redistribute the weight of the missing indicator to the remaining indicators (usually within its most local grouping). But this is mathematically equivalent to the missing variable taking an “implicit” value equal to the inverse function of the (weighted) average of the scores of the remaining indicators in the grouping. Thus when an index takes this approach the missing value has, *a priori*, no impact on the index score, but *ex post* can have a big impact depending on how the implicit value of the indicator compares with the real value (if it were known).

In the GPI, when indicators are missing, the principle of conservatism (in two stages) is applied. First, for the purpose of dealing with missing values countries are grouped into like categories based on geography, culture and development. Then the minimum principle is applied in 2 stages: (1) Use the minimum value for that indicator within the group for the country with the missing value; (2) If no values exists for the entire group then take the global minimum value.

This technique avoids rewarding countries with missing values by simply “not considering” the indicator as when countries do not report data it is often a sign of low level of development. The majority of the indicator gaps are for PISA scores and other variables associated with the OECD countries (and some special cases). But as the OECD countries are essentially a “rich countries group” (high income

democracies), the countries with missing variables are likely to be at the lower spectrum of the development (and gender progress) distribution. Thus the principle of conservatism is likely to be a more accurate representation rather than “ignoring” the values in favour of their implicit values.

AGGREGATION

The index is a weighted average of the 20 Cobb-Douglas indicators

$$I(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{20} \omega_i \cdot y(s_L, s_R)$$

where the $y(s_L, s_R)$ are as defined above and the weights ω_i sum to 1. The Index value is an ordinal measure.

COVERAGE & INCLUSION

197 economies are assessed by the Index; however, only 122 are reported in the final index. For inclusion a country must have at least 12 valid indicators out of a total of 20 used in the index.

The excluded entities are, for the most part, either small countries/economies/dependencies or least developed nations that typically have porous (and weak) development indicators. The average score of the excluded group is 0.423 (rank of 110) and none have a score higher than 0.537 (rank of 40).

INDICATORS

1. EDUCATION (20%)

1.1 Years of schooling – YS

Taken as the average of mean years of schooling (MYS) and expected years of schooling (EYS). The former is the average number of ISCED completed years of schooling of the 25+ age group in a country. The latter is the years of schooling people under age 25 could expect to receive by the time they are reach age 25, based on current patterns of enrolment and graduation.

Source: Unesco Institute for Statistics – UIS

1.2 Tertiary enrolment ratio (gross) – TER

The gross tertiary enrolment ratio is the value of the total number of students enrolled in full-time tertiary education (ISCED 6, 7, 8) regardless of age divided by the 5-year age group that follows after secondary education (typically the 18-22 age group). Excludes those registered in post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4).

Source: Unesco Institute for Statistics – UIS (2015)

1.3 Average PISA score

The average score on the math, reading and science assessments in the PISA (programme for international student assessment) test administered by the OECD.

Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – OECD (2015)

1.4 Science degrees

The share of tertiary degrees in the natural and physical science (including mathematics and statistics), and also within the ICT field.

Source: Unesco Institute for Statistics – UIS (2015)

2. HEALTH (20%)

2.1 Obesity rate

The share of the adult (20+) population with a body mass index (BMI) over 30.

Source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (GBD 2013) Obesity Prevalence 1990-2013. Seattle, United States: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2014.

2.2 Life expectancy at birth

The average age a newborn child could expect to live based on prevailing age-specific mortality rates.

Source: World Health Organisation – WHO (2014)

2.3 Adult mortality rate

The probability that those who have reached age 15 will die before age 60 (per 1,000 persons).

Source: World Bank Development Indicators – WBDID (2014)

2.4 Tobacco use

Current smoking of any tobacco product for 15+ age group.

Source: World Health Organisation – WHO (2013)

3. LABOUR (20%)

3.1 Labour participation rate

The share of the population (15+) who are either employed or are actively looking for work.

Source: International Labour Organisation – ILO (2014)

3.2 Unemployment rate

The share of the labour force that are unemployed and actively looking for work.

Source: International Labour Organisation – ILO (2014)

3.3 Unpaid work hours

Expressed as the share of unpaid work hours to total work hours (paid and unpaid).

Source: UNPD (various)

4. POLITICS & POWER

4.1 Share of seats in Parliament*

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. This indicator is calibrated against the gender composition of the population.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union – IPU (2015)

4.2 Share of members in Cabinet*

Proportion of ministerial posts held by women in national parliaments. This indicator is calibrated against the gender composition of the population.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union – IPU (2015)

4.3 Share of corporate board seats*

The share of corporate seats held by females of males. The indicator is calibrated against the gender composition of the labour force.

Source: MSCI; Catalyst

5. SOCIETY (20%)

5.1 Suicide rate

The number of deaths from suicide and intentional self-harm expressed per 100,000 people.

Source: World Health Organisation – WHO (2013)

5.2 Time spent on leisure activities

Time (minutes per day) spent on social life and leisure. (This includes: Time spent in socialising and community participation; attending cultural, entertainment and sports events; participating in hobbies, games and other pastime activities; participating in sports and outdoor activities and using mass media.)

Source: UNDP (various)

5.3 Parental leave

The amount of paid leave in full weeks of equivalent pay given to parents.

Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – OECD (2105)

5.4 GNI per capita

Gross national income per capita.

Source: World Bank (2015)

5.5 Population

This is the only indicator which is not assigned a direction (i.e. either a positive or negative variable). So the level score is undefined and uniformly taken as 1 across all countries. Population may, *prima facie*, seem like an unusual indicator to include. But it is meaningful because gender imbalances in society are challenging to society. A shortage of men (or women) is invariably linked with social ills and it makes creating meaningful pair-bonding difficult.

Source: United Nations Population Division – UNPD (2016 mid-year estimates)

GENDER PROGRESS INDEX ANALYSIS

GENDER-BIAS OF VARIABLES

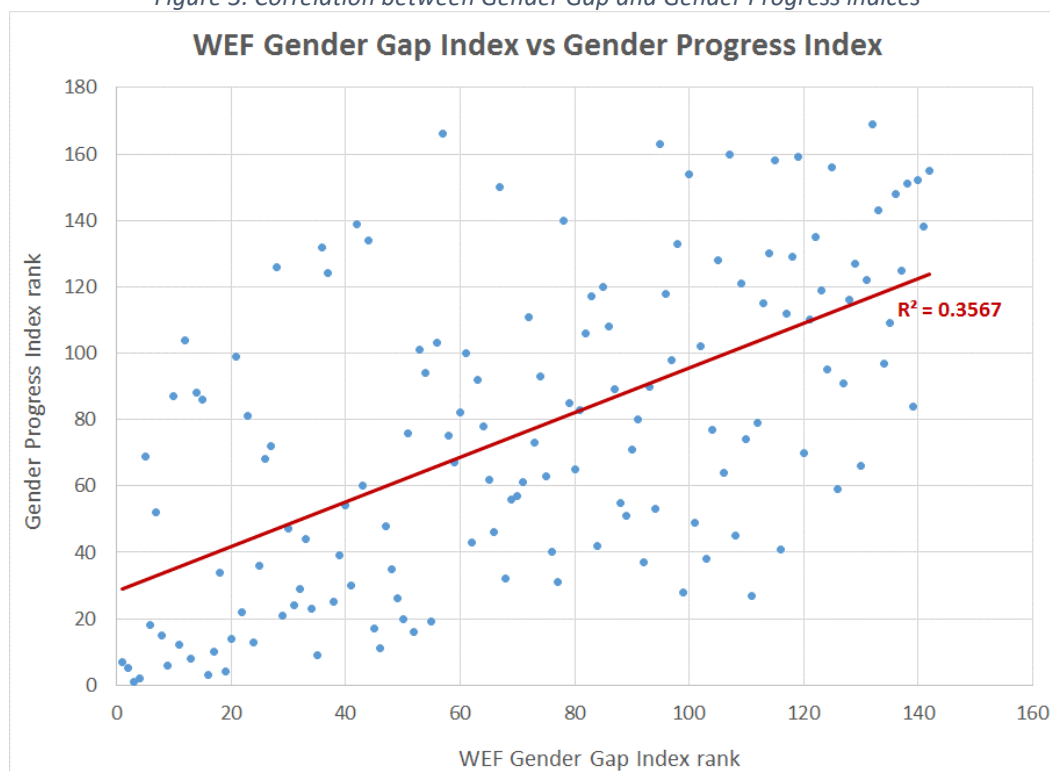
The gender-bias refers to which sex fares better on an indicator at a global level. Of the 20 indicators in the GPI women perform better on 8 (40%) variables, while men outperform on the remaining 12 (60%).

Table 4: Gender-bias of GPI variables

FEMALE INDICATORS	MALE INDICATORS
Tertiary enrolment ratio	School years
PISA	Science degrees
Life expectancy	Obesity rate
Adult mortality rate	Labour participation rate
Tobacco use	Unemployment rate
Suicide rate	Senior jobs
Parental leave	Unpaid hours
Population	Share of parliament
	Share of Cabinet
	Share of corporate boards
	Leisure time
	GNI per capita

COMPARISON WITH WEF GENDER GAP REPORT

Figure 3: Correlation between Gender Gap and Gender Progress indices



Source: Gender Progress Index; WEF Gender Gap Report

One of the flagship reports on gender is the WEF Gender Gap Report. It is focused on the gap between females and males. The GPI, on the other hand, takes a wholly different perspective on gender issues. The WEF Report is focused on the gap that women face relative to men, whereas the Gender Progress

Index looks at the gap and the level (irrespective of gender), and is constructed to be robust to gap “improvements” derived from deterioration in male values. Moreover, the GPI believes that male shortcomings are just as bad as female shortcoming as in either case society loses when half its population (for the most part) is not realising its potential. So it should come as no surprise that the two yield highly different (albeit still related) results.

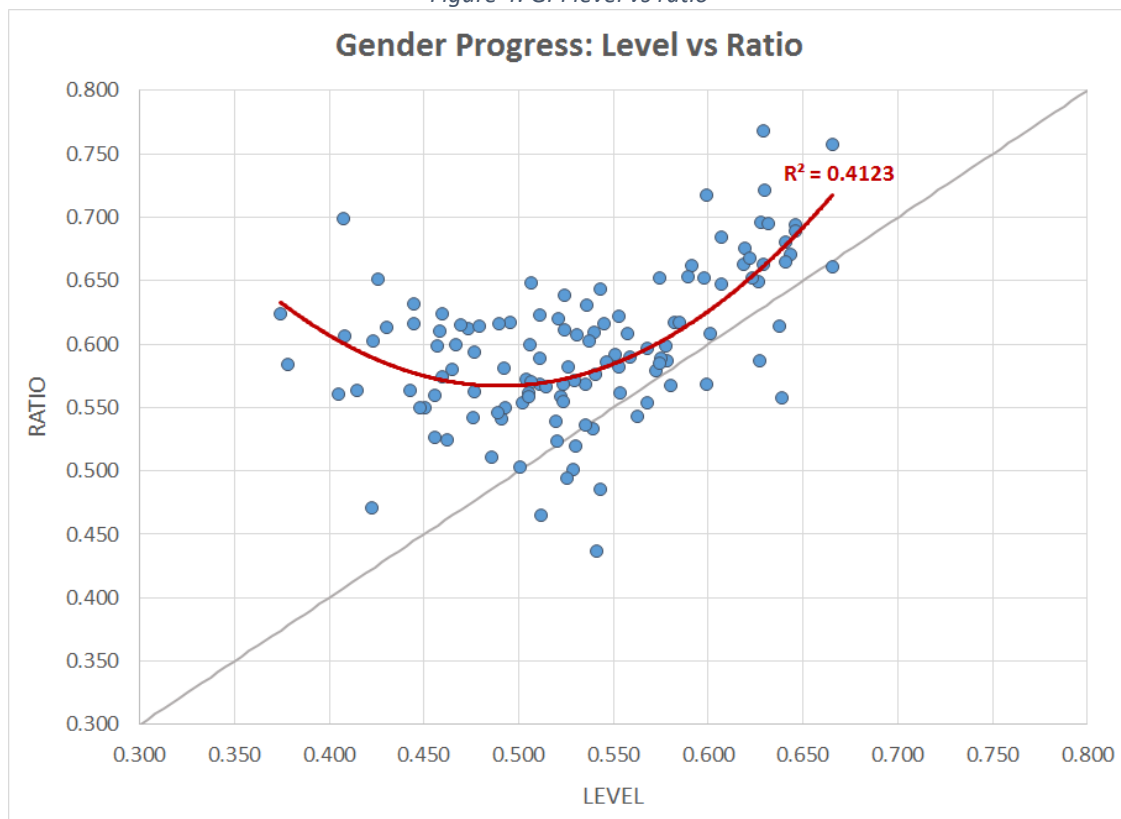
Figure 3 above shows the Gender Gap Index rank (x-axis) versus the Gender Progress Index (y-axis). Overall, there is a high degree of correlation ($r\text{-square} = 0.3567$) between the two but the relationship is not tight. This is because the GPI penalises countries with low levels of development – whereas in the WEF report Rwanda, Philippines and Nicaragua all figure in the top 10 for “gender gap”. On the other hand, Japan vaults from 111 in the WEF report to 25 in the GPI. Indeed, Japan is one of the few countries with a level score higher than its ratio score (see Figure 4 below).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVEL AND RATIO ACROSS COUNTRIES

Figure 4 below is a plot of the level-ratio pairs of the 122 countries covered in the GPI. A few notable points: (1) There is a U-shaped relationship between ratio and level; and (2) The level-ratio pairs are mostly above the 45-degree diagonal. The former suggests a Kuznet-style curve in development: As nations develop gender differences grow, but after reaching a certain level of development, societies value greater gender equity. Of course the chart below is a snap shot in time across countries, whereas the development story is within a country over time.

(2) suggests that growth and development is best achieved when both genders are equal partners.

Figure 4: GPI level vs ratio



Source: Gender Progress Index

GENDER PROGRESS INDEX (COUNTRY PROFILE (TOP 20))

NORWAY

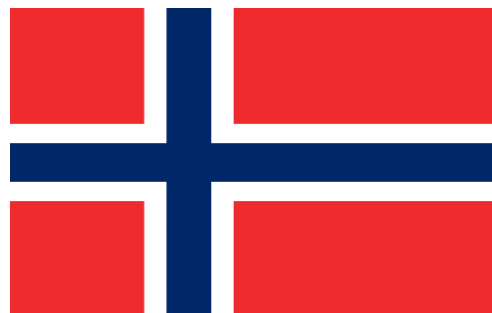
GPI rank: 1

GPI score: 0.698

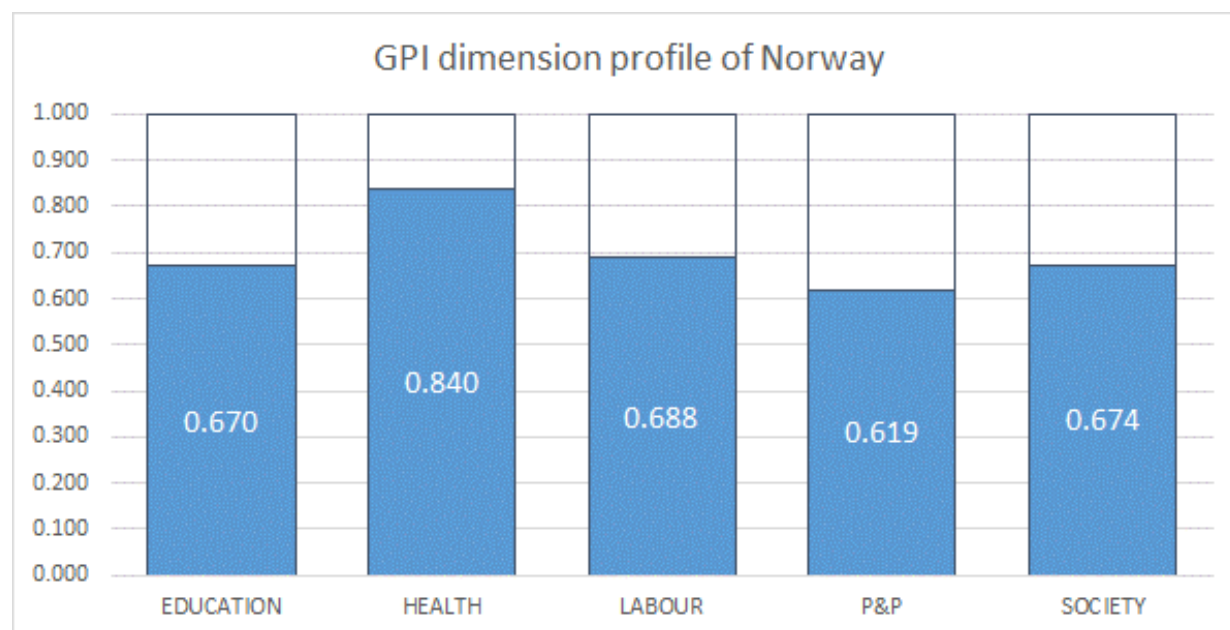
Level rank (score): 1 (0.666)

Ratio rank (score): 2 (0.758)

Geography: North Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE			IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M		4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	15.4	14.7		4.1	Share of parliament*	39.6	60.4
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	91.5	62.8		4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	47	53
1.3	Average PISA score	503	501		4.3	Share of corporate boards*	40.1	59.9
1.4	Science degrees	4.2	12.1					
					5	SOCIETY	F	M
2	HEALTH	F	M		5.1	Suicide rate	5.2	13
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	18.0	19.1		5.2	Leisure & socialising time	338	347
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.6	79.5		5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	45.5	9.9
2.3	Adult mortality rate	47	73		5.4	GNI per capita	57,140	72,825
2.4	Tobacco use	23.9	24.3		5.5	Population share*	49.6	50.4
3	LABOUR	F	M		DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	61.2	68.7		1	Education	21	
3.2	Unemployment rate	3.1	3.9		2	Health	2	
3.3	Senior jobs*	36	64		3	Labour	12	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	56	42		4	Politics & power	1	
					5	Society	1	



SWEDEN

GPI rank: 2

GPI score: 0.685

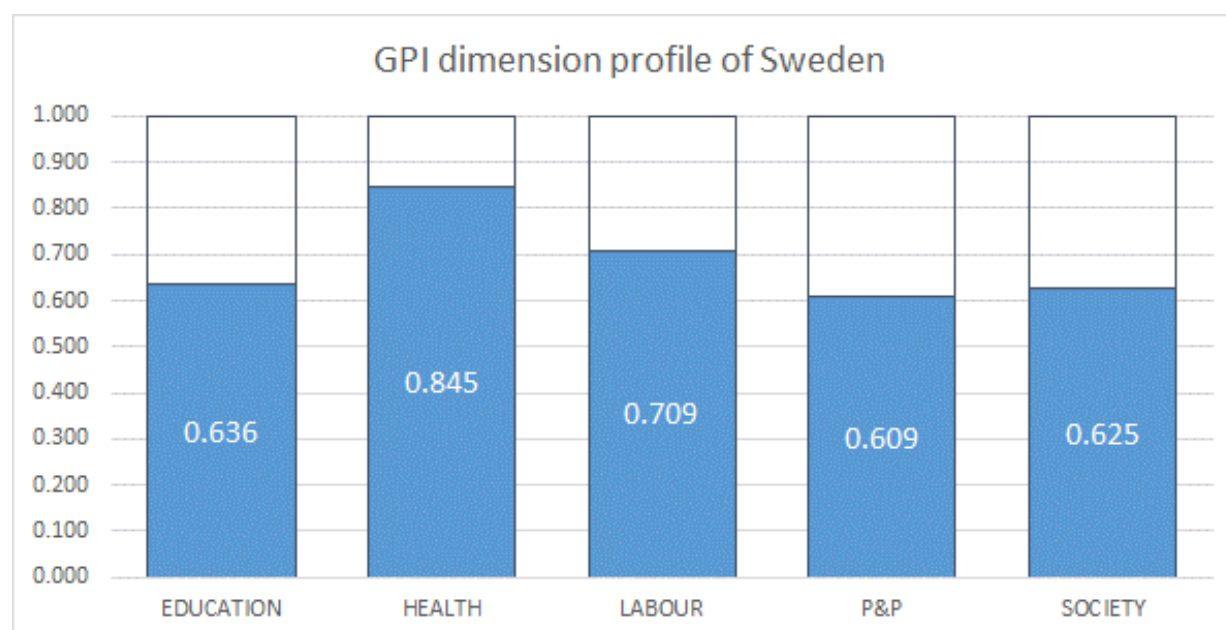
Level rank (score): 12 (0.629)

