



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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

# **The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard 2021**

**APEC Policy Support Unit**

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# SUMMARY

## KEY FINDINGS

Advancing women's empowerment remains an important part of APEC's goal of achieving inclusive and sustainable growth across the Asia Pacific. The 2021 APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard showed continued progress in key areas affecting women's access to opportunities and markets during the covered period of 2008-2020. Parallel to this progress are persistent barriers arising from weak policies and socio-cultural gender biases, which served to hold back women from participating fully and equally in economic activity.

Contrasting policy intentions have weakened efforts to advance women's empowerment in the APEC region as a whole. This lack of reinforcing policies is evident across the spectrum of women's access to credit, employment, education, technology and institutions as summarized below:

- Women's rights to property and equal inheritance continue to be upheld in majority of APEC economies, providing women with assets that could be used to start a business or collateral for bank loans; however, access to credit remains hampered by creditors' discrimination based on gender in more than half of APEC economies.
- Female participation in the labor market is supported by enabling laws that prohibit the dismissal of pregnant women and sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as grant paid maternity and parental leaves; but the number of economies with laws mandating equal pay for men and women doing work of equal value has stayed low for more than a decade, while women are not allowed to work in the same industries as men in some APEC economies.
- The region achieves near parity between women and men in terms of literacy and educational attainment, although the continued low participation of women in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) is concerning, particularly in this era of accelerated technological changes.
- In terms of access to technology, the percentage of the population who are mobile phone users and covered by a mobile network signal continues to improve, but available data show that the percentage of women in the region with access to the internet is still low in some APEC economies.

Integral to women's empowerment is their representation in leadership roles, both in the public and private sectors. In APEC, women's representation at the highest level of political decision-making, reflected in the proportion of women in ministerial positions and parliaments, has seen small improvements in the past decade. This is crucial because the participation of women in policy-making bodies could facilitate the formulation of inclusive policies that improve women's economic and social participation. On the other hand, there is insufficient data on firms with female top managers in APEC, which is just as important to be able to generate clear trends in the region and provide policymakers with valuable information to identify areas or sectors where supportive policies could assist to widen women's representation in senior management roles.

Data gaps, especially the dearth of sex-disaggregated data, need to be addressed to allow effective and well-targeted policy interventions. In the same vein, policies need to be consistent and mutually reinforcing to be able to take decisive steps forward in increasing women's access and opportunities.

## **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 in a set of indicators over the years, to measure progress, highlight data gaps and bring to the fore policy and socio-cultural issues that impact on women's participation in the economy.

The first edition of the Dashboard was released in 2015. Since then, the Dashboard has been updated every two years to reflect changes in the socio-economic status of women in the region. The list of indicators has been updated in each biennial edition in order to take into account 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 metrics aligned with the PPWE's priorities to give policymakers a clear picture of available opportunities and prevailing gaps.

International organizations comprise 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 gender integration across APEC. Technical working groups and subfora within APEC can use the Dashboard, with its cross-cutting indicators covering a wide range of aspects of women's economic participation and social inclusion, as a tool to identify projects and areas under their purview where gender perspectives can be incorporated.

### ***Updates in the 2021 Dashboard***

Due to the increasing importance of digital technologies, the current Dashboard seeks to monitor the level of digital absorption and quality of digital infrastructure in the region by adopting new indicators on technological readiness and access<sup>2</sup>. For example, sex-disaggregated indicators on the use of internet or mobile phones help to analyze the disparity between men and women in their access to digital equipment and platforms, and provide an indication on women's opportunities in employment and entrepreneurship.

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<sup>1</sup> For additional information, please see the APEC's Declaration in occasion of the 2011 High Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2011\\_women.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2011_women.aspx) and the APEC's Statement in occasion of the 2012 APEC Women and the Economy Forum [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2012\\_women.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Women/2012_women.aspx)

<sup>2</sup> New digital indicators: technological readiness; international internet bandwidth (in Mbit/s); proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex; and fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

In addition, the introduction of other new indicators became necessary to replace those with data series that were either discontinued or not updated for several years by the main sources. These new indicators are mainly reflected in the sub-category on “infrastructure” and “non-discrimination in employment access, opportunity and conditions” (under Pillar 2-access to markets)<sup>3</sup>. These new indicators also help upgrade the relevance of the 2021 Dashboard by including measures on freedom of movement, the quality of infrastructure and the level of access to essential facilities, which have consequences on people’s health and productivity.

Previous editions of the Dashboard made a distinction between conditions facing married and unmarried women with married and unmarried men, or pregnant and nursing women compared to non-pregnant and non-nursing women in some areas, such as access to capital and assets, employment and leadership, voice and agency. In contrast, the current Dashboard does not make this distinction among women according to their civil status or maternal state; it only distinguishes between conditions facing men and women instead. This has been done to reflect changes in the survey questions included in one of the main Dashboard sources, which is the World Bank’s Women, Business and the Law (WBL). It should also be noted that definitions on “Green awareness and activity” for indicators under the pillar of innovation and technology have been updated to be consistent with the revisions made by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), which is the main source of data. All of these changes in the description and methodology of selected indicators sourced from the WBL and CIESIN are reflected in the Technical Notes.

The 2021 Dashboard is composed of 95 indicators covering the period 2008-2020, as in the 2019 Dashboard (Table 1). The difference lies in the number of indicators corresponding to the pillars, resulting from adding new indicators, removing/replacing discontinued data series and merging some indicators. For instance, the number of indicators under Pillar 5 on Innovation and Technology has increased to 23 from the previous 20 with the introduction of more relevant digital-related indicators.

