



**Asia-Pacific  
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# The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard 2023

**APEC Policy Support Unit**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **KEY FINDINGS: *Gaps hold back progress***

The results of the 2023 APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard show significant progress in key areas affecting women's economic participation and social inclusion. However, policy and data gaps persist, limiting women's access to markets and opportunities, which serve to hold them back from participating fully in the economy.

This is the first edition of the Dashboard with data after the start of the pandemic, which allows comparing the conditions that women are currently facing with the situation before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. This has been useful to identify areas where changes have occurred, most likely motivated or caused by the pandemic. For example:

- Women's access to finance and credit has improved considerably amid the pandemic, with more women in the region having formal financial and mobile money accounts. The marked narrowing in the gap between women and men in access to finance and credit is noteworthy, as reflected in the increased uptake of digital financial services among women in APEC. This development could be due in large part to the accelerated shift to digitalization amid COVID-19-related movement restrictions. This indicates that efforts are being exerted to ensure that women are not left behind in APEC's journey towards financial and digital inclusion.
- The participation of women in the labor force declined significantly at the start of the pandemic, as many frontline services employing mostly women were affected by COVID-19-related restrictions. In addition, many women decided to quit their jobs to support sick family members, as well as to assist children to keep up with their education online as schools remained closed, and take care of pre-school age children as childcare facilities shut down. In recent years, the participation of women in the labor force has slightly recovered, but it is still below pre-pandemic times.
- Firms have been affected by additional difficulties to access international markets since the start of the pandemic. The temporary closure of borders affected trade, severely limiting the cross-border movement of natural persons, while export restrictions targeting essential goods and supply chain bottlenecks added to the challenges. In recent years, the implementation of trade-restrictive measures is complicating efforts to support the post-pandemic recovery, particularly affecting MSMEs, many of which are owned or managed by women.

Other findings worth highlighting in the Dashboard, are as follows:

- Expanded internet access and coverage of mobile network service have facilitated the uptake of digital financial services among women. Navigating rapid technological changes require upgraded digital skills. Having STEM-related skills could contribute greatly to women's technological know-how, helping to bridge the digital gender divide and opening up more opportunities for women to be part of high-growth and high-paying sectors.
- Available data shows that women represent a minority in the areas of STEM, R&D, and research and innovation in many APEC economies. However, data gaps in these fields

remain glaring, preventing informed policy interventions to effectively respond to the issue of low participation in these areas.

- A crucial policy gap is that most APEC economies do not have laws mandating non-discrimination in credit access based on sex.
- In terms of access to employment, APEC has started to remove restrictions based on sex in labor markets, including allowing women to work in jobs that are deemed dangerous in the same way as men do, but not all APEC economies permit women to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men.
- The majority of APEC economies have established laws against domestic violence and sexual harassment together with dedicated courts to respond swiftly to such cases. Women's health and productivity would greatly improve if all 21 APEC economies put in place laws that protect women from all forms of violence and in all settings: private, public and online.
- Wage inequality between women and men still prevails, with only a handful of APEC economies having laws that mandate equal remuneration for women and men doing work of equal value. This policy gap puts a dent on efforts to encourage women to participate more in the labor market since having a significant gap in wages between women and men is a demotivating factor.
- Efforts to achieve gender equality in leadership positions are insufficient. Women remain underrepresented in leadership positions, both in the public and private sectors. This has negative implications on advancing gender equality policies within companies and economies as a whole. Women's participation in the workforce and professional opportunities towards leadership positions could be limited by the greater number of hours that women spend doing unpaid care and domestic work in comparison to men.

## **SCOPE OF THE DASHBOARD**

### ***Background***

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard seeks to provide a snapshot of the status of women in the region by monitoring trends over the years using a set of indicators, to measure progress, highlight data and policy gaps as well as bring attention to socio-cultural issues that impact on women's participation in the economy.

The first edition of the Dashboard was launched in 2015. Since then, an updated version of the Dashboard is released every two years to reflect changes in the status of women in APEC. The list of indicators is updated in each biennial edition to consider factors such as data availability and the relevance of certain indicators.

The Dashboard indicators, endorsed by the APEC Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE), were selected based on the five priority pillars identified by the PPWE: 1) access to capital and assets; 2) access to markets; 3) skills, capacity-building and health; 4) leadership, voice and agency; and 5) innovation and technology.<sup>1</sup> The goal was to identify credible and up-to-date

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<sup>1</sup> For additional information, please see the APEC's Declaration during the 2011 High Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2011\\_women.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2011_women.aspx) and the APEC's Statement

metrics aligned with the PPWE’s priorities to give policymakers a clear picture of women’s conditions, available opportunities and prevailing gaps.

International organizations are the main data sources, 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.

The Dashboard intends to support the integration of gender perspectives across APEC. Technical working groups and sub-fora within APEC can use the Dashboard, with its cross-cutting indicators covering a wide range of aspects of women’s participation, as a tool to identify projects and areas under their purview where gender perspectives can be incorporated.

### *Updates in the 2023 Dashboard*

Rapid technological changes observed in the last few years and accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic when daily necessities such as buying essential goods shifted online to curb the spread of the virus, raised the issue of women’s digital and financial inclusion. Aside from having basic digital skills, mobile phone and internet access, women also need to have a financial or mobile money account to be able to conduct transactions online.

Awareness of these issues led PPWE members to strengthen the Dashboard by adding relevant indicators on women’s access to digital finance. New indicators on ownership of financial or mobile money accounts and credit or debit cards augment Pillar 1 on access to capital and assets, and Pillar 5 on innovation and technology now includes the indicator on digital payments made or received by women. The Dashboard also includes a new indicator on whether women can work in jobs deemed dangerous, enhancing Pillar 2 on access to markets. The inclusion of these new indicators has improved the relevance of the Dashboard and especially put a spotlight on women’s access to credit, markets, and digital opportunities.

The 2023 Dashboard is composed of 90 indicators covering the period 2008-2022, leaner in comparison to the 2021 Dashboard (Table 1). The removal of some indicators was necessary because the data series was either discontinued or not updated for several years. The current Dashboard shows a more even distribution of indicators across the five pillars, with particular emphasis on innovation and technology, reflective of its increasing role in our daily lives.

**Table 1. 2023 Dashboard Indicators**

Pillar	Number of indicators	
	2023 Dashboard	2021 Dashboard
1. Access to capital and assets	17	16
2. Access to markets	17	20
3. Skills, capacity-building and health	15	15
4. Leadership, voice and agency	17	21
5. Innovation and technology	24	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>95</b>

during the 2012 APEC Women and the Economy Forum [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2012\\_women.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2012_women.aspx).

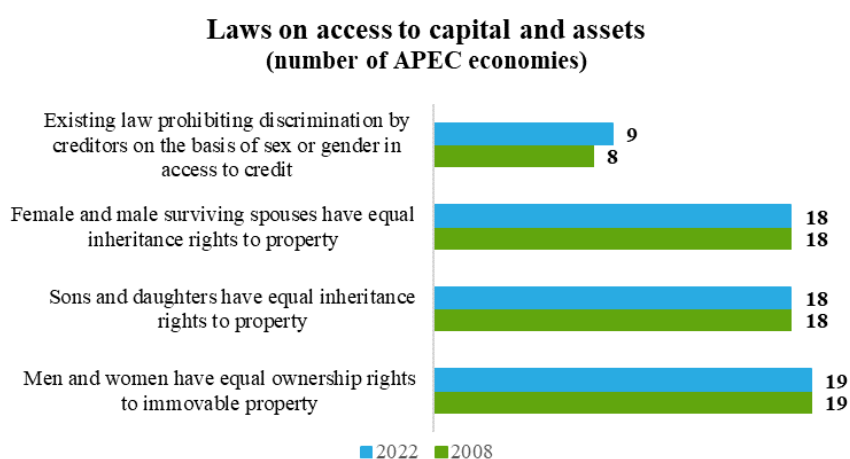
Most of the indicators have updated data until the period 2020-2022; however, data issues persist, particularly on female graduates in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programmes, women researchers and those in the field of research and development (R&D), as well as the percentage of firms with female owners and managers. These data gaps prevent the depiction of a more accurate picture of women’s participation across different areas and their representation in leadership roles in the private sector.

This report contains 22 dashboards, one for each of the 21 APEC member economies and another for the APEC region as a whole. This Executive Summary focuses 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

Economies in the region continue to safeguard women’s rights to property and inheritance in 2022,



Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law (WB-WBL)

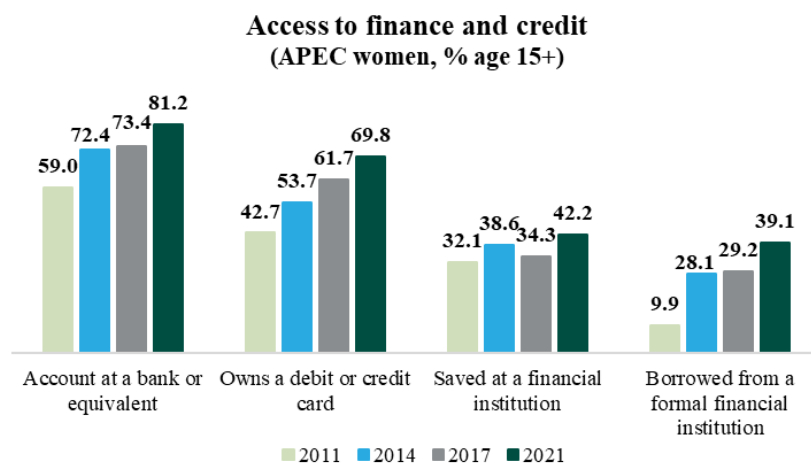
with 19 APEC members upholding women’s ownership rights to immovable property; while in 18 economies, daughters and female surviving spouses have inheritance rights equal to their male counterparts. These laws ensure that women and girls have access to assets that they can use either as collateral for loans to fund entrepreneurship activities or as capital to invest in

financial instruments and other economic opportunities.

However, women’s access to credit remains hampered by creditors’ discrimination based on sex. From 2008 up to 2022, only one economy was added to those that have laws prohibiting discrimination in credit access based on sex, for a total of 9 APEC economies.

Nonetheless, APEC women’s access to formal financial institutions is gaining ground. Based on the 2021 World Bank Global Financial Inclusion Index (Global Findex), around 81 percent of women in the region reported having an account at a bank or another type of financial institution, or a mobile money account, which is a substantial increase from 59 percent in 2011. Similarly, the proportion of women owning a debit or credit card surged to 70 percent in 2021 from 43 percent a decade ago. It is also notable that more women are either saving at or borrowing from a formal financial institution, reflecting a more inclusive financial system.

Greater inclusiveness in financial services has been critical to narrow considerably the gap between women's and men's access to finance and credit in APEC (Table 2). For example, the gap between women and men in account ownership has fallen to 1.6 percent in 2021 from as much as 5 percent a decade ago. Debit or credit card ownership follows the same trend. Women are almost at par with men in saving at a financial institution, while the proportion of women who borrowed jumped by 10 percent in 2021 from 2017 compared to 8.0 percent for men during the same comparable period.



Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion Index Database (Global Findex)

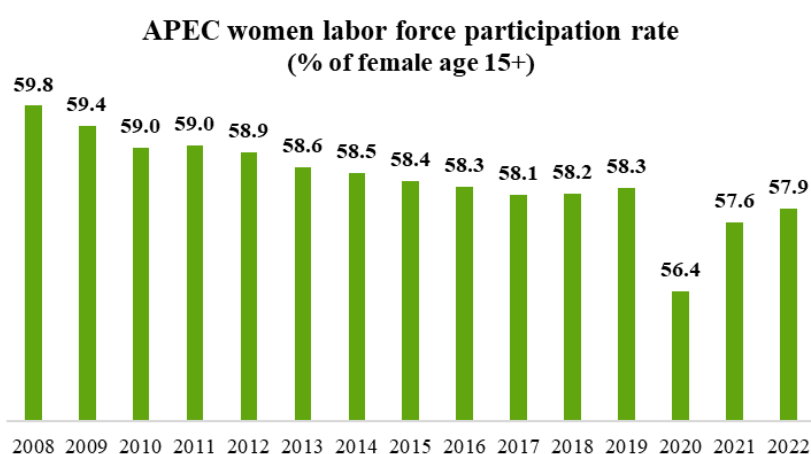
**Table 2. Gap between women and men in access to finance and credit (%)**

	2011	2014	2017	2021
Account at a bank, financial institution or mobile money account	5.0	1.7	3.9	1.6
Owns a debit or credit card	4.4	1.4	4.0	1.6
Saved at a financial institution	-0.5	0.0	3.8	0.3
Borrowed from a formal financial institution	1.3	0.8	2.3	0.3

Source: Global Findex

Equal access to finance and credit provides women with more options to earn income or avail of investment opportunities that offer higher returns, empowering them to make economic decisions that could lift entire households out of poverty. Contributing to household income also allows women to have an equal say in family decisions, including girls' education, among others.

Being part of the workforce remains an important component of women's economic empowerment. In APEC, however, female labor force participation has steadily declined, from 59.8 percent in 2008 to 57.9 percent in 2022, with a significant drop in 2020 to 56.4 percent at the height of the pandemic when economies plunged into economic recession.<sup>2</sup> The reopening of borders and businesses combined with massive fiscal support to preserve lives and livelihoods and



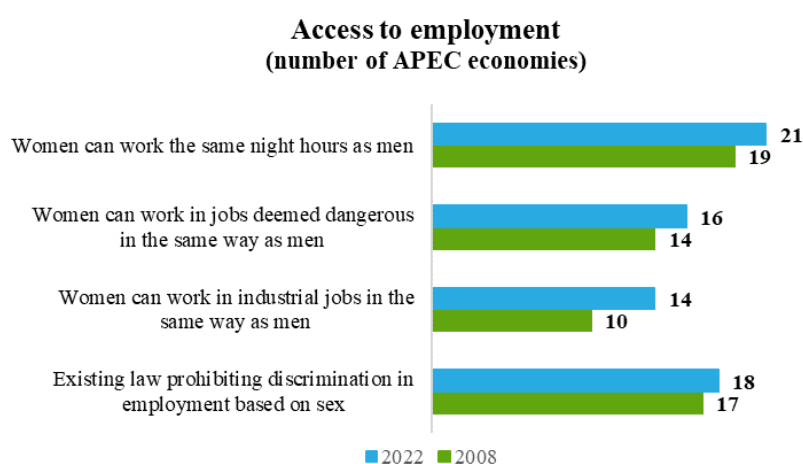
Source: World Bank Gender Statistics and International Labor Organization (ILO)

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the downward trend in employment rates affects both men and women. However, front-facing jobs employing a greater number of women were significantly affected by the COVID-19 restrictions, while more women also opted to quit jobs to take care of sick family members and young children.

boost growth-enhancing sectors, including travel and tourism as well as food and beverage— where women are more likely to be employed, has helped lift women’s employment in 2021-2022. However, workforce participation by women in the region so far has remained below pre-pandemic levels.

The ILO has warned of certain factors that could derail recovery from the pandemic. For example, stubborn inflation and monetary tightening could dampen business investment and household consumption, slowing down economic activity. In fact, recovery in hours worked has remained uneven across economies. During the third quarter of 2022, hours worked were still below the pre-pandemic level in the fourth quarter of 2019, equivalent to a deficit of 40 million full-time jobs. This result could disrupt progress in reducing the gap between women and men in terms of the number of hours worked.<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Access to Markets

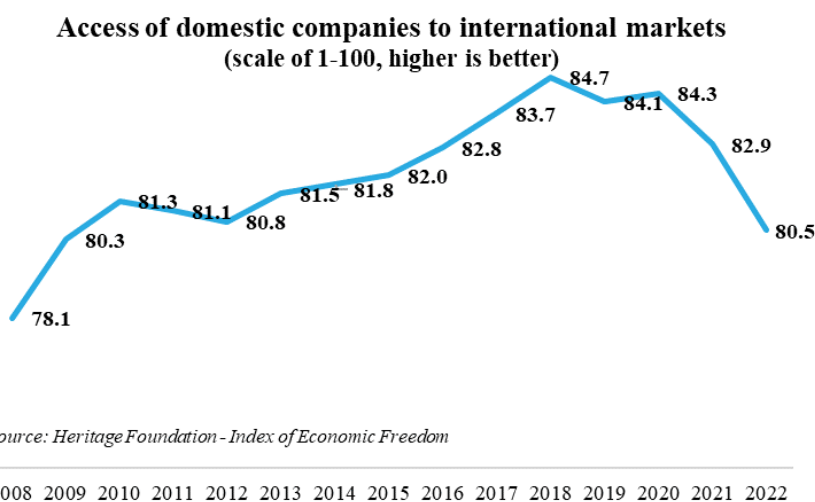


Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law (WB-WBL)

Labor markets in the APEC region have progressively removed restrictions to encourage more women to participate. For example, women can now work the same night hours as men in all APEC economies. In 2022, 18 APEC members mandated non-discrimination in employment based on sex, while 17 economies prohibited the dismissal of pregnant women. The same

year also saw 16 members allowing women to work in the same way as men in jobs deemed dangerous. Still, economies could do more to boost women’s access to labor markets, particularly since only 14 APEC members allow women to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men do.

Access to international markets by domestic economies was adversely affected by the temporary closure of borders and related supply chain bottlenecks amid the pandemic. Trade openness in the region as measured by trade freedom declined to 80.5 index points in 2022 following a high of 84-85 index points pre-pandemic. APEC should be mindful of this development given the



Source: Heritage Foundation - Index of Economic Freedom

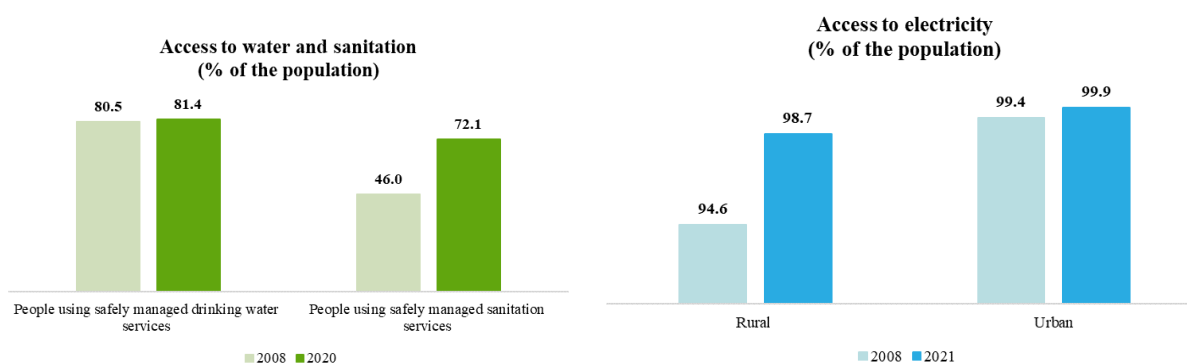
<sup>3</sup> ILO, “Multiple crises threaten the global labor market recovery” (ILO Monitor on the World of Work, 10<sup>th</sup> edition: October 2022)



importance of keeping trade open, especially ensuring the smooth flow of food, medicines, vaccines and other essential goods amid a challenging time for the global economy. Moreover, wider access to international markets is needed to support the post-pandemic recovery of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), majority of which are women-owned or women-led.