Ratio rank (score): 1 (0.769)

Geography: North Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	14.4	13.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	43.6	56.4
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	76.0	49.4	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	52.0	48.0
1.3	Average PISA score	495	493	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	33.9	66.1
1.4	Science degrees	4.9	12.3				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	19.8	18.9	5.1	Suicide rate	6.1	16.2
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.9	80.4	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	285	305
2.3	Adult mortality rate	43	69	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	38.1	7.6
2.4	Tobacco use	22.1	21.7	5.4	GNI per capita	40,222	51,084
				5.5	Population share*	50.0	50.0
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	60.3	67.9	1	Education	32	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.8	8.3	2	Health	1	
3.3	Senior jobs*	40	60	3	Labour	4	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	54	44	4	Politics & power	2	
				5	Society	4	



NETHERLANDS

GPI rank: 3

GPI score: 0.659

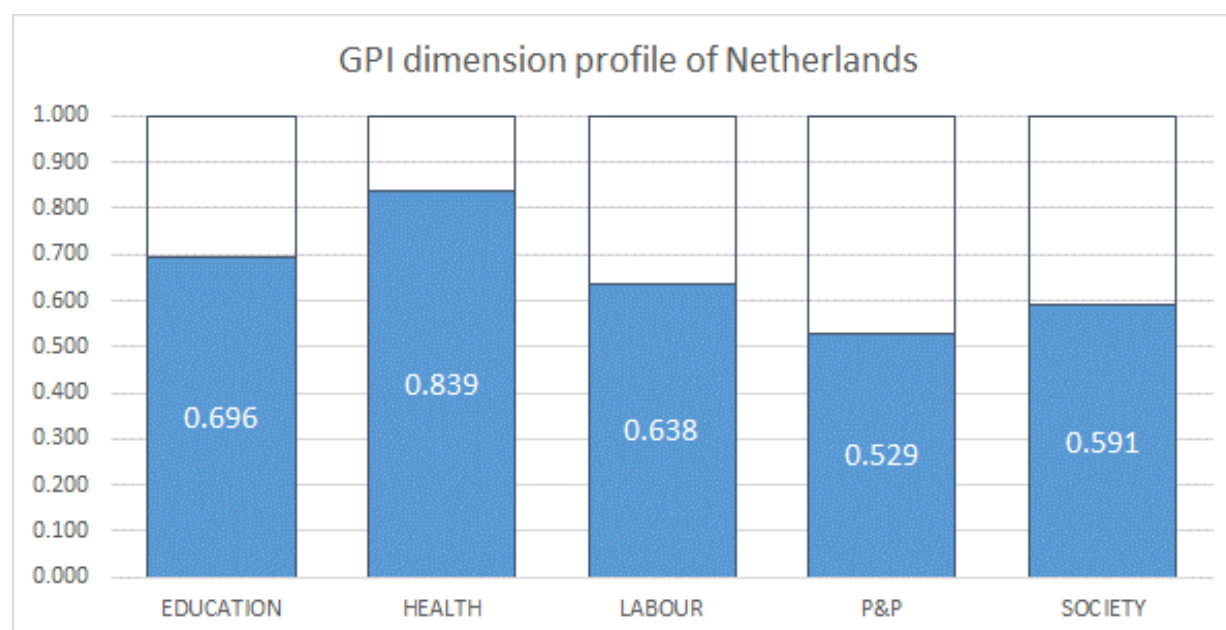
Level rank (score): 4 (0.646)

Ratio rank (score): 8 (0.694)

Geography: West Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	14.8	15.0	4.1	Share of parliament*	36.9	63.1
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	82.5	74.7	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	47	53
1.3	Average PISA score	511	513	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	22	78
1.4	Science degrees	2.9	10.2				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	15.9	12.7	5.1	Suicide rate	4.8	11.7
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.3	79.7	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	297	308
2.3	Adult mortality rate	54	69	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	16	0.4
2.4	Tobacco use	24.2	27.3	5.4	GNI per capita	29,500	61,641
				5.5	Population share*	50.3	49.7
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	58.5	70.6	1	Education	10	
3.2	Unemployment rate	6.5	6.8	2	Health	3	
3.3	Senior jobs*	26	74	3	Labour	37	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	64	32	4	Politics & power	6	
				5	Society	12	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

DENMARK

GPI rank: 4

GPI score: 0.649

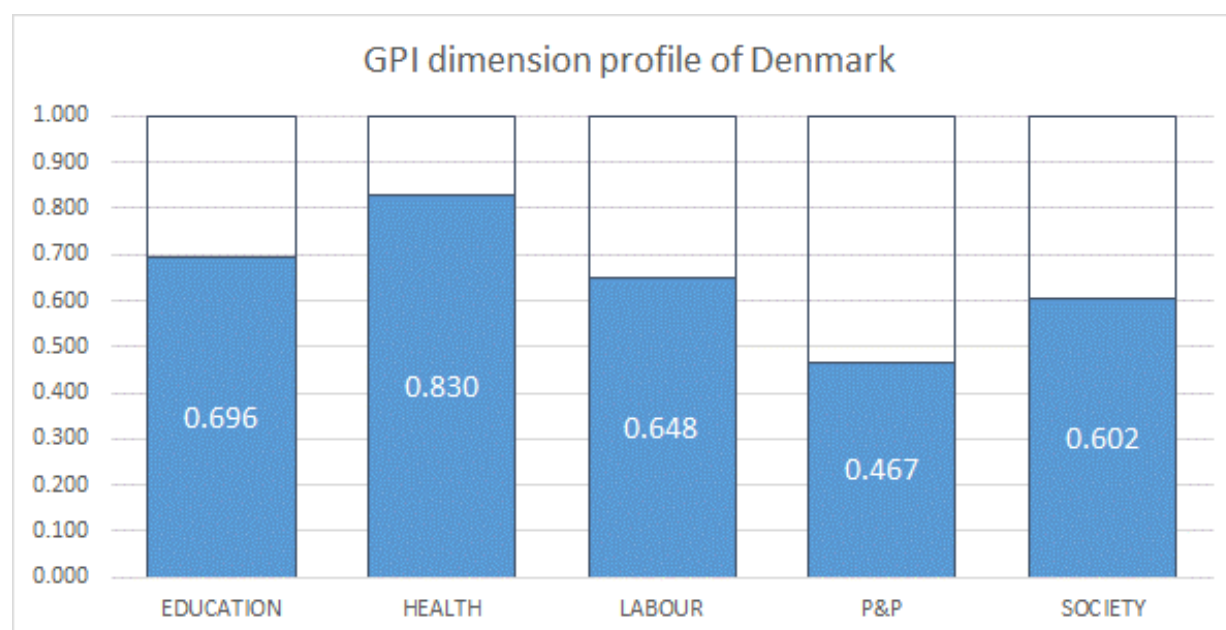
Level rank (score): 3 (0.646)

Ratio rank (score): 9 (0.689)

Geography: North Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	16.1	15.4	4.1	Share of parliament*	38.0	62.0
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	95.4	68.2	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	26	74
1.3	Average PISA score	506	516	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	25.9	74.1
1.4	Science degrees	5.1	12.7				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	19.9	19.6	5.1	Suicide rate	4.1	13.6
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	82.2	78.3	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	325	346
2.3	Adult mortality rate	60	100	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	27	1.1
2.4	Tobacco use	18	19.9	5.4	GNI per capita	36,439	51,727
				5.5	Population share*	50.4	49.6
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	58.7	66.4	1	Education	8	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.0	7.2	2	Health	4	
3.3	Senior jobs*	27	73	3	Labour	29	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	62	47	4	Politics & power	16	
				5	Society	8	



FINLAND

GPI rank: 5

GPI score: 0.648

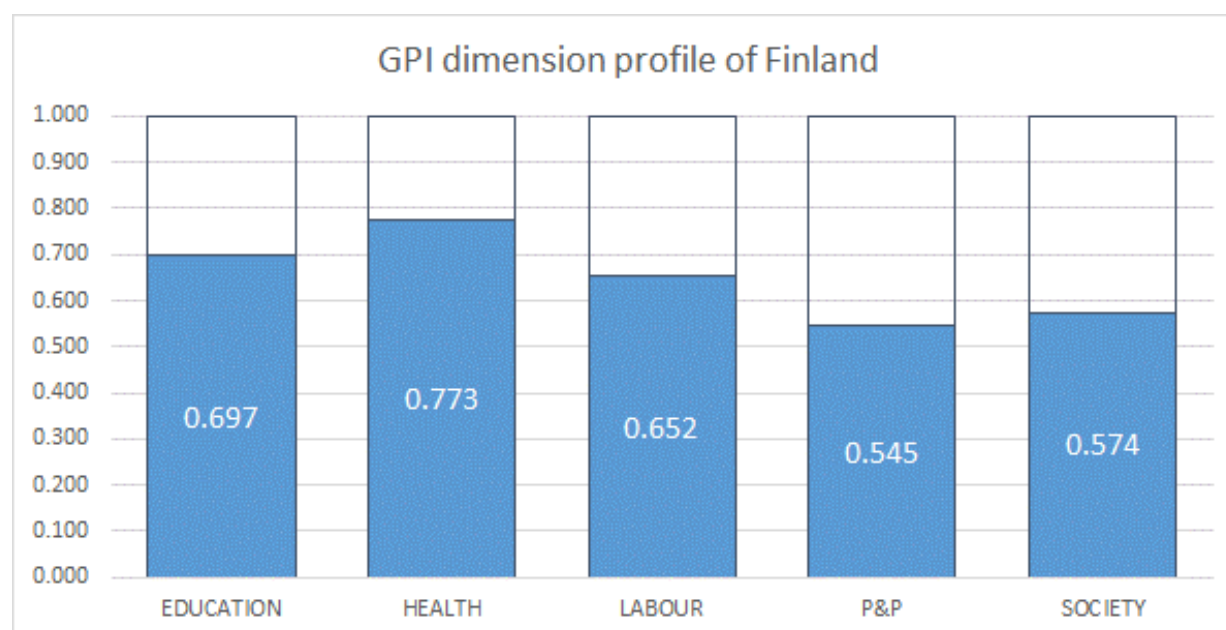
Level rank (score): 14 (0.628)

Ratio rank (score): 6 (0.696)

Geography: North Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13.9	13.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	42.5	57.5
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	95.6	79.3	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	63	38
1.3	Average PISA score	515	507	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	29.9	70.1
1.4	Science degrees	5.0	10.4				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	22.3	20.9	5.1	Suicide rate	7.5	22.2
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.6	78.0	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	301	362
2.3	Adult mortality rate	51	114	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	16	0.4
2.4	Tobacco use	19.3	24.6	5.4	GNI per capita	31,644	45,994
				5.5	Population share*	50.7	49.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	55.7	64.0	1	Education	7	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.2	9.0	2	Health	18	
3.3	Senior jobs*	34	66	3	Labour	26	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	57	41	4	Politics & power	3	
				5	Society	19	



NEW ZEALAND

GPI rank: 6

GPI score: 0.646

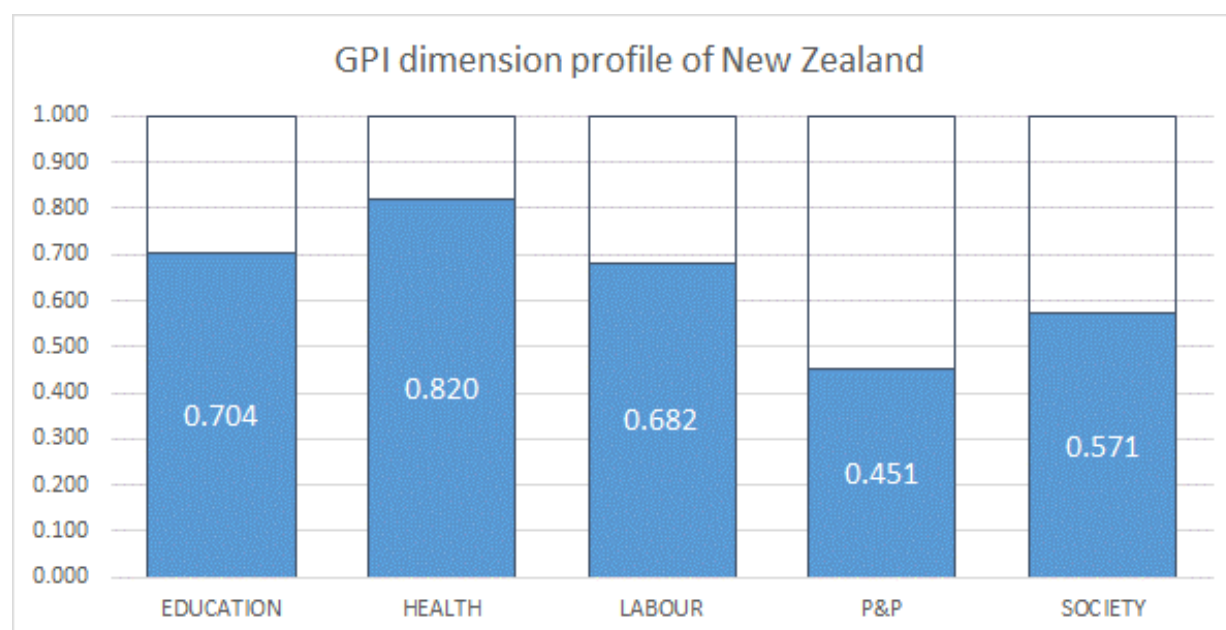
Level rank (score): 6 (0.641)

Ratio rank (score): 11 (0.680)

Geography: Anglo



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	16.2	15.4	4.1	Share of parliament*	31.4	68.6
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	94.0	68.2	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	33	67
1.3	Average PISA score	491	499	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	22.5	77.5
1.4	Science degrees	8.0	17.7				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	30.0	28.1	5.1	Suicide rate	5.0	14.4
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.6	80.0	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	311	311
2.3	Adult mortality rate	52	80	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	7.7	0.0
2.4	Tobacco use	16.7	18.5	5.4	GNI per capita	24,309	41,372
				5.5	Population share*	51.1	48.9
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	62.0	73.8	1	Education	6	
3.2	Unemployment rate	6.9	5.9	2	Health	8	
3.3	Senior jobs*	40	60	3	Labour	15	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	63	36	4	Politics & power	20	
				5	Society	20	



ICELAND

GPI rank: 7

GPI score: 0.645

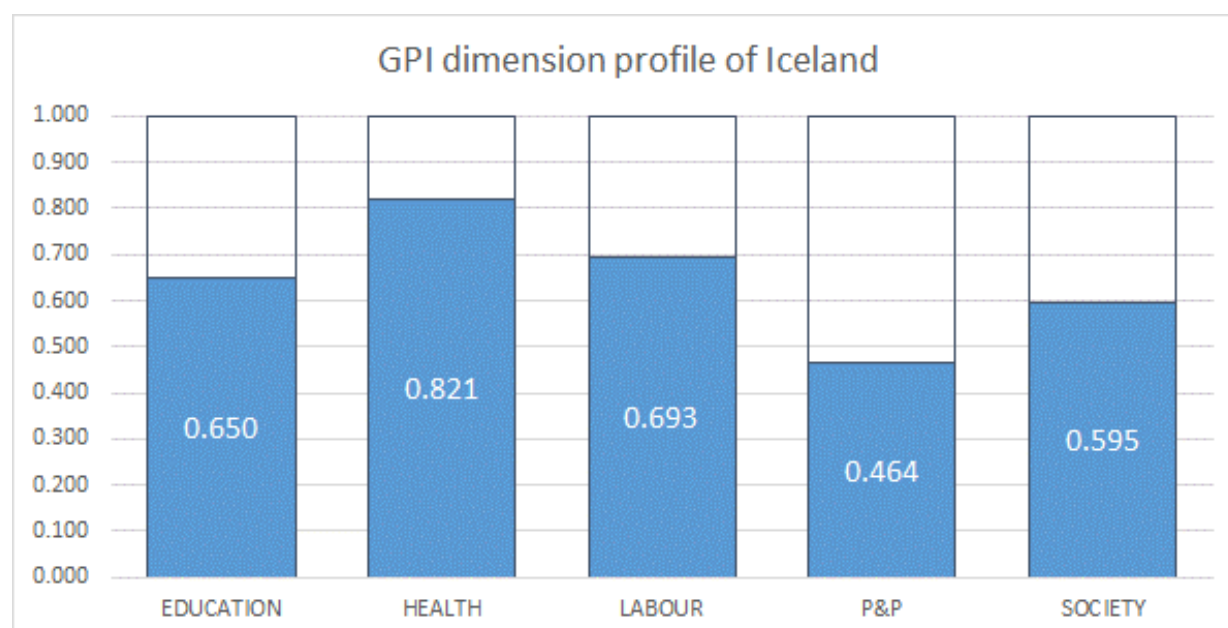
Level rank (score): 11 (0.630)

Ratio rank (score): 3 (0.722)

Geography: North Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	15.4	14.1	4.1	Share of parliament*	41.3	58.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	103.1	60.2	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	44	56
1.3	Average PISA score	489	487	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	n/a	n/a
1.4	Science degrees	4.7	10.4				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	28.8	26.9	5.1	Suicide rate	6.7	21
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	84.0	81.0	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	37	61	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	16.6	8.3
2.4	Tobacco use	16.3	18.6	5.4	GNI per capita	28,792	41,486
				5.5	Population share*	49.9	50.1
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	70.5	77.4	1	Education	25	
3.2	Unemployment rate	4.9	6.1	2	Health	6	
3.3	Senior jobs*	38	62	3	Labour	10	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	n/a	n/a	4	Politics & power	17	
				5	Society	11	



GERMANY

GPI rank: 8

GPI score: 0.642

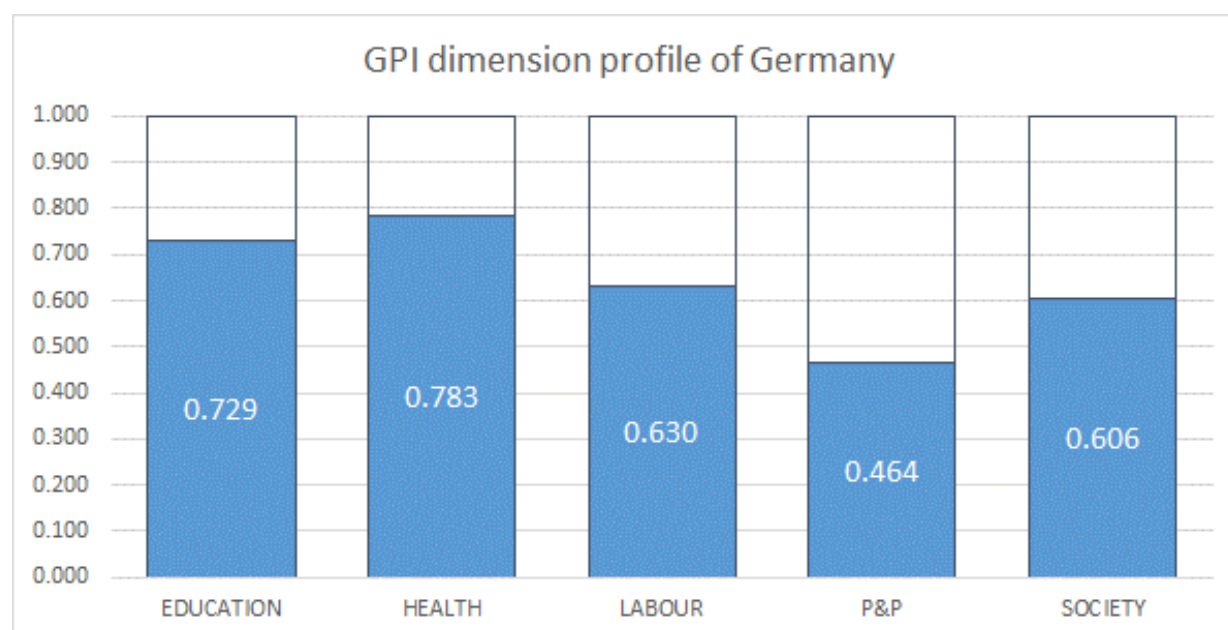
Level rank (score): 10 (0.632)