**Table 1. 2021 Dashboard Indicators**

Pillar	Number of indicators	
	2021 Dashboard	2019 Dashboard
1. Access to capital and assets	16	17
2. Access to markets	20	19
3. Skills, capacity-building and health	15	15
4. Leadership, voice and agency	21	24
5. Innovation and technology	23	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>

While data for most of the indicators reflect recently available information, data issues remain. Incomplete data for some indicators is an issue, as it prevents the computation of APEC aggregates or representative averages, thus making it more challenging to depict an accurate picture of emerging trends in some sectors. The incompleteness of data is particularly persistent in the following indicators: the average time spent on unpaid work by women; percentage of firms with female owners and female top managers; and women in the fields of STEM and research and development (R&D). These data gaps are especially glaring amid a critical juncture of a rapid shift to automation and digital platforms requiring STEM-related and innovative skills.

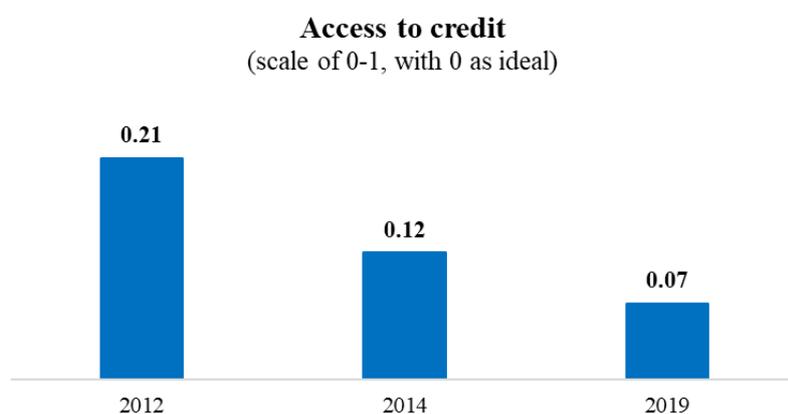
<sup>3</sup> New indicators under “Infrastructure”: people using safely managed drinking water services; people using safely managed sanitation services; access to electricity (rural and urban); and quality of overall infrastructure; and new indicator under “non-discrimination in employment access, opportunity and conditions”: OECD-SIGI freedom of movement.

The shift to digital technologies has accelerated even more with the necessary adoption of online applications to work from home to reduce face-to-face interactions and stem the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Related to this, employed women who are working from home are also likely to shoulder the bulk of domestic tasks and care work, translating into a more disproportionate burden of unpaid work that could affect their productivity and prompt some of them to exit the labor market. Thus, it is also important to generate data on the time spent by women doing unpaid work, particularly during the ongoing pandemic, to track its impact on women’s employment decisions.

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



Source: OECD-Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI)

The majority of APEC economies continue to uphold women’s rights to property and inheritance, boosting their access to capital and assets. Increased access, in turn, widens women’s economic opportunities, enabling them to engage in entrepreneurship or invest in financial instruments, among others. In 2020, women and men enjoyed equal ownership rights to immovable property in 19 APEC economies, while 18

members safeguarded equal rights to inherit property for sons and daughters and equal rights to inherit assets for surviving male and female spouses.

Women could also use inheritance assets as collateral for bank borrowings to allow them to start or expand a business. Indeed, the OECD-SIGI index on credit access showed a steady improvement in women’s de facto access to bank loans through the years.

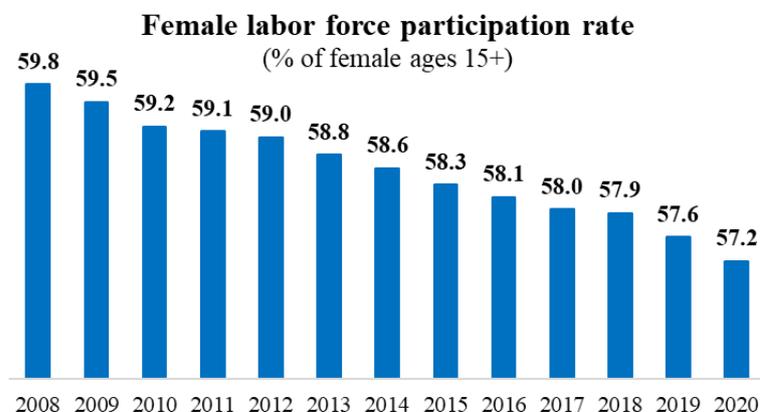
However, women’s access to credit remains constrained by creditors’ discrimination on the basis of gender. This needs urgent policy action since the number of APEC economies that instituted laws to prohibit such discrimination has remained persistently low, moving from 8 to only 9 economies from 2008 to 2020. Compounding this is the fact that, for the period 2015-2018<sup>4</sup>, only 7 APEC economies have existing laws mandating non-discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status. These constraints hold back women from engaging in economic and financial undertakings, reducing their capacity to contribute to household income<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> No data is available for years 2019 and 2020.

<sup>5</sup> To help counter discrimination in women’s access to credit, all APEC economies have established financial inclusion programs targeted mostly at women and young people according to the APEC Economic Policy Report 2020: Structural Reform and Women’s Empowerment (AEPR 2020). In addition, 18 APEC economies have financial literacy programs that cater specifically

Equal access to credit also provides women with other options aside from the traditional gainful employment. These alternative avenues give women more opportunities to earn income, which is important to remain out of poverty.

In terms of labor market participation, women’s labor force is equivalent to around 77 percent of men’s labor force. This percentage has remained unchanged for more than a decade, despite the fact that the female labor force participation rate has steadily declined in APEC, from 59.8 percent in 2008 to 57.2 percent in 2020. This development, in turn, implies that more men and women are making life choices nowadays to remain out of the labor force by pursuing further studies, retiring earlier from the work force, or resigning from their jobs in order to spend more time with family.