Access to markets needs to be ably supported by access to care facilities, particularly affordable care services for children, the elderly and people with disabilities, in order to redistribute unpaid care work so that women can spend more time in the formal economy— according to their preferred levels of participation. Available data from 10 APEC economies reveal that, although childcare fees have gone down by around 10 percent from as high as 33-44 percent of net household income in 2004, it still averaged almost 20 percent as of 2019.<sup>4</sup>

In APEC economies, women spend an average of 4 hours and 20 minutes daily doing unpaid care and domestic work, almost three times the time spent by men.<sup>5</sup> Communities would benefit from access to infrastructure to reduce unpaid domestic work, which is disproportionately undertaken by women. For example, in low-income economies where basic facilities such as safe drinking water and electricity are lacking, women spend six times as much as men doing unpaid household chores, such as fetching water and getting firewood.<sup>6</sup>



Moreover, while access to electricity by rural and urban communities in the APEC region has remained adequate and in fact, has continued to expand from 2008 to 2021, access to safely managed drinking water services has seen minimal improvement from 2008 to 2020. In addition, only 72 percent of people living in the APEC region has access to safely managed sanitation services, although this is already a considerable increase compared to the 46 percent recorded in 2008. It remains imperative for economies to upgrade basic infrastructure and services as well as expand their coverage to include people living in rural or remote areas. Having safe drinking water and adequate sanitation together with access to electricity would greatly help women to focus their energies on remunerated production or entrepreneurial activities.

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

APEC is almost at par with men in literacy as well as enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education, attaining a score within the range of 98.1-98.6 in the past decade. However, it should be highlighted that the pandemic has also exacted a toll on women’s education as seen in the slight drop in gender equality in educational attainment from 98.6 in 2018-2020 to 98.2-98.4 in 2021-2022.

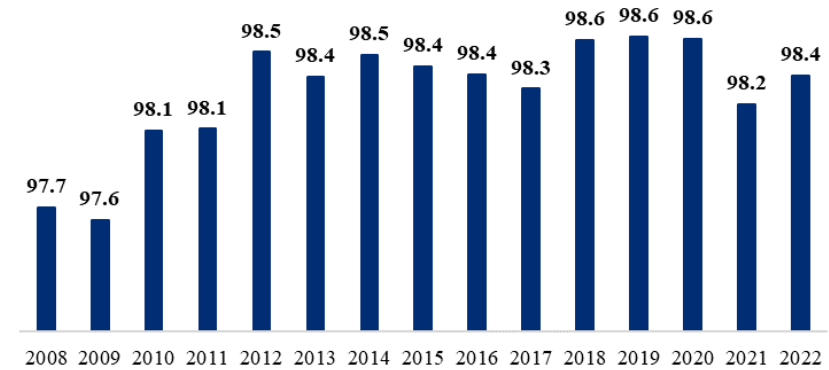
<sup>4</sup> APEC Economic Committee, “APEC Economic Policy Report 2020: Structural Reform and Women’s Empowerment”, (APEC: Economic Committee, November 2020).

<sup>5</sup> APEC PSU Policy Brief no. 43, “Unpaid Care and Domestic Work: Counting the Costs”, (APEC: PSU, March 2022).

<sup>6</sup> Oxfam, “Making Care Count: An Overview of the Women’s Economic Empowerment and Care Initiative” (Oxford: Oxfam, 2020).

Nonetheless, positive results in educational performance leading to reduced gap between women and men had already been found by the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) in 2018. The PISA scores showed that girls in the region were already at par with boys in mathematics; and in reading, girls were keeping better scores than boys.

**Gender equality in educational attainment**  
(scale 0-100, higher is better)

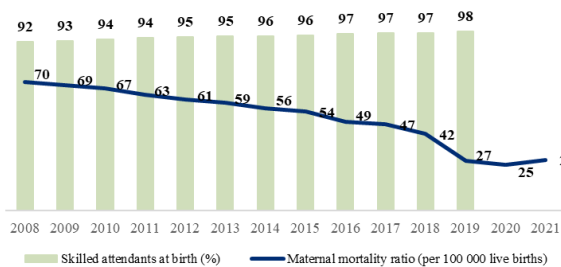


Source: Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR)

Continued improvements are also observed in the maternal mortality ratio, which has gone down from 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 28 maternal deaths in 2021, while births attended by skilled health personnel rose to 98 percent of live births in 2019 from 92 percent a decade ago.

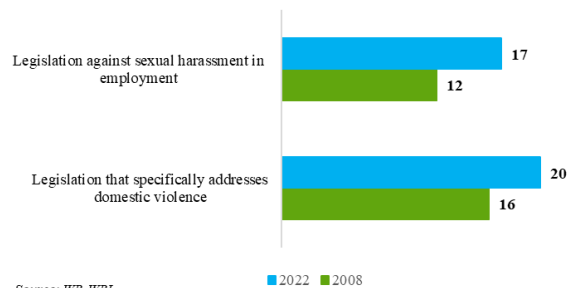
The APEC region recognizes that domestic violence is one of the most pervasive problems that women deal with, whether at home or in the workplace, in private, public or online settings. To address violence against women, 20 APEC economies have put in place laws that provide protection to women who are victims of domestic abuse. Of these, 19 economies have established specialized courts or procedures to effectively process cases of domestic violence and swiftly mete out punishment to send a message of intolerance to such abuses.

**APEC women's health**



Source: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF); World Health Organization (WHO); Gates Foundation; and Economy sources

**Laws on violence against women**  
(number of APEC economies)



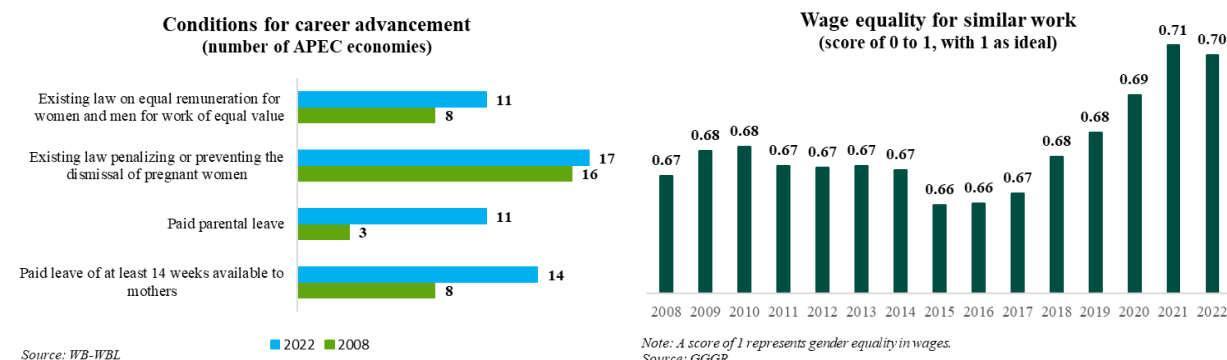
Source: WB-WBL

Laws against sexual harassment in the workplace were also established in 17 APEC economies in 2022, an increase from 12 members in 2008. Bolstering these laws are criminal penalties or civil remedies, which are in force in 15 members. Instituting these laws on violence against women not only help to deter abusers but also strengthen support for women's mental, physical and emotional health, with the intention of enabling them to remain in the workforce and maintain their productivity.

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

As economies implement measures to encourage more women to enter the labor market, equal effort is required to ensure that women stay in the labor force. Removing restrictions to women's entry in the workforce must thus be accompanied by good practices that support women's career advancement while recognizing that they also have family responsibilities.

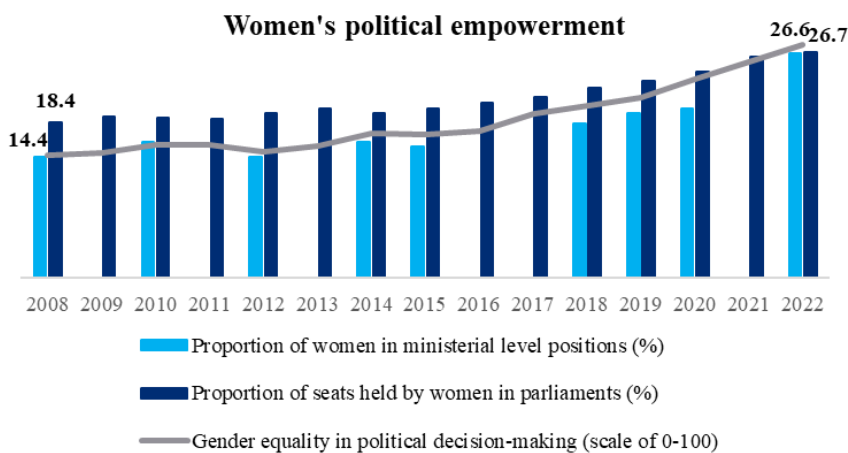
In APEC, 14 economies provided at least 14 weeks of paid maternity leave while 11 economies granted paid parental leave in 2022, a significant improvement from single-digit levels in 2008. There is room for improvement, especially encouraging more economies to provide maternity and paternity leaves to recognize that raising and nurturing a family is a co-responsibility between women and men. It also makes economic sense for men to share equally in family duties. It will help women balance career and family, potentially paving the way for a faster career progression and higher wage. When women earn more, they contribute more to household income, taking away financial pressures from men. This will allow men to spend quality time with their families instead of working countless hours as the main breadwinner.



The gap in wages between women and men persists. Data from the Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR) reveal that wage equality for similar work has remained unchanged within the range of 0.66-0.69 for more than a decade, before settling at 0.70 in 2022. This means that women’s remuneration is only at 70 percent of the remuneration received by men. Having laws that mandate equal pay for women and men doing work of equal value would significantly support efforts towards gender equality in wages. However, in the APEC region, only 11 economies have approved such laws as of 2022, which is a small increase from 8 economies almost 15 years ago.

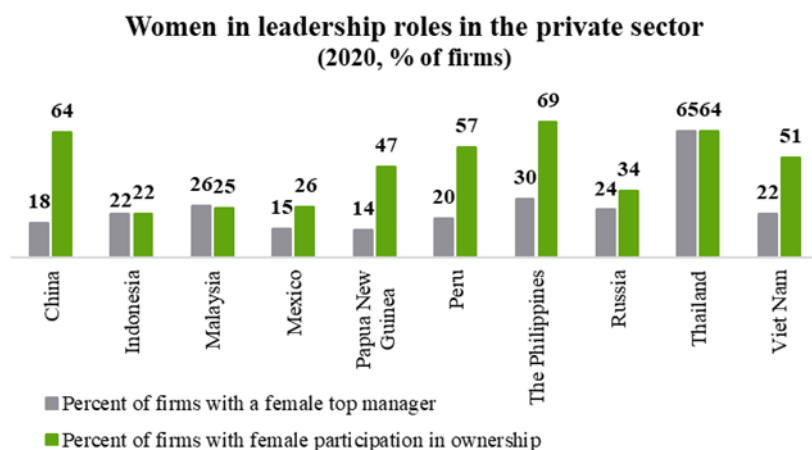
Women are able to make economic and mobility decisions in the majority of APEC economies. For example, women can enter a business and sign a contract in the same way as men in all 21 APEC economies. Unhindered access to starting a business or signing a contract boosts women’s engagement in entrepreneurship and other economic opportunities, including obtaining a loan to expand a business or investing in financial assets. Meanwhile, women are subject to the same requirements, procedures and processes as men when obtaining a passport in 19 APEC economies. Freedom of movement widens women’s education and employment prospects; it also gives them opportunities to partner with international investors or seek out new markets to grow their business.

While APEC as a whole promotes women’s agency and entrepreneurship, the region remains a laggard in terms of women’s representation in leadership positions. A comparison of data between 2008 to 2022 reveals that only 27 percent of seats in parliaments and ministerial positions were held by women, already the highest levels reached so far. Overall, women are still



quite far from achieving parity with men in political decision-making at 27.6 in 2022, with 100 as the ideal score.

Data on women’s management and/or ownership roles in the private sector has remained scarce for almost two decades now, making it difficult to monitor progress in this area. Available data in 2020 from 10 APEC economies show that, like in the public sector, the proportion of women in leadership roles in the private sector, particularly among managers, is quite low, with wide variations among economies. This result tallies with the 2022 report from Equileap on gender equality in the corporate sector covering Asia-Pacific economies. Specifically, the report points to uneven progress in gender equality in the workplace, with women making up only 4 percent of chief executive officers (CEOs), 10 percent of chief financial officers (CFOs) and 5 percent of board chairs.<sup>7</sup> Globally, women make up 31 percent of business leaders, with varying shares per industry, according to high-frequency data from LinkedIn.<sup>8</sup>



Source: World Bank Gender Statistics and GGGR

Based on the limited data, there seems to be more women owners than women managers in APEC, possibly due to the combination of a thriving ecosystem of MSMEs in the region and the shift to self-employment and entrepreneurial activities at the peak of the pandemic when employers reduced the number of staff amid business closures. In fact, from 2019 to 2020, the percentage of women who found a business surged by 43 percent globally, while the number of unicorn companies<sup>9</sup> owned by women went up from 18 in 2020 to 83 in 2021, almost a five-fold increase.<sup>10</sup> The factors behind the continued low representation of women in leadership positions need to be understood in order to be addressed appropriately and effectively (see Box 1).

### Box 1: Women face more headwinds in the pursuit of leadership roles

The persistent underrepresentation of women in leadership roles, both in the public and private sectors, has highlighted the fact that women face more headwinds than men when advancing to higher positions. The 2022 GGGR rightly calls the gaps between women and men in the workforce, including in leadership roles in industries and politics as “an emerging crisis”.<sup>11</sup>

According to the GGGR, more women were promoted into leadership positions in industries where women were already highly represented. This implies that, in sectors or industries that have low representation of women in the workforce, the probability of women advancing into leadership roles is low. Indeed, in sectors such as technology, agriculture, energy, supply chain and transportation, manufacturing and infrastructure that have low representation of women in the entire workforce, men make up the majority of leadership positions.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Equileap, “Gender Equality in Asia Pacific” (Equileap, 2020).

<sup>8</sup> World Economic Forum, “Global Gender Gap Report 2022”, (WEF: GGGR, July 2022).

<sup>9</sup> Unicorn companies are privately held startup companies with a value of over USD 1.0 billion.

<sup>10</sup> WEF: GGGR, July 2022.

<sup>11</sup> WEF: GGGR, July 2022.

<sup>12</sup> WEF GGR, July 2022.

In a similar vein, a report by the ILO (2020) covering G20 members and guest economies<sup>13</sup> finds a low representation of women in managerial positions in traditionally male-dominated industries such as construction at 13.7 percent, and mining and quarrying at 19.6 percent. In contrast, women managers in health and social work consist of 67 percent of the total managerial positions, and 61 percent in the education sector. Overall, women in management positions has averaged 30 percent in G20 economies since 2010, peaking at 32.4 percent in 2019.<sup>14</sup>

The 2023 OECD-Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) shows that, globally, women hold only around 25 percent of management positions. Behind this underrepresentation is systemic discrimination embedded in social institutions. In particular, persistent sex-based discriminatory laws, attitudes, social norms and practices hinder women's progress across all sectors, restricting their ability to contribute to the economy and society.<sup>15</sup> A World Values Survey reveals that globally, 35.0 percent of the world population strongly thinks that men make better executives than women. In APEC, 33.4 percent of the region's population thinks the same way, although there are wide variations among individual member economies.<sup>16</sup>

The above findings corroborate the results of a recent study by McKinsey (2022) that a “broken rung” in the first step up to the manager position exists, where for every 100 men who advance in their careers, only 87 women are promoted. This means that men significantly outnumber women in the initial stage of career promotion so that women may never catch up.<sup>17</sup> Moreover, the study cites that, although women are as likely as men to aspire to senior-level roles, they report sex or being a parent as a factor in being denied a higher position.

The bias based on sex that exists in organizations and societies negatively affect women's motivation to proactively seek leadership roles. It is imperative to acknowledge that discrimination against women remains a major obstacle towards gender equality in leadership roles. This recognition should spring economies into action, by implementing policy interventions to ensure equal opportunities in the workplace across industries, from entry to career promotions and leadership positions.

Another concern affecting women in their professional goals is the time they spend doing unpaid work in comparison to men. Whilst work-from-home arrangements could enable women to balance career and family responsibilities; however, it also tends to increase women's burden of unpaid care and domestic work, particularly when there are young children or sick family members to take care of. The absence of data in many economies on time spent doing unpaid work prevents having a clearer picture of women's share of unpaid work amid the pandemic, to understand its impact on women's labor market decisions.

For young girls, growing up in a society that has few women as leaders would mean having few role models and this could have negative consequences on girls' mindsets and aspirations. Beyond being role models, having women leaders bring diversity in perspectives and talents that could improve company policies and practices in mentorship and leadership development as well as risk-taking and social and environmental responsibility, among others. In political leadership, women leaders could lead structural reforms aimed at eliminating discrimination on the basis of sex in all forms and in various settings, from households to workplaces. A purposeful move in designing and implementing policies that advance gender equality will inevitably expand women's access to education, finance, labor market, social services and healthcare, and their representation in public and private leadership.

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<sup>13</sup> G20 members include Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; France; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Korea; Mexico; Russia; Saudi Arabia; South Africa; Türkiye; United Kingdom; United States, and the European Union. Guest economies included in the ILO report include Rwanda; Spain; Singapore; Switzerland; and the United Arab Emirates.

<sup>14</sup> International Labor Office (ILO), “Women in Managerial and Leadership Positions in the G20” (ILO, October 2020).

<sup>15</sup> OECD-SIGI 2023, “Gender Discrimination in Social Norms: Measuring the Invisible” (OECD-SIGI, 2023).

<sup>16</sup> World Values Survey Trend File (1981-2022) and APEC PSU staff calculations.

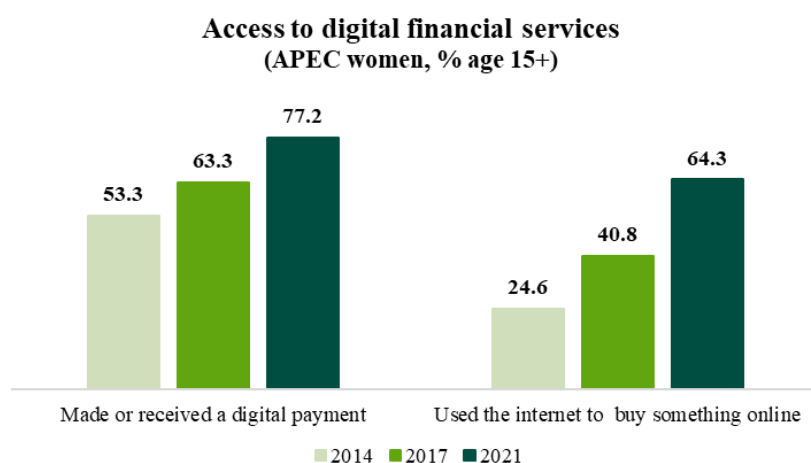
<sup>17</sup> Alexis Krivkovich, Wei Wei Liu, Hilary Nguyen, Ishanaa Rambachan, Nicole Robinson, Monne Williams, and Lareina Yee, “Women in the Workplace 2022” (McKinsey & Company, October 2022).