Ratio rank (score): 7 (0.695)

Geography: West Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	14.6	15.2	4.1	Share of parliament*	36.9	63.1
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	66.8	69.7	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	33	67
1.3	Average PISA score	498	514	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	20.1	79.9
1.4	Science degrees	10.9	18.0				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	22.5	21.9	5.1	Suicide rate	4.1	14.5
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.3	78.5	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	330	355
2.3	Adult mortality rate	50	92	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	42.6	5.7
2.4	Tobacco use	28.5	33.1	5.4	GNI per capita	34,886	53,290
				5.5	Population share*	50.8	49.2
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	53.6	66.4	1	Education	3	
3.2	Unemployment rate	5.1	5.5	2	Health	16	
3.3	Senior jobs*	29	71	3	Labour	42	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	67	42	4	Politics & power	18	
				5	Society	7	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

CANADA

GPI rank: 9

GPI score: 0.638

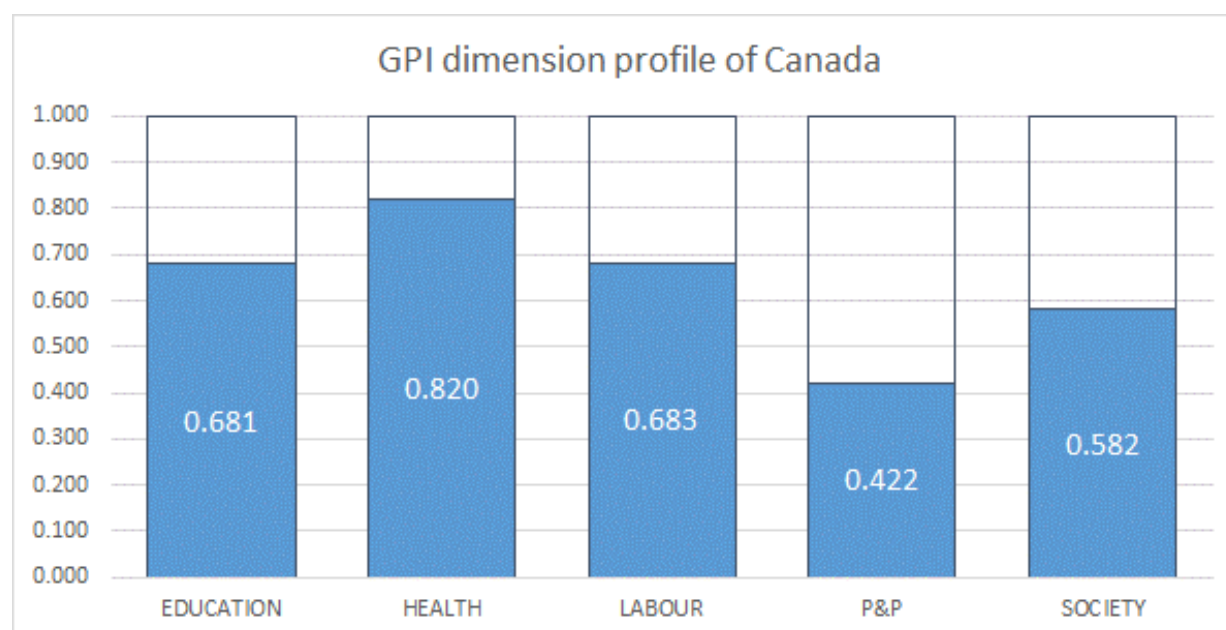
Level rank (score): 5 (0.643)

Ratio rank (score): 13 (0.671)

Geography: Anglo



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	14.7	14.2	4.1	Share of parliament*	28.2	71.8
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	67.7	50.5	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	31	69
1.3	Average PISA score	511	520	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	19.4	80.6
1.4	Science degrees	7.6	14.8				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	20.5	21.9	5.1	Suicide rate	4.8	14.9
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	84.0	80.0	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	309	346
2.3	Adult mortality rate	52	81	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	27.3	0.0
2.4	Tobacco use	13.6	18.9	5.4	GNI per capita	33,587	50,853
				5.5	Population share*	50.4	49.6
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	61.6	71.0	1	Education	16	
3.2	Unemployment rate	6.7	7.5	2	Health	9	
3.3	Senior jobs*	36	64	3	Labour	14	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	59	40	4	Politics & power	26	
				5	Society	17	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

FRANCE

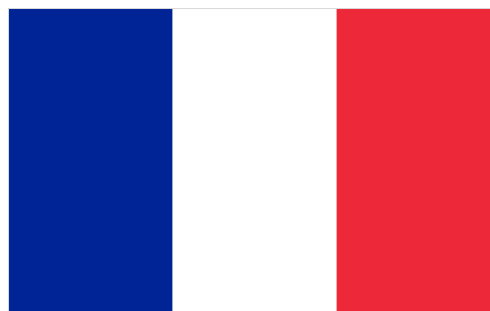
GPI rank: 10

GPI score: 0.637

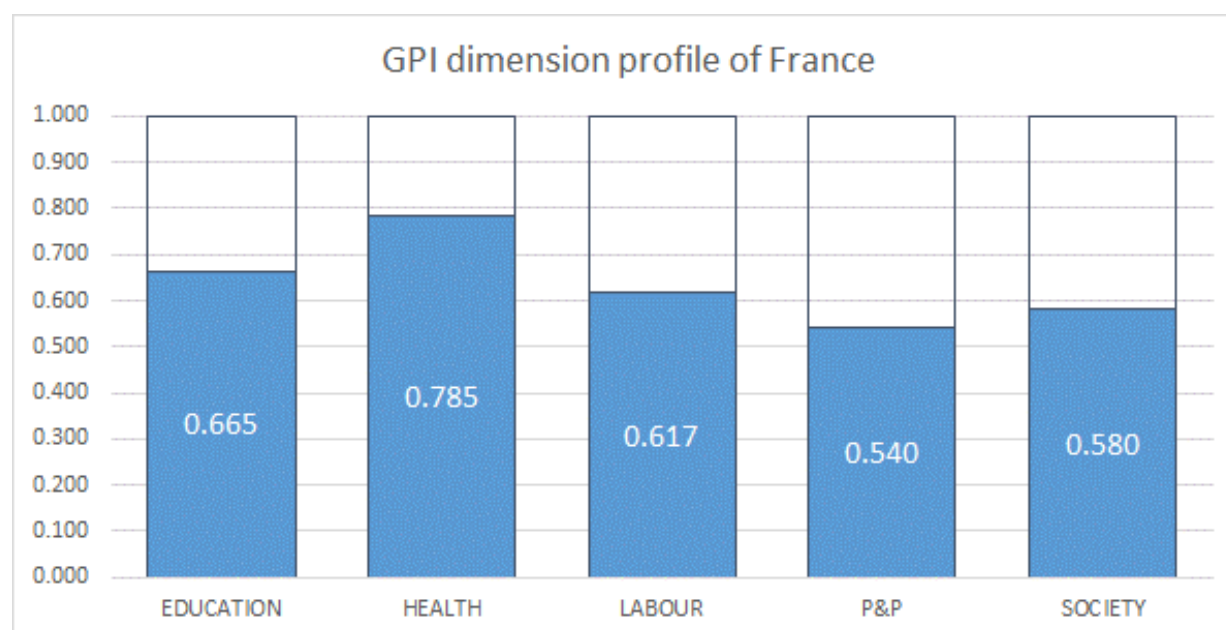
Level rank (score): 24 (0.599)

Ratio rank (score): 4 (0.718)

Geography: West Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13.7	13.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	25.7	74.3
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	71.0	57.9	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	50	50
1.3	Average PISA score	490	496	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	33.5	66.5
1.4	Science degrees	6.0	12.3				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	19.7	19.3	5.1	Suicide rate	6	19.3
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	85.1	79.2	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	269	309
2.3	Adult mortality rate	52	109	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	18.8	5.7
2.4	Tobacco use	25.8	30.6	5.4	GNI per capita	31,073	45,497
				5.5	Population share*	51.3	48.7
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	50.7	61.6	1	Education	22	
3.2	Unemployment rate	10.8	10.3	2	Health	15	
3.3	Senior jobs*	32	68	3	Labour	50	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	65	43	4	Politics & power	4	
				5	Society	18	



AUSTRALIA

GPI rank: 11

GPI score: 0.625

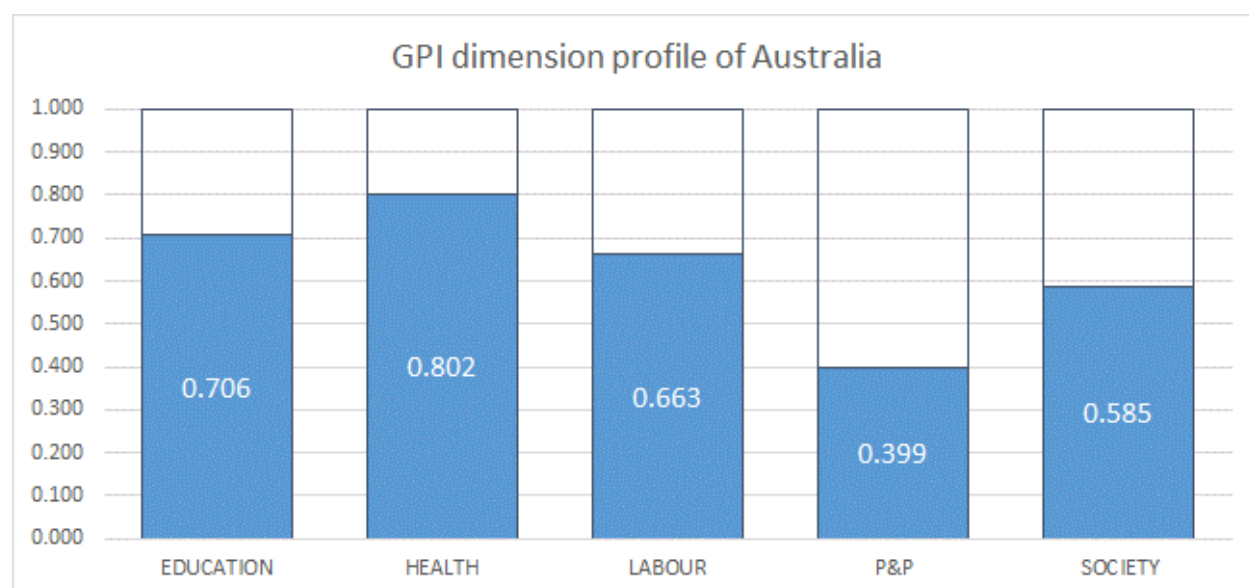
Level rank (score): 7 (0.619)

Ratio rank (score): 15 (0.675)

Geography: Anglo



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	16.9	16.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	30.5	69.5
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	106.3	75.4	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	17	83
1.3	Average PISA score	491	497	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	23.1	76.9
1.4	Science degrees	5.3	12.4				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	29.8	27.5	5.1	Suicide rate	5.2	16.1
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	84.5	80.3	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	284	308
2.3	Adult mortality rate	45	78	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	7.6	0.8
2.4	Tobacco use	14.3	17.8	5.4	GNI per capita	33,688	50,914
				5.5	Population share*	50.0	50.0
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	58.8	71.8	1	Education	5	
3.2	Unemployment rate	5.7	5.6	2	Health	11	
3.3	Senior jobs*	36	64	3	Labour	21	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	71	41	4	Politics & power	35	
				5	Society	15	



SWITZERLAND

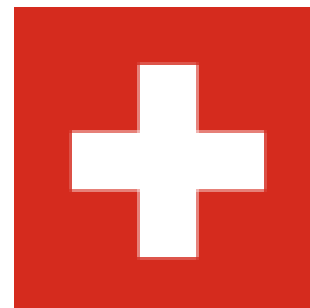
GPI rank: 12

GPI score: 0.625

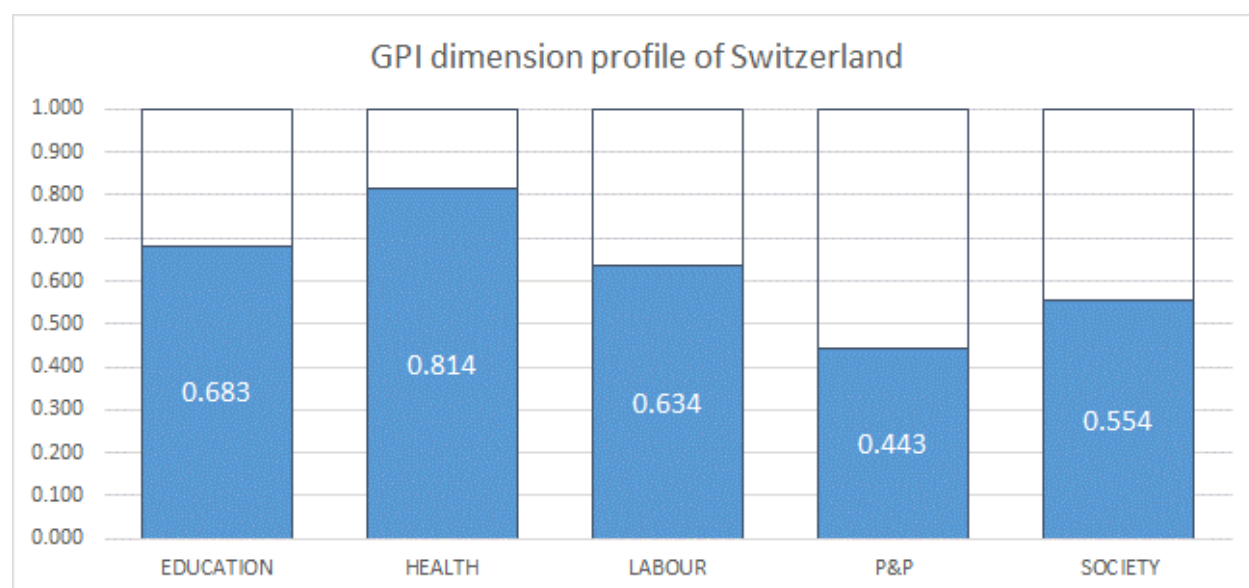
Level rank (score): 19 (0.607)

Ratio rank (score): 12 (0.685)

Geography: West Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13.6	14.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	28.5	71.5
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	57.7	56.8	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	43	57
1.3	Average PISA score	515	527	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	13.2	86.8
1.4	Science degrees	5.3	10.4				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	17	18.4	5.1	Suicide rate	5.1	13.6
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	85	80.8	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	40	66	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	7.9	0.0
2.4	Tobacco use	20.6	27.7	5.4	GNI per capita	44,132	69,077
				5.5	Population share*	50.4	49.6
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	61.8	74.9	1	Education	14	
3.2	Unemployment rate	4.8	4.0	2	Health	10	
3.3	Senior jobs*	35	65	3	Labour	41	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	76	51	4	Politics & power	21	
				5	Society	25	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

BELGIUM

GPI rank: 13

GPI score: 0.624

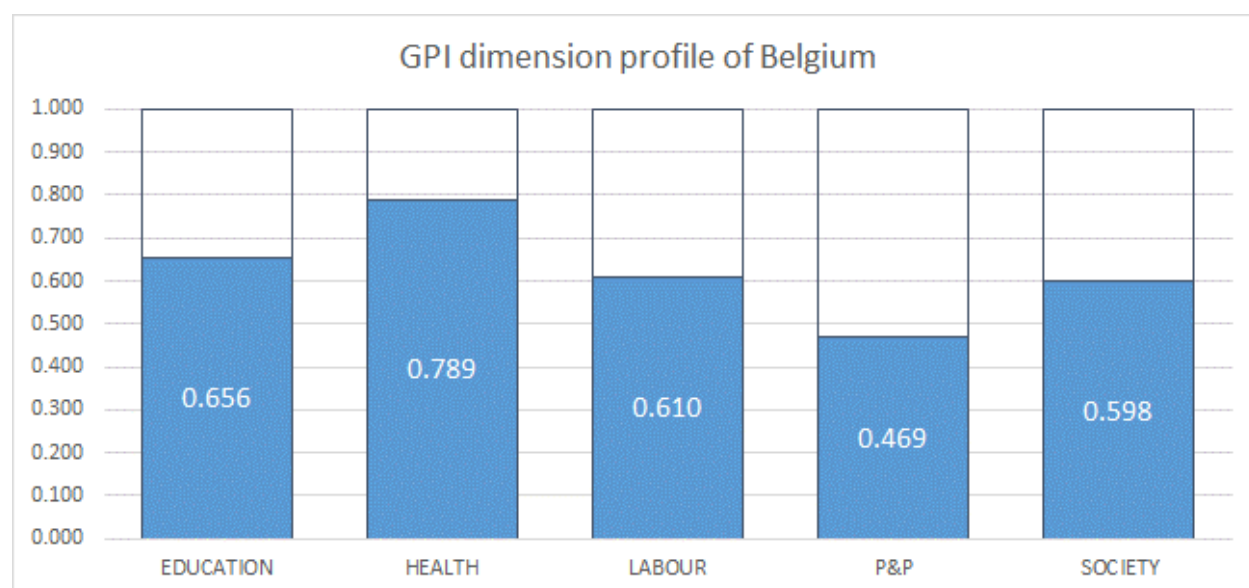
Level rank (score): 21 (0.607)

Ratio rank (score): 10 (0.685)

Geography: West Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13.6	13.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	42.4	57.6
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	83.4	63.6	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	23	77
1.3	Average PISA score	500	514	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	24.3	75.7
1.4	Science degrees	3.0	9.3				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	21.7	20.1	5.1	Suicide rate	7.7	21
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.2	78.3	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	313	371
2.3	Adult mortality rate	57	98	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	15.0	5.0
2.4	Tobacco use	20.5	27.5	5.4	GNI per capita	31,879	50,845
				5.5	Population share*	50.7	49.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	47.5	59.3	1	Education	24	
3.2	Unemployment rate	8.5	8.7	2	Health	14	
3.3	Senior jobs*	33	67	3	Labour	52	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	69	45	4	Politics & power	13	
				5	Society	10	



UK

GPI rank: 14

GPI score: 0.624

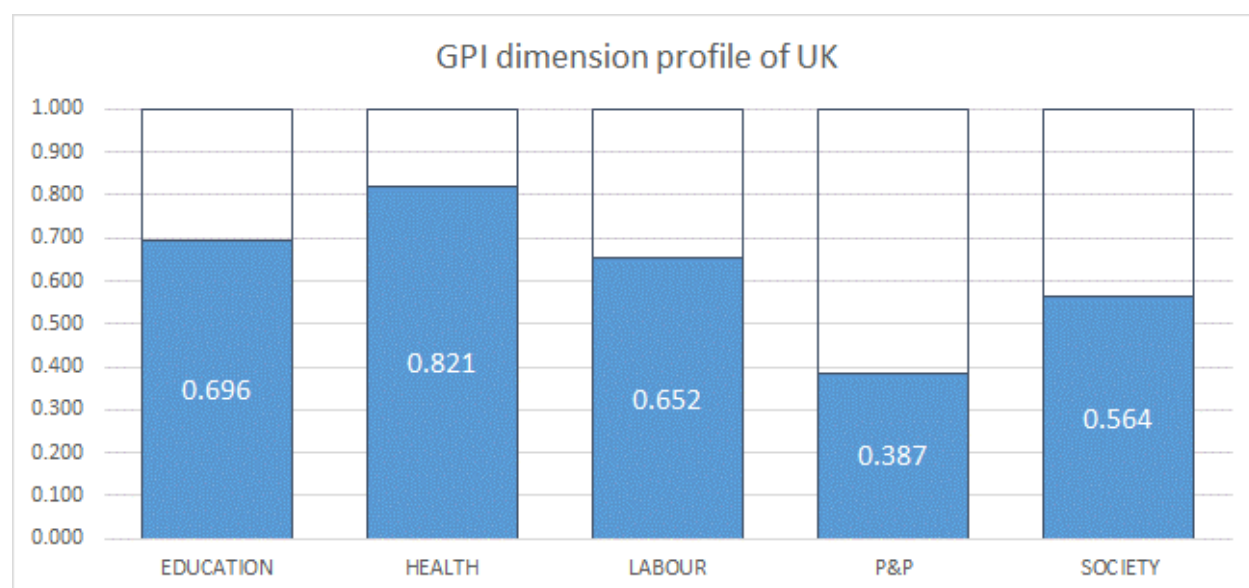
Level rank (score): (0.629)