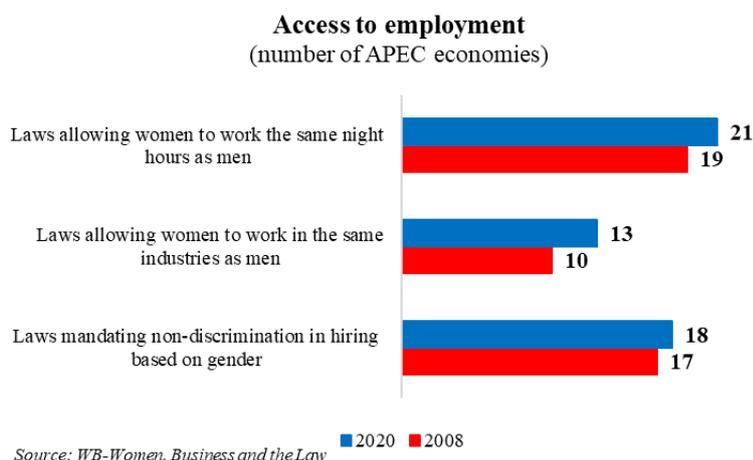


Source: WB-World Development Indicators

However, it should be pointed out that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in millions of job losses, mainly affecting women who are employed in sectors that require face-to-face interactions such as travel and tourism, food and beverage as well as retail sales. The ILO estimates that in Asia Pacific alone, 32 million women lost their jobs due to the economic fallout from COVID-19<sup>6</sup>.

## 2. Access to Markets

Women’s access to labor markets in the region has seen some improvements in 2020, with 21



Source: WB-Women, Business and the Law

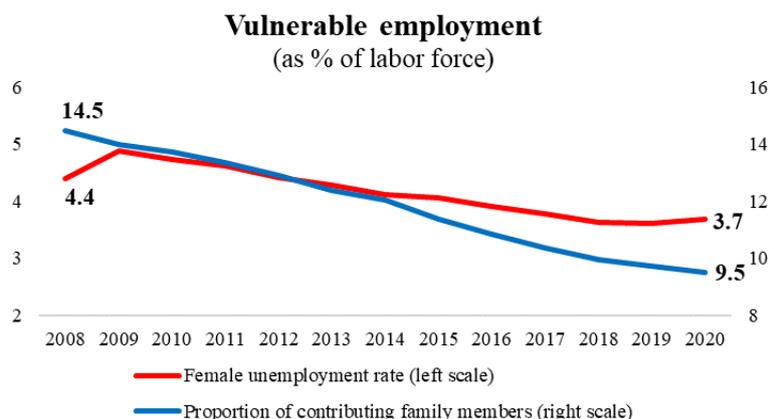
APEC economies having laws that allow women to work the same night hours as men; while there are 18 members that mandate non-discrimination in hiring based on gender. Women can work in the same industries as men in 13 economies as of 2020, an increase from 10 in 2008. However, there is room for more economies to implement policies that widen women’s access to various industries<sup>7</sup>.

to women; while government-linked microloan programs have been launched in 12 economies and technology-enabled microfinance programs are now available in five members.

<sup>6</sup> ILO (2020), "Asia Pacific Employment and Social Outlook: Navigating the crisis towards a human-centred future of work." [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms\\_764084.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_764084.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> For example, Russia has progressively reduced employment prohibitions on women’s entry on certain professions or industries, updating the list as of January 2021 to reduce the coverage to 100 jobs with restrictions from as high as 456 positions previously.

Moreover, vulnerable employment in the region has trended downward with significant declines from 14.5 percent in 2008 to 9.5 percent in 2020 in self-employed or own-account workers and contributing family workers in a business operated by a person living in the same household.



Source: WB-WorldDevelopment Indicators

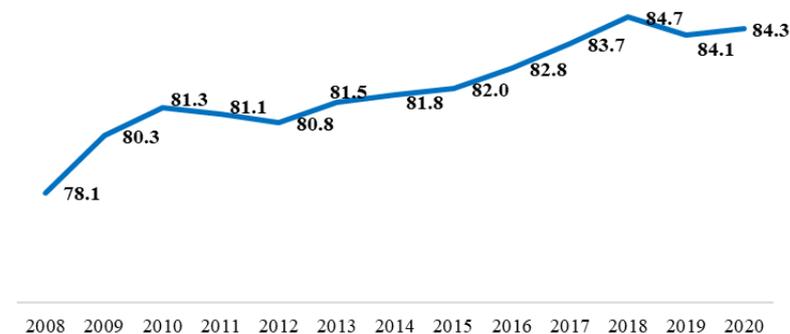
The rate of unemployment for women in the APEC region is also declining, from 4.4 percent in 2008 to 3.7 percent in 2020. Conversely, a measure of wage equality between women and men doing work of equal value revealed unchanged scores ranging from 0.67-0.69 (with 1.0 as the ideal) for the period 2008-2019. Receiving equal

remuneration for work of equal value is a motivating factor that influences women’s decision to enter and stay in the labor force.

Meanwhile, the new indicator on freedom of movement (OECD-SIGI) showed that, most APEC economies grant women the same rights as men to apply for identification cards and passports as well as to travel across borders, which could mean more gainful employment or business opportunities for women.

In terms of access to international markets, there is an observed increase in trade openness as measured by trade freedom, which went up from 78.1 index points in 2008 to 84.3 in 2020. This is complemented by data showing that corporate activity in the region is spread among many firms. A competitive and open business environment encourages entrepreneurship and this, in turn, bodes well for APEC’s economy that is fuelled by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), majority of which are women-owned or women-led.