## 5. Innovation and Technology

The restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the shift to digitalization and increased global uptake of financial services to conduct daily transactions online. In APEC, more women have been using mobile phones or the internet to buy something online, with the proportion going up in 2021 to 64 percent of total female population (age 15+) from 41 percent in 2017, equivalent to an increase of about 23 percentage points. In addition, the proportion of women who have made or received digital payments in 2021 jumped by 14 percentage points to 77 percent from the level in 2017.

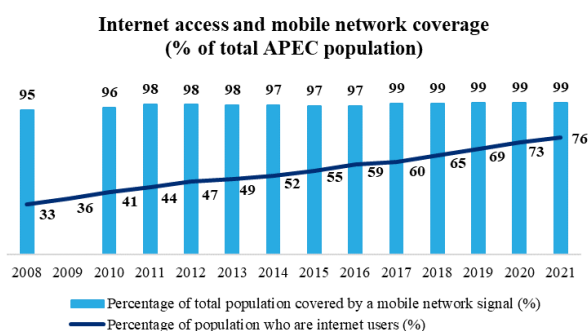
Access to the internet, digital platforms, mobile money and financial services could open up a whole new array of opportunities for women to earn more income with better-paying digital work, entrepreneurship or financial investments.

Increased digital transactions reflect women's wider access to financial services. Moreover, the ease of access and usage of digital financial services encourages account ownership in formal

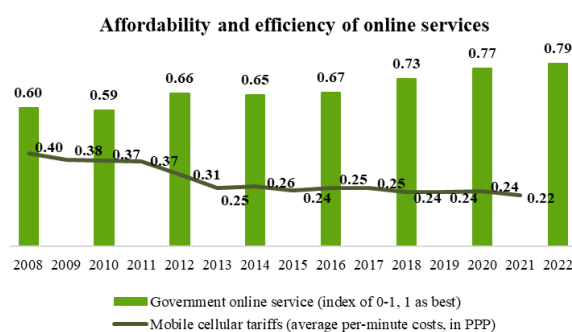


Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion Index Database (Global Findex)

percent of the population in the APEC region used the internet, while 99 percent of the total population are covered by a mobile network signal.



Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



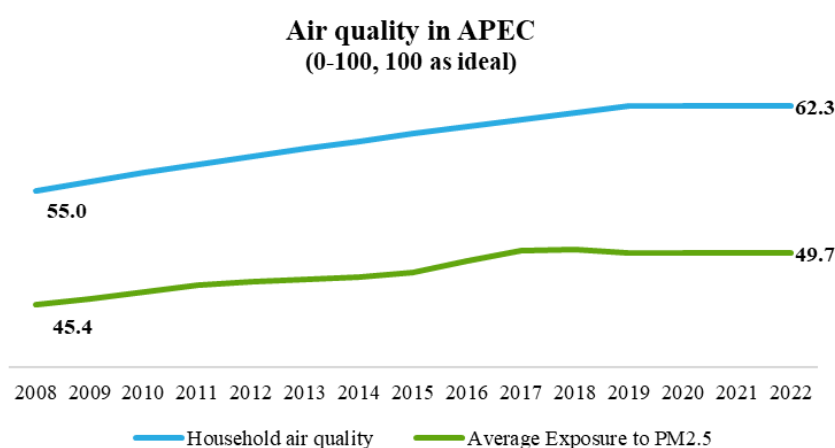
Source: UNE-Government Knowledgebase and ITU

The growing use of digital technologies in APEC is supported by improving efficiency and affordability of online services. In particular, the index measuring the quality of government online service for the region as a whole has been showing consistent improvement through the years, while the average per-minute cost of mobile cellular usage is gradually going down in purchasing power parity terms.

Another important aspect of digital inclusion is having digital skills to be able to navigate through rapid technological changes. In this regard, having STEM-related competencies would contribute to a full participation in this digital era. It could also equip women with skills needed to be part of the workforce of a high-growth and high-paying sector such as information technology, artificial intelligence and robotics, among others. However, APEC women’s participation in STEM fields has remained low for almost two decades. Although data on women in STEM do not cover the majority of APEC economies and are only up to 2018 for most of those covered, only two economies reported women’s participation at near or slightly higher than 50 percent. For the rest of the economies with data, STEM engagement by women averaged below 35 percent. The same low participation is seen in female researchers and female personnel in the R&D sector, where data are also intermittent and incomplete.

Data gaps on women’s engagement in STEM and R&D fields are particularly disconcerting in light of the dynamic changes in technology, with the sector’s increasing value translating into high growth with relatively high remuneration careers. According to the OECD-SIGI 2021 Regional Report for Southeast Asia, women’s persistently low participation in the STEM fields is a result of a combination of social norms, stereotypes and biases based on sex. These biases start to be internalised in primary school where learning materials and teaching approaches perpetuate stereotypes by assigning functions and skills to girls and boys. Compounding the problem is the lack of role models as there are few female teachers, educators and experts in the STEM fields who could encourage girls to pursue studies and careers in these areas.<sup>18</sup>

Meanwhile, monitoring environmental conditions remains vital since air pollution and exposures



*Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy*

to hazardous matters affect women’s health and well-being. When women are healthy, they are able to participate in the economy and society. In parallel, checking air quality, the use of household fuels and level of exposure to harmful particulates as well as wastewater treatment and management could help gauge APEC’s contribution to mitigate climate change.

Available data suggests that air quality in the APEC region has continued to improve during the monitoring period of 2008-2022, although at a slow pace. Economies have implemented measures to lessen usage of household solid fuels and reduce exposures to unhealthy particulates. APEC economies have also improved practices to manage waste. Meanwhile, data also showed that the level of fish stocks in the region has remained low at around 32 percent, indicating continued illegal fishing practices and exploitation of fish stocks. This could have serious negative consequences, both for the environment and the region’s food security.

<sup>18</sup> OECD, “OECD-SIGI 2021 Regional Report for Southeast Asia” (OECD, 2021).

## **FINAL REMARKS : *Addressing gaps and maintaining relevance of the Dashboard***

The Dashboard has been monitoring progress in women's economic participation and social inclusion since the first report was launched in 2015. Since then, a number of indicators have been removed or replaced to ensure that the Dashboard remains a useful and relevant tool to monitor progress in women's conditions and access to key areas.

Despite these adjustments, there are areas where more suitable indicators are needed. For example, indicators on women's health are insufficient. Aside from the maternal mortality rate and skilled attendants at birth, the only other indicator on women's health is the prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age, which have not been updated by the main source since 2019. Other indicators, particularly on women's reproductive health could be added to provide a basic understanding of the status of reproductive health in the APEC region. It is essential to monitor trends in women's uptake of available products and services, and understand where the gaps are: it could be gaps in policies, stakeholder engagement, public campaigns, resources and/or services provision.

Discrimination on the basis of sex remains a major obstacle towards gender equality. APEC economies need to allocate resources to counter persistent sex-based biases. There are different approaches that economies could adopt to end discrimination based on sex, keeping in mind to implement what is feasible and appropriate given available resources and socio-cultural realities. For example, economies could look into incorporating gender equality in education curriculums to guide mindsets of girls and boys from a young age; generating more sex-disaggregated data to formulate better-informed and well-targeted policy interventions (e.g. in terms of representation in leadership positions); implementing policies and practices in the workplace that promote equal opportunities for women in recruitment, training and promotion; and enforcing existing laws to reduce sex-based discrimination in access to education, employment, and finance and credit, among others.

APEC economies are guided by the La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019-2030) to ensure that women fully and equally participate in the economy. The Roadmap has four targets: 1) have in place laws, policies, and regulations that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in employment access, opportunities and conditions; 2) have in place non-discrimination laws, policies and regulations that provide equal access to capital and credit for both sexes; 3) increase the region's gender balance among STEM graduates in tertiary education, and in positions in research and R&D; and 4) increase the region's gender balance in leadership positions, closing the gap for women.

Whilst the Dashboard shows progress in APEC in a number of areas covered by the Roadmap, more work needs to be done to achieve the 2030 targets. Working together to achieve these targets should form part of the priorities of APEC economies to make economic growth and development more sustainable and inclusive, benefitting all, including women.



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## APEC WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY DASHBOARD, 2023\*

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership 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	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21
	1.1.2 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	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
	1.1.3 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	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	59.8	59.4	59.0	59.0	58.9	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.3	58.1	58.2	58.3	56.4	57.6	57.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	78.4	78.4	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.7	78.8	79.0	79.3	79.6	80.1	79.8	80.3	80.5
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.0	
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.12					0.07			0.05
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (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	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				59.0			72.4			73.4				81.2	
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				64.0			74.1			77.3				82.8	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				32.1			38.6			34.3				42.2	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				9.9			28.1			29.2				39.1	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				42.7			53.7			61.7				69.8	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				47.0			54.9			65.5				71.2	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							76.5			69.9				63.4	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							73.4			69.2				64.7	

\*See Technical Notes (pages 111-144) for the description, methodology and data sources of the dashboard indicators. Blank entries for the APEC dashboard mean that data are not available or no APEC aggregates were calculated. Blank entries for individual economy dashboards correspond to unavailability of data.

2. Access to Markets																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	80.5	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.0	81.1	81.2	81.3	81.3	81.4			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	46.0	48.0	50.0	52.1	54.3	56.5	58.7	61.1	63.5	65.9	68.4	70.9	72.1			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	94.6	95.3	96.4	96.9	97.1	97.3	97.6	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.7		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8						
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	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	4.5	4.3	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	4.1	4.2	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	5.5						
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	78.1	80.3	81.3	81.1	80.8	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.8	83.7	84.7	84.1	84.3	82.9	80.5	
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	13.0	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.0		
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.7	3.9	3.7	
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.08			0.14	
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (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	Yes = 18/21	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)	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.70
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21
	2.5.6 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	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	97.7	97.6	98.1	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.2	98.4	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		471.19			472.70			471.12			473.91					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		483.56			486.97			480.37			479.58					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			1.01			1.01			1.00					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.94			0.95			0.95					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)	47.7	47.7	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.5	44.6	45.2	44.8	44.4						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	17.5	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.5				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	70.2	68.8	66.6	63.2	60.6	58.8	55.9	54.1	48.6	47.0	42.0	27.1	26.4	27.7		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.1	32.3	32.9	33.9	35.4	37.0	37.7	38.6	39.6	41.0						
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	92.3	92.6	93.7	94.3	94.8	95.5	95.5	95.8	96.7	96.9	97.1	97.8				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes = 16/21	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	Yes = 20/21	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 = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21		
	3.4.8 Whether there is 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 = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 17/21
	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				0.62				0.43

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (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	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)		Yes = 19/19	Yes = 19/19	Yes = 19/19	Yes = 19/19	Yes = 19/19	Yes = 20/20	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)															
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21
	4.5.2 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes = 3/21	Yes = 4/21	Yes = 5/21	Yes = 6/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	14.4		16.1	0.0	14.3		16.2	15.5			18.3	19.4	20.1		26.6
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	18.4	19.0	18.9	18.8	19.5	20.0	19.5	20.0	20.8	21.4	22.5	23.3	24.4	26.2	26.7
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	19.4	20.4	21.3	23.5	25.6	27.6
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	67.5	75.6	83.7	90.4	97.2	103.0	106.5	107.1	112.0	117.0	121.0	126.6	124.8	127.2		
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.6		95.9	98.0	97.9	97.6	97.4	97.1	97.2	98.6	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.3		
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, (%)	32.6	36.5	40.9	44.0	47.5	49.5	51.6	54.7	58.8	60.5	64.9	69.1	73.4	76.3		
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)										70.6	72.6			75.9		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							24.6			40.8					64.3	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							23.9			39.1					60.7	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							53.3			63.3					77.2	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							54.7			67.2					78.6	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.22		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.60		0.59		0.66		0.65		0.67		0.73		0.77		0.79	
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0						
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	527	753	1008	1320	1715	2186	3036	3977	5964	8734						
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile phone (% of population)																
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile phone (% of population)																
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.8	21.4	23.9	26.8	28.9	30.4	31.5	37.4	41.1	46.7	48.2	51.8	55.4	59.9		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)																
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)									24.9							
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)																
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)																
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	55.0	55.8	56.6	57.3	58.0	58.7	59.2	59.9	60.5	61.1	61.7	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	45.4	45.8	46.4	46.9	47.3	47.5	47.6	48.1	49.0	49.9	50.0	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)																
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										60.4			60.4		67.9	
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	32.9	31.6	31.8	31.3	32.1	31.9	30.0	28.1	27.7	29.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	

## INDIVIDUAL DASHBOARDS

Dashboard-Australia

### Australia

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.8	58.8	58.7	58.6	59.1	59.3	59.8	60.5	61.0	60.2	61.2	62.1
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	82.7	83.2	82.9	83.5	83.9	84.3	84.9	85.6	86.7	87.4	88.0	88.5	88.7	89.3	90.2
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	31.6	31.2	30.8	30.4	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.8	27.7	29.6	28.2	26.4	25.4	24.1	
	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				98.6			99.0			99.2				100.0	
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				99.6			98.7			99.9				98.6	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				59.0			59.3			62.3				69.9	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				15.3			66.1			63.8				59.4	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				94.5			95.1			93.9				98.2	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				95.2			91.4			92.1				96.0	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							76.6			76.6				82.9	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							78.6			83.2				76.0	

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)															
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	62.7	63.6	64.6	65.6	66.5	67.5	68.5	69.4	70.4	71.4	72.3	73.3	74.3		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	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	3.8	4.0	4.3	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	5.9					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	86.4	86.2	86.2	87.6	88.2	89.8	90.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	6.4	5.0	3.5
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.67
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.1	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		509.48			497.82			490.99			488.30					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		532.85			529.54			518.87			518.57					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.02			1.01			1.01					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.93			0.94			0.94					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)								38.6	37.9	39.3						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	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	38.2	38.4							
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.0	99.8	98.8	98.8	99.4	98.7	98.8				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)								0.25				0.25				0.25

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)													4.5		
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	24.1		23.3		20.7		17.2	17.2	24.1		21.4	26.7	26.7		43.5
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	26.7	27.3	24.7	24.7	24.7	26.0	26.0	26.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	30.5	30.5	31.1	38.4
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	19.1	19.1	19.2	18.6	18.5	19.4	18.9	19.3	19.3	23.2	23.2	23.1	25.8	25.8	41.2
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	1.8	1.7		
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											2.3				

5. Innovation and Technology																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	104.1	102.5	102.2	106.4	107.1	107.9	106.8	108.2	109.7	108.4	110.7	110.3	105.2	105.3	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.0		99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	71.7	74.3	76.0	79.5	79.0	83.5	84.0	84.6	86.5	86.5	90.0	93.6	96.4	96.2	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)				78.4				84.9		86.1					
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							68.7			67.5				79.6	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							67.7			67.9				75.1	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							97.6			96.1				99.9	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							97.1			95.6				98.0	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.47	0.67	0.28	0.28	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.27	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.27	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.81		0.79		0.84		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.94		0.94
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.21	5.39	4.97	5.11	5.61	5.82	5.64	5.65	5.66	5.72					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	150	450	700	900	1100	1300	450	560	800	1430					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile phone (% of population)															
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile phone (% of population)															
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.0	24.1	25.0	24.8	25.2	25.9	27.8	28.7	30.5	32.2	33.7	34.7	35.4	35.3	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	31.1	30.9		30.2		30.7	31.0	31.7		32.1	37.0	38.0	38.0		
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	26.1	26.1		24.6		24.9	25.6	22.9		23.2					
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)															
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)															
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	89.6	90.6	91.6	92.5	93.4	94.1	94.7	95.4	96.3	97.0	97.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	94.2	95.1	96.1	96.9	98.0	98.3	98.5	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)			93.2	93.5	94.1	94.1	92.3	92.4	95.0	92.7	99.4		92.7		92.9
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										77.3			77.3		95.0
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.1	12.8	11.6	11.2	13.6	15.2	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0

## Brunei Darussalam

1. Access to Capital and Assets														2019	2020	2021	2022
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	57.4	55.2	54.7	55.1	55.5	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	66.9	78.4	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.7	78.8	79.0	79.3	79.6	80.1	79.8	80.3	80.5	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	23.0	23.7	23.3	23.2	22.8	23.0	20.4	21.0	19.7	18.5	17.3	17.6	17.4	16.2		
	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)																
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)																
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	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						
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)																
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)																
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)																
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)																

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)															
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)															
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)		4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1			4.4					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6			3.3	3.4					
	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	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	4.7					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)								81.8	85.2	89.1	89.1	84.0	85.0	84.6	84.6
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.2	10.0	10.1	8.3	8.8	9.0	8.7
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.75			0.75
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	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)	0.71	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.76			0.79	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.4	98.9	98.6	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.7	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)											433.95					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)											423.08					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math											0.98					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading											0.93					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)	37.5	38.8	41.0	43.6	49.6	47.2	44.1	43.5	45.6	45.4	47.4					
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.7				
	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	31.0	31.0	0.0	32.4	30.8	16.3		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)																
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	27.0	26.0	24.6	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.3	27.7	27.6	28.5	34.3	36.0	38.8	39.1		
	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	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)									Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	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				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	4.3.1 Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's (Y/N)								No	No	No	No	No			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)															
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	7.1		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		11.1
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)									6.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.1
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0

5. Innovation and Technology																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	103.7	105.8	109.9	110.4	115.5	113.9	108.5	110.0	122.9	126.6	130.3	131.2	121.5	135.5		
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)								97.0	98.7	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0		
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	46.0	49.0	53.0	56.0	60.3	64.5	68.8	71.2	90.0	94.9	95.0	95.0	96.1	98.1		
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)									90.0			99.8		99.8		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)																
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)																
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)																
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)																
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.45	0.42	0.43	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.20		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.47		0.48		0.63		0.50		0.53		0.69		0.74		0.73	
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.64	3.77	4.00	3.86	3.95	3.75			3.60	4.49						
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	1	2	5	5	10	14	15	21	35	44		103	64	138		
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										99			99			
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										99			91			
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.8	4.9	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.5	9.5	11.4	12.4	16.1	17.8		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	49.1	50.4	41.7	50.5	49.4			49.2	51.9		54.3					
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	38.5	43.9	28.2	43.3	41.4	41.8	45.0	47.7	49.6	47.7	52.3					
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											45.2					
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											48.2					
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	66.9	68.3	69.2	69.8	70.2	70.6	71.0	71.5	72.6	73.9	74.7	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	64.4	65.5	66.1	64.9	61.8	58.1	55.6	54.8	57.3	59.9	59.5	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)				40.0				37.8				39.8		6.0		5.8
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										42.5				42.5		85.5
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)																