Ratio rank (score): (0.663)

Geography: Anglo



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	14.8	14.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	23.5	76.5
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	64.1	49.0	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	23	77
1.3	Average PISA score	487	498	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	21.5	78.5
1.4	Science degrees	13.5	21.1				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	25.4	24.5	5.1	Suicide rate	2.6	9.8
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	82.6	78.7	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	296	328
2.3	Adult mortality rate	55	88	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	12.2	0.4
2.4	Tobacco use	19.5	21.1	5.4	GNI per capita	27,259	51,628
				5.5	Population share*	50.7	49.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	55.7	68.7	1	Education	9	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.0	8.0	2	Health	7	
3.3	Senior jobs*	35	65	3	Labour	27	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	62	36	4	Politics & power	41	
				5	Society	23	



SLOVENIA

GPI rank: 15

GPI score: 0.620

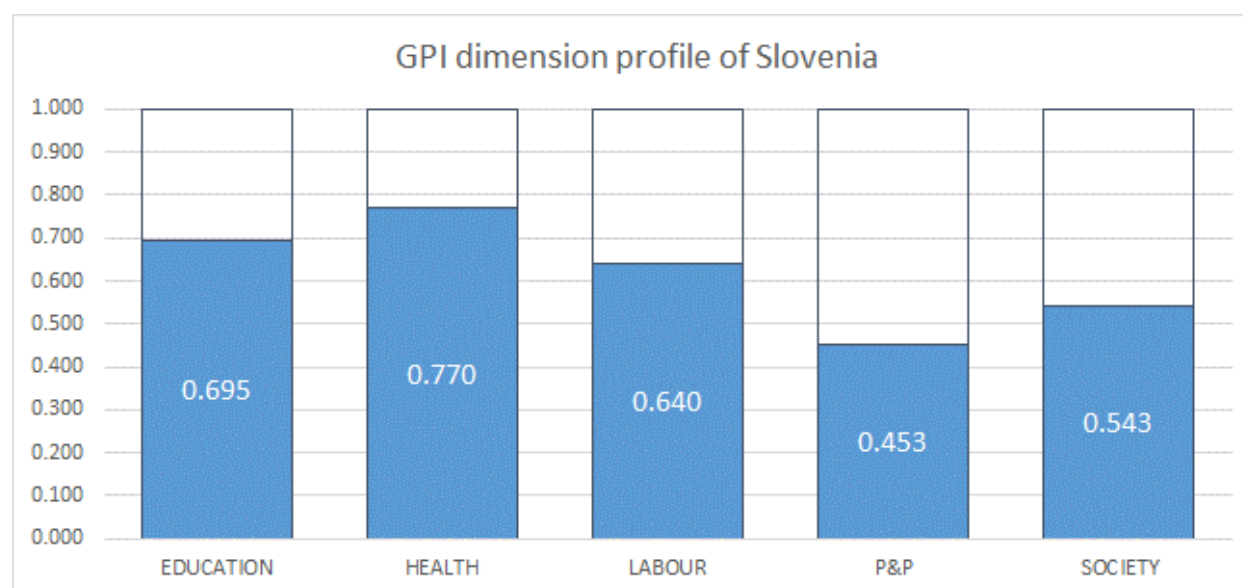
Level rank (score): 20 (0.619)

Ratio rank (score): 16 (0.663)

Geography: East Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE			IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M		4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	14.7	14.0		4.1	Share of parliament*	27.7	72.3
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	98.5	68.2		4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	44	56
1.3	Average PISA score	508	512		4.3	Share of corporate boards*	n/a	n/a
1.4	Science degrees	7.1	14.9					
					5	SOCIETY	F	M
2	HEALTH	F	M		5.1	Suicide rate	4.4	20.8
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	22.4	19.9		5.2	Leisure & socialising time	287	339
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.4	77.3		5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	48.4	1.9
2.3	Adult mortality rate	49	112		5.4	GNI per capita	22,180	33,593
2.4	Tobacco use	18.7	23.2		5.5	Population share*	50.4	49.6
3	LABOUR	F	M		DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	52.3	63.2		1	Education	11	
3.2	Unemployment rate	11.1	10.2		2	Health	19	
3.3	Senior jobs*	37	63		3	Labour	33	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	63	41		4	Politics & power	19	
					5	Society	27	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

AUSTRIA

GPI rank: 16

GPI score: 0.619

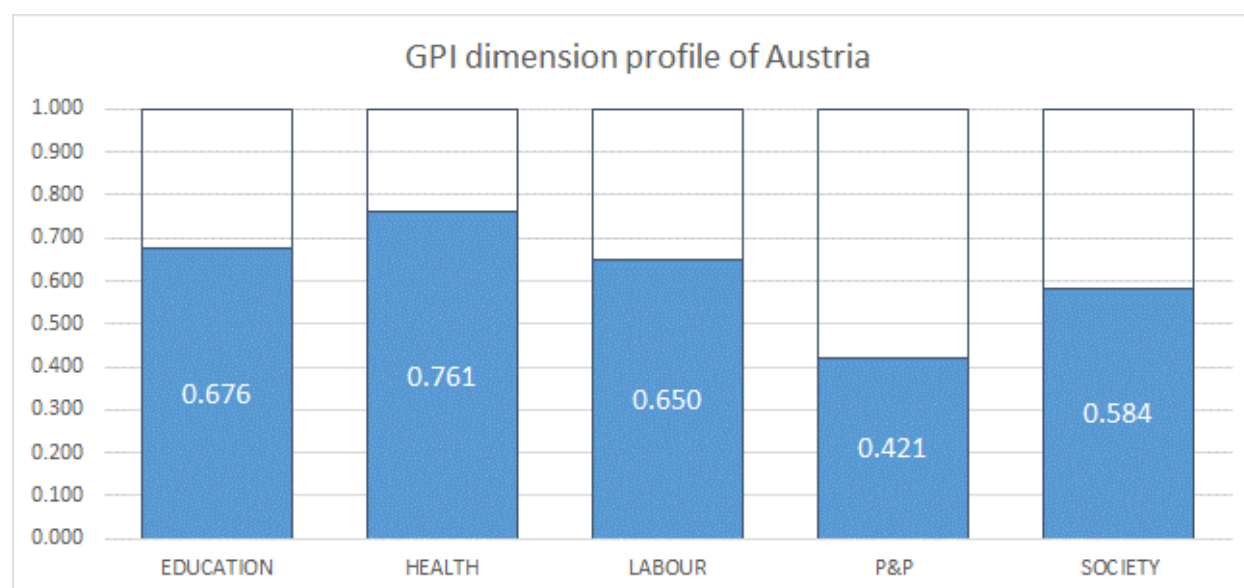
Level rank (score): 16 (0.627)

Ratio rank (score): 25 (0.649)

Geography: West Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13.0	13.7	4.1	Share of parliament*	30.3	69.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	89.2	74.3	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	31	69
1.3	Average PISA score	483	510	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	17.4	82.6
1.4	Science degrees	5.7	14.0				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	17.4	18.4	5.1	Suicide rate	5.4	18.2
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83.8	78.8	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	300	335
2.3	Adult mortality rate	46	91	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	51.2	6.9
2.4	Tobacco use	n/a	n/a	5.4	GNI per capita	29,598	58,826
				5.5	Population share*	50.8	49.2
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	54.6	67.7	1	Education	18	
3.2	Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	2	Health	21	
3.3	Senior jobs*	30	70	3	Labour	28	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	63	36	4	Politics & power	27	
				5	Society	16	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

USA

GPI rank: 17

GPI score: 0.616

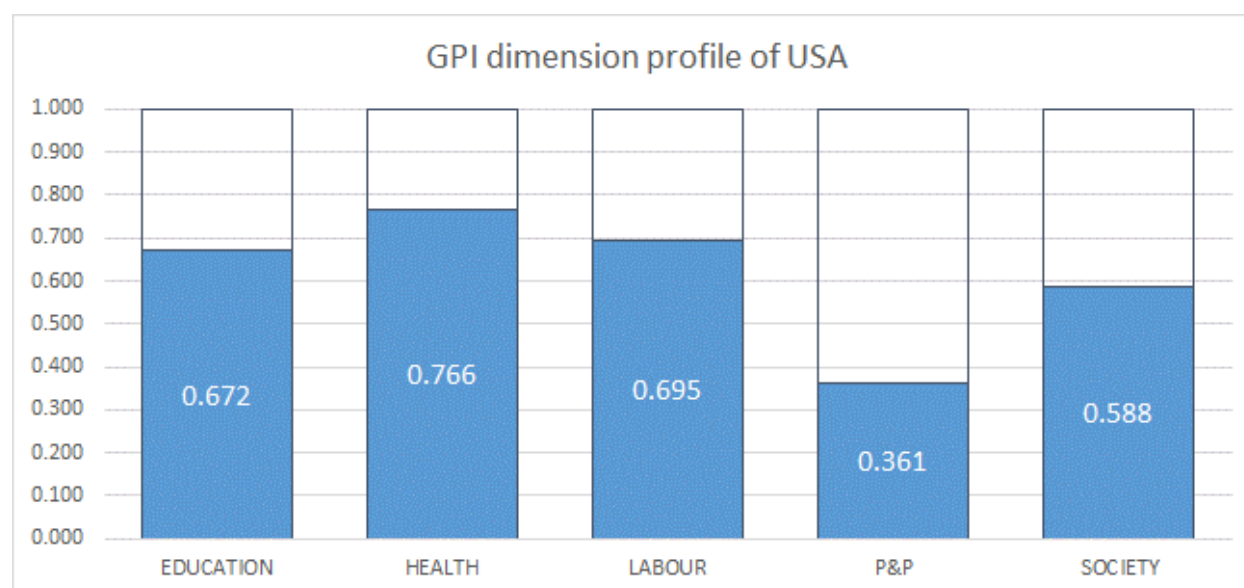
Level rank (score): 18 (0.622)

Ratio rank (score): 14 (0.668)

Geography: Anglo



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	15.1	14.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	19.4	80.6
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	99.6	72.8	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	26	74
1.3	Average PISA score	465	474	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	16.4	83.6
1.4	Science degrees	6.0	12.5				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	12.5	33.9	5.1	Suicide rate	5.2	19.4
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	31.7	81.4	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	318	349
2.3	Adult mortality rate	76.7	76	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	0.0	0.0
2.4	Tobacco use	15.9	20.3	5.4	GNI per capita	43,054	63,158
				5.5	Population share*	50.4	49.6
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	56.3	68.9	1	Education	20	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.3	7.6	2	Health	20	
3.3	Senior jobs*	43	57	3	Labour	8	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	60	39	4	Politics & power	49	
				5	Society	14	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

IRELAND

GPI rank: 18

GPI score: 0.616

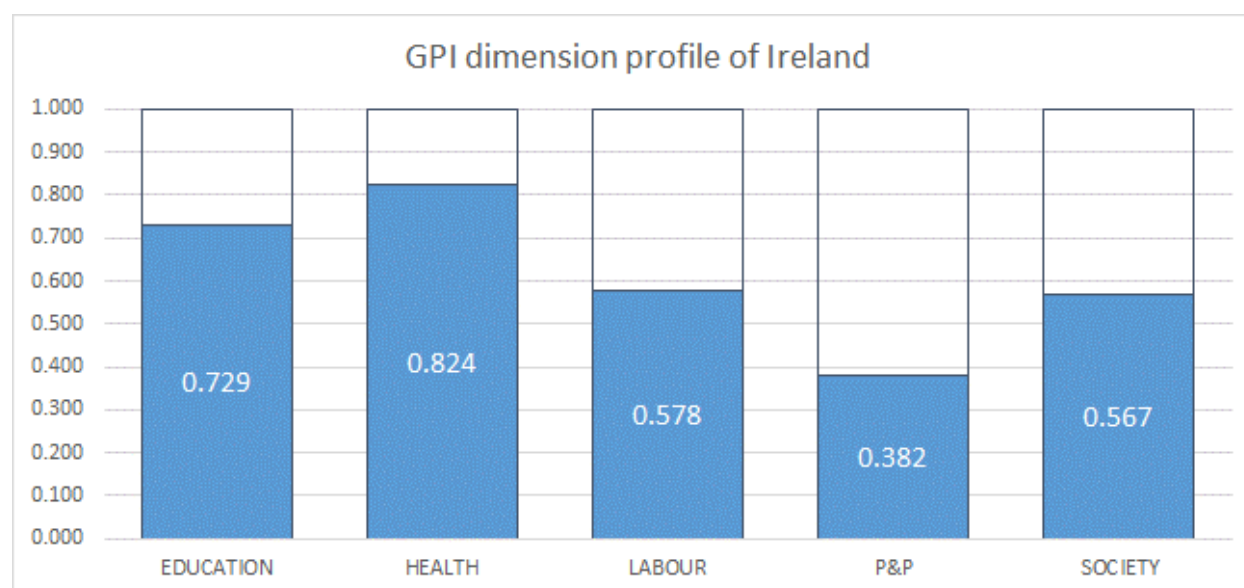
Level rank (score): 17 (0.623)

Ratio rank (score): 22 (0.652)

Geography: Anglo



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	15.4	15.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	19.9	80.1
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	80.3	75.1	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	29	71
1.3	Average PISA score	495	512	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	17.6	82.4
1.4	Science degrees	7.9	15.0				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	22.5	22.9	5.1	Suicide rate	5.2	16.9
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	83	78.8	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	296	346
2.3	Adult mortality rate	49	82	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	9.1	0.0
2.4	Tobacco use	22.9	23.6	5.4	GNI per capita	30,104	49,166
				5.5	Population share*	50.1	49.9
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	53.1	68.1	1	Education	2	
3.2	Unemployment rate	10.7	16.0	2	Health	5	
3.3	Senior jobs*	34	66	3	Labour	65	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	68	32	4	Politics & power	42	
				5	Society	22	



SINGAPORE

GPI rank: 19

GPI score: 0.605

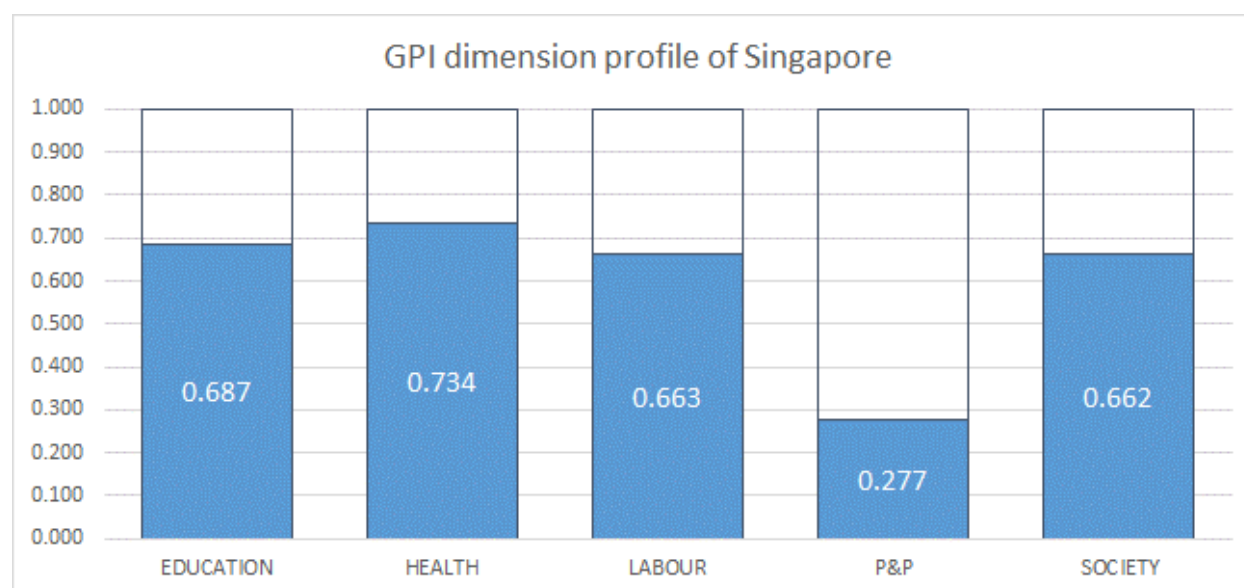
Level rank (score): 2 (0.665)

Ratio rank (score): 19 (0.661)

Geography: East Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	12.8	13.1	4.1	Share of parliament*	25.3	74.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	70.8	68.8	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	6	94
1.3	Average PISA score	555	567	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	9.9	90.1
1.4	Science degrees	n/a	n/a				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	10.8	12	5.1	Suicide rate	5.3	9.8
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	86	79.9	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	38	69	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	5.2	27.8	5.4	GNI per capita	59,994	93,699
				5.5	Population share*	50.7	49.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	58.8	77.2	1	Education	13	
3.2	Unemployment rate	3.3	2.9	2	Health	30	
3.3	Senior jobs*	34	66	3	Labour	22	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	64	28	4	Politics & power	93	
				5	Society	2	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

ITALY

GPI rank: 20

GPI score: 0.603

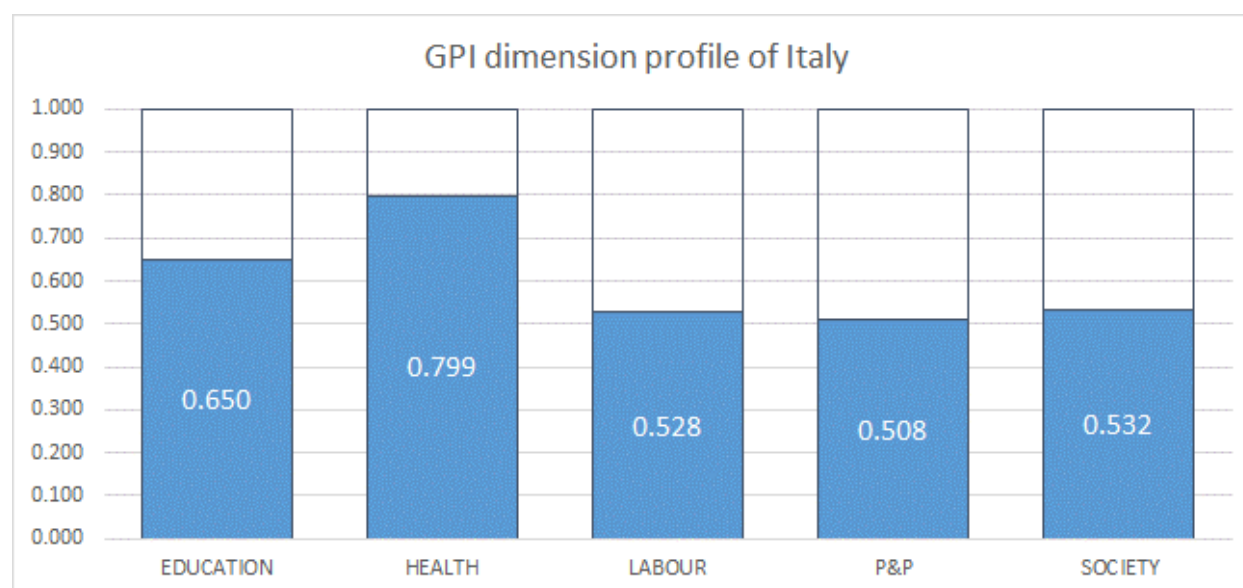
Level rank (score): 26 (0.598)

Ratio rank (score): 23 (0.652)

Geography: West Europe



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13	12.9	4.1	Share of parliament*	30.1	69.9
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	73.5	53.2	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	44	56
1.3	Average PISA score	480	500	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	25.3	74.7
1.4	Science degrees	6.7	8.7				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	17.7	18.6	5.1	Suicide rate	1.9	7.6
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	85.5	80.6	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	250	310
2.3	Adult mortality rate	38	69	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	25.2	0.2
2.4	Tobacco use	19.9	28.8	5.4	GNI per capita	22,526	44,148
				5.5	Population share*	51.4	48.6
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	39.6	59.5	1	Education	26	
3.2	Unemployment rate	13.4	11.3	2	Health	13	
3.3	Senior jobs*	27	73	3	Labour	89	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	75	33	4	Politics & power	8	
				5	Society	33	