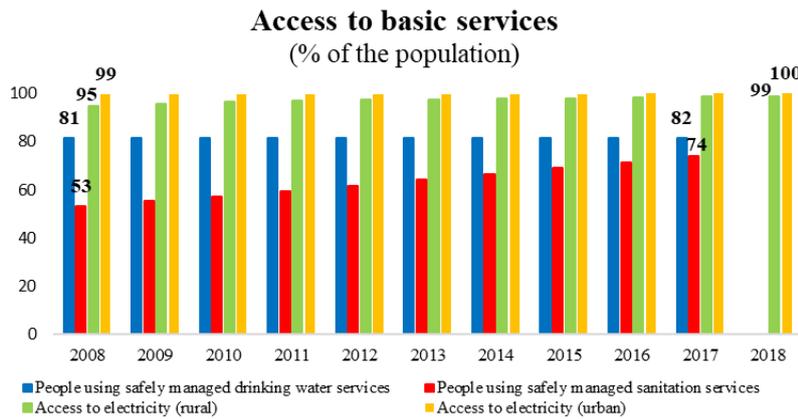
**Access of domestic companies to international markets**  
(scale of 0-100, with 100 as ideal)



Source: Heritage Foundation-Index of Economic Freedom

Another key component of a business-friendly environment is the quality of infrastructures, both physical and digital. Reliable and durable infrastructures boost connectivity, ensuring the flow of products and services across borders, bridging businesses to consumers, and widening market reach and market share. Increased market share will in turn lead to higher profits, allowing businesses to expand and generate more jobs for the economy as a whole.

In APEC, the index on quality of overall infrastructure went up to a score of 4.8 (on a scale of 1-7, 7 as the ideal) based on the latest available data in 2017 from 4.6 in 2008. This could be improved, especially focusing on enhancing digital infrastructures to be able to adopt to rapid technological changes and the post-COVID-19 requirements of more online solutions rather than front-facing interactions.



Source: WB-WorldDevelopment Indicators

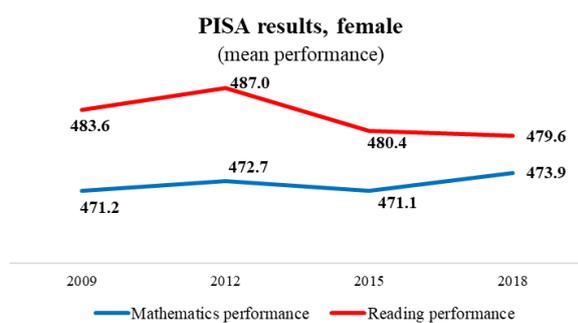
has remained high throughout the period. Almost all of the APEC population has access to electricity services nowadays.

Access to essential facilities also affect women’s health and productivity. Data for the period 2008-2017 indicate that the proportion of the population using safe drinking water rose slightly from 81 to 82 percent, while those with access to safely managed sanitation services grew significantly from 53 percent to 74 percent during the same period. Meanwhile, access to electricity for both urban and rural populations in the region

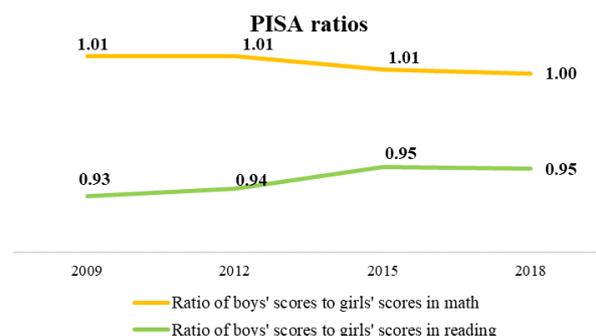
### 3. Skills, Capacity-building, and Health

Education and skills training together with women’s health have direct consequences on the quality of women’s participation in the economy.

Women are almost at par with men regarding literacy and enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Also, girls in APEC are at par with boys in mathematics. The 2015 and 2018 results of the OECD’s Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) showed that girls in the region have leveled the score with boys in mathematics. The mean performance score of girls in mathematics increased to 473.9 in 2018 from 471.1 in 2015. PISA results also show that girls are keeping better scores than boys in terms of reading, as the ratio of boys’ scores to girls’ scores in reading has been maintained at 0.95. In the reading scale, girls’ mean scores are on a decreasing trend (a similar trend to boys’ scores), from 483.6 in 2009 to 479.6 in 2018.



Source: OECD-Programme for International Student Assessment



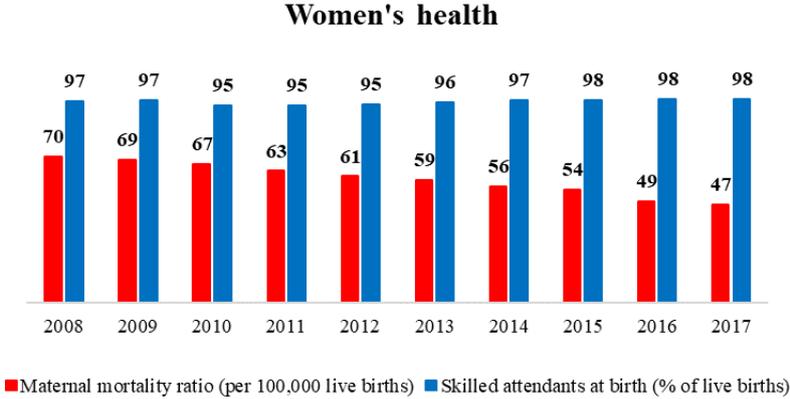
Source: OECD-Programme for International Student Assessment

This weakness in reading performance compared to the levels reached in 2009 has implications on the need to upgrade the effectiveness of learning systems across the region while also ensuring that girls are offered equal access to teaching materials. While girls have made progress in mathematics, increased effort needs to be exerted to encourage more girls to pursue studies in STEM fields, which are becoming more valuable in the digital era.