## Canada

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.2	61.5	61.2	61.3	61.5	61.3	61.4	59.5	60.6	60.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	88.8	89.6	90.0	89.8	90.1	90.2	89.6	89.1	89.5	89.9	90.2	89.7	88.7	89.1	90.2
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.3	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.3	20.8	20.1	19.7	20.2	20.7	
	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				97.2			99.2			99.9				99.5	
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				94.3			99.0			99.6				99.8	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				52.9			59.5			64.5				60.2	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				17.8			74.0			82.6				81.2	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				95.8			97.4			98.8				98.6	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				90.1			96.7			98.2				97.2	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							78.1			80.4				69.9	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							74.2			78.5				77.4	

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.0		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	80.1	80.5	80.9	81.2	81.6	82.0	82.4	82.8	83.2	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	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	4.2	4.4	4.5	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	5.4					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	88.4	87.0	88.4	88.1	86.8	87.0	88.8	83.2
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.7	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.2	9.4	7.2	5.0
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.71	0.75	0.76	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.67
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		520.83			513.02			511.14			509.55					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		541.53			540.66			539.76			534.67					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.02			1.02			1.01					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.94			0.95			0.95					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)					43.1	43.7	44.1	43.5	45.1	45.9						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.4				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	9.0	7.6	6.4	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.6	8.6	7.5	10.0	9.0		
	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	27.9	27.2	26.7	26.2	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.2				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0			
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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				0.25				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)			3.9						3.5						
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)				46.1			46.3								
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	16.0		29.7		26.9		32.0	30.8	51.7		50.0	50.0	51.4		48.6
	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	26.9	29.0	29.0	30.5	30.7
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	36.5	38.1	38.6	37.4
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges									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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	66.5	70.9	76.0	78.2	79.9	80.9	81.3	83.3	85.2	86.7	89.7	91.6	85.4	88.1	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98.0		99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	76.7	80.3	80.3	83.0	83.0	85.8	87.1	90.0	91.2	92.7	94.6	91.9	92.3	92.8	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)			79.2							90.5	90.5				
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							63.6			65.4					69.2
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							67.9			72.0					71.0
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							98.3			97.2					98.4
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							95.5			98.5					98.3
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.52	0.46	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.19	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.82		0.84		0.84		0.84		0.83		0.83		0.84		0.85
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.61	5.63	5.14	5.40	5.60	5.58	5.57	5.83	5.79	5.88					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	1147	1355	1575	1825	2106	1600	1800	2000	2200	2500					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	29.6	30.6	31.8	32.9	33.7	34.5	35.5	36.7	37.1	38.1	39.0	40.4	41.1	42.1	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)			36.6	35.9	35.6	35.6	35.0	34.4	34.8	34.8	35.3				
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.6		20.8	19.2	19.0	19.7						
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)															
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)															
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.0	87.6	89.1	90.3	91.1	90.8	90.7	90.9	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)		84.3					80.4		71.4		96.4		67.4		67.4
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										84.7			84.7		92.3
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	15.5	13.2	12.5	13.1	13.8	13.4	12.9	14.7	13.8	14.7	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5

## Chile

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	44.2	44.6	45.5	47.5	47.8	47.9	48.6	48.4	48.2	48.7	49.3	49.5	44.6	46.2	48.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	62.2	63.5	64.9	67.2	68.3	68.5	69.7	69.6	69.4	70.1	71.6	72.5	68.9	69.5	72.2
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	17.4	17.0	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.1	15.7	14.8	14.0	13.0	12.3	11.1	
	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				41.0			59.2			71.3					86.6
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				43.4			67.8			77.8					87.6
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				10.4			12.9			17.8					26.5
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				5.9			28.5			30.3					20.5
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				33.1			56.3			64.8					77.5
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				35.5			60.7			64.6					81.1
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							71.2			61.2					67.0
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							65.9			66.5					67.2

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	95.5	96.0	96.4	96.8	97.2	97.7	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	59.6	61.2	62.9	64.5	66.2	67.8	69.5	71.2	72.8	74.4	75.7	77.2	78.6		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	89.5	97.7	98.3	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	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	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3			
	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	5.2					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	82.0	86.4	86.4	88.7	88.8	89.0	83.0	78.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	12.1	13.4	9.9	8.8	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.0	11.4	9.6	8.4
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.62
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	98.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		410.38			410.54			413.45			413.63					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		460.62			452.37			464.56			462.30					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.05			1.06			1.04			1.02					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.95			0.95			0.97			0.96					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	45.9						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	21.0	21.0	20.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	27.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	22.8	22.7	20.4	22.2	21.7	21.7	21.2	21.4	21.2	21.1	20.6					
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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				0.75				0.0



4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	3.8							5.3							
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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									4.5			5.0
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	40.9		45.5		18.2		39.1	34.8	34.8		34.8	33.3	30.4		58.3
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	15.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	22.6	22.6	22.6	35.5	35.5
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	30.7	28.3	36.3	50.2
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	88.8	97.7	116.7	129.9	138.1	135.1	133.9	129.9	128.9	125.3	134.6	131.6	129.9	136.3	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	37.3	41.6	45.0	52.2	55.1	58.0	61.1	76.6	83.6	82.3	84.9	85.0	86.4	90.2	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)										80.7					
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							10.6			19.4				45.6	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							18.9			26.8				52.6	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							49.1			61.4				84.1	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							60.9			69.8				84.5	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.53	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.40	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.15	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.58		0.60		0.68		0.71		0.69		0.74		0.83		0.84
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.99	4.28	4.09	4.26	4.48	4.48	4.59	4.85	5.09	5.21					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	65	88	147	290	434	668	940	1496	1677	1943	2445	3157	3396	3540	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										99	97				
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										92	87				
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.6	9.8	10.5	11.7	12.5	13.1	14.1	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.4	18.0	19.5	22.0	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	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 (%)	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	34.4	32.4	34.8			
	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	39.7					
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	50.1	50.7	51.4	52.3	53.4	54.4	55.4	56.3	57.2	57.8	58.4	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	44.9	44.4	44.4	44.5	44.3	43.9	43.8	44.2	46.0	47.0	47.0	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	82.6	83.3	86.9	90.6	100.0	99.9	68.9	99.8	87.5		98.6		71.9		71.9
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										65.7			65.7		75.7
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)															

## China

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	65.1	64.4	63.7	63.7	63.4	63.1	62.9	62.7	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.4	59.1	61.3	61.1
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	80.4	80.0	79.7	79.9	80.1	80.3	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.5	81.8	82.2	81.8	82.5	82.4
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)					7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	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)		0.0			0.5		0.0					0.0			0.0
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				60.0			76.4			75.7					87.3
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				67.6			81.4			83.4					89.9
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				32.1			41.2			30.5					45.7
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				6.1			18.5			19.2					38.9
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				39.4			49.0			63.4					77.0
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				45.3			53.2			70.5					78.1
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							81.3			66.2					55.3
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							78.3			68.1					58.5

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)															
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	29.3	32.2	35.3	38.5	41.9	45.3	48.8	52.5	56.2	60.1	64.0	68.0	69.7		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	98.1	98.5	99.4	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.3	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	4.4	4.5	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	5.5					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	71.8	72.8	73.6	73.2	73.0	72.4	71.2	73.2
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	17.4	16.6	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.0	12.4	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.0	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.74	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.81	0.76	0.73
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	96.7	96.3	95.8	97.3	97.3	93.6	93.5	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)								528.19			585.75					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)								502.56			561.89					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math								1.01			1.02					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading								0.97			0.98					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	42.8					
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	16.4	15.8	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.5				
	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	18.3	17.8	16.9	16.1	15.7	
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)																
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	21.3	22.9	24.7	26.9	30.1	32.9	35.5	37.9	40.2	43.1						
	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	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes	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)		0.58				0.34		0.50				0.75				0.5

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	3.9														
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)					64.2								64.2		
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)					17.5							17.5	17.5	17.5	
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	8.6		11.5		11.5		8.3	11.5	10.0		6.5	6.5	3.2		4.2
	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	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	15.4	11.8	11.3	11.4
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges			2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	48.2	55.8	63.7	72.7	81.4	89.3	92.8	92.7	97.4	104.2	116.4	122.8	120.6	121.5		
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.0		99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9		
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	22.6	28.9	34.3	38.3	42.3	45.8	47.9	50.3	53.2	54.3	59.6	64.5	70.4	73.1	75.6	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)														72.6		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							21.3			45.8					83.5	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							17.9			42.4					77.0	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							47.1			62.8					84.9	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							51.4			70.3					87.3	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1 <sub>a</sub> )	0.50		0.47		0.54		0.55		0.61		0.68		0.79		0.81	
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.19	3.38	3.44	3.57	3.50	3.44	3.53	3.70	3.96	4.18						
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	640	866	1099	1390	1900	3142	3433	4604	11017	21391	24500	31772	44040	56204		
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)																
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)																
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.2	7.8	9.4	11.5	12.8	13.7	14.5	19.9	23.0	28.0	28.7	31.6	33.9	37.6		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)																
	5.4.2...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)																
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)																
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)				25.3	25.0	24.9	24.4	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.0	26.3	25.9		
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	22.1	23.2	24.1	25.1	26.2	27.2	28.2	29.1	29.8	30.6	31.6	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.7	11.9	13.1	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)							18.2		16.1		80.2		9.4		9.4	
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										51.8			51.8		45.0	
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	33.2	31.8	35.4	38.3	42.3	45.2	41.3	37.1	27.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	

## Hong Kong, China

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	53.1	53.2	51.9	52.9	53.5	54.5	54.5	54.7	54.8	55.0	55.1	54.9	54.1	54.1	53.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	86.6	87.8	87.5	90.1	91.3	92.8	94.0	94.9	95.7	96.6	96.6	98.0	98.6	99.4	99.4
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	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)		0.0			0.0		0.0					0.0			0.0
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				89.1			96.3			94.7					98.2
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				88.3			96.0			96.0					97.3
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				40.0			47.6			43.9					56.8
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				5.4			58.5			59.6					72.3
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				77.0			78.6			84.7					88.4
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				78.2			80.1			84.5					89.6
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							60.1			59.2					64.0
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							60.4			59.7					68.1



2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	86.1	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.9		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	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	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9			
	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	6.2					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	90.0	95.0	95.0		
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.0	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	4.7	4.2	4.1
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)															
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)																
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		547.20			552.96			546.77			554.00					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		550.36			558.26			540.98			542.08					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.03			1.03			1.00			0.99					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.95			0.95			0.94					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	15.6					
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)																
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)		2.4					3.3	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	7.8		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	27.1	26.8	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.4	28.9	29.4				
	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)		0.00				0.09		0.50				0.75				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)						2.6									
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	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 equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)															
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0

5. Innovation and Technology																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	164.2	177.6	193.4	213.1	226.5	232.6	230.7	226.0	236.5	246.5	266.0	286.2	291.5	319.4		
	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	100.0	100.0		
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	66.7	69.4	72.0	72.2	72.9	74.2	79.9	84.9	87.5	89.4	90.5	91.7	92.4	93.1		
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)								83.3		88.0	90.5			91.9		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							34.2			39.3				62.4		
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							38.8			46.5				59.0		
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							85.1			83.5				91.6		
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							85.3			85.8				94.2		
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)																
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.60	5.68	5.96	6.11	6.16	6.03	6.10	6.13	6.21	6.17						
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	2151	2892	3944	5552	7424	9422	20145	29456	37927	53593	71839	98139	119213	150789		
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)							94	95	95	96	96	97	97	97		
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)							96	97	97	97	97	97	98	97	98	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	27.5	28.9	30.4	32.0	31.2	30.6	31.0	31.7	35.3	35.6	36.3	37.4	38.5	39.2		
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)																
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)																
	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)							93.0		88.4						95.0	
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)															92.9	
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)																

## Indonesia

1. Access to Capital and Assets														2019	2020	2021	2022
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	50.3	50.2	50.9	50.9	51.4	50.7	50.6	50.7	50.9	51.9	53.1	53.9	53.2	52.0	52.7	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	61.1	61.4	62.0	61.5	61.7	61.1	61.2	61.5	62.2	63.6	64.5	65.2	65.0	65.2	65.3	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	6.6	7.6	8.1	14.7	16.9	17.6	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.2	15.8		
	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					0.25			0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)				19.2			37.5			51.4					52.3	
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)				20.0			34.6			46.2					51.2	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				15.9			26.8			22.3					18.1	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				8.2			11.9			17.5					16.4	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)				9.5			26.8			32.5					36.7	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)				11.9			25.6			29.1					33.7	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)							62.5			76.9					76.5	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)							57.4			70.9					69.5	

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)															
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)															
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	88.2	88.4	89.4	90.2	92.6	93.0	94.0	94.9	95.1	96.0	96.8	97.5	93.5	98.2	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	97.5	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.9	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.1					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	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	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0			
	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	5.4					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	74.8	80.4	80.5	80.5	79.8	80.8	79.2	78.6
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	13.4	13.1	13.9	13.5	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	8.1	6.7	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.0
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.25			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.70	0.69	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.75
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	94.4	96.6	96.4	96.7	97.3	95.7	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.6	96.7	97.0	97.0	97.2	97.2	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		371.94			372.78			387.44			383.45					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		419.80			410.41			409.00			383.43					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.00			1.01			0.99			0.97					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.91			0.93			0.94			0.93					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	42.9					
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	27.7	27.3	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.6	28.2	28.9	29.6	30.4	31.2				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	239.0	234.0	228.0	221.0	214.0	207.0	199.0	192.0	184.0	177.0	146.0	142.0	138.0	135.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	0.0	5.9	5.7	6.2	8.3	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.4						
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	74.9		82.2		83.1	87.4			92.6	90.9	93.6	94.7				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	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)		0.67						0.50				0.75				0.25

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)															
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)															
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		42.8						22.1				18.2	22.1	18.2	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		31.2						22.1				22.1	22.1	22.1	
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	10.8		14.3		11.4		11.8	22.9	25.7		23.5	14.3	17.1		20.7
	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	17.4	20.3	21.0	21.6
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	17.2	16.4	16.9	18.1
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	59.1	67.9	86.6	101.1	112.7	123.7	127.1	130.8	147.2	164.5	119.6	126.6	130.8	133.7	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	90.0			100.0	100.0			87.9	87.9	98.6	98.7	98.7	97.9	97.8	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	7.9	6.9	10.9	12.3	14.5	14.9	17.1	22.1	25.4	32.3	39.9	47.7	53.7	62.1	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)			8.7					20.3		30.1	39.9			59.1	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							4.6			11.2				21.5	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							5.6			8.5				14.8	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							24.2			35.5				38.7	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							22.5			33.7				35.6	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.32	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.37	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.41		0.40		0.49		0.45		0.45		0.53		0.66		0.72
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.02	3.20	3.25	3.33	3.56	3.66	3.58	3.49	3.54	3.86	0.00				
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	25	50	65	85	115	615	840	1517	1671	2602	5661	17159	17634	23192	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								50.6	52.3	53.8	57.2	58.4	57.5	60.6	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								63.7	64.6	65.3	67.6	68.7	68.1	71.1	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.8	21.4	23.8	26.8	28.9	30.4	31.5	37.4	41.1	46.7	48.2	51.8	55.4	59.9	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)							37.5	36.1	36.2	37.7	37.4				
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)							35.8	21.6	22.6	24.1	24.9				
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)									45.5	45.8	45.8	43.5	43.5		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										44.8	45.7				
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.5	19.0	19.6	20.2	20.9	21.6	22.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	19.2	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.3	20.2	20.8	20.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	72.7	73.7	75.1	75.8	76.3	77.0		77.8			13.6				0.02
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										49.8			49.8		51.4
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	33.6	27.7	28.2	29.0	29.7	29.3	29.2	30.8	30.7	33.2	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4

## Japan

1. Access to Capital and Assets																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	48.4	48.5	48.4	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.2	49.4	50.2	51.1	52.4	53.3	53.2	53.5	54.0	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	71.0	71.8	72.2	72.3	72.7	74.0	74.8	75.3	76.4	77.6	78.9	80.0	79.9	80.4	81.1	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	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	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9		
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0					0.25			0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				96.8			97.0			98.1					98.8	
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				96.0			96.2			98.5					98.1	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				53.7			65.7			63.1					63.1	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				3.5			59.5			54.9					60.0	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				64.7			91.7			90.4					90.2	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				66.4			85.9			87.0					90.2	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							69.6			65.7					61.5	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							78.6			83.0					80.5	

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.6		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	76.5	76.9	77.4	77.8	78.2	78.6	79.0	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.6	81.0	81.4		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	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	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	5.9	5.6			
	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	6.2					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	82.6	82.3	80.0	80.0	80.4	75.4
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	2.1	2.1	2.1	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.59	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.64	0.62
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	97.6	97.8	98.8	99.0	99.1	99.4	98.3	98.3	100.0	99.7	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		524.13			527.01			525.50			522.03					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		539.93			550.72			522.66			513.82					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.03			1.03			1.02					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.96			0.97			0.96					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)	..	..	..	..	..	42.7	42.7	42.6	42.7	42.6						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.0				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	3.5	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)																
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	137.1	136.2	135.1	134.0	133.5	133.0	132.1	131.7	131.1	130.5	129.8					
	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	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	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				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)				3.8					3.6						
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	11.8		11.8		11.8		11.1	22.2	15.8		5.3	15.8	10.0		8.3
	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	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.7	10.0
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	4.9	6.1	6.1	5.7
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.7	
	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	13.9	14.8	15.0	15.3

5. Innovation and Technology																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	86.2	90.8	96.2	103.7	110.4	115.8	123.8	126.2	131.4	136.4	142.5	148.3	155.7	163.2	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.9		99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	75.4	78.0	78.2	79.1	79.5	88.2	89.1	91.1	93.2	91.7	88.7	92.7	90.2	82.9	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)					74.0			89.3		82.5	91.3			79.8	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							35.2			42.5				50.2	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							37.0			49.9				54.9	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							91.3			95.8				95.7	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							87.2			94.8				95.9	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.54	0.73	0.55	0.54	0.68	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.40	0.23	0.24	0.53	0.54	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.77		0.72		0.80		0.89		0.84		0.88		0.90		0.90
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.11	5.23	4.87	5.06	5.70	5.59	5.61	5.72	5.81	6.01					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	278	423	711	952	1271	1454	1926	2518	2700	2900					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								80	82	87	88	91	92	92	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								82	85	90	90	93	94	94	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 (per 100 inhabitants)	23.5	25.7	26.6	27.9	28.3	28.9	29.6	30.5	31.3	32.0	32.9	33.8	35.1	36.2	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)															
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)							13.2	13.7	14.0						
	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	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.5		
	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	24.4	24.7				
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.9	96.8	97.4	97.8	98.3	98.7	99.2	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	74.4	75.2	75.6	75.2	74.6	73.7	73.1	73.0	73.1	73.7	73.7	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	88.6	89.4	90.1	90.9	91.6	92.1	71.3		57.8		94.1		75.3		74.8
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										86.5			86.5		92.7
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	18.8	14.6	13.4	13.1	14.0	15.1	11.8	9.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6