GCC COUNTRIES

UAE

GPI rank: 85

GPI score: 0.452

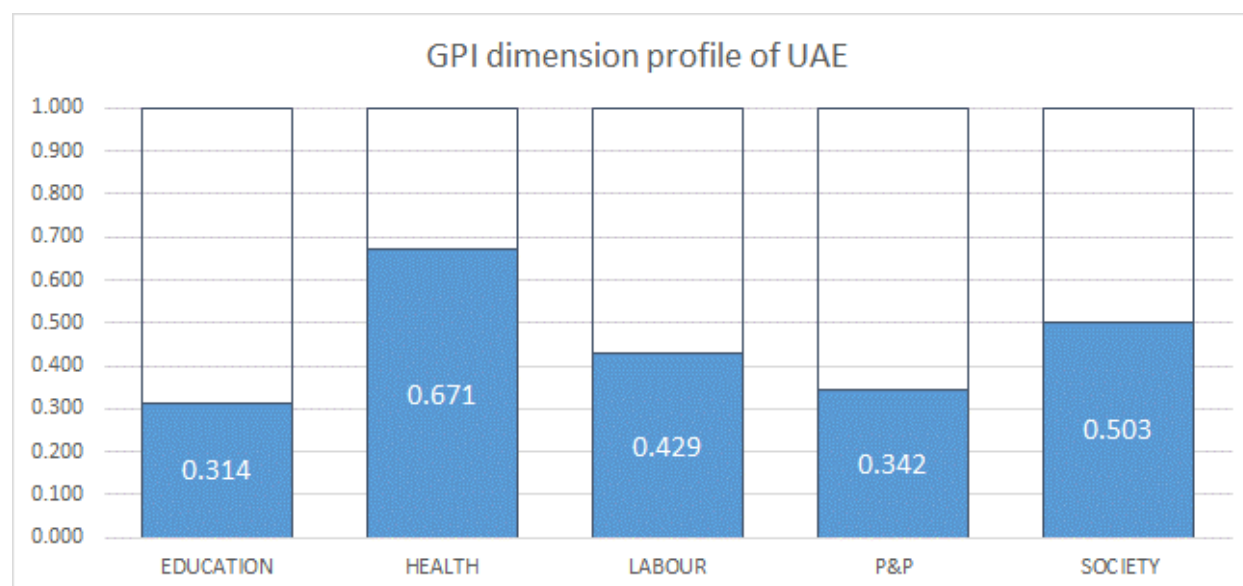
Level rank (score): 71 (0.520)

Ratio rank (score): 113 (0.523)

Geography: GCC



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	11.9	10.7	4.1	Share of parliament*	17.5	82.5
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	n/a	n/a	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	17	83
1.3	Average PISA score	446	414	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	1.1	98.9
1.4	Science degrees	7.9	8.1				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	33.2	27.1	5.1	Suicide rate	1.7	3.9
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	78.5	76.3	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	59	84	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	n/a	n/a	5.4	GNI per capita	22,391	77,300
				5.5	Population share*	27.1	72.9
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	46.5	92.0	1	Education	96	
3.2	Unemployment rate	8.8	2.9	2	Health	51	
3.3	Senior jobs*	10	90	3	Labour	109	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	83	38	4	Politics & power	58	
				5	Society	58	



KUWAIT

GPI rank: 99

GPI score: 0.439

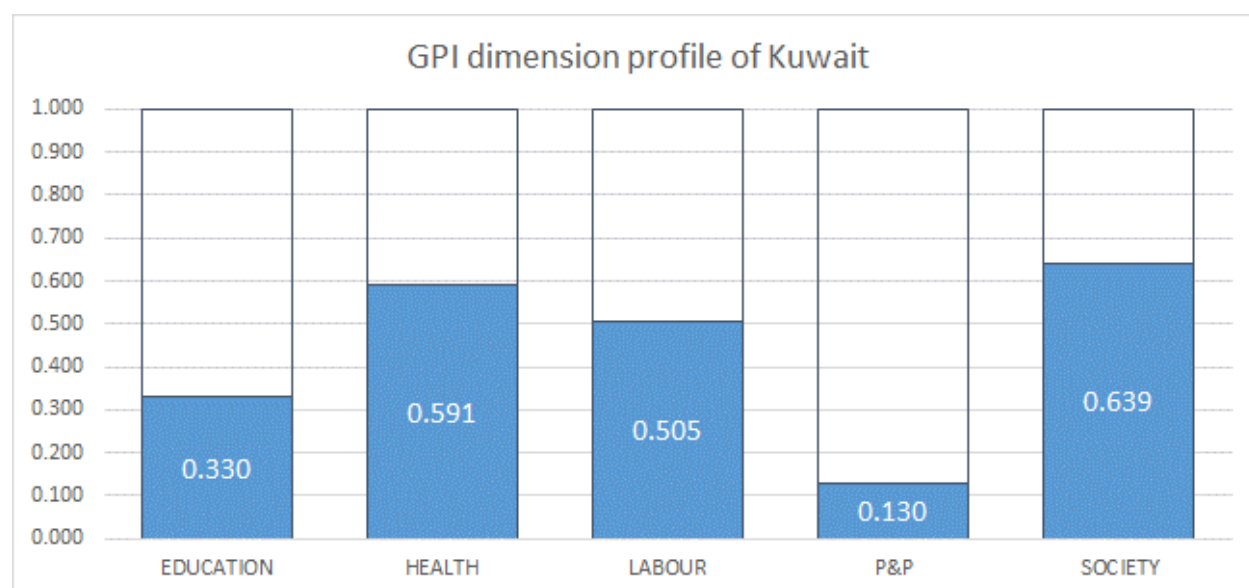
Level rank (score): 72 (0.520)

Ratio rank (score): 108 (0.539)

Geography: GCC



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	11.3	10.7	4.1	Share of parliament*	1.5	98.5
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	33.1	20.4	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	7	93
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	1.7	98.3
1.4	Science degrees	4.3	7				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	58.6	43.4	5.1	Suicide rate	0.8	1.0
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	75.8	73.5	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	42	59	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	n/a	n/a	5.4	GNI per capita	42,292	111,988
				5.5	Population share*	43.8	56.2
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	43.6	83.1	1	Education	93	
3.2	Unemployment rate	2.3	3.3	2	Health	85	
3.3	Senior jobs*	14	86	3	Labour	94	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	83	38	4	Politics & power	120	
				5	Society	33	



BAHRAIN

GPI rank: 103

GPI score: 0.431

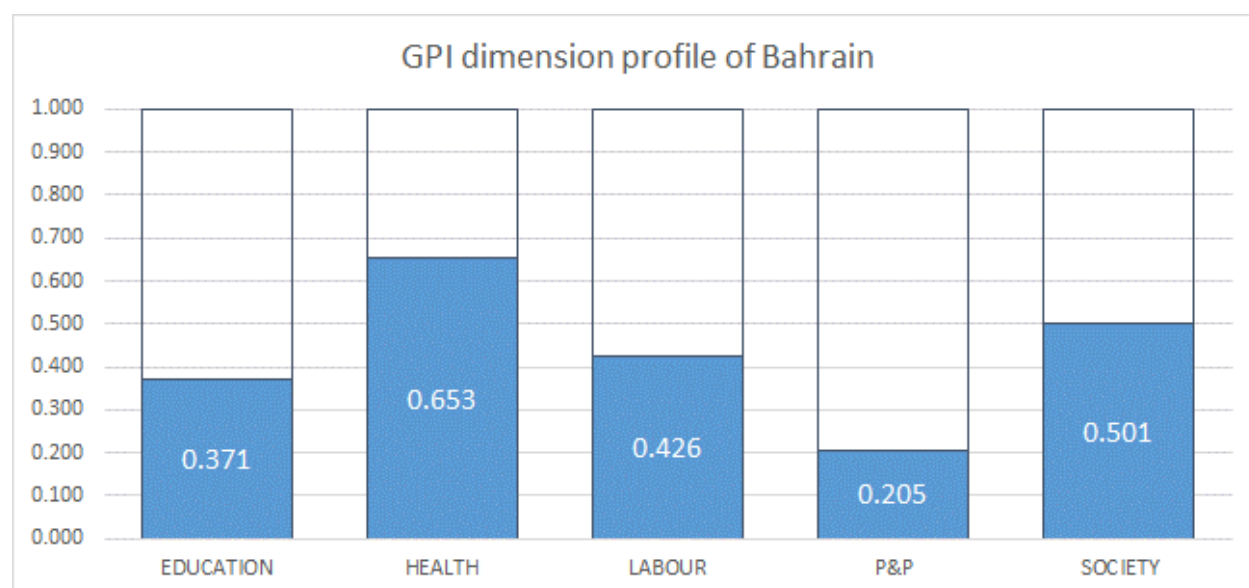
Level rank (score): 85 (0.500)

Ratio rank (score): 116 (0.503)

Geography: GCC



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	12.1	11.7	4.1	Share of parliament*	15	85
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	57.4	24.7	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	5	95
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	1.7	98.3
1.4	Science degrees	7.5	9.1				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	42.9	31	5.1	Suicide rate	2.9	11.6
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	77.6	75.8	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	54	70	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	7.1	42.7	5.4	GNI per capita	20,038	49,890
				5.5	Population share*	38.1	61.9
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	39.2	86.9	1	Education	84	
3.2	Unemployment rate	17.8	4.9	2	Health	59	
3.3	Senior jobs*	22	78	3	Labour	111	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	83	38	4	Politics & power	110	
				5	Society	59	



SAUDI ARABIA

GPI rank: 110

GPI score: 0.417

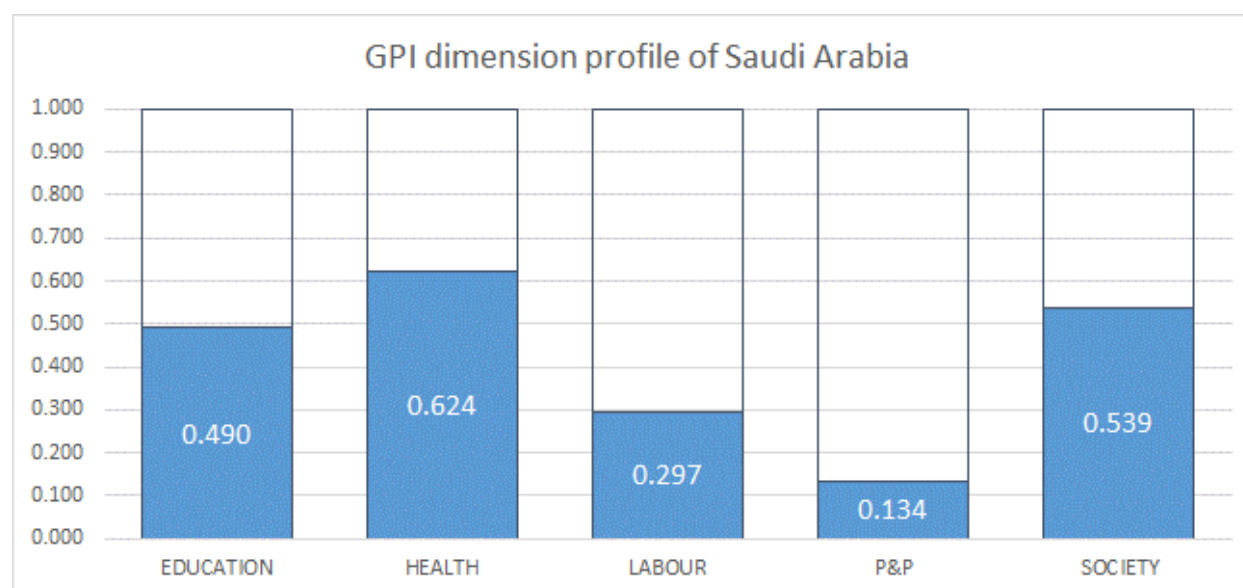
Level rank (score): 64 (0.525)

Ratio rank (score): 118 (0.494)

Geography: GCC



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	12.2	12.7	4.1	Share of parliament*	19.9	80.9
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	61.8	64.4	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	0	100
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	0.1	99.9
1.4	Science degrees	17.4	13.7				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	44.4	30	5.1	Suicide rate	0.2	0.6
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	75.7	73	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	67	89	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	3	26.8	5.4	GNI per capita	20,094	77,044
				5.5	Population share*	43.5	56.5
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	20.2	78.9	1	Education	65	
3.2	Unemployment rate	19.4	3.3	2	Health	68	
3.3	Senior jobs*	6	94	3	Labour	121	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	83	38	4	Politics & power	119	
				5	Society	29	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

OMAN

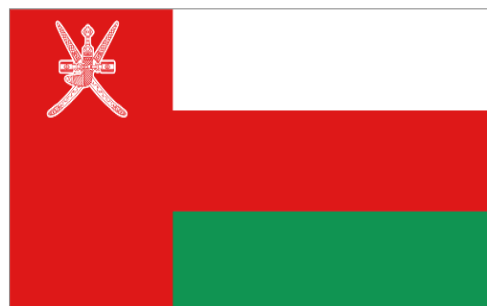
GPI rank: 113

GPI score: 0.412

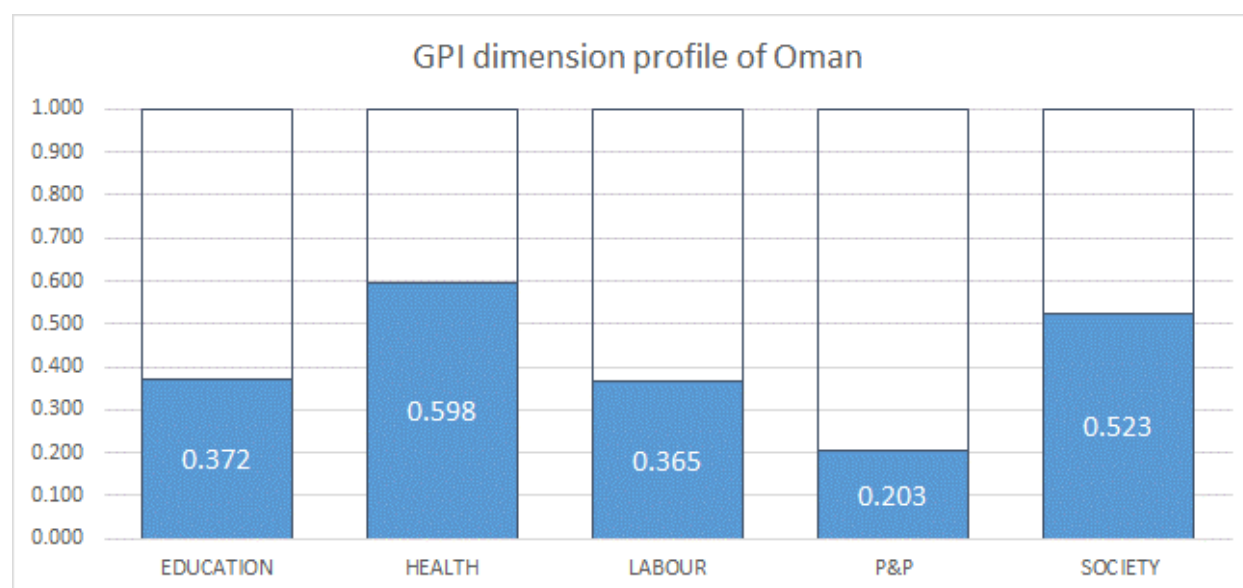
Level rank (score): (0.485)

Ratio rank (score): (0.511)

Geography: GCC



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	10.4	11	4.1	Share of parliament*	9.6	90.4
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	46.4	22.3	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	7	93
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	1.8	98.2
1.4	Science degrees	21.2	12.8				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	36.9	20.6	5.1	Suicide rate	0.6	1.2
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	79.2	75.1	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	317	374
2.3	Adult mortality rate	73	116	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	1	19.5	5.4	GNI per capita	14,709	46,400
				5.5	Population share*	33.5	66.5
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	29	82.6	1	Education	82	
3.2	Unemployment rate	15.4	6.7	2	Health	78	
3.3	Senior jobs*	n/a	n/a	3	Labour	115	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	83	38	4	Politics & power	111	
				5	Society	37	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

QATAR

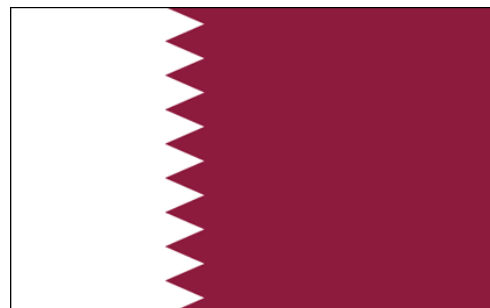
GPI rank: 117

GPI score: 0.385

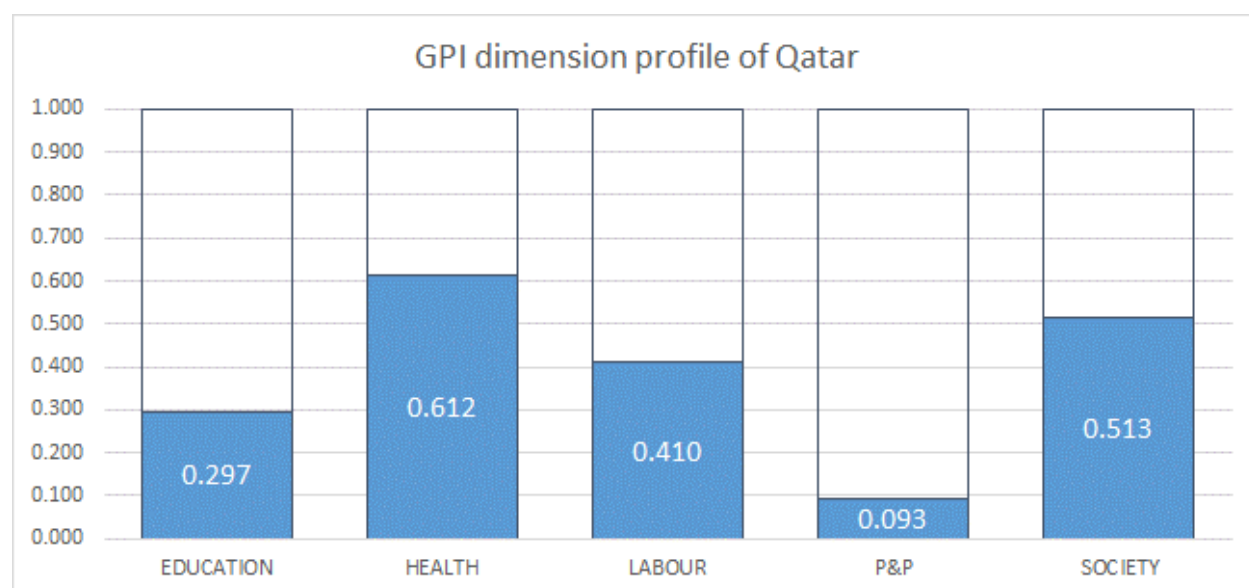
Level rank (score): 51 (0.541)

Ratio rank (score): 122 (0.437)

Geography: GCC



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	12.2	11.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	0	100
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	51	7.5	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	5	95
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	0.9	99.1
1.4	Science degrees	5	8.4				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	54.7	44	5.1	Suicide rate	1.2	5.7
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	79.9	77.3	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	303	332
2.3	Adult mortality rate	50	72	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	n/a	n/a	5.4	GNI per capita	55,123	143,979
				5.5	Population share*	27.8	72.2
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	50.8	95.5	1	Education	100	
3.2	Unemployment rate	3.5	0.2	2	Health	72	
3.3	Senior jobs*	12	88	3	Labour	112	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	62	32	4	Politics & power	122	
				5	Society	47	