APEC’s narrowing gender gap in education is supported by long standing laws mandating non-discrimination in education for women and men in the region<sup>8</sup>. However, there is a need to bolster women’s participation in the STEM fields: although a few economies have participation rates at above or close to 50 percent, most of the APEC economies that have data on female graduates from STEM programs in tertiary education recorded participation rates at below 35 percent for more than a decade now. This has resulted in the under-representation of women in STEM-related careers, which are typically high-paying jobs. Furthermore, being equipped with STEM-related skills has become more urgent amid the COVID-19 pandemic that necessitated quicker and wider adoption of digital technologies to conduct daily activities.

Studies have shown that the prevailing gender gap in STEM fields is associated more with attitudes rather than aptitude- coming from society’s expectations of girls pursuing careers as health workers or teachers rather than as engineers or scientists<sup>9</sup>. This underscores the importance of addressing gender stereotyping to stop gender biases that start from childhood and perpetuated into adulthood, influencing women’s career choices and affecting earning capacities in the process.

On women’s health, the APEC region saw continued decline in the maternal mortality ratio, from 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 47 maternal deaths in 2017, while attended



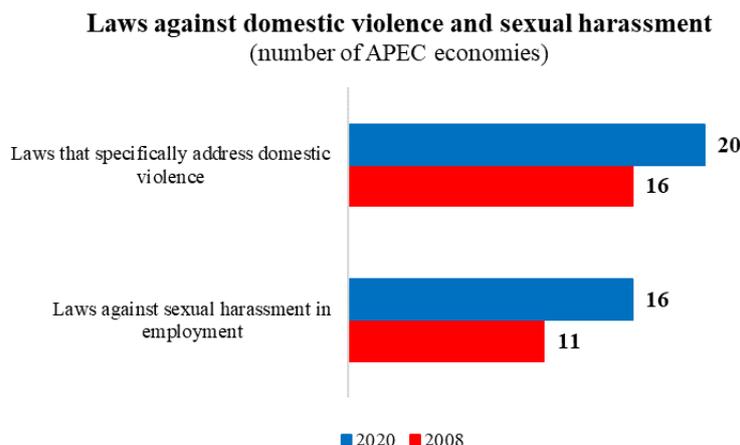
Sources: United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO)

births rose to 98 percent of live births in 2017 from a low of 95 percent in 2010-2012. Moreover, the number of hospital beds in the APEC region went up from 32 beds per 10,000 population in 2008 to 41 beds in 2017. However, it is concerning that the prevalence of anemia among APEC women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) reverted to 17.5 percent based on latest available data in 2019, similar to the

percentage reported in 2008 after declining to a low of 16.4 percent during the period 2012-2014. Women’s health affect not only their households and their productivity, but the impact extends to the level of their participation in the economy and society.

<sup>8</sup> This is one of the findings in the 2020 APEC Economic Policy Report: Structural Reform and Women’s Empowerment. For more information, please see <https://www.apec.org/Publications/2020/11/2020-APEC-Economic-Policy-Report>  
<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

There are 20 APEC economies with legislations that provide protection and recourse to women who are victims of domestic violence; of these, 19 economies reinforced existing laws with specialized courts or procedures for such cases. Special courts on domestic violence could deliver swift punishment and/or penalties, which in turn could deter abusers and help stem the rise in domestic violence. These specialized courts could also encourage victims to report details of domestic abuse to understand links, patterns and factors behind the abuse, and thus implement timely interventions. Laws against domestic violence, strengthened by specialized courts, have become more crucial amid the COVID-19 pandemic when calls to women’s desks and helpline centers as well as incidences of domestic violence have grown as the stress of confinement is aggravated by job losses and financial insecurity.



Source: WB-Women, Business and the Law

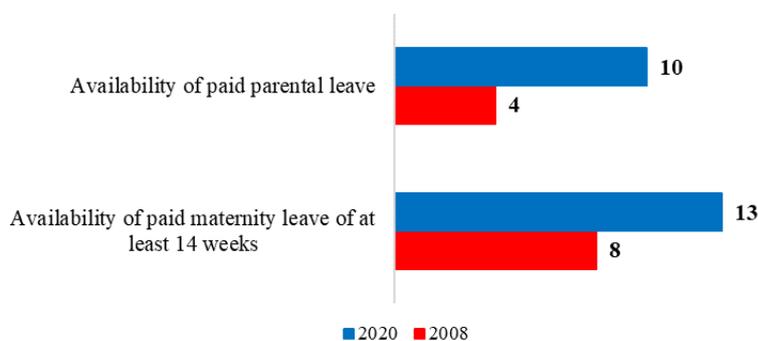
There is also increasing recognition in the APEC region about the need to address sexual harassment in the workplace, as 16 economies have instituted laws in 2020 to counter such abuses, up from 11 economies in 2008. Laws addressing this problem could encourage women to join and remain in the labor force.

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

The progress seen in women’s access to labor markets needs to be complemented with conducive conditions that facilitate women’s career advancement while also ensuring that women can choose to have a family or raise a child without fear of any repercussion to their career. While it is noteworthy that 17 APEC economies prohibit or penalize the dismissal of pregnant women, more could be done to help women maintain family-work balance.

Central to this balancing act is the provision of paid maternity and parental leaves that will give women time to recover from childbirth and also allow their partners to share in child-rearing and care responsibilities.