## Korea

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	50.5	49.7	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.5	53.0	53.1	53.8	53.1	53.6	54.6
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	70.1	69.5	69.9	69.9	69.8	70.0	70.6	71.1	71.5	72.2	72.7	73.8	73.8	74.6	75.1
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	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	16.2	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.4	13.7	
	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				93.0			95.4			95.0				98.7	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				47.7			54.2			59.5				61.6	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				12.9			60.8			66.2				64.0	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				74.2			80.7			88.2				90.6	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				73.6			81.9			85.9				93.2	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							70.6			75.8				71.4	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							63.3			76.7				79.1	

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	97.4	97.6	97.7	97.9	98.1	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.2		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	86.0	87.3	88.6	89.9	91.3	92.6	93.9	95.2	96.5	97.7	99.0	99.9	99.9		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	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	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6			
	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	6.0					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	72.6	74.6	79.5	80.4	80.4	80.0	79.0	73.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.0
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.53	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.62
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	93.7	89.4	94.7	94.8	95.9	95.9	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.0	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.7	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		544.45			544.19			527.76			523.81					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		557.98			548.21			538.61			526.41					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			1.03			0.99			1.01					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.96			0.92			0.96					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	41.3						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	15.1	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.5				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	15.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0		
	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	122.7	124.3					
	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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				0.25				0.25

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)		3.4					3.5					3.4			
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	5.0		12.5		11.1		11.8	5.9	9.1		22.2	33.3	27.8		16.7
	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	16.7	19.0	19.0	19.1
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	17.9	21.4	21.2	16.9
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	11.4	10.9		

5. Innovation and Technology																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	94.2	98.7	104.0	106.8	108.0	109.1	113.3	115.6	119.5	123.6	128.4	133.0	136.0	140.6	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.0		99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	81.0	81.6	83.7	83.8	84.1	84.8	87.6	89.9	92.8	95.1	96.0	96.2	96.5	97.6	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)					80.0			87.1		93.9	96.0			96.9	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							51.6			72.8				78.1	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							53.5			72.2				77.8	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							88.9			92.3				97.7	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							87.2			92.5				98.1	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.34	0.13	0.41	0.40	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.36	0.30	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.83		0.88		0.93		0.95		0.89		0.90		0.69		0.95
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.51	5.50	5.05	5.33	5.70	5.57	5.42	5.50	5.54	5.65					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	259	296	479	696	1064	1266	1886	2091	2514	3387	4339				
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	78	81	85	85	86	93	95	95	97	97	98	99	99	100	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	84	85	89	89	89	96	96	97	98	98	99	99	99	100	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.0	33.6	35.2	36.3	36.8	37.4	38.0	39.3	40.1	41.1	41.2	42.0	43.1	44.3	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	26.1	27.6		27.1	27.6	27.7	27.9	26.0	26.4	25.2					
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	23.2	24.3		23.8	24.2	24.6	24.7	20.7	21.3	20.1					
	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	20.1	20.4	21.0	21.4		
	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	24.4	24.7				
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	93.9	95.4	96.7	97.9	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	42.4	43.9	45.0	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.1	46.7	47.7	48.0	47.8	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	69.3	73.1	73.7	72.5	73.7	75.1	83.7	77.7	84.8		98.2		76.8		76.8
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										81.4			96.7		97.9
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	33.5	33.5	30.5	30.8	30.0	28.4	26.6	22.1	18.2	15.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1

## Malaysia

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	43.0	43.6	43.5	45.2	46.6	49.3	50.3	50.7	50.8	51.2	51.6	52.0	51.7	52.1	52.7
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	53.3	53.9	53.7	55.2	56.5	59.6	61.2	61.7	62.2	62.8	63.1	63.3	63.2	64.0	64.4
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.0	8.7	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				63.1			78.1			82.5					87.5
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				69.2			83.0			87.9					89.2
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				30.2			32.3			35.4					46.8
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				10.3			24.6			20.6					13.0
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				24.8			44.6			68.8					82.6
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				31.1			51.4			81.5					84.5
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							46.1			38.6					55.1
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							62.8			48.6					64.3

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	93.2	93.2	93.3	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.8	93.8		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	67.6	68.1	69.0	69.9	70.8	71.8	72.7	73.4	74.3	75.9	77.5	77.5	77.5		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	98.0	97.9	99.0	98.8	99.5	98.7	99.0	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.4	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	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	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	4.7	4.8	5.0	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	5.4					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	80.0	81.4	81.2	87.4	82.0	82.0	82.4	82.2
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.7	4.3	4.0
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.75
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	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)	0.75	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	99.0	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.9	96.7	98.5	99.1	100.0	98.9	99.4	99.5	100.0	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)					424.29			449.20			443.48					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)					417.58			445.36			427.71					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math					0.98			0.99			0.98					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading					0.90			0.93			0.94					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.5	38.4	38.0	41.3	..	46.6	43.1	44.0					
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.3	31.6	32.0				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	29.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.0	29.0	25.0	21.1	24.9	68.2		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		18.0	18.0	17.9	19.0				18.6	16.2	18.8					
	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	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes	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)		0.42						0.50				0.75				0.25

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)															
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								25.4				40.9	25.4	10.4	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								26.3				33.2	26.3	26.3	
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.4		6.7		6.5		6.3	5.7	8.3		18.5	18.5	15.6	15.6	17.9
	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	13.9	14.4	14.9	14.9	13.5
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	10.8	10.2	10.2	9.8
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges							1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.7
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								9.0	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.6	9.0	9.0	8.5

5. Innovation and Technology																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	100.2	106.8	117.9	125.6	139.3	142.7	146.8	142.0	137.9	132.4	130.9	136.0	131.7	140.6	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	92.0		95.0	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.4	96.0	96.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	96.7	98.5	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	55.8	55.9	56.3	61.0	65.8	57.1	63.7	71.1	78.8	80.1	81.2	84.2	89.6	96.8	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)								69.0		78.2	81.2		0.0	96.3	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							19.6			35.7				50.5	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							18.2			32.3				50.3	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							56.1			64.2				75.9	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							68.5			76.0				82.7	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.33	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1 <sub>a</sub> )	0.61		0.61		0.67		0.61		0.62		0.72	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.77
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.41	4.51	4.19	4.29	4.31	4.17	4.18	4.63	4.81	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	64	140	183	188	316	325	575	743	1045	2697	3136	4147	6511	8006	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	43.7	44.3	41.4	44.8	43.5	42.4		92.5		94.4	95.1	94.5	95.0	96.6	97.2
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	56.3	55.7	58.6	55.2	56.5	57.6		96.4		96.6	96.7	96.8	97.7	98.2	99.1
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.0	33.6	35.2	36.3	36.8	37.4	38.0	39.3	40.1	41.1	41.2	42.0	43.1	44.3	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	45.3			38.6			34.2				
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	32.3	33.2	36.1	35.9	38.2	40.1	33.3	32.5			27.1				
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	40.9	50.9	48.8	48.7	49.9		48.8	48.6	48.2		49.2		53.3		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	39.8	48.8	46.9	47.1	47.9		48.0	46.7							
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	61.3	61.8	62.7	63.5	64.3	65.4	65.9	66.6	67.5	68.4	69.3	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	22.6	22.8	24.0	24.5	24.8	26.0	25.3	25.2	26.8	28.5	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	40.2	42.1	44.8	46.5	47.5	50.2	8.6	55.9	19.6	63.0	82.3		12.4		12.6
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										74.3			81.4		47.9
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	33.5	29.4	27.9	26.9	27.6	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.3	27.1	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6



## Mexico

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	42.6	43.1	42.9	43.3	44.3	44.3	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.3	43.9	45.3	41.5	44.3	45.7
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	57.1	58.2	58.1	58.8	59.9	60.2	58.9	59.5	59.8	59.3	60.1	62.2	61.3	62.2	63.4
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	14.0	13.7	14.1	14.4	14.9	14.8	14.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.7	12.8	12.0	0.0
	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					0.0			0.0
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				22.0			38.9			33.3					
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				33.2			39.4			41.1					
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				30.0	30.0		14.3	14.3		19.4	19.4				
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				29.0			16.3			31.1					
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				19.0			28.9			23.0					
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				32.3			35.1			32.1					
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							51.9			58.4					
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							50.4			58.0					

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.8	42.9	43.0		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	30.0	32.1	34.2	36.4	38.6	40.8	43.1	45.4	47.7	50.1	52.5	54.9	57.3		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	96.2	94.3	97.6	96.8	97.2	96.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	100.0	98.3	98.3	97.7	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	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	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6			
	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	5.2					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	85.6	79.2	80.0	88.0	81.4	87.6	81.6	76.6
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.1	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.4
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	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)	0.47	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	97.8	97.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.4	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		411.77			406.43			404.33			403.17					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		437.58			435.27			431.23			425.80					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.03			1.03			1.02			1.03					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.95			0.96			0.97					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	53.6						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	17.9	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	49.0	51.0	46.0	43.0	41.0	39.0	38.0	36.0	34.0	33.0	34.6	47.0	48.0	47.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8					
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	93.3	95.3	94.5	95.3	99.6	96.1	95.6	97.7	98.0	96.6	96.6	96.6				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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				0.5				0.0

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)		7.4					7.1					6.7			
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			25.7										25.7		
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.6									14.6	14.6		15.0
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	15.8		10.5		21.1		17.6	17.6	15.8		42.1	35.0	42.1		42.1
	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	48.2	48.2	50.0	50.0
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	46.8	46.8	49.0	49.0
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	3.5			
	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	68.7	74.9	81.2	82.9	87.0	91.0	88.4	89.6	91.9	93.1	96.9	97.6	97.5	99.3	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	93.0	93.0	92.7	95.8	96.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	21.7	26.3	31.1	37.2	39.8	43.5	44.4	57.4	59.5	53.0	56.7	69.6	71.5	75.6	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)								54.6		62.8	65.8			74.8	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							4.9			6.9				6.9	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							7.1			7.1					
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							34.3			28.2					
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							34.8			35.8					
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.51	0.48	0.35	0.34	0.45	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.59		0.52		0.62		0.57		0.62		0.68		0.73		0.75
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.25	3.53	3.55	3.75	3.80	3.66	3.55	3.77	3.97	4.21					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	107	155	258	535	728	1411	1536	2142	2835	3000	0	0			
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)			48.80		57.70	61.00	61.85	69.91	73.40	71.20	72.10	73.60			
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)			51.50		60.90	63.10	64.15	73.15	73.90	73.40	75.10	76.90			
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.9	8.7	9.4	10.1	11.3	10.9	11.0	12.3	13.1	13.8	14.8	15.5	17.9	19.1	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	34.1	33.7	33.0	32.4		31.9	31.2	31.3	31.1	30.6					
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.7		28.5	27.9	28.3	28.4	28.5					
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)					32.8	33.0									
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)					32.0	33.4									
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	34.3	34.4	34.9	35.4	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.9	37.4	37.8	38.6	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	33.9	33.8	34.5	35.0	34.8	33.6	33.3	33.5	33.8	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	81.7	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.0	82.0	37.5	84.1	45.6		91.5		31.6		25.2
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										68.0			74.3		74.6
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	28.0	30.0	34.6	28.5	25.5	18.8	23.6	30.6	45.7	46.1	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5

## New Zealand

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	61.9	61.9	61.6	62.0	62.1	62.5	63.4	63.4	64.7	65.6	65.8	65.8	65.2	66.1	66.5
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	88.4	89.1	89.1	89.6	90.5	91.0	90.8	90.4	90.4	90.1	90.3	90.7	89.4	90.4	91.1
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.0	35.7	34.5	33.9	33.3	30.8	29.5	28.9	29.6	27.2	26.7	25.1	21.4	17.7	
	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				99.4			99.2			99.3				99.2	
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				99.4			99.9			99.0				98.2	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				58.1			71.2			71.1				68.1	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				25.4			73.9			69.1				60.5	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				95.6			97.2			98.3				99.0	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				95.9			96.2			95.9				94.9	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							80.5			76.5				80.1	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							71.2			70.8				76.5	

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	86.2	87.6	88.9	90.2	91.6	92.9	94.2	95.5	96.9	98.2	99.5	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	78.8	79.4	80.0	80.5	81.1	81.1	81.2	81.2	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.4	82.2		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	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	4.3	4.2	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	5.4					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	86.8	87.2	87.4	87.4	92.4	92.2	90.2	90.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.7	0.8	0.9	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.3	6.1	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	5.0	3.9	3.5
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.76	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.70
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		515.35			492.06			490.92			490.02					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		544.18			529.77			525.52			520.26					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.03			1.02			1.02					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.92			0.94			0.94			0.94					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	56.1						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	10.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	24.1	24.1	27.5	28.2	28.3	27.8	27.6	27.2	27.4	27.3	26.2	25.7				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	96.7	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.4				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)								0.25				0.75				0.25



4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)															
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)			4.3												
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	32.1		28.6		28.6		29.6	33.3	37.0		30.8	30.0	40.0		45.0
	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	38.3	38.3	40.8	48.3	49.2	50.0
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	47.4	63.0	66.0	72.5
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	108.4	109.2	108.4	110.0	111.6	107.1	113.0	122.0	130.7	134.8	130.6	121.2	123.2	114.0	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.0		97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.5	98.3	98.3	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	72.0	79.7	80.5	81.2	81.6	82.8	84.0	85.2	86.5	87.7	89.0	89.9	92.9	95.9	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)					82.2										
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							71.8			70.5				77.8	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							71.5			67.5				75.8	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							98.7			98.5				98.8	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							97.1			96.0				96.3	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.49	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.74		0.73		0.84		0.86		0.87		0.88		0.93		0.94
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.09	5.24	4.93	5.10	5.47	5.40	5.55	5.90	6.03	6.09					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	80	100	120	150	190	150	200	258	390	710					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.5	23.8	25.1	26.9	28.8	29.6	31.2	31.6	32.8	33.4	34.1	34.2	34.9	35.1	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)						34.1	34.2	33.9	35.1	35.0					
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)						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 (%)															
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	89.7	90.5	91.1	91.9	92.7	93.4	93.9	94.9	95.9	96.3	96.5	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	95.8	96.5	97.3	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)							77.9		70.2		96.2		79.9		79.9
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										43.9			68.0		89.5
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	9.0	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.9	11.5	17.6	17.1	17.1	10.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8

## Papua New Guinea

1. Access to Capital and Assets														2019	2020	2021	2022
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	52.7	50.2	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.5	47.1	46.9	46.8	46.7	46.8	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	89.8	90.0	90.1	90.2	90.3	90.3	90.2	90.3	90.5	90.6	90.8	90.9	91.1	91.7	91.7	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5		
	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			0.5		0.5					0.5			1.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)																
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)																
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)																
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)																
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)																
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)																
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)																
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)																

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)															
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)															
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	7.9	9.3	11.8	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.8	11.3	5.6	12.3	10.5	17.1	13.6	14.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	64.9	69.6	71.2	69.6	68.8	68.0	67.1	66.1	66.2	65.3	57.0	66.0	65.2	65.2	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)															
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	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)															
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	85.0	85.6	85.4	85.9	80.9	79.8	80.4	80.4
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	26.9	26.2	25.3	24.8	24.1	23.4	22.4	21.5	20.6	19.8	19.1	18.2	18.6	18.5	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)															0.75
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)															
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)												89.50	89.50			
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	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																
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)					27.0				30.8							
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	33.7	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.9	34.0	34.2	34.4				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	173.0	170.0	168.0	166.0	164.0	160.0	155.0	151.0	148.0	145.0	191.0	190.0	188.0	192.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.87	0.91	0.92	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.04		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)																
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)											56.4					
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	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				0.33		0.50				0.75				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)															
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)															
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								46.5				12.4	46.5		
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								13.8				13.8	13.8		14.0
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)															
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	12.2	19.3	25.2	30.7	33.8	36.4	39.7	41.0	42.5	44.1	46.1	47.5	49.4	48.4	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)								89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0		
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	3.5	5.1	6.5	7.9	9.6	11.2		20.0	27.7	32.1	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)															
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)															
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)															
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)															
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)															
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.63	0.59	0.56	0.55	0.47	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.37	0.30	0.32	0.16	0.35	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.21		0.20		0.21		0.12		0.19		0.28		0.28		0.32
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)															
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	0	0	0	1	3	4	6	8	39	40					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)															
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)															
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)										33.2					
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)										33.8					
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	46.6	45.3	44.3	43.9	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	43.2	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)				61.0											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										30.0				43.9	29.3
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	57.7	61.0	64.1	65.9	71.6	69.8	34.0	15.6	6.7	22.2	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9

## Peru

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	70.3	70.6	72.1	71.3	71.0	70.3	69.4	67.7	67.8	69.5	69.9	70.1	59.9	64.9	66.1
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	82.6	82.9	85.1	84.9	84.9	84.7	84.5	83.2	84.4	84.9	85.6	85.6	79.5	85.1	87.7
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.0	5.3	
	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				17.6			22.5			34.4					53.0
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				23.4			35.7			51.0					62.3
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				7.8			8.7			5.8				10.9	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				12.4			16.0			15.9				21.2	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				15.2			18.6			23.4				31.3	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				18.7			30.4			36.5				44.2	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							69.5			52.1				59.8	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							65.9			62.6				65.2	



2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.8	49.1	49.3	49.6	49.9	50.2	50.4	50.7	51.0	51.3		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	25.5	27.5	29.6	31.7	33.9	36.1	38.4	40.7	43.0	45.4	47.8	50.3	52.8		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	45.4	51.0	55.6	61.3	66.2	69.9	72.8	76.7	78.0	80.5	81.8	82.9	86.1	83.6	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	97.0	97.5	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.8	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.0	98.9	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	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	3.4	3.3	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	5.1					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	87.0	87.1	87.1	86.4	88.4	86.4	81.4
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.3	15.4	14.8	14.6	14.0	13.7	14.1	16.6	14.7	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	7.0	5.6	4.1
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.75
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.59
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	98.2	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.8	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.1	98.1	95.4	96.0	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		356.21			358.92			381.80			391.51					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		380.88			394.70			401.42			405.88					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.05			1.05			1.02			1.04					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.94			0.98			0.97					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	58.4					
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	24.0	22.9	22.0	21.2	20.6	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.6				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	108.0	106.0	104.0	102.0	100.0	98.0	96.0	94.0	91.0	88.0	94.0	99.0	98.0	97.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9						
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.0	86.7	89.1	90.0	91.6	92.4	93.6	93.7	94.4	95.7			
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)		0.42				0.39		0.00				0.75				0