TOP-10 IN ASIA

SINGAPORE

GPI rank: 19

GPI score: 0.605

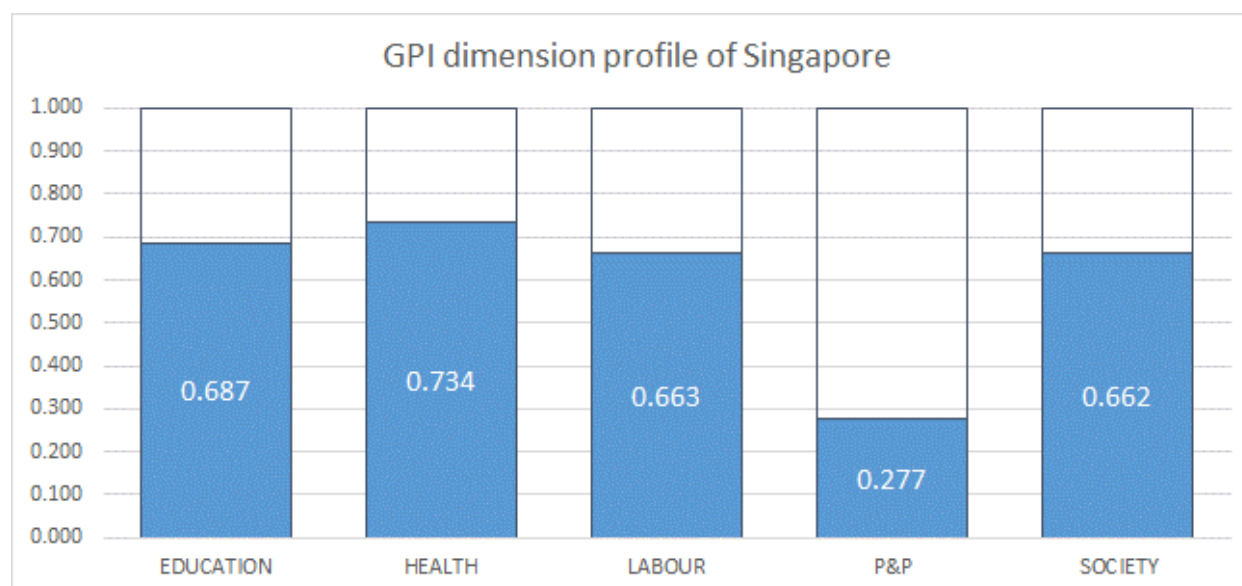
Level rank (score): 2 (0.665)

Ratio rank (score): 19 (0.661)

Geography: Southeast Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	12.8	13.1	4.1	Share of parliament*	25.3	74.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	70.8	68.8	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	6	94
1.3	Average PISA score	555	567	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	9.9	90.1
1.4	Science degrees	n/a	n/a				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	10.8	12	5.1	Suicide rate	5.3	9.8
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	86	79.9	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	38	69	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	5.2	27.8	5.4	GNI per capita	59,994	93,699
				5.5	Population share*	50.7	49.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	58.8	77.2	1	Education	13	
3.2	Unemployment rate	3.3	2.9	2	Health	30	
3.3	Senior jobs*	34	66	3	Labour	22	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	64	28	4	Politics & power	93	
				5	Society	2	



JAPAN

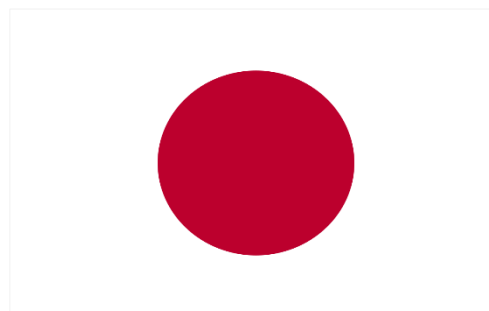
GPI rank: 27

GPI score: 0.564

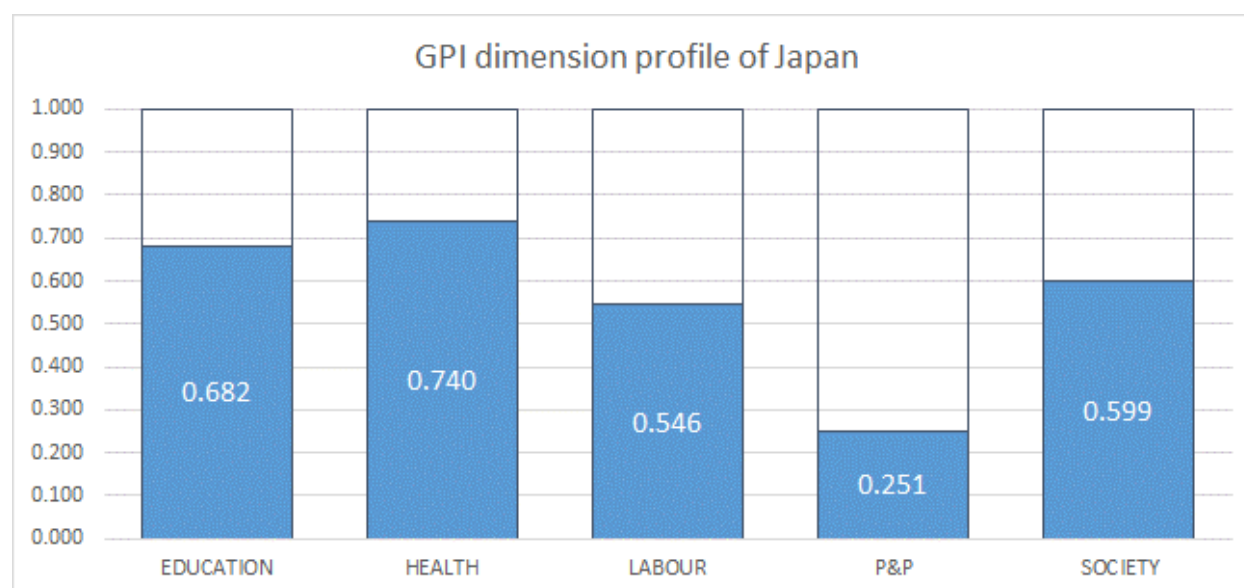
Level rank (score): 9 (0.638)

Ratio rank (score): 45 (0.614)

Geography: East Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13.3	13.6	4.1	Share of parliament*	11.6	88.4
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	60.9	65.7	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	22	78
1.3	Average PISA score	525	539	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	3.4	96.6
1.4	Science degrees	3.6	3.9				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	M
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	3.3	4.5	5.1	Suicide rate	10.1	26.9
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	86.7	80.2	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	247	276
2.3	Adult mortality rate	42	81	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	35.8	30.4
2.4	Tobacco use	11	35.4	5.4	GNI per capita	24,975	49,541
				5.5	Population share*	51.4	48.6
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	48.8	70.4	1	Education	15	
3.2	Unemployment rate	3.7	4.4	2	Health	28	
3.3	Senior jobs*	11	89	3	Labour	75	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	61	19	4	Politics & power	99	
				5	Society	9	



CHINA

GPI rank: 28

GPI score: 0.561

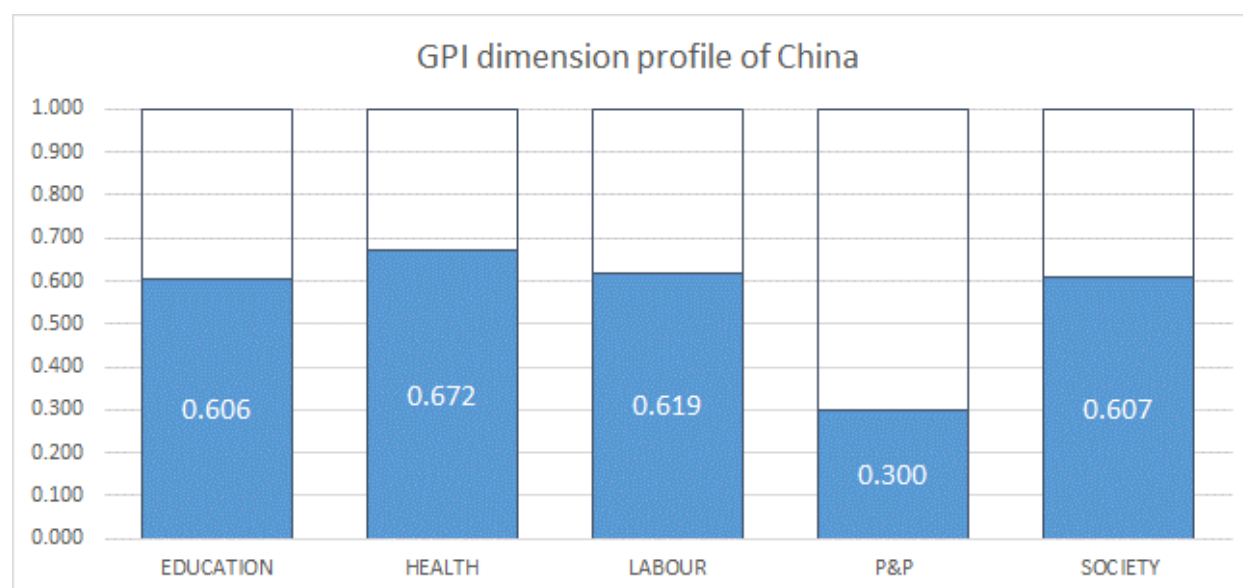
Level rank (score): 22 (0.607)

Ratio rank (score): 7 (0.647)

Geography: East Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	10	10.6	4.1	Share of parliament*	23.6	76.4
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	47.3	39.9	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	12	88
1.3	Average PISA score	528	534	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	9.4	90.6
1.4	Science degrees	3.6	3.9				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	5	3.8	5.1	Suicide rate	8.7	9.1
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	77.3	74.3	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	215	251
2.3	Adult mortality rate	76	103	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	1.9	48.7	5.4	GNI per capita	10,128	14,795
				5.5	Population share*	48.5	51.5
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	63.9	78.3	1	Education	43	
3.2	Unemployment rate	3.8	5.2	2	Health	48	
3.3	Senior jobs*	17	83	3	Labour	47	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	47	21	4	Politics & power	79	
				5	Society	6	



BRUNEI

GPI rank: 37

GPI score: 0.542

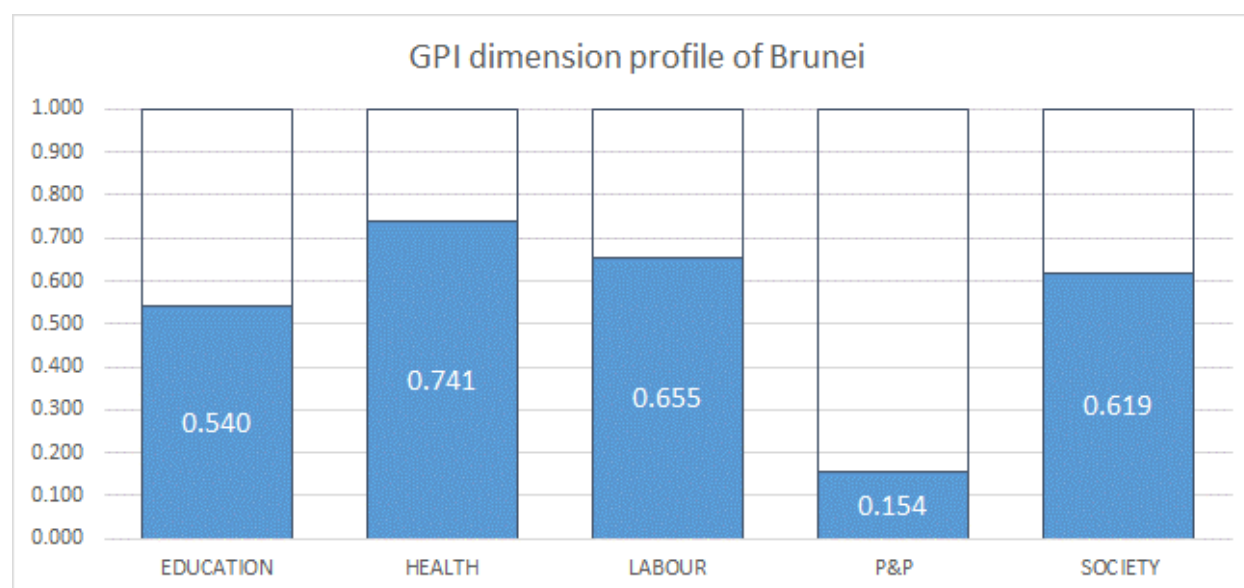
Level rank (score): 15 (0.627)

Ratio rank (score): 67 (0.587)

Geography: Southeast Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	11.7	11.6	4.1	Share of parliament*	0	100
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	38.6	23.5	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	n/a	n/a
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	5.2	7.7
1.4	Science degrees	17.7	31				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	3.5	3.6	5.1	Suicide rate	n/a	n/a
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	80.7	77	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	69	101	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	3.3	29.2	5.4	GNI per capita	54,228	90,437
				5.5	Population share*	48.5	51.5
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	52.6	75.3	1	Education	55	
3.2	Unemployment rate	4	3.5	2	Health	27	
3.3	Senior jobs*	66	41	3	Labour	25	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	n/a	n/a	4	Politics & power	118	
				5	Society	5	



KOREA

GPI rank: 40

GPI score: 0.537

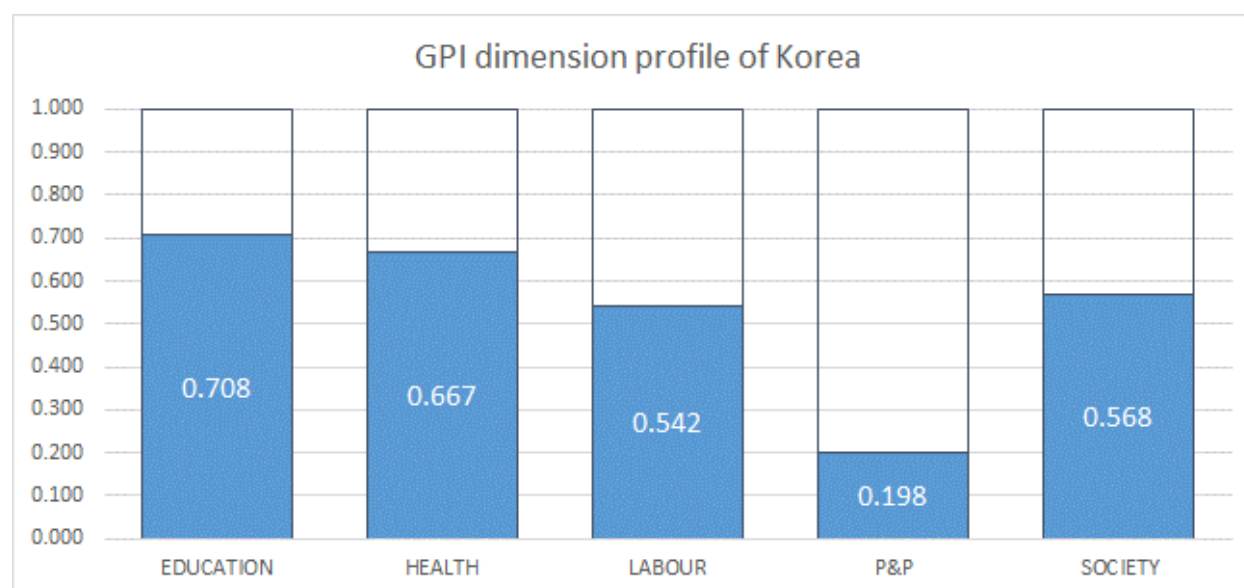
Level rank (score): 8 (0.639)

Ratio rank (score): 97 (0.557)

Geography: East Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	13.6	15.2	4.1	Share of parliament*	16.3	83.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	81.3	107.8	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	6	94
1.3	Average PISA score	528	521	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	2.1	97.9
1.4	Science degrees	5.3	8.7				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	5.8	6.8	5.1	Suicide rate	18	41.7
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	85	78.5	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	270	294
2.3	Adult mortality rate	38	93	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	25.3	16.1
2.4	Tobacco use	4.3	51.1	5.4	GNI per capita	21,896	46,018
				5.5	Population share*	50.3	49.7
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	50.1	72.1	1	Education	4	
3.2	Unemployment rate	2.9	3.4	2	Health	54	
3.3	Senior jobs*	10	90	3	Labour	78	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	56	14	4	Politics & power	113	
				5	Society	21	



PHILIPPINES

GPI rank: 49

GPI score: 0.513

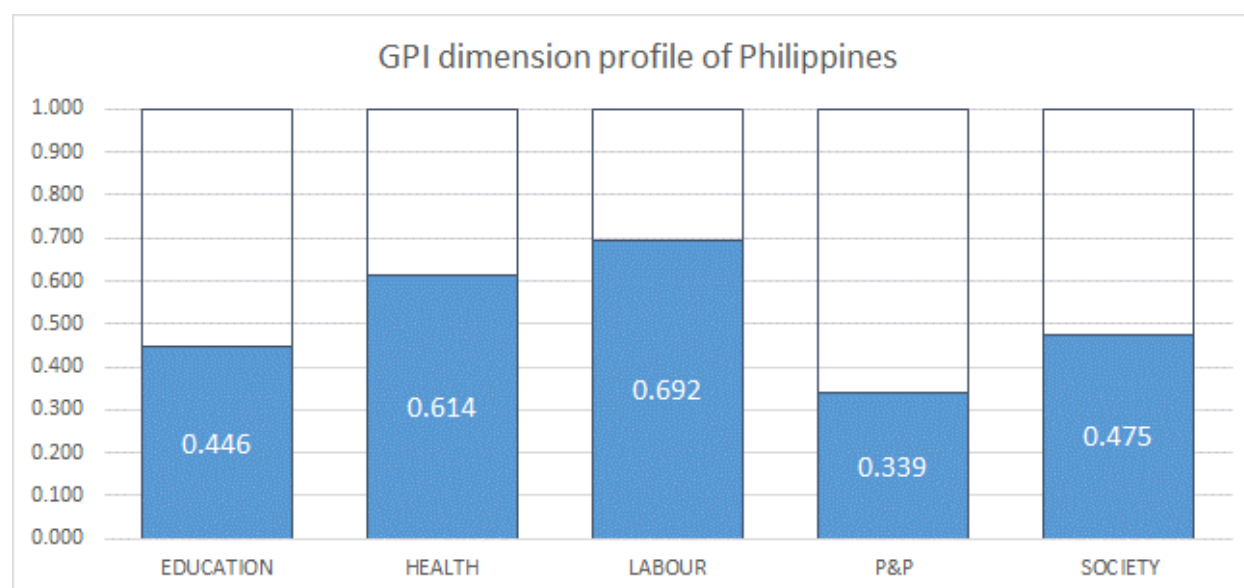
Level rank (score): 55 (0.537)

Ratio rank (score): 56 (0.602)

Geography: Southeast Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	9.9	9.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	27.1	72.9
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	40.3	31.4	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	20	80
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	8.7	91.3
1.4	Science degrees	1.7	2.4				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	6.2	4.1	5.1	Suicide rate	1.2	4.8
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	71.8	64.9	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	136	255	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	8.9	44.8	5.4	GNI per capita	5,382	10,439
				5.5	Population share*	49.6	50.4
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	51.1	79.7	1	Education	68	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.2	7.4	2	Health	71	
3.3	Senior jobs*	47	53	3	Labour	11	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	41	13	4	Politics & power	62	
				5	Society	77	



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INDONESIA

GPI rank: 52

GPI score: 0.507

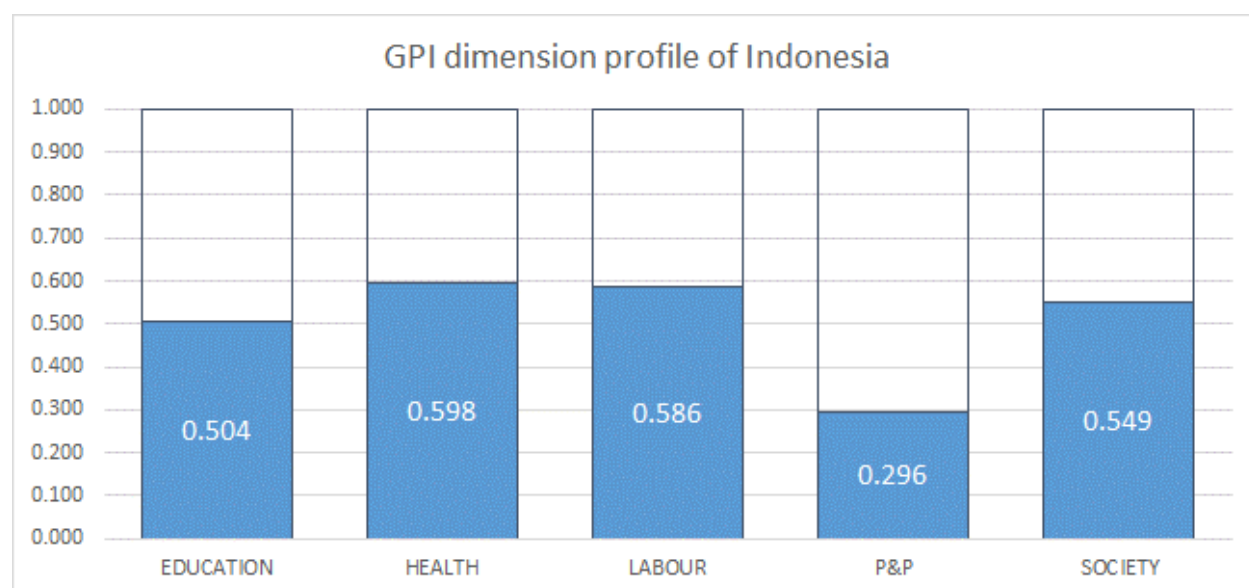
Level rank (score): 52 (0.541)