**Paid maternity and parental leaves**  
(number of APEC economies)



Source: WB-Women, Business and the Law

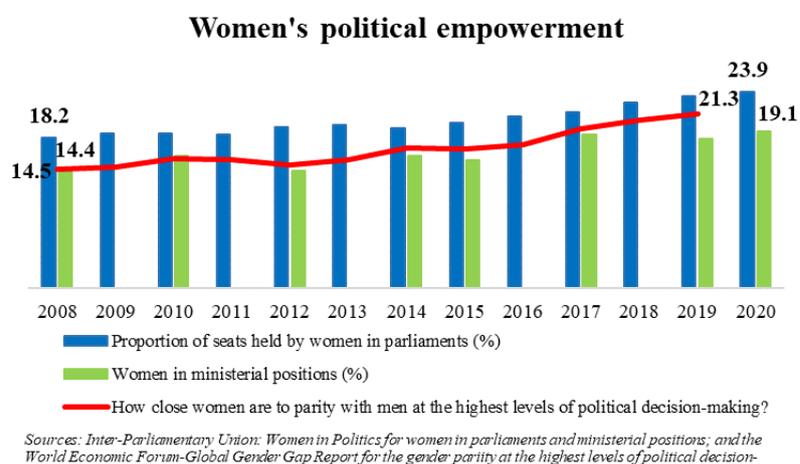
In APEC, 13 economies provided at least 14 weeks of paid maternity leave while 10 economies granted paid parental leave in 2020. This provision of parenthood leaves is a significant step forward that is expected to have a positive impact on women’s labor force participation.

On the other hand, bridging the gender wage gap has seen minimal improvements over a decade, with only 10 APEC economies in 2020 mandating equal pay for men and women doing work of

equal value, from 8 economies in 2008. Gender parity in wages benefits both women and men. When women’s wages are at par with men, they are motivated to participate fully in the labor market, enhancing their ability to provide for their families and empowering them to be decision makers equal to their partners on matters such as children’s education, household budget and financial investments for the family’s future. Bridging the gap also takes away some of the financial pressures on men, encouraging them to spend quality time with their families instead of working countless hours as the main breadwinners<sup>10</sup>.

In other areas, the inclusion of women in institutional systems has been mostly positive across the APEC region, with all 21 APEC members mandating that women should be able to sign a contract or enter into a business in the same way as men. Moreover, there 19 APEC economies that impose the same requirements and procedures for women and men to obtain a passport. Full access to agencies is an important component of economic empowerment, encouraging women to engage in entrepreneurship while even making it possible for women to explore employment or business opportunities across borders.

Women’s economic empowerment needs to be supported by political empowerment to ensure gender equality in policy decisions affecting access to economic opportunities and social programs. APEC still has a long way to go toward ensuring that women have equal voice and voting power with men in the political arena. This lack of women’s representation in public leadership roles is reflected in the relatively low percentage of seats held by women in parliaments at 23.9 percent in 2020, the highest level reached since 2008. Similarly, available data reveals only incremental improvements



in the proportion of women in ministerial positions through the period 2008-2020, with the biggest increase seen in 2020 at 19.1 percent. Overall, women’s political empowerment in the APEC region averaged 21.3 percent in 2019, reflecting the wide disparity between men and women. Ending gender discrimination by implementing inclusive policies that uphold equal rights and promote equal access and equal opportunities across society could be facilitated by the participation of women at the highest levels of political decision-making.

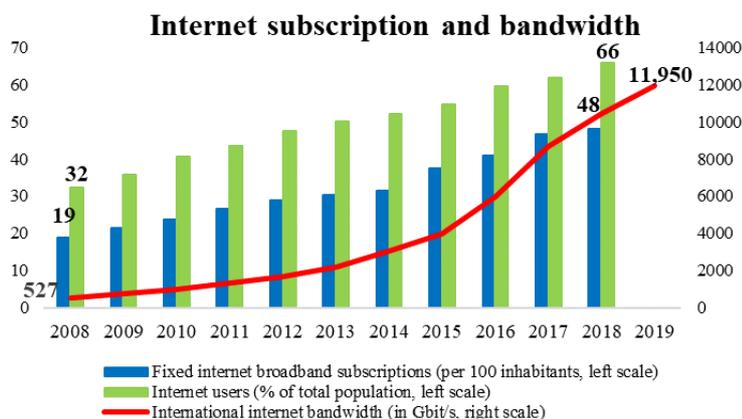
## 5. Innovation and Technology

The shift to the digital economy has accelerated sharply since the COVID-19 pandemic started amid the imposition of lockdowns and social distancing measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. Recognizing the increasing relevance and value of technology in people’s daily lives, the 2021 Dashboard includes new digital-related indicators compared to previous editions.

<sup>10</sup> See Hernando, Rhea C., “Roadmap to Women’s Economic Empowerment”, APEC, 08 March 2021, [https://www.apec.org/Press/Blogs/2021/0308\\_women](https://www.apec.org/Press/Blogs/2021/0308_women). This article points out that equal wages for men and women doing work of equal value make economic sense because it translates into increased tax revenues, which governments can use to augment allocations for education, healthcare and other social initiatives that will benefit society as a whole.