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)			5.7												
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			28.7							56.6		19.4	56.6	19.4	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.1							19.9		19.9	19.9	19.9	
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	29.4		22.2		16.7		44.4	22.2	36.8		27.8	55.0	42.1		47.4
	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	30.0	26.2	40.0	38.8
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	24.7	31.0	41.5	45.0
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges				1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	
	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	72.7	85.1	99.6	110.1	98.8	99.2	105.0	111.5	118.6	123.1	130.9	121.4	118.2	127.9	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95.0		97.1	97.9	97.0	100.0	100.0	74.9	74.9	82.9	90.9	90.9	88.3	88.7	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	30.6	31.4	34.8	36.0	38.2	39.2	40.2	40.9	45.5	50.5	55.1	60.0	65.3	71.1	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)			30.5					38.5		45.9	52.5			69.1	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							2.1			2.4				12.7	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							3.6			6.4				20.5	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							17.3			26.3				44.2	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							28.1			41.7				54.5	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	1.31	1.11	1.11	1.10	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.23	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.53		0.49		0.52		0.54		0.54		0.65		0.71		0.75
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.03	3.39	3.51	3.65	3.57	3.39	3.30	3.40	3.56	3.73					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	40	45	85	108	154	198	288	399	478	540					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										76	78	79	79	81	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										82	84	84	85	85	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.5	2.9	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.0	7.3	8.3	8.9	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)									33.5	47.8					
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)									26.4	47.5					
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)							31.6	31.9	30.5	30.6	30.7	31.3	31.2		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)							34.5	34.3							
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	29.6	29.5	30.0	30.9	32.0	33.1	34.4	35.7	36.9	38.2	39.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	40.4	37.5	36.7	37.0	37.5	37.8	38.8	39.7	39.8	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)				4.1			21.0		34.6		88.5		46.4		41.0
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										17.4			30.0		42.0
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	58.6	60.3	58.9	56.9	59.1	58.7	63.5	63.4	70.6	77.5	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0

## The Philippines

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	46.9	47.7	48.0	48.8	48.3	48.2	49.0	48.5	48.0	44.9	45.4	46.4	42.5	44.3	46.0
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	62.2	63.5	64.1	64.5	64.3	64.4	64.8	65.0	63.6	60.7	62.0	63.5	62.8	63.2	64.2
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	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		0.5					0.25			0.0
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				33.7			37.9			38.9					47.4
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				19.0			24.4			30.0					55.6
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				18.0			15.9			13.6					14.7
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				12.8			15.0			11.2					14.5
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				18.5			26.0			18.9					24.2
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				10.8			15.9			23.8					36.3
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							62.0			58.9					59.3
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							48.1			47.0					66.5

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	45.0	45.1	45.3	45.5	45.7	45.9	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.8	47.0	47.2	47.5		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	47.2	48.2	49.2	50.2	51.4	52.5	53.6	54.8	55.9	57.1	58.3	59.5	60.6		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	74.6	76.1	78.5	81.2	80.7	81.9	84.6	83.2	87.9	90.0	91.3	93.0	94.7	96.5	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	93.7	94.1	93.9	94.4	94.7	94.1	95.8	95.9	96.6	96.4	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.6	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	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	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	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2			
	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	5.3					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	75.4	76.4	76.4	80.7	78.2	81.6	74.2	73.8
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	10.2	8.5	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.4	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.5
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.75			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.75
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)											358.04					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)											352.32					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math											0.97					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading											0.92					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)										45.2						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.8	16.9	15.9	15.2	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.8	12.3				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	148.0	149.0	144.0	141.0	139.0	136.0	131.0	127.0	124.0	121.0	77.0	77.0	76.0	76.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.9									
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	62.2			72.2		72.8					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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)		0.17				0.18						0.75				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)														6.6	6.6
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		69.4						69.2				31.5	69.2	31.5	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		32.7						29.9				31.5	29.9	29.9	
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.1		13.6		18.2		16.0	20.0	25.0		10.3	8.6	13.0		26.3
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	20.5	21.0	22.1	22.9	22.9	27.3	27.3	27.2	29.8	29.5	29.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.3
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	35.3	36.2	36.0	40.9
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	74.6	81.3	87.9	97.8	104.0	103.1	109.9	114.4	114.5	112.4	124.0	151.6	133.3	143.4	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.0		99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	6.2	9.0	25.0	29.0	30.8	32.7	34.7	36.9	39.2	41.6	44.1	43.0	47.1	52.7	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)						48.1									
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							3.9			10.8					31.9
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							3.1			7.4					40.2
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							25.5			26.7					39.3
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							17.0			23.4					47.9
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.25	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.50		0.46		0.51		0.48		0.58		0.65		0.69		0.65
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.26	3.32	3.20	3.47	3.63	3.58	3.78	3.91	3.61	3.80					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	50	225	250	400	538	555	720	875	1030	1190					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	1.1	1.9		1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	5.7	7.1	8.5	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)										36.3					
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)						29.5	29.9			24.5					
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)		53.2		53.1		49.5		51.2			55.6				
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		50.0		50.4		46.9									
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.4	16.1	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.4	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	22.4	23.1	23.9	24.4	24.7	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.6	25.9	26.0	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)				74.0			0.5		2.6		60.3		0.7		0.8
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										3.2			17.4		20.0
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	49.4	50.6	44.5	36.9	29.3	28.2	26.7	28.9	28.0	34.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9

## Russia

1. Access to Capital and Assets														2019	2020	2021	2022
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	56.0	56.3	56.0	56.3	56.2	55.9	55.8	55.6	55.7	55.4	55.5	55.0	54.8	55.3	55.3	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	96.1	96.5	95.5	95.7	95.4	94.7	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.6	94.0	94.1	94.4	94.4	94.4	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.6	34.6	35.1	36.7	38.3	38.5	37.0	32.9	30.1	29.2	26.3	25.6	24.6	24.6		
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)		0.0			0.0		0.0					0.0				
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				47.7			70.2			76.1				90.1		
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				48.8			63.8			75.3				89.3		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				11.6			16.5			13.9				16.2		
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				7.4			22.6			22.3				29.2		
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				39.7			50.6			60.8				63.2		
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				41.0			50.9			60.0				71.3		
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							81.2			81.5				76.4		
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							60.5			68.4				66.1		

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	75.2	75.2	75.3	75.4	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.7	75.7	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.1		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	57.6	57.9	58.2	58.4	58.7	59.0	59.3	59.6	59.9	60.2	60.5	60.7	60.8		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	97.8	98.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	98.5	98.6	99.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	99.1	99.1	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	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	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	3.8	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	5.0					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	75.0	72.4	75.2	79.4	77.8	77.8	74.0	69.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.30
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.9	7.7	6.8	6.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.5	4.8	4.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)															
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.81	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0			
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		466.73			482.94			491.12			485.46					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		481.52			495.14			507.48			491.02					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.00			1.00			1.01			1.01					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.91			0.92			0.95			0.95					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	40.7						
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	20.7	20.4	20.2	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.8	21.0				
	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	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	11.2	34.5		
	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	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	98.0	96.2	93.8	94.2	92.6	90.6	86.6	83.4	81.6	80.5	79.9	80.0	81.3	79.8		
	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	99.5	99.6	99.7		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	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				0.21		0.75				1.00				

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)							4.4								
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	4.5.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		33.1			28.5							34.0	34.0		
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		14.3			20.1							24.3	24.3		
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.5		16.7		15.8		6.7	6.5	9.7		12.9	12.9	9.7		48.0
	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	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.4
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	9.5	8.5		
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	6.1	6.2		6.2		6.2			6.3			6.5			
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents							21.4	22.4	23.6	23.5	24.9	26.4	26.0		

5. Innovation and Technology																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	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	163.4	162.9	168.7	167.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95.0							89.0	90.0	91.0	91.0	98.9	98.9	99.4		
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	32.0	42.6	49.0	58.0	66.0	64.0	67.2	70.1	73.1	76.0	80.9	82.6	85.0	88.2	90.4	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)						63.3	66.6	69.6	72.6	75.6	80.1	82.0	84.5	87.6	90.0	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)						16.4	19.3	21.3	25.3	31.7	37.0	37.7	43.1	49.1	57.2	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)						14.0	16.1	17.6	20.6	26.1	32.1	33.5	37.2	43.8	49.7	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							59.5			70.3				87.7		
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							55.5			70.7				87.0		
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.51		0.51		0.73		0.73		0.72		0.80		0.82		0.82	
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.36	3.45	3.56	3.66	4.13	3.97	4.19	4.22	4.30	4.55						
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	500	800	1100	1200	1900	2150	2650	2800	5619	7525	7551	7576				
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)											94.8	94.6	97.0	97.4	98.2	98.9
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)											94.8	95.0	97.0	97.2	98.1	98.7
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.5	9.0	10.9	12.3	14.4	16.5	17.0	18.3	18.6	21.0	21.7	22.2	23.0	23.4	24.3	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)																
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)																
	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	39.2	39.1	38.8			
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)																
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	52.4	54.1	55.1	56.5	57.6	58.6	59.2	60.3	61.3	62.6	63.0	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	17.9	19.4	19.5	22.5	24.8	27.4	29.1	32.0	35.5	39.6	40.0	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.5	100.0	72.7		96.5		18.5		18.5	
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										99.6			3.2		41.1	
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	19.0	13.7	10.4	13.8	18.3	22.4	25.7	24.6	26.7	24.9	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	

## Singapore

1. Access to Capital and Assets																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	56.2	57.1	57.9	58.7	59.5	59.7	61.0	62.3	62.3	61.7	61.6	62.4	62.4	64.2	63.2	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	67.9	67.7	67.8	68.4	69.1	69.6	70.5	71.5	71.9	71.2	71.8	72.9	73.2	75.1	74.8	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.0	7.0		
	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					0.0			0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				98.2				96.1			96.3				96.9	
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				98.2				96.6			99.7				98.3	
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				58.7			46.7			66.5				58.8		
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				6.3			38.1			47.7				40.6		
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				48.0			89.3			92.1				93.1		
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				49.9			90.7			92.1				94.4		
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							46.7			48.5				61.1		
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							58.0			63.7				63.4		

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	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	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8			
	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	5.7					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	90.0	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.20
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.4	6.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.3	4.4	3.8	3.0
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	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)	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.78
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	99.2	98.5	99.3	98.6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.5	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.3	99.3	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		559.36			575.14			564.25			566.89					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		483.56			486.97			480.37			479.58					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			1.01			1.01			1.00					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.94			0.96			0.96					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)*	35.2	35.1														
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	7.5	12.0	2.6	12.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	7.1	4.8	0.0	10.2	2.5	0.0	2.6		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.0	31.0	31.0	20.0	20.0	21.9	22.4	24.0	24.8	24.9						
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	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)		0.50						0.50				0.50	0.25	0.25		0.5

\*Singapore classifies secondary education as "general education".

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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		
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)															
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)			4.8		6.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.0	9.5	15.8	15.8	15.0		13.3
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	29.8	29.8	29.1
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	15.9	20.8	21.7	22.0
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.3	8.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.8
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1

5. Innovation and Technology																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	134.3	138.6	143.9	148.1	150.2	154.7	146.7	148.4	149.8	150.8	148.8	159.1	148.2	158.8	165.9
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		100.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	69.0	69.0	71.0	71.0	72.0	80.9	82.1	83.2	84.5	84.0	87.0	89.0	95.0	91.1	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)							77.3			83.6	88.2	88.0	94.0	90.9	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							25.6			48.8		62.0	65.0	55.2	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							29.7			47.2		62.0	62.0	61.8	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							88.4			88.8				93.0	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							92.0			91.5				96.8	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.34	0.25	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.70		0.75		0.85		0.91		0.88		0.88		0.92		0.91
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.65	5.90	5.35	5.90	6.10	6.01	6.09	6.20	6.14	6.09					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	170	394	622	1189	1548	2294	2952	3400	5078	10566		21711	28525	40318	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										82.00	83.00	86.00	88.00	88.00	98.30
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										84.00	85.00	87.00	89.00	89.00	98.80
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.1	24.6	25.9	26.7	26.7	27.4	26.7	26.6	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.4	26.7	25.7	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	35.8	34.8	34.7	35.9	35.5	35.1	34.6	34.9	35.3	35.5	34.8	34.2	33.4	33.0	
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	29.6	28.7	27.5	28.1	28.1	27.7	27.7	28.6	28.5	29.2	28.4	27.7	27.5	27.2	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	27.6	28.2	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.6	30.1	30.2	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	31.1		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	32.5	32.7	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.1	33.4	33.7	33.9	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.4		
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	86.3	88.3	89.9	91.3	92.4	93.6	94.7	95.8	96.9	98.0	98.6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	51.2	53.1	54.4	55.1	54.6	53.9	53.6	53.8	54.9	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										96.7			99.6		99.3
	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %)	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.6	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	73.7	74.8	75.4	75.6	76.0	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.1	78.6	78.9	79.4	79.4	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	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	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	
	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	0.0	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)				88.4			90.5			93.7				93.6		
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)				86.2			92.3			94.7				95.8		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				47.7			39.8			68.3				68.0		
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	23.1	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.2	21.7	21.4	21.3	21.0	20.9	21.0	20.9	23.0	24.3	24.1	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	47.2	46.0	46.1	47.0	48.0	49.3	50.6	51.7	53.0	54.3	55.9	57.6	59.0	60.5	61.9	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	42.3	41.2	41.5	42.4	43.5	44.9	46.1	47.1	48.4	49.6	51.2	53.0	54.6	56.1	57.7	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)							67.5			60.3				60.1		
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)							73.3			58.6				73.7		

2. Access to Markets																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	92.2	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	94.9	95.1	95.4	
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	32.9	36.0	38.7	41.8	44.9	47.0	48.9	51.2	53.4	55.9	58.1	62.1	64.5	66.9	68.7	
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.0	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	5.2	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	5.9						
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	87.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.0	15.7	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force)	3.8	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)													0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.1	99.7	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		540.70			557.22			539.44			529.36					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		513.90			539.00			509.87			513.60					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			1.01			1.01			1.01					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.93			0.94			0.95			0.96					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.3	42.4	47.1	47.3	
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	18.6	18.7	19.1			
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	6.6	83	4.2	5.0	8.5	9.2	6.6	11.7	11.6	9.8	12.2	16.0	13.0	14.0		
	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	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	66.4	67.8	68.6	69.1	69.0	68.2	68.9	69.0	69.3	69.8	71.0	71.3	72.1	73.0		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether 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 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	0.2	0.0	0.0	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)		3.1			2.7				2.6			3.2			
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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	36.4	36.5	36.8	37.0	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	15.9		15.9		15.9	15.3	13.3	11.6	17.4	17.7	18.8	15.5	11.5	31.4	30.8
	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	38.1	41.6	41.6	41.6
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	26.2	27.5	27.4	27.2	38.7	37.4
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	9.5	7.9	7.2	7.2	6.6	5.9	6.0	10.5	10.5	12.1	10.1	10.9	7.8	10.4	13.8

5. Innovation and Technology																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	110.5	117.0	120.6	124.7	126.8	127.3	129.6	126.2	123.9	121.6	123.7	123.2	124.6	124.4		
	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	100.0	100.0	100.0		
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	65.8	69.9	71.5	72.0	76.0	76.3	78.0	78.0	79.7	82.9	86.2	88.8	89.0	90.1		
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)	66.2	65.5	69.2	70.8	69.5	74.6	76.0	76.3	79.2	80.7	84.7	83.8		89.6		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							34.8			47.8					55.8	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)								37.3			37.5				56.3	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)								78.1			80.3				84.9	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)								80.7			73.7				90.6	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)																
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70						
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	235	331	493	579	785	910	1182	1502	13428	25886	34799	43184	50565	78764		
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)											95.30	95.90	94.90	95.50		93.2
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)											98.80	95.30	97.50	95.20		96.00
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.8	21.7	23.0	23.8	27.6	29.9	31.7	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.5	25.3	26.6	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.6	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.6	25.8	
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	14.8	15.1	15.9	16.0	16.5	16.9	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.8	20.1	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	20.1	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1		
	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	26.8	26.7	26.8	27.0		
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	53.2	54.3	55.3	55.8	56.7	57.7	58.1	58.7	58.8	59.1	59.7	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	37.1	38.7	39.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	37.7	38.1	39.1	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)				9.0			4.6	51.2	7.1	55.9	71.3	62.1	7.1		6.5	
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)	98.3	97.3	99.5	100.0	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.9	96.0	98.4	93.1	99.5	99.5	99.4	100.0	
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	22.0	21.2	23.4	24.2	24.0	22.6	23.4	25.5	26.6	31.9	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	



## Thailand

1. Access to Capital and Assets														2019	2020	2021	2022
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	65.8	64.7	63.7	65.9	65.3	62.1	61.5	61.1	60.2	59.4	59.7	59.0	59.2	59.2	58.7	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	85.5	84.3	84.5	86.4	85.6	83.8	83.4	83.8	83.8	83.6	83.7	84.1	84.7	85.0	84.8	
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	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	11.7	11.2	10.6	9.7		
	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			0.5		0.5					0.0			0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				72.6			75.4			79.8				92.7		
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				72.7			81.2			83.7				98.6		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				42.8			37.9			35.9				51.8		
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				17.9			16.0			21.8				22.7		
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				45.0			52.3			59.1				61.5		
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				41.6			58.4			62.4				74.2		
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							87.5			80.7				66.6		
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							84.6			79.8				63.1		

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)															
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	21.9	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.9		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	91.5	98.9	99.5	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.5	99.0	100.0	99.7	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	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	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6			
	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	5.4					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	75.4	77.6	82.8	83.1	83.0	83.0	80.0	71.6
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	16.5	16.9	16.3	16.1	16.0	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.76	0.81	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.74
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	99.1	99.3	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.9	99.4	99.4	99.0	95.8	99.1	99.1	99.2	97.9	99.5	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		417.01			432.72			416.73			426.03					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		437.66			465.43			422.55			411.11					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.01			0.97			0.99			0.96					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.91			0.88			0.93			0.91					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	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	39.2					
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	21.6	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.3	23.7	24.0				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	43.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	37.0	37.0	66.0	66.0	65.0	65.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.98	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.70		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)			21.0													
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)		99.4			99.6			99.6			99.1	99.1				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)		0.33				0.44		0.50				0.75				0.75