Ratio rank (score): 77 (0.576)

Geography: Southeast Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	10.1	10.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	17.1	82.9
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	32.8	29.4	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	23	77
1.3	Average PISA score	387	385	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	5.7	94.3
1.4	Science degrees	8.4	14.5				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	8.3	5.4	5.1	Suicide rate	4.9	3.7
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	71	66.9	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	121	176	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	3.8	73.3	5.4	GNI per capita	6,485	13,052
				5.5	Population share*	49.7	50.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	51.4	84.2	1	Education	62	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.1	5.4	2	Health	80	
3.3	Senior jobs*	20	80	3	Labour	63	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	41	13	4	Politics & power	82	
				5	Society	26	



LAOS

GPI rank: 56

GPI score: 0.498

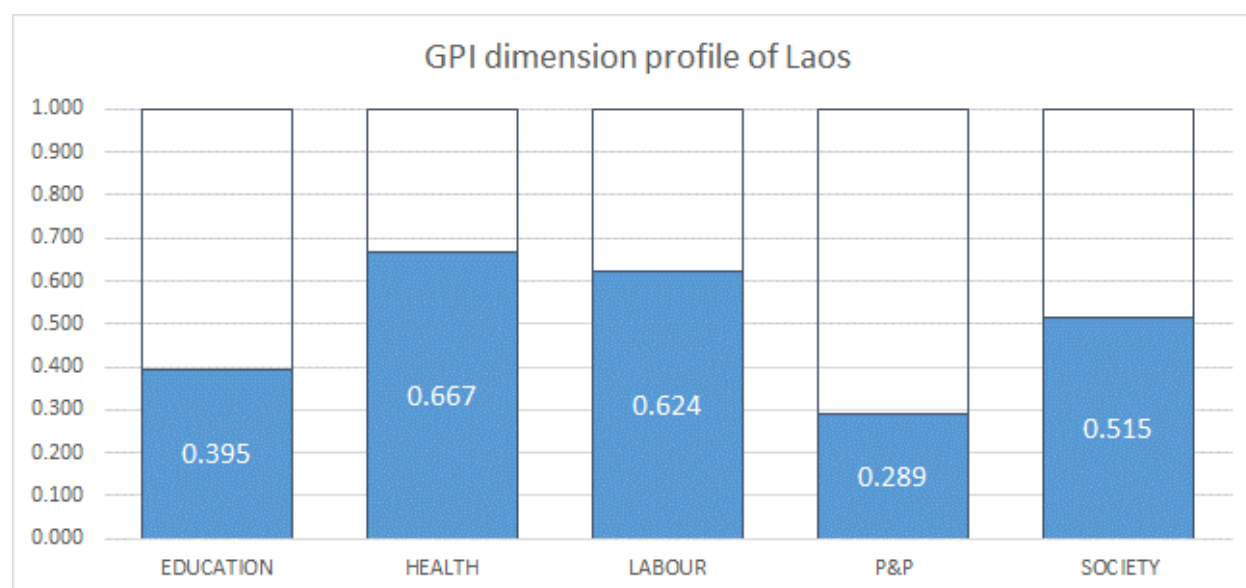
Level rank (score): 79 (0.506)

Ratio rank (score): 26 (0.648)

Geography: Southeast Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	7	8.6	4.1	Share of parliament*	25	75
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	16.5	17.3	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	10	90
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	-	-
1.4	Science degrees	3.3	6.9				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	5.9	5.4	5.1	Suicide rate	6.6	11.2
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	67.5	64.8	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	158	197	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	10.1	58.7	5.4	GNI per capita	4,086	5,279
				5.5	Population share*	50.2	49.8
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	76.3	79.1	1	Education	75	
3.2	Unemployment rate	1.2	1.7	2	Health	53	
3.3	Senior jobs*	n/a	n/a	3	Labour	43	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	41	13	4	Politics & power	87	
				5	Society	46	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

THAILAND

GPI rank: 57

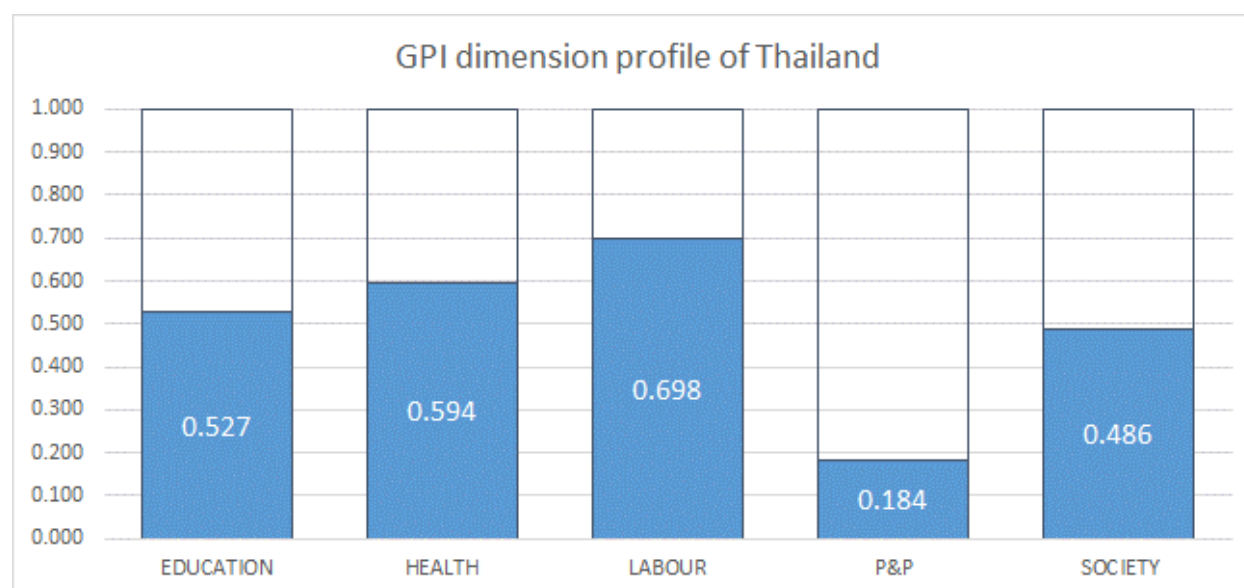
GPI score: 0.498

Level rank (score): 31 (0.580)

Ratio rank (score): 86 (0.568)

Geography: Southeast Asia

IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	10.5	10.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	6.1	93.9
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	57.3	40.5	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	4	96
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	9	91
1.4	Science degrees	9.3	8.2				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	11.2	6.5	5.1	Suicide rate	4.5	19.1
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	77.9	71.1	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	198	233
2.3	Adult mortality rate	90	177	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	2.4	41.9	5.4	GNI per capita	11,820	14,888
				5.5	Population share*	50.7	49.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	64.3	80.7	1	Education	56	
3.2	Unemployment rate	0.7	0.8	2	Health	82	
3.3	Senior jobs*	34	66	3	Labour	6	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	41	13	4	Politics & power	116	
				5	Society	69	



VIETNAM

GPI rank: 58

GPI score: 0.498

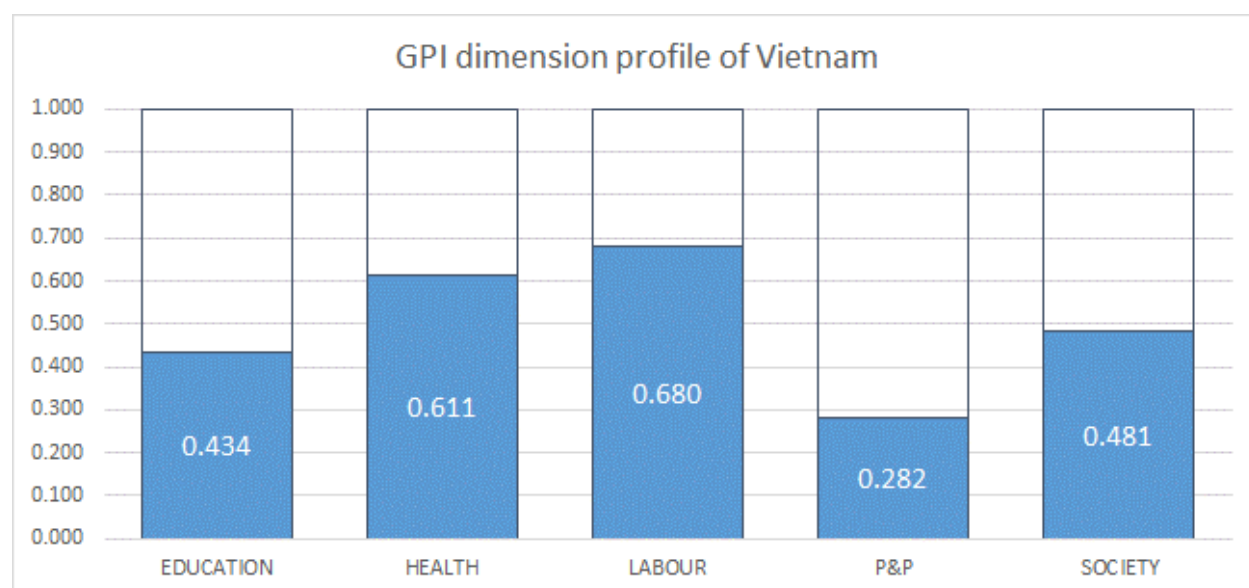
Level rank (score): (0.574)

Ratio rank (score): (0.585)

Geography: Southeast Asia



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	8.6	9.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	24.3	75.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	28.6	28.8	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	9	91
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	n/a	n/a
1.4	Science degrees	1.7	2.5				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	1.7	1.5	5.1	Suicide rate	2.4	8.0
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	80.5	71	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	69	189	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	1.3	47.3	5.4	GNI per capita	4,624	5,570
				5.5	Population share*	50.5	49.5
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	73	82.2	1	Education	69	
3.2	Unemployment rate	2.1	1.8	2	Health	73	
3.3	Senior jobs*	26	74	3	Labour	16	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	41	13	4	Politics & power	92	
				5	Society	72	



LATIN AMERICA

COSTA RICA

GPI rank: 29

GPI score: 0.560

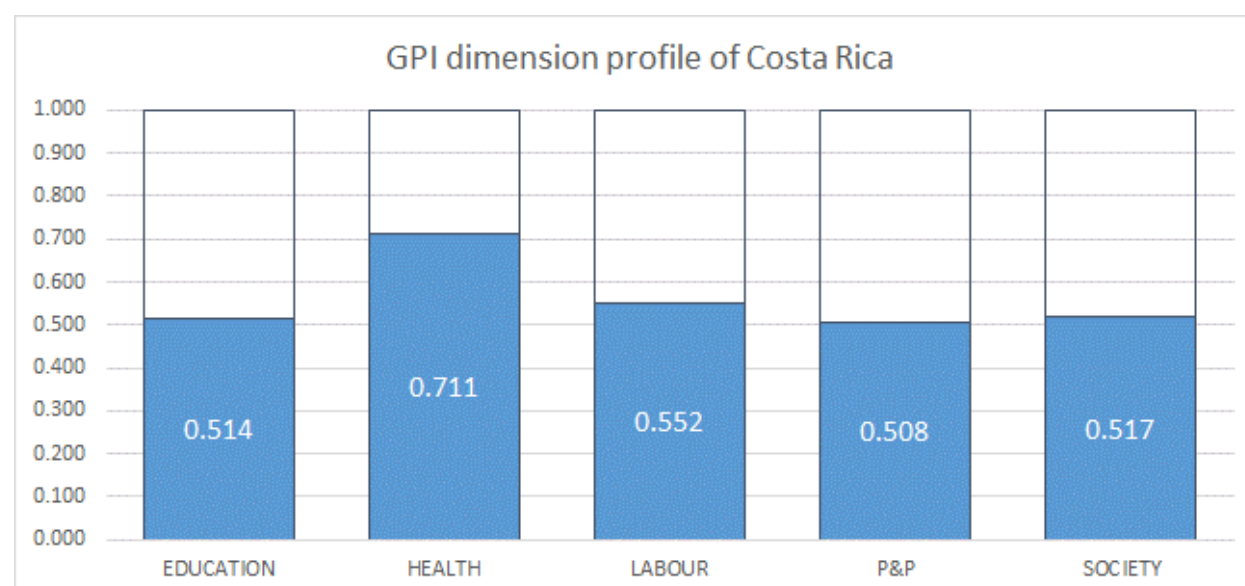
Level rank (score): 38 (0.568)

Ratio rank (score): 61 (0.597)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	11.3	10.9	4.1	Share of parliament*	33.3	66.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	60.9	46.6	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	41	59
1.3	Average PISA score	392	408	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	n/a	n/a
1.4	Science degrees	2.6	11.2				
				5	SOCIETY	F	F
2	HEALTH	F	M	5.1	Suicide rate	2.2	11.2
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	28.8	15.4	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	278	289
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	81.9	77.0	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	-	-
2.3	Adult mortality rate	64	111	5.4	GNI per capita	9,680	17,033
2.4	Tobacco use	8.9	19.3	5.5	Population share*	50.0	50.0
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	46.6	79	1	Education	59	
3.2	Unemployment rate	10.5	6.1	2	Health	38	
3.3	Senior jobs*	36	64	3	Labour	72	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	76	23	4	Politics & power	9	
				5	Society	43	



COLOMBIA

GPI rank: 38

GPI score: 0.541

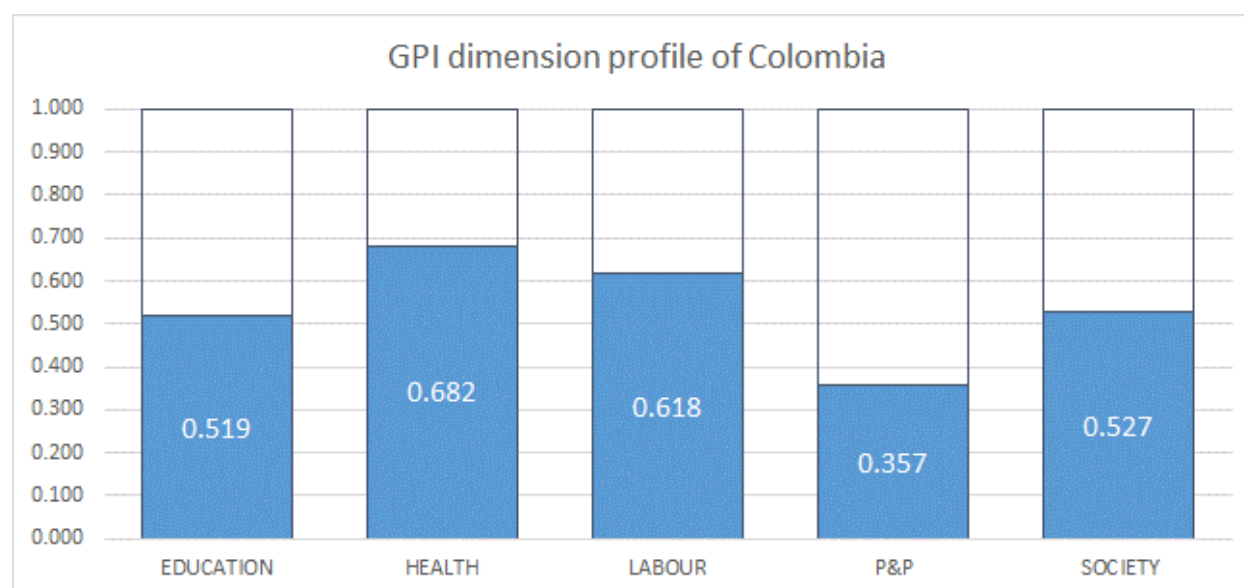
Level rank (score): 34 (0.575)

Ratio rank (score): 66 (0.589)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	10.6	10.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	20.9	79.1
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	59.8	51.5	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	29	71
1.3	Average PISA score	384	395	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	11.4	88.6
1.4	Science degrees	3.9	9.5				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	22.6	14.6	5.1	Suicide rate	1.9	9.1
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	77.7	70.5	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	309	338
2.3	Adult mortality rate	73	148	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	6.6	16.8	5.4	GNI per capita	9,785	14,372
				5.5	Population share*	50.8	49.2
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	55.8	79.7	1	Education	57	
3.2	Unemployment rate	13.9	8	2	Health	45	
3.3	Senior jobs*	53	47	3	Labour	48	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	61	18	4	Politics & power	51	
				5	Society	35	



ARGENTINA

GPI rank: 43

GPI score: 0.530

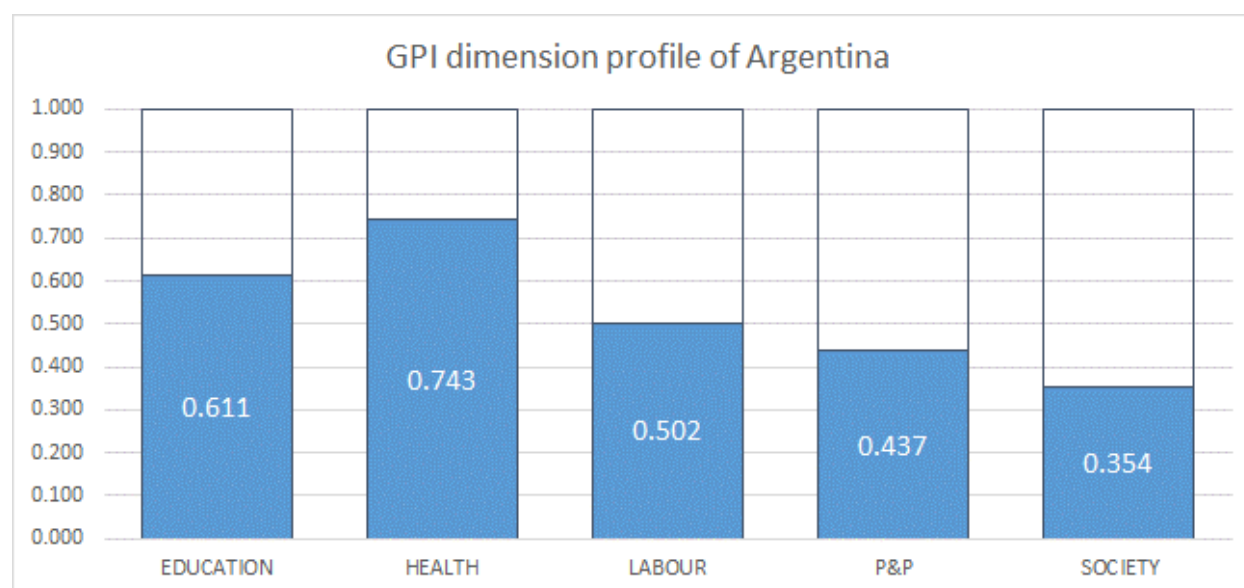
Level rank (score): 65 (0.524)

Ratio rank (score): 48 (0.611)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	14.5	13.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	36.8	63.2
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	102.9	63.5	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	22	78
1.3	Average PISA score	423	443	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	-	-
1.4	Science degrees	5.5	9.6				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	20.4	21.2	5.1	Suicide rate	4.1	17.2
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	80.1	72.47	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	83	151	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	19.9	31	5.4	GNI per capita	14,202	30,237
				5.5	Population share*	51.1	48.9
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	47.5	75	1	Education	41	
3.2	Unemployment rate	8.8	6.3	2	Health	25	
3.3	Senior jobs*	30	70	3	Labour	96	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	94	50	4	Politics & power	23	
				5	Society	116	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