The World Economic Forum’s index on technological readiness ranging on a scale of 1-7 (7 as ideal) shows that the APEC region averaged a score of 5.0 based on latest available data in 2017. This indicates a relatively strong technological capability in APEC, where latest technologies are

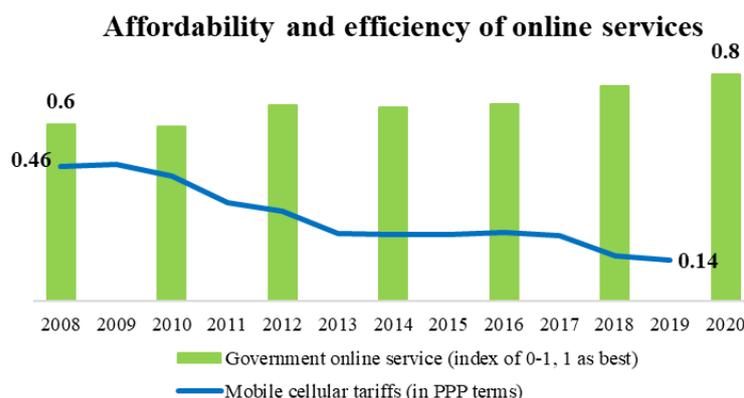
available in most parts of the region and technological absorption by businesses and individual users is usually high.



Source: International Telecommunication Union

of connections between economies for transmitting internet traffic) also increased. However, there is a dearth of sex-disaggregated data on internet users as well as mobile phone owners. Nonetheless, recent available data for 2018 show that around 72 percent of women in the region have internet access.

The increased use of technology to conduct daily transactions is supported by the steady decline in mobile cellular tariffs coupled with the continued improvement in online services. In APEC, the average per minute cost of the use of mobile phones in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms<sup>11</sup> has steadily declined from PPP\$0.46 in 2008 to PPP\$0.14 in 2019 while governments are delivering improved online services, with the efficiency index increasing from 0.6 in 2008 to 0.8 in 2020.



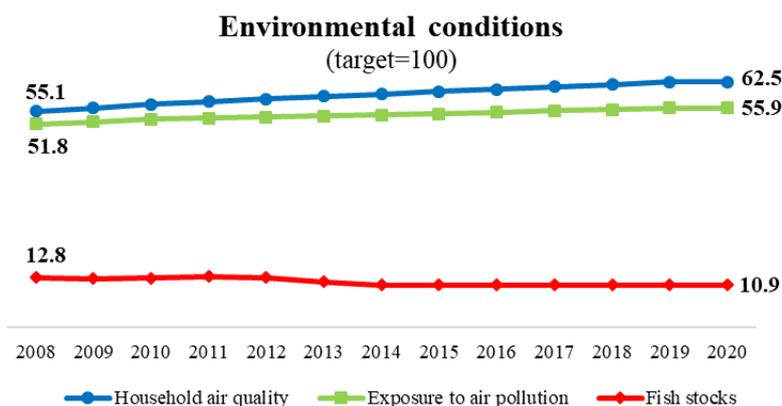
Sources: UNE-Government Knowledgebase for government online service; and International Telecommunication Union for mobile cellular tariffs

As mentioned earlier, data on women’s participation in STEM fields are incomplete, but is estimated to have remained low for over a decade for the majority of APEC economies. Moreover, women continue to be under-represented in the field of research and development (R&D). Although each year, data on women’s participation in research fields are only available for five APEC economies at most, it can be gleaned that women in R&D are below 35 percent in most economies. Incomplete and intermittent reporting of data prevents the calculation of APEC aggregates that could provide a more accurate picture of women’s engagement in the areas of science, innovation and technology.

Exposure to environmental conditions affect women’s health and well-being, which could have consequences on the extent and quality of their participation to the economy. Air quality in the

<sup>11</sup> The mobile cellular tariffs are converted into PPP terms in order to account for differences in the costs of living prevailing among APEC economies.

APEC region has improved through the period 2008-2020, with less exposures to household solid



Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy - Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

fuels and air pollution. However, the level of fish stocks in the region has deteriorated, indicating fishing malpractices and continued exploitation of fish stocks, including the use of subsidies for illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. This is concerning because this could have negative repercussions not only on the environment, but also on the region's food security.

## FINAL REMARKS

The results of the 2021 APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard show that important strides have been made in some key areas related to women's access; but insufficient and inconsistent policies, compounded by socio-cultural gender biases remain, which are preventing efforts toward greater economic participation and social inclusion of women.

### *Notable progress*

Access to assets and inheritance has remained high in most APEC economies, providing women with income security that helps empower them to make economic decisions that could, in turn impact on their socio-economic conditions well into the future.

Women's access to labor markets has also improved, with the majority of APEC economies mindful about promoting gender equality from the initial stage of the job application process through legislations that prohibit discrimination in hiring based on gender. Moreover, women across all economies can also work the same night hours as men; while the number of APEC economies granting paid maternity and parental leaves have increased over the years. These enabling policies are complemented by the freedom of movement enjoyed by women in the region, while obtaining a passport follows the same procedures for women and men in most APEC economies, widening education and economic opportunities for women to include prospects across the border.

In addition, women can start a business or sign a contract in the same way as men in most APEC economies. This, together with continued high access of domestic companies to international markets are key factors supporting women's entrepreneurship, particularly in increasing market share and other business opportunities.

### *Policy issues and data gaps*

Policy gaps in a number of areas have not been addressed by APEC economies over the years. The most noticeable example is the absence of laws ensuring equal pay between women and men for work of equal value in more than half of APEC economies. Policies also need to be mutually reinforcing to be more effective. However, while access to property and inheritance continue to be protected in APEC, access to credit remains constrained by creditors' discrimination on the basis of gender and marital status. These inconsistent policies weaken efforts toward ensuring a

wider access to capital and assets for women.

Moreover, while significant strides have been made to advance women's economic empowerment, women's political empowerment continues to lag behind. Low representation of women at the highest political decision-making bodies could slow down efforts in ensuring gender equality in policy initiatives that promote women's economic participation and social inclusion.