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)															
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)		3.1						2.8							
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)									64.4			33.4	64.4	33.4	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)									64.8			64.8	64.8	64.8	
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	10.0		12.5		8.7		8.3	4.2	11.1		0.0	0.0	0.0		5.3
	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	16.2	15.7	15.7	16.6
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	8.6	8.4	8.4	10.1
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	91.8	97.3	105.1	112.7	122.9	134.9	138.8	146.4	169.5	171.4	175.9	181.8	162.7	168.8	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	38.0			100.0	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.8	98.8			
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	18.2	20.1	22.4	23.7	26.5	28.9	34.9	39.3	47.5	52.9	56.8	66.7	77.8	85.3	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)					26.6			38.9		52.1	56.8			84.3	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							5.5			17.4				49.7	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							3.1			16.1				52.3	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							31.0			62.2				88.1	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							43.4			62.4				96.2	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.40	0.15	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.18	0.28	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.50		0.47		0.51		0.46		0.55		0.65		0.76		0.77
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.37	3.71	3.56	3.47	3.56	3.56	3.94	4.24	4.30	4.48					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	55	105	190	363	472	715	1285	1458	2974	4362	4896	5430	7650	8997	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)						73.43	77.09	79.06	81.15	87.90	80.71		83.67	86.42	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)						73.21	77.25	79.52	81.66	88.41	80.84		83.46	86.95	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.1	3.9	4.8	5.7	6.5	7.5	7.8	8.9	10.2	11.6	12.9	14.2	16.1	17.3	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)								29.7	30.1						
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)								15.1	16.7	27.8					
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)		51.1		52.7			53.3	56.1	53.1	49.7	50.3	50.2	45.9		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		45.1		53.9				56.4	53.4	50.6					
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	31.7	32.6	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.8	36.4	37.0	37.5	38.2	39.0	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	26.7	27.3	27.8	29.0	30.4	32.2	33.3	34.0	33.8	34.2	33.9	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	73.7					75.5		16.0		12.1		77.1		2.0	1.8
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										32.9				32.9	35.4
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	13.3	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.8	12.3	11.9	9.8	9.0	10.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9

## United States

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	58.4	58.2	57.6	57.1	56.8	56.4	56.2	56.0	56.1	56.4	56.5	56.9	55.7	55.6	56.5
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	85.9	86.7	86.8	86.5	85.9	85.5	85.6	85.1	85.0	85.4	85.4	85.7	85.7	85.7	86.4
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.3	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.0	
	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 in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				84.1			94.8			92.7					96.8
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				92.0			92.4			93.6					93.1
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				47.6			53.5			61.9				63.0	
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)				18.3			67.1			66.9				66.6	
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				79.4			88.8			87.6				93.7	
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				88.7			85.7			89.7				89.0	
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							78.6			81.0				76.9	
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							79.0			76.8				76.9	

2. Access to Markets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	95.3	95.3	95.5	95.7	95.8	96.0	96.2	96.4	96.6	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.3		
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3		
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9					
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	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	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.2			
	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	6.0					
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	87.0	87.1	86.7	86.6	79.8	80.4	75.2
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.4	8.1	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	8.3	5.2	3.5
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.69	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.67	0.77	0.77
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.5	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		476.99			479.00			465.37			473.85					
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		512.52			513.27			506.98			517.38					
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.04			1.01			1.02			1.02					
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.95			0.94			0.96			0.95					
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)																
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	31.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19		
	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	28.7						
	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	99.1	99.0				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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				0.5				0.25



4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7			
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	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 (%)															
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	23.8		33.3		27.3		31.8	26.1			21.7	17.4	46.2		33.3
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.4	23.5	23.4	27.5	27.6	29.4
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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	16.4	32.9	33.2	24.8
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	85.5	88.9	91.6	94.8	96.3	97.3	100.2	102.3	103.4	103.1	104.8	106.4	104.9	107.3	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0		99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9			
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	74.0	71.0	71.7	69.7	74.7	71.4	73.0	74.6	85.5	87.3	88.5	89.4	90.6	91.8	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)				70.1				74.9		87.3					
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							61.1			70.2				77.7	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							68.3			70.7				71.8	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							93.7			90.8				95.7	
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							90.4			91.4				90.2	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.47	0.47	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.62	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.54	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.86		0.85		0.87		0.87		0.84		0.88		0.93		0.92
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.57	5.61	5.10	5.23	5.84	5.72	5.78	5.85	6.02	6.23					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	5000	7000	9000	11000	13600	17100	20000	24000	27800	30600					
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)				30.08		48.76		59.20		71.69		76.75	76.78	76.53	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)				31.59		49.20		58.74		71.38		78.26	78.26	78.44	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.2	25.9	27.2	28.1	29.2	30.1	30.4	31.5	32.3	32.8	33.3	34.2	36.1	37.4	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.6	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.6	25.8
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)			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 (%)															
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.6	93.2	93.7	94.2	94.7	95.2	95.6	96.1	96.7	96.9	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	58.8	61.0	63.2	64.7	66.3	67.8	69.3	70.6	72.5	74.2	74.5	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)				3.0			63.7		50.4		92.6		58.9		58.9
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										48.3			48.3		96.0
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	18.5	13.5	19.8	24.6	31.1	26.4	25.9	29.6	34.6	33.8	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1

## Viet Nam

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>1.2 Labor Market Participation</b>	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	71.0	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.8	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.0	71.5	70.5	70.5	67.9	68.2	69.1
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	95.3	94.7	94.0	93.8	94.4	94.7	94.7	93.8	94.0	93.8	92.5	92.6	91.5	93.2	94.2
	1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.9	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)		0.0			0.0		0.0					0.25			
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% , age 15+)				18.9			32.0			30.4					
	1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% , age 15+)				24.0			29.8			31.2					
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	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			22.5			19.2					
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card, female (% , age 15+)				13.8			29.0			28.1					
	1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card, male (% , age 15+)				16.2			24.4			26.7					
	1.5.3 Made a utility payment, female (% , age 15+)							89.4			81.1					
	1.5.4 Made a utility payment, male (% , age 15+)							86.5			66.0					

2. Access to Markets																	
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)																
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)																
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	91.6	94.6	96.4	98.5	97.0	97.8	98.9	98.9	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.7	100.0		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.4	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6						
<b>2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs</b>	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.4	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	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	3.6	4.0				
	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	4.7						
<b>2.3 Access to International Trade</b>	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	78.6	83.0	83.1	78.7	79.2	79.6	79.0	78.8	
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	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	15.6	14.9	14.2	14.3	13.9		
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.7	
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)												0.0			0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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)	0.72	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.73	0.74	0.72	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	2019	2020	2021	2022	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary and secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary school (scale of 0-100)	89.4	89.7	92.4	92.6	98.6	97.4	97.2	94.1	97.8	97.2	97.2	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.5	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)		506.74			506.74			496.01								
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)		522.53			522.53			499.04								
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.02			1.02			0.99								
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.94			0.94			0.95								
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)																
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	18.1	17.5	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.8	20.6				
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	49.0	48.0	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29.0	31.0	29.1	29.1	25.0	31.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0						
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8		96.1		
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)							Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	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)		0.75				0.34		0.25				0.75				0.25

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)</b>	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)															
<b>4.2 Women's agency</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.3 Women's Participation in Courts</b>	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	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)															
<b>4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement</b>	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		59.2						51.1				19.3	51.1	19.3	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		26.4						22.4				22.4	22.4	22.4	
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	4.2		4.2		9.1		9.1	9.1	4.2		4.0	0.0	0.0		11.1
	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	26.7	26.7	30.3	30.3
	4.7.3 How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	11.8		11.8	11.1	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.8	12.4	12.4	12.3	11.3	13.5	16.6
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	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	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	87.5	113.6	127.6	144.1	147.4	137.1	149.2	130.5	129.5	127.6	148.2	142.2	143.8	138.9	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	70.0							94.0	94.0	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	23.9	26.6	30.7	35.1	36.8	38.5	41.0	45.0	53.0	58.1	69.8	68.7	70.3	74.2	
	5.2.2 Female internet users (% of population)											70.3			71.5	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)							7.6			19.8				19.8	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)							10.7			17.6				17.6	
	5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)							17.7			23.0					
	5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)							21.2			22.5					
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.29	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.17	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)	0.46		0.45		0.52		0.47		0.51		0.59		0.67		0.68
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.12	3.45	3.58	3.51	3.33	3.14	3.12	3.32	3.51	3.98					
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	50	90	134	311	350	604	928	1678	3997	6501	4338	7999	13921	14014	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)															
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.4	3.7	4.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	6.6	8.3	9.8	12.0	13.7	15.5	17.3	19.8	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	22.4	24.3	23.5		25.2			40.7	36.5						
	5.4.2..from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	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				46.7			
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)				42.4		44.7		45.9							
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	18.3	18.9	19.5	20.0	20.6	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.9	23.5	24.2	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	25.3	24.3	24.1	24.5	25.2	25.9	26.7	27.5	28.1	28.6	28.7	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	0.1	19.8	0.2		33.1		0.3		0.3
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										22.8			22.8		22.0
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	94.7	100.0	97.6	78.9	69.8	64.4	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0

## TECHNICAL NOTES

This section describes the features and sources of each of the indicators used in the APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard. The dashboards for every APEC economy and the APEC region as a whole include information available for the period 2008-2022.

APEC aggregates are calculated only 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 represent at least 2/3 of the value of the weights for the APEC region, or if data are 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 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property**

This indicator determines whether there are differences over property rights for men and 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 women and men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

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

This indicator examines whether there are sex-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 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*



### **1.1.3 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 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

## **1.2 Labor Market Participation**

### **1.2.1 Labor force participation rate, female (based on modelled ILO estimate)**

This indicator shows the proportion of the female population ages 15 and older that engages actively in the labor market, by either working or looking for work. World Bank's data are based on ILO modelled estimates. A weighted average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values by using the size of the female population ages 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 age 15 and older.

*Source: World Bank Gender Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (based on modelled ILO estimate)**

The ratio is calculated by dividing the female labor force with the male labor force in an economy. Female and male labor force figures are ILO modelled estimates. 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, 2019, 2020; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **1.2.3 The age at which women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits**

The indicator measures whether the statutory age at which men and women can retire and receive an irrevocable minimum old-age pension is the same. If transitional provisions gradually increase, decrease or equalize the statutory retirement age, the answer reflects the age according to the

report's data collection cycle, even if the law provides for changes over time. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies that have the same retirement age with full pension benefits for both women and 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, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **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, the total number of commercial bank branches in APEC is divided by the size of the population ages 15 and older within APEC. To make the APEC aggregate values comparable China's data in 2012 was carried backward to 2008, 2019, 2010 and 2011, while Russia's data in 2020 was carried forward to 2021.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Financial Supervisory Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **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, 2019 and 2022. To calculate for the APEC average, Brunei Darussalam's data in 2019 was carried backward to 2014.

*Source: OECD – Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012, 2014, 2019, 2022; Financial Supervisory Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **1.3.3 Non-discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex**

This indicator determines whether the law prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex 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, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Joint Credit Information Centre (Chinese Taipei) 2008*

### **1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent (female)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents ages 15 and older who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution (financial institution account), or report personally using a mobile money service in the past year. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women with account at a bank or equivalent by the total number of women ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, data for Mexico and Viet Nam for 2017 were carried forward to 2021. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021*

### **1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent (male)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents ages 15 and older who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution (financial institution account), or report personally using a mobile money service in the past year. A weighted average using the size of the male population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of men with account at a bank or equivalent by the number of total male population ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, data for Mexico and Viet Nam for 2017 were carried forward to 2021. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021*

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

### **1.4.1 Saved at financial institution (female)**

The indicator refers to the percentage of women ages 15 and older who has savings at a formal financial institution. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women with savings in the financial institutions by the total number of women ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam’s data for 2017 was carried to 2011, 2014 and 2021; while Mexico’s data for 2012, 2015 and 2018 were carried backward to 2011, 2014 and 2017, respectively; and Viet Nam’s data for 2017 was carried forward to 2021. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2017; INEGI National Survey of Financial Inclusion (Mexico) 2012, 2015, 2018; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (Chinese Taipei) 2011, 2014*

### **1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution (female)**

This indicator denotes the percentage of women ages 15 and older who had borrowed money from a financial institution. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women with loan from a financial institution by the total number of women ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam’s data for 2017 was carried to 2011, 2014 and 2021; while Mexico’s data for 2012, 2015 and 2018 were carried backward to 2011, 2014 and 2017, respectively; and Viet Nam’s data for 2017 was carried forward to 2021. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2017; Joint Credit Information Center (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; INEGI National Survey of Financial Inclusion (Mexico) 2012, 2015, 2018*

## **1.5 Building Credit**

### **1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card (female)**

This indicator measures the percentage of female respondents who report having a debit or credit card. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women who own a debit or credit card by the total number of women ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no

available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, 2017 data for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021; Joint Credit Information Center (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card (male)**

This indicator measures the percentage of male respondents who report having a debit or credit card. A weighted average using the size of the male population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of men who own a debit or credit card by the total number of men ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, 2017 data for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021; Joint Credit Information Center (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **1.5.3 Made a utility payment (female)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents who report personally making regular payments for water, electricity, or trash collection in the past year using cash only. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women who made a utility payment by the total number of women ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, 2017 data for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021*

### **1.5.4 Made a utility payment (male)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents who report personally making regular payments for water, electricity, or trash collection in the past year using cash only. A weighted average using the size of the male population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of men who made a utility payment by the total number of men ages 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). To ensure that APEC aggregates are comparable across time, 2017 data for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017, 2021*

## **2. Access to Markets**

### **2.1 Infrastructure**

#### **2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services**

This indicator measures the percentage of people using drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packages or delivered water. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people with access to safely managed drinking services divided by the total population. Data are not available for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; China; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Thailand and Viet Nam.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; National Environment Agency (Singapore) 2018, 2019, 2020; Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 201, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services**

This indicator measures the percentage of people using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines: ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people with access to safely managed sanitation services divided by the total population. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; and Viet Nam.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural)**

This indicator measures the percentage of rural population with access to electricity. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in rural areas with access to electricity divided by the total rural population. Hong Kong, China and Singapore have no significant rural population so that the APEC aggregate for this indicator does not include these two economies.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Statistics Canada 2019, 2020; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (Mexico) 2020; Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic*

*Affairs (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban)**

This indicator measures the percentage of urban population with access to electricity. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in urban areas with access to electricity divided by the total urban population.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Statistics Canada 2019, 2020; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (Mexico) 2020; Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

#### **2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure**

This indicator measures the general infrastructure in an economy, encompassing transport, telephony and energy. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value indicates higher quality and a more extensive and efficient infrastructure. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2009 was carried backward to 2008 while data for 2014 was carried forward to 2015 and 2016. Data is not available for Papua New Guinea.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017*

### **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. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 was carried forward to 2014 and 2015 to ensure APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. 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*

#### **2.2.2 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. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 was carried forward to 2014 and 2015

to ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. 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, 2018, 2019*

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

The indicator asks 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. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 was carried forward to 2014 and 2015; while Chinese Taipei's data for 2016 was carried forward to 2017 to ensure that the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. 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*

## **2.3 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. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Brunei Darussalam's data in 2015 was carried backward to 2008-2014 and Papua New Guinea's data in 2009 was carried backward to 2008 to ensure APEC aggregate values are comparable across time.

*Source: Heritage Foundation – Index of Economic Freedom 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Economic Affairs (Chinese Taipei) 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 is calculated by obtaining the number of own-account workers and contributing family members in APEC, divided by total employment in APEC.



*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2020, 2021; Ministry of Manpower (Singapore) 2021, 2022; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (based on modelled ILO estimate)**

This indicator shows the proportion of the female population ages 15 years and older that is without work but available for and seeking employment. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing ILO modelled estimates on the number of unemployed women ages 15 years and above by the total number of women in the labor force. To calculate for the APEC aggregate, Russia's data in 2021 was carried forward to 2022.

*Source: World Bank Gender Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

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

#### **2.5.1 SIGI “Freedom of movement”**

The Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI) index takes the value of zero (0) when women and men have the same rights to apply for identity cards (if applicable) and passports and to travel outside the economy, with no reported legal exceptions or discriminatory practices; 0.25 when there are no legal restrictions, but some discriminatory practices are reported; 0.5 when there are no legal restrictions, but widespread discriminatory practices are reported; and 1, when there are widespread legal restrictions. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate values for 2019 and 2022.

*Source: OECD – Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2019, 2022; Ministry of Home Affairs (Singapore) 2020; Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

#### **2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment**

This indicator explores whether the law specifically prevents and/or penalizes sex-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 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008*

### **2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work**

This indicator measures whether wages are applied without discrimination based on sex 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. A simple average is used to calculate for the APEC aggregate values. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 was carried forward to 2014 and 2015 to ensure that APEC aggregate values are comparable across time.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men**

This indicator determines whether there are specific jobs in which women explicitly or implicitly cannot work, particularly whether women can work in the mining, construction, manufacturing, energy, water, agriculture, and transportation industries in the same way as men. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where women are allowed by law to work in the same industries as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank – Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **2.5.5 Whether a woman can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man**

This indicator measures whether there are laws that prohibit or restrict women from working in a broad and subjective category of jobs deemed “hazardous,” “arduous” or “morally inappropriate.” APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where women are allowed by law to work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank – Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

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

This indicator measures whether women are prohibited from working at night or cannot work the same night hours as men. 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, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008*

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

#### **3.1 Educational Attainment**

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

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 was carried forward to 2014. Papua New Guinea's data for 2019-2020 were carried backward and forward to cover the period 2008-2021. Russia's data in 2020 was carried forward to 2021. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Statistics Canada 2020; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2020; Ministry of Education and Department of Statistics (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2018, 2019; Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **3.2 Educational Achievement**

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

This indicator measures the mathematical literacy of 15 year-old females to formulate, employ and interpret mathematics in a variety of contexts to describe, predict and explain phenomena, recognising the role that mathematics plays in the world. The mean score of 15-year-old females on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is the measure. Data reflects performance in mathematics in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. To make APEC aggregates comparable across time, scores for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015, 2012 and 2009; China's score in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 and 2009;

Malaysia's score in 2012 was carried backward to 2009; and Viet Nam's score in 2012 was carried backward to 2009 while its score in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: OECD –Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Mathematics performance, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018*

### **3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading**

This indicator measures the capacity of 15 year-old females to understand, use and reflect on written texts in order to achieve goals, develop knowledge and potential, and participate in society. The mean score of 15-year-old females on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) performance is the measure. Data reflects performance in reading in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. To make APEC aggregates comparable across time, scores for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015, 2012 and 2009; China's score in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 and 2009; Malaysia's score in 2012 was carried backward to 2009; and Viet Nam's score in 2012 was carried backward to 2009 while its score in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: OECD –Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Reading performance, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018*

### **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. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the APEC average score for boys in mathematics is divided by the average score obtained by girls. To make APEC aggregates comparable across time, values for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015, 2012 and 2009; China's value in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 and 2009; Malaysia's value in 2012 was carried backward to 2009; and Viet Nam's value in 2012 was carried backward to 2009 while its value in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: OECD –Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018*

### **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. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the APEC average score for boys in reading is divided by the average score obtained by girls. To make APEC aggregates

comparable across time, values for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015, 2012 and 2009; China's value in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 and 2009; Malaysia's value in 2012 was carried backward to 2009; and Viet Nam's value in 2012 was carried backward to 2009 while its value in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

*Source: OECD – Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018*

### **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; Japan's data for 2008-2012 were assumed to be the same as in 2013; Malaysia's data in 2014 was carried forward to 2015; New Zealand's data in 2009 was carried backward 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; the Philippines' data for 2008-2016 were assumed to be the same as in 2017; Russia's data for 2009 was carried forward to 2010; Singapore's data in 2009 was carried forward to 2010-2017; and Thailand's data in 2013 was carried forward to 2014. No APEC aggregate was calculated for 2018 onwards because data were not available for the majority of APEC economies. Data for United States and Viet Nam are not available.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Education (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **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 was carried backward to 2008-2013. APEC aggregate is calculated by dividing the number of females 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, 2017, 2018, 2019; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2019; Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

### **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 childbirth, 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, Hong Kong, China's data in 2009 was assumed to be the same for 2008 and 2010-2013.