MEXICO

GPI rank: 45

GPI score: 0.524

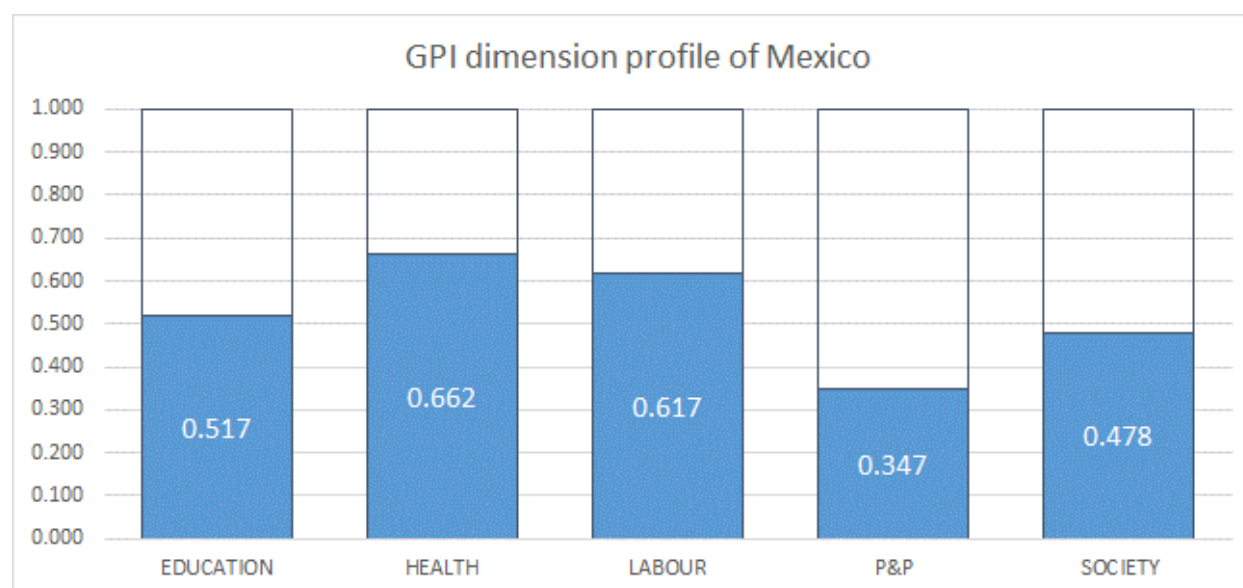
Level rank (score): 59 (0.531)

Ratio rank (score): 53 (0.607)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	10.7	10.9	4.1	Share of parliament*	37.1	62.9
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	30	29.9	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	18	28
1.3	Average PISA score	404	412	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	5.2	94.8
1.4	Science degrees	4.5	5.8				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	32.7	20.6	5.1	Suicide rate	1.7	7.1
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	79.2	74.4	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	150	174
2.3	Adult mortality rate	93	174	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	12	1
2.4	Tobacco use	7.3	22.5	5.4	GNI per capita	10,233	22,252
				5.5	Population share*	50.3	49.7
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	45.1	79.9	1	Education	58	
3.2	Unemployment rate	5.2	4.8	2	Health	57	
3.3	Senior jobs*	36	64	3	Labour	51	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	72	29	4	Politics & power	56	
				5	Society	75	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

PANAMA

GPI rank: 47

GPI score: 0.521

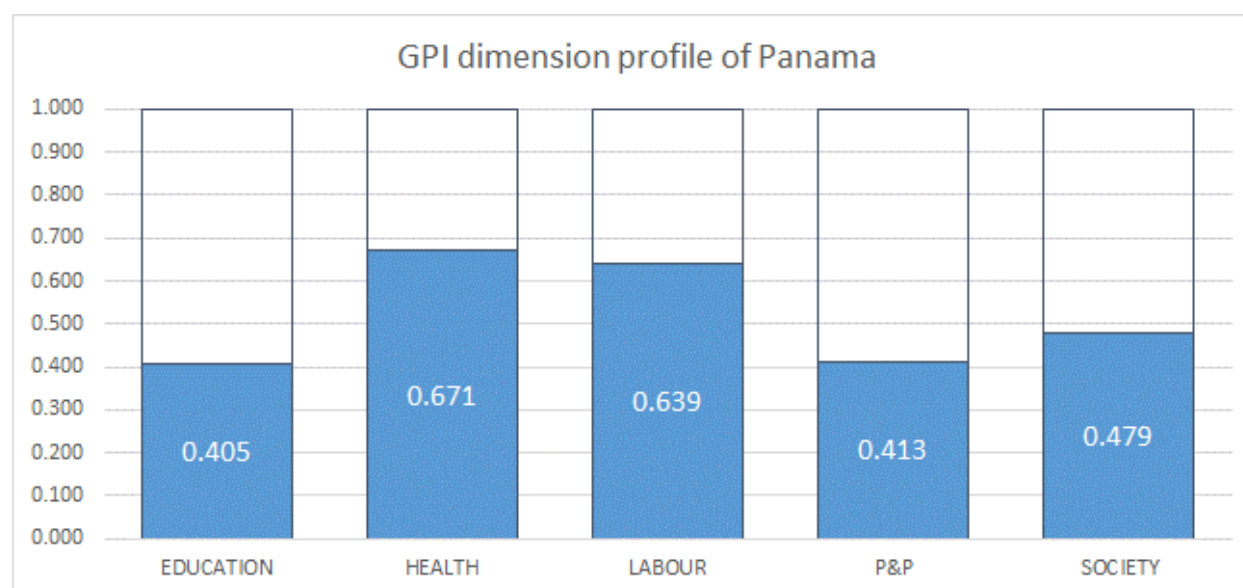
Level rank (score): 42 (0.558)

Ratio rank (score): 52 (0.608)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	11.7	10.9	4.1	Share of parliament*	19.3	80.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	46.5	31.2	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	28	72
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	22.2	77.8
1.4	Science degrees	11.4	11.9				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	19.4	10.9	5.1	Suicide rate	1.3	8.1
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	80.7	74.6	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	166	157
2.3	Adult mortality rate	81	149	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	-	-
2.4	Tobacco use	2.8	11.9	5.4	GNI per capita	13,699	22,597
				5.5	Population share*	49.9	50.1
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	49	81.8	1	Education	74	
3.2	Unemployment rate	5.1	3.4	2	Health	50	
3.3	Senior jobs*	43	57	3	Labour	34	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	60	26	4	Politics & power	31	
				5	Society	74	



ECUADOR

GPI rank: 51

GPI score: 0.510

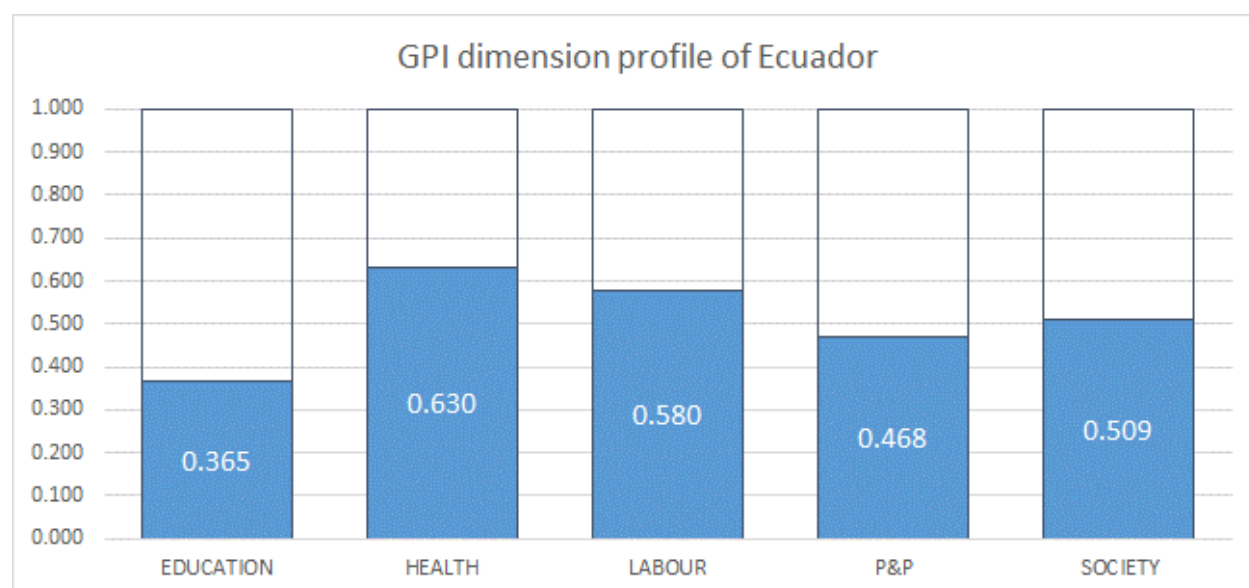
Level rank (score): 47 (0.547)

Ratio rank (score): 69 (0.586)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	11	10.7	4.1	Share of parliament*	41.6	58.4
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	45.3	34.6	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	24	76
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	-	-
1.4	Science degrees	4.2	9.3				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	19.8	6.9	5.1	Suicide rate	5.3	13.2
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	78.7	73.2	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	174	190
2.3	Adult mortality rate	85	157	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	3.5	14.7	5.4	GNI per capita	8,487	12,723
				5.5	Population share*	50.0	50.0
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	54.7	82.7	1	Education	86	
3.2	Unemployment rate	6.1	3.5	2	Health	65	
3.3	Senior jobs*	31	69	3	Labour	64	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	65	20	4	Politics & power	15	
				5	Society	51	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

CHILE

GPI rank: 54

GPI score: 0.502

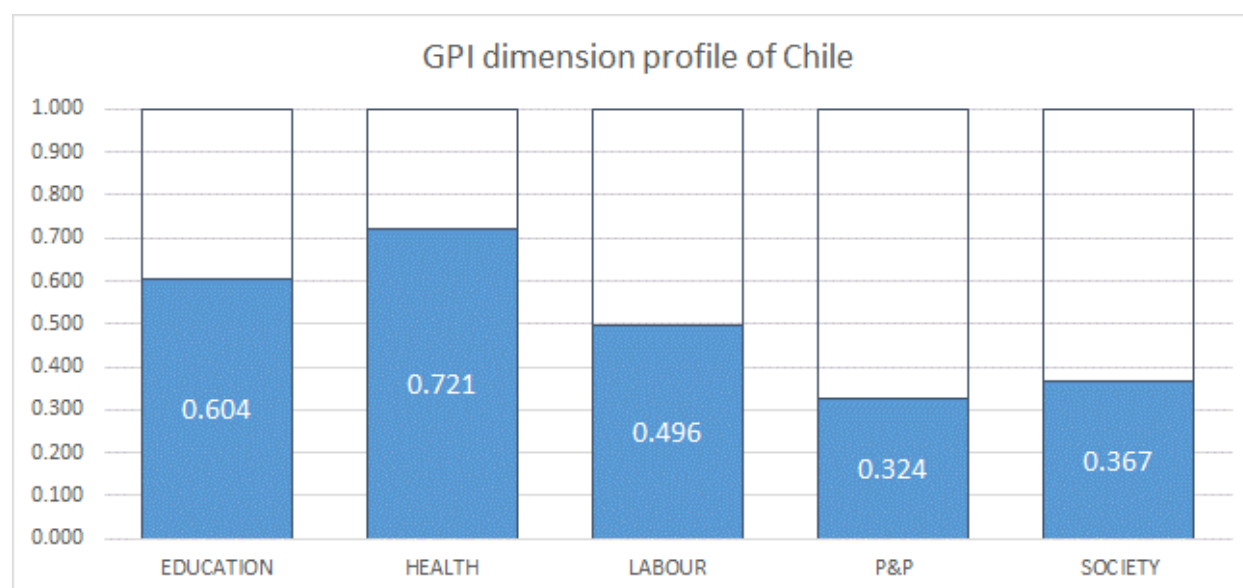
Level rank (score): 77 (0.511)

Ratio rank (score): 65 (0.589)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	12.6	12.5	4.1	Share of parliament*	15.8	84.2
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	94.4	83	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	35	65
1.3	Average PISA score	413	432	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	4.7	95.3
1.4	Science degrees	1.8	8.5				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	30.3	22	5.1	Suicide rate	5.8	19
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	84.5	78.6	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	55	107	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	30	1
2.4	Tobacco use	36.8	41	5.4	GNI per capita	14,732	27,992
				5.5	Population share*	50.7	49.3
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	49.2	74.8	1	Education	44	
3.2	Unemployment rate	7.1	5.1	2	Health	35	
3.3	Senior jobs*	25	75	3	Labour	98	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	94	50	4	Politics & power	70	
				5	Society	111	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

PERU

GPI rank: 61

GPI score: 0.487

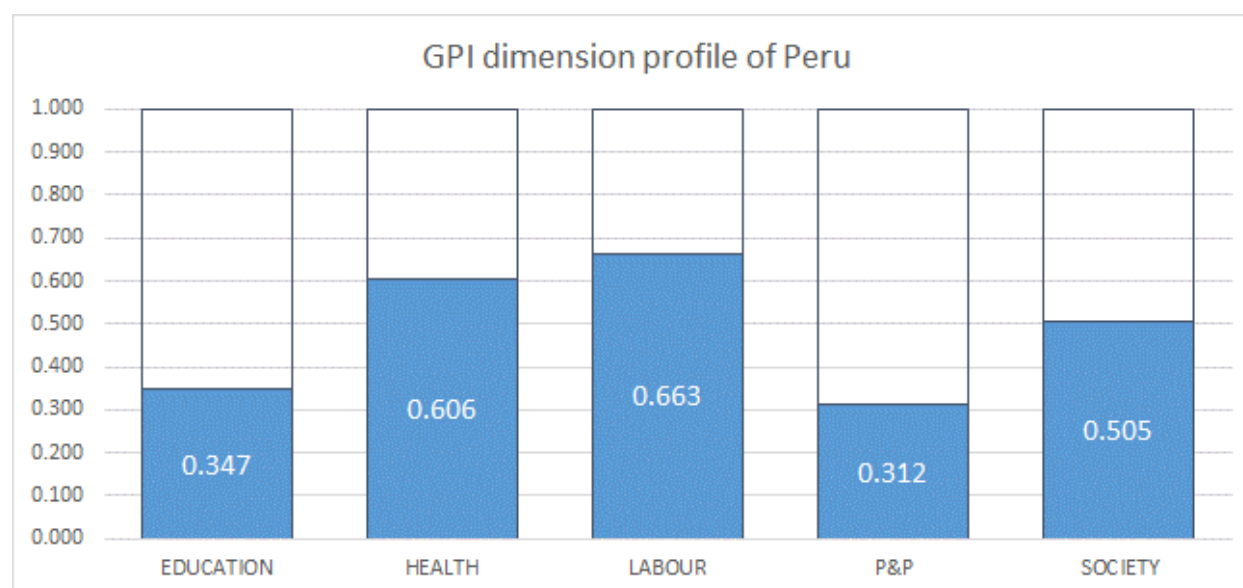
Level rank (score): 63 (0.526)

Ratio rank (score): 72 (0.582)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	10.8	11.3	4.1	Share of parliament*	22.3	77.7
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	42.5	38.6	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	22	78
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	6.3	93.7
1.4	Science degrees	1.1	3.2				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	24.9	8.8	5.1	Suicide rate	2.1	4.4
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	77.2	71.9	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	127	122
2.3	Adult mortality rate	90	116	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	6.3	-	5.4	GNI per capita	8,040	13,977
				5.5	Population share*	50.1	49.9
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	68.2	84.4	1	Education	90	
3.2	Unemployment rate	4.2	3.6	2	Health	74	
3.3	Senior jobs*	30	70	3	Labour	20	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	65	27	4	Politics & power	74	
				5	Society	56	



CUBA

GPI rank: 67

GPI score: 0.480

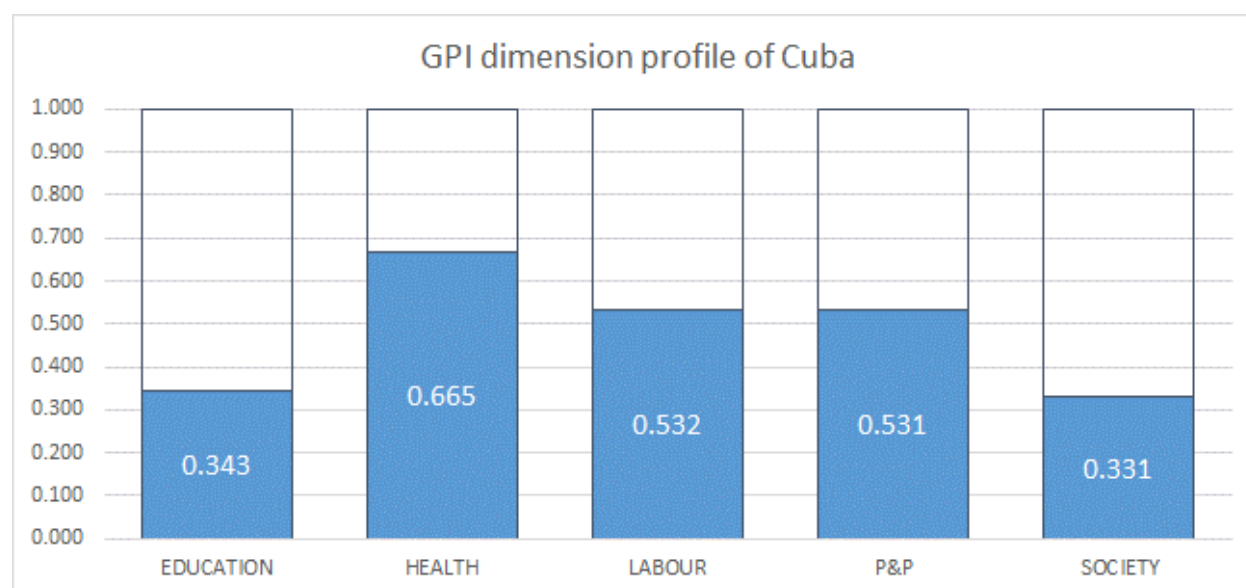
Level rank (score): (0.460)

Ratio rank (score): (0.624)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	12.9	12.4	4.1	Share of parliament*	48.9	51.1
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	43	30.1	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	31	69
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	n/a	n/a
1.4	Science degrees	1.1	3.2				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	29.7	16	5.1	Suicide rate	4.5	18.5
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	81.5	77.4	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	n/a	n/a
2.3	Adult mortality rate	73	115	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	n/a	n/a
2.4	Tobacco use	19.1	53.1	5.4	GNI per capita	4,912	9,655
				5.5	Population share*	49.8	50.2
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	43.4	70	1	Education	91	
3.2	Unemployment rate	3.9	2.9	2	Health	55	
3.3	Senior jobs*	38	62	3	Labour	86	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	94	50	4	Politics & power	5	
				5	Society	119	



Gender Progress Index (Dec 2016)
Kai L. Chan, PhD

EL SALVADOR

GPI rank: 85

GPI score: 0.452

Level rank (score): 82 (0.520)

Ratio rank (score): 92 (0.523)

Geography: Latin America



IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE		IND #	INDICATOR	VALUE	
1	EDUCATION	F	M	4	POLITICS & POWER	F	M
1.1	Schooling years	9.2	9.7	4.1	Share of parliament*	27.4	72.6
1.2	Tertiary enrolment rate	30.1	27.5	4.2	Share of Cabinet posts*	21	79
1.3	Average PISA score	n/a	n/a	4.3	Share of corporate boards*	n/a	n/a
1.4	Science degrees	7.6	18.8				
2	HEALTH	F	M	5	SOCIETY	F	F
2.1	Obesity rate (> 30 BMI)	33	6.2	5.1	Suicide rate	5.7	23.5
2.2	Life expectancy at birth	77.4	68.3	5.2	Leisure & socialising time	266	305
2.3	Adult mortality rate	136	290	5.3	Parental leave (weeks equiv.)	-	-
2.4	Tobacco use	-	-	5.4	GNI per capita	5,497	9,406
				5.5	Population share*	53.1	46.9
3	LABOUR	F	M	DIM #	DIMENSION	RANK	
3.1	Labour participation rate	47.8	79	1	Education	89	
3.2	Unemployment rate	4.3	7.7	2	Health	105	
3.3	Senior jobs*	44	56	3	Labour	61	
3.4	Unpaid work hours (% total)	54	11	4	Politics & power	38	
				5	Society	71	