*Source: United Nations Children's Fund 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Gates Foundation 2020, 2021; Ministry of Health (Brunei Darussalam) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Statistics Canada 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; National Bureau of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and National Health Commission 2020, 2021, 2022 (China); Census and Statistics Department (Hong Kong, China) 2009, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Department of Statistics (Malaysia) 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; INEGI National Catalogue of Indicators (Mexico) 2018; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Civil Registration, Demographic and Health Survey (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Department of Statistics and Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

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

The indicator measures the amount of female population ages 15 and older living with HIV/AIDS as a percentage of total female population ages 15 and older. APEC aggregate values were calculated by dividing the number of female ages 15 years old and above by the total female population ages 15 years old and above. To calculate for APEC aggregates, data in 2019 for Japan and Russia were carried forward to 2020 and 2021; while the US data in 2020 was carried forward to 2022. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China and Korea are not available.

*Source: UNAIDS – Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Centres for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **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 the World Bank-World Development Indicators, the World Health Organization, and economy sources (e.g., health departments). 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. APEC aggregate values were calculated for 2008-2017; available data for 2018 do not cover the majority of APEC economies. Due to missing values in certain APEC economies for specific years, the following assumptions were made to make the APEC aggregate values comparable across time: Australia's data in 2016 was carried forward to 2017; Indonesia's data in 2009 was carried backward to 2008; Malaysia's data in 2009 was carried backward to 2008, while data for 2012 was carried forward to 2013-2014; New Zealand's data in 2009 was carried backward to 2008; the Philippines' data in 2014 was carried forward to 2015-2017; Singapore's data in 2008 was carried forward to 2009-2010, while data in 2011 was carried forward to 2012; Thailand's data in 2010 was assumed to be the same as in all other years; and Viet Nam's data in 2014 was carried forward to 2015-2017.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; World Health Organization – World Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Health (Brunei Darussalam) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Hospital Authority (Hong Kong, China) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Department of Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

### **3.4.5 Attended births**

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 APEC aggregate values: data in 2016 was carried forward to 2017 for Australia; Chile; China; Indonesia; Malaysia and Thailand. 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 backward to 2008 while data in 2016 was carried forward to 2017. New Zealand's 2011 data was carried forward to 2012 and 2013, while the 2015 data was carried forward to 2016 and 2017. Viet Nam's 2009 data was carried backward to 2008, while the 2014 data was carried forward to 2015-2017. In addition, Korea only had data for the years 2009, 2012, and 2015; while Papua New Guinea had data only for 2018. Data are not available for Hong Kong, China.

*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, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; United Nations Statistics Division, Demographic and Social Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Ministry of Health (Brunei Darussalam) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Mexico's Birth Records 2016; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of the Interior (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

#### **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, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Women's Charter and Family Justice Rules (Singapore) 2017, 2018, 2019*

#### **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, 2019, 2020; Family Justice Courts (Singapore) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **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 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Manpower (Singapore) 2014, 2015*

### **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 the following forms of violence: honour crimes, intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment. It takes the value of zero (0) when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address said forms of violence against women with no reported problems of implementation; 0.25, when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address violence against women 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 violence against women but with some evidence of legislation being planned or drafted; or 1, when no legislation is in place to address violence against women. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2018 was carried backward to 2014. APEC aggregates were calculated for 2014, 2018 and 2022.

*Source: OECD – Social Institutions and Gender Index 2012, 2014, 2018; Institute of Health and Welfare 2019 (Australia); Legislation Division of the Attorney-General’s Chambers (Singapore) 2019, 2020; Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **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 is based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and United States.

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008-2022; Brunei Darussalam Department of Statistics 2008-2022; Statistics Canada 2008-2022; National Institute of Statistics (Chile) 2008-2022; National Bureau of Statistics (China) 2008-2022; Census and Statistics Department, Department of Health, and Immigration Department (Hong Kong, China) 2008-2022; Statistics Bureau (Japan) 2008-2022; Statistics Korea 2008-2022; National Registration Department (Malaysia) 2008-2022; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico) 2008-2022; National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (Peru) 2008-2022; Philippine Statistics Authority (The Philippines) 2008-2022; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2008-2022; Ministry of Home Affairs (Singapore) 2008-2022; Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2008-2022; Department of Vital Records (United States) 2008-2022;*

##### **4.2 Women’s Agency**

###### **4.2.1 Whether a woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a 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 woman or a 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.

*Source: World Bank-- Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **4.2.2 Whether a woman can sign a contract in the same way as a man**

This indicator examines whether there are there are no restrictions on a 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.

*Source: World Bank-- Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **4.2.3 Whether a woman can register a business in the same way as a man**

This indicator examines whether there are there are no restrictions on a 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.

*Source: World Bank-- Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **4.3 Women's Participation in Courts**

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

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, 2019; Prime Minister's Office (Brunei Darussalam) 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2008, 2020; Supreme Court (Singapore) 2020; Ministry of Justice (Chinese Taipei) 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **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 hours 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 available but at different years for Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Russia; Chinese Taipei; Thailand and United States.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; OECD – Employment Database 2016, 2018, 2019; Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020 (Australia) National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (Mexico) 2009, 2014; The 2021 National Household Care Survey (The Philippines) 2020, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2019; Department of Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare 2009 (Chinese Taipei) 2012, 2016, 2019*

## **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 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Human Rights Commission (Canada) 2008; Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress (China) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Labor, Health and Welfare (Japan) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Social and Family Development 2019, 2020 (Singapore); Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008*

### **4.5.2 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 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Human Rights Commission (Canada) 2008; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2019, 2020*

### **4.5.3 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave for at least 14 weeks**

This indicator examines whether the government explicitly mandates paid maternity leave for at least 14 weeks. 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.

*Source: World Bank – Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **4.5.4 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave**

This indicator determines whether the government explicitly mandates paid parental leave shared between the 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.

*Source: World Bank – Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

## **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.

*Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2022; Global Gender Gap Report 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Economic Affairs (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

### **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.

*Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019; Global Gender Gap Report 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022*

## **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 aggregates, Chinese Taipei's data in 2012 was carried backward to 2008 and 2010.

*Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union: Women in Politics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022; Statistics Canada 2017, 2020; Prime Minister's Department (Malaysia) 2020, 2021, 2022; Members of Parliament (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Directorate-General of Personnel Administration (Chinese Taipei) 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **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 2008-2015 is assumed to be the same as in 2016. 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, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Prime Minister's Department (Malaysia) 2018; Members of Parliament (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Directorate-General of Personnel Administration (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **4.7.3 How close women are to equality 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. Russia's data for 2020 was carried over to 2021. 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, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Central Election Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

#### **4.8 Positions of Influence: Judiciary and Academia**

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

This indicator is based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; 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, 2019, 2020; State Judiciary Department (Brunei Darussalam) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Census of Population (Canada) 2016; National Institute of Statistics (Chile) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; National Bureau of Statistics (China) "Statistics of Women and Children in China" 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Department of Justice (Hong Kong, China) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2022)" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Statistics Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Federal Court of Malaysia (Malaysia) 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (Mexico) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Peruvian Judiciary— Gender Justice Commission (Peru) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2019; Supreme Court (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Department of Gender Equality (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Office of the Judicial Commission (Thailand) 2015*

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

This indicator is based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; the Philippines; Russia; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand.

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018; Ministry of Education (Chile) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Education (Brunei Darussalam) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Education Bureau (Hong Kong, China) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on*

*Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2020)*" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Education (Korea) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Higher Education (Malaysia) 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Commission on Higher Education (the Philippines) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Federal State Statistic Service (Russia) 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Education (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Education (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (Thailand) 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, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority, Telco Providence of Information (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; National Communication Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2020*

#### **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 number of people living in areas served by mobile network signal is divided by total population in the APEC region. In order to compare APEC aggregate values across time, Brunei Darussalam's data in 2015 was carried backward to 2008-2014; Chile's data in 2012 was carried forward to 2013; Indonesia's data for 2008 was carried forward to 2019 and data for 2015 was carried backward to 2013-2014; Mexico's data for 2019 was carried forward to 2020-2021; New Zealand's data for 2020 was carried forward to 2021; Papua New Guinea's data in 2015 was carried backward to 2008-2014 and forward to 2021; Russia's data in 2008 was carried forward to 2010 and data for 2015 was carried backward to 2011-2014; Thailand's data



for 2008 was carried forward to 2010. Viet Nam's data for 2008 was carried forward to 2010-2012 and data for 2015 was carried backward to 2013-2014.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; World Bank – World Development Indicators – Power and Communications 2008, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2016; World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2016; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; National Communication Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2013, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2020*

## **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. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, Papua New Guinea's data for 2017 was carried forward to 2018.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Canadian Internet Use Survey 2018; Internet Network Information Center (China) 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority, Annual Survey on Infocomm Usage by Households and Individuals (Singapore) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; National Communication Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2018, 2019, 2020*

### **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. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the number of women who are internet users is divided by the total female population in the APEC region. APEC aggregates were calculated only for the years 2017, 2018, and 2021. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, data in 2017 was carried forward to 2018 and 2021 for Australia; Chile; and the United States; Brunei Darussalam's data in 2019 was carried backward to 2018 and forward to 2021, while data in 2016 was carried forward to 2017; Canada's data in 2018 was carried backward to 2017 and forward to 2021; Hong Kong, China's data in 2021 was carried backward to 2017 and 2018; and Viet Nam's data in 2018 was carried backward to 2017. Chinese Taipei's data is available from 2008 to 2021, except in 2020 and are based on the proportion of female internet users aged 12 and older with access to internet.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Canadian Internet Use Survey 2018; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2019, 2020; National*

*Development Council (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019*

### **5.2.3 Used the internet to buy something online (female)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents ages 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 ages 15 years and above who accessed the internet to pay bills or buy something 12 months prior with the total female population ages 15 years and above. To calculate APEC aggregate values, data for 2017 for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2019, 2020*

### **5.2.4 Used the internet to buy something online (male)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents ages 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 ages 15 years and above who accessed the internet to pay bills or buy something 12 months prior with the total male population ages 15 years and above. To calculate APEC aggregate values, data for 2017 for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2019, 2020*

### **5.2.5 Made or received digital payments (female)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents ages 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 ages 15 years old and above who made or received digital payments in the past year with the total female population ages 15 years and above. To calculate APEC aggregate values, data for 2017 for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021*

### **5.2.6 Made or received digital payments (male)**

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents ages 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 male population ages 15 years old and above who made or received digital payments in the past year with the total male population ages 15 years and above. To calculate APEC aggregate values, data for 2017 for Mexico and Viet Nam were carried forward to 2021. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Bank Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021*

## **5.3 “Networked Readiness”**

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

This indicator is calculated based on the average per-minute cost of mobile cellular low-usage consumption basket. The amount is adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in current international dollars. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2020; National Communication Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2020*

### **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, 2020, 2022*

### **5.3.3 Technological readiness**

This index measures technological capability, including the availability of latest technologies, extent of technological absorption by businesses, number of internet users and subscriptions, and internet bandwidth. Based on a scale of 1 to 7, a higher value indicates widely available and higher

absorption of technology. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC's aggregate values. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 was carried forward to 2014 and 2015. Data for Papua New Guinea and Chinese Taipei are not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017*

### **5.3.4 International internet bandwidth**

This indicator refers to the total used capacity of international internet bandwidth, in gigabits per second (Gbit/s). It is measured as the sum of used capacity of all internet exchanges (locations where internet traffic is exchanged) offering international bandwidth. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. A simple average is used to calculate for APEC aggregate values. Data for the majority of APEC economies are only available from 2008 to 2017; no APEC aggregates were calculated from 2018-2022.

*Source: International Telecommunications Union 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; National Communications Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2020*

### **5.3.5 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone (female)**

This indicator measures the proportion of females who own a mobile telephone. A woman owns a mobile cellular phone if she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use that has been used in the last three months. Users of both postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included as well as women who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under her name. No APEC aggregate was calculated for this indicator since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria.

*Source: International Telecommunications Union 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Internet & Security Agency (Korea) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Department of Statistics (Malaysia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; INEGI National Survey on the Availability and Use of Information Technologies in Households (Mexico) 2010, 2012, 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; National Communications Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022; Department of Commerce – National Telecommunications and Information Administration (United States) 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018*

### **5.3.6 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone (male)**

This indicator measures the proportion of males who own a mobile telephone. A man owns a mobile cellular phone if she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use that has been used in the last three months. Users of both postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included as well as men who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his name. No APEC aggregate was calculated for this indicator since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria.

*Source: International Telecommunications Union 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Internet & Security Agency (Korea) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Department of Statistics (Malaysia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; INEGI National Survey on the Availability and Use of Information Technologies in Households (Mexico) 2010, 2012, 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; National Communications Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022; Department of Commerce – National Telecommunications and Information Administration (United States) 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018*

### **5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants**

This indicator refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It includes fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies; and covers both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations. To calculate for the APEC aggregate values, the number of fixed internet subscribers was divided by the total population. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, 2017 data for Papua New Guinea was carried forward to 2018; while 2009 data for the Philippines was carried forward to 2010.

*Source: International Telecommunications Union 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; National Communications Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2019, 2020*

## **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 2008-2020 are available for Singapore and 2008-2022 for Chinese Taipei. For the rest of the APEC economies, data are 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; United States and Viet Nam; 2017 – Australia; Canada; Chile; Indonesia; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; the Philippines and Thailand; 2018 – Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Indonesia and Malaysia.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Department of Industry, Science and Resources – STEM Equity Monitor (Australia) 2018-2020; Statistics Canada 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Department of Statistics (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Ministry of Education (Chinese Taipei), 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **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. The APEC aggregate value was calculated only for 2016 since the data available for all other years did not meet the aggregation criteria. To calculate for the 2016 APEC aggregate, 2015 data for Australia and Malaysia were carried forward to 2016, while the Philippines' data in 2014 was carried forward to 2016. Data for 2008-2020 are available for Singapore and 2008-2022 for Chinese Taipei. Data for China; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea and Russia are not available. Data for Australia is not available for 2010, 2012, 2016, 2018 and 2019. Data for Korea is not available for 2010, 2018 and 2019. Data for Chile is not available for 2011, 2018 and 2019. Data for Mexico and New Zealand are not available for 2012, 2018 and 2019. Data for the Philippines are not available for 2008 to 2015, and 2018 to 2019. Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Thailand; United States and Viet Nam reported data for 2015. Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Thailand; United States and Viet Nam

reported data for 2016. Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; the Philippines and Thailand had available data for 2017. For 2018, data are available for Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia and Malaysia.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Department of Statistics (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Ministry of Education (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

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

This indicator measures the percentage of female professionals in relation to total number of professionals engages 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 (2008-2020) and Chinese Taipei (2008-2021) were obtained from separate sources. Data for Japan; Korea; and Russia are available for the period 2008-2020. Data for Australia; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand and United States are not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is available only for 2018. Data for Indonesia is available only for 2016-2020. Data for Malaysia is not available for 2013, 2017 and 2018. Data for Mexico is available only for 2012 and 2013. Data for Papua New Guinea is available only for 2016. Data for Peru is available only for 2014-2020. Data for the Philippines is available only for 2009, 2011, 2013, 2017 and 2018. Data for Thailand is available only for 2009, 2011 and 2014-2020. Data for Viet Nam is available only for 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2019.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; National Bureau of Statistics “The Statistics of Chinese Women and Children” (China) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2017; Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR) (Singapore), “National Survey of Research and Development in Singapore” 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Science and Technology (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

#### **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 Japan and Korea are available for the period 2008-2018. Data for Chinese Taipei are available for the period 2008-2019. Data for Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Russia and the United

States are not available. Data for China is not available for 2008. Data for Indonesia is available only for 2017 and 2018. Data for Malaysia is not available for 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Data for Mexico is available only for 2012 and 2013. Data for Papua New Guinea is available only for 2016. Data for Peru is available only for 2014 and 2015. Data for the Philippines is available only for 2009, 2011 and 2013. Data for Singapore is available only for 2008-2014. Data for Thailand is available only for 2009, 2011, 2015, 2016 and 2017. 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, 2017, 2018; National Bureau of Statistics (China) 2017; Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR) (Singapore), “National Survey of Research and Development in Singapore” 2013, 2014; Ministry of Science and Technology (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019*

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

### **5.5.1 Household air quality**

This indicator is measured by using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to household air pollution from the use of household solid fuels. The values are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents better household air quality. A score of 100 indicates an economy has among the lowest DALY rates in the world ( $\leq 5$ th-percentile), while a score of 0 indicates an economy is among the highest ( $\geq 99$ th-percentile). 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, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

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

This indicator measures exposure to air pollution using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The values are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents less exposure to air pollution. A score of 100 indicates an economy has among the lowest DALY rates in the world ( $\leq 1$ st-percentile), while a score of 0 indicates an economy is among the highest ( $\geq 99$ th-percentile). 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, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*



### **5.5.3 Wastewater treatment**

This indicator measures the percentage of the population connected to a wastewater treatment plant through a public sewage network. The data use wastewater treatment indicators produced by the United Nations – Statistics Division, the OECD, and the European Statistics. The values are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents better wastewater treatment. No APEC aggregate was calculated for this indicator.

*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, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Public Utilities Board (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **5.5.4 Waste management**

Controlled solid waste refers to the percentage of household and commercial waste generated in an economy that is collected and treated in a manner that controls environmental risks. This indicator counts waste as “controlled” if it is treated through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. A score of 100 indicates that an economy controls 100 percent of its waste in a sustainable way, while a score of 0 indicates the failure of an economy to either control any of its solid waste or to collect and report data on its solid waste. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Available data only covered the years 2017, 2020 and 2022. 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 2017, 2020, 2022; Environmental Protection Administration (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*

### **5.5.5 Fish stocks**

This indicator refers to the percentage of an economy’s total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Because continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of fishing practices within an economy’s EEZ. A score of 100 indicates that none of an economy’s fish catch comes from stocks that are overexploited or collapsed, and a score of 0 indicates worst performance. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore are 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, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*