Meanwhile, data gaps –particularly on sex-disaggregated data- have created limitations on the analysis, preventing a more comprehensive and accurate depiction of the status of women's empowerment in the region, and making it more difficult to design policies that could improve women's participation in the economy and society. For example, for many years now, APEC has grappled with insufficient data on women in leadership positions in the private sector, posing a challenge in drawing a definitive picture of women's representation in top management or company ownership.

Similarly, the lack of data on women's participation in STEM and research fields is particularly concerning, given the increasing value of STEM-related skills and innovative approaches- amid greater technological adoption- that are accelerating a shift to digital economies. In this regard, there are no updates on female internet users who pay bills or buy something online since 2017, including on the percentage of women who received digital payments in a given year. This lack

***Box 1: Efforts towards the Implementation of the APEC La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth***

Data collection is one of the cornerstones of the APEC La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019-2030) adopted by the 21 APEC member-economies. The Roadmap defined 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. Progress in these targets can be tracked using some of the indicators contained in the 2021 Dashboard. However, a thorough monitoring require the collection of sex-disaggregated data, policy evidence and information on programs initiated by economies across APEC.

Monitoring progress in targets 1 and 2 is supported by sex-disaggregated data on employment and credit conditions prevailing in the APEC region. Moreover, these data are also updated periodically by the main sources, facilitating the tracking of trends and developments across the years. However, there is no regular collection of data corresponding to targets 3 and 4. For example, on target 3, only five APEC economies reported data on female graduates in STEM fields in 2018, the most recent year with available data. Similarly, less than a third of APEC economies had data on R&D female personnel in 2018. On target 4, while data on women in public leadership roles are available and updated on an annual basis, data on APEC women's representation in management and ownership roles in the private sector have remained incomplete for more than a decade. In particular, only Russia reported data on the percentage of firms with female top managers and female owners in 2019.

Collective efforts need to be exerted to make sure that this roadmap delivers meaningful outcomes that benefit women and men, and the economy as a whole. Towards this end, a cross-fora collaboration between the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE) and other committees and subfora within APEC need to move forward decisively and consistently to achieve the targets set forth by the La Serena Roadmap.

of data update precludes the assessment of the level of technological use and financial inclusion prevailing among women in the region.

### ***Addressing the unequal impact of COVID-19 on women***

COVID-19 has adversely affected everybody everywhere. However, the impact has been unequal, with women sustaining severe losses from the economic fallout and digital disruptions brought about by the pandemic.

The sectors hit hardest by the lockdown measures implemented to curb the spread of the virus, particularly travel and tourism, food and beverage as well as retail sales are more likely to employ women. McKinsey (2020) estimates that women account for 54 percent of COVID-19-induced job losses globally, with women's jobs being almost twice as vulnerable to the pandemic compared to men's jobs<sup>12</sup>.

Moreover, the shift to telecommuting and online learning means that women face increasing challenges in balancing gainful employment with unpaid care work. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, women already spent an average of 3-4 hours a day doing household chores, grocery shopping, and/or caring for children, the elderly or sick family members, more than double that of men's share in domestic responsibilities<sup>13</sup>. Working from home could increase the burden of unpaid work, making it difficult for women to maintain their productivity so that some would opt to leave the labor force instead. The digital skills requirement of teleworking and online schooling for children along with issues on the reliability and speed of internet connections could add to the difficulties that women have to contend with during the pandemic.

The impact on women's livelihoods extend to women-led small firms, with 64 percent reporting that the pandemic is having a severe impact on their business operations relative to 52 percent of men-led companies<sup>14</sup>.

Another negative effect of the pandemic is the rising cases of domestic violence. In some parts of Asia, calls to women's desks and helplines have increased by around 30 percent during the lockdown period. The UN estimates that stay-at-home measures could lead to a 20 percent surge in domestic violence as victims are trapped with their abusers. This translates into an additional 15 million cases of domestic violence for an average lockdown of 3 months and as high as 61 million cases when confinement measures extend for a year<sup>15</sup>.

The repercussions of the pandemic is expected to reverberate into the medium to long term if policy responses are late and inadequate. For example, the accelerated shift to automation could likely lead to more women being unemployed, with data from some APEC economies suggesting that women are more likely than men to be employed in an occupation that is at high risk of automation<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> Madgavkar, Anu; White, Oliva; Krishnan, Mekala; Mahajan, Deepa; and Xavier Azcue (July 2020). "COVID-19 and gender equality: Countering the regressive effects." <https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/future-of-work/covid-19-and-gender-equality-countering-the-regressive-effects>

<sup>13</sup> Data sourced from the World Bank-World Development Indicators and the OECD Employment Database.

<sup>14</sup> International Trade Center (2020). "COVID-19: The Great Lockdown and Its Impact on Small Business." [https://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracenorg/Content/Publications/ITC\\_SMECO-2020ExSummary\\_EN\\_web.pdf](https://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracenorg/Content/Publications/ITC_SMECO-2020ExSummary_EN_web.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> UN Women (2020). "COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls", EAW COVID-19 Briefs Series; and UNFPA (April 2020). "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Family Planning and Ending Gender-based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage", Interim Technical Note.

<sup>16</sup> Lindsey Jones-Renaud, Elizabeth R. Silva, Rhea C. Hernando, Carlos Kuriyama and Katherine Loh (2020). "Women, COVID-19 and the Future of Work in APEC." <https://www.apec.org/Publications/2020/12/Women-COVID-19-and-the-Future-of-Work-in-APEC>

Retaining women in the workforce necessitates pro-active and flexible labor market policies that allocate resources for retraining or reskilling and upskilling women. As women retrain, governments could also look into expanding the availability and reducing the cost of childcare services or providing temporary unemployment cash transfers to allow them to complete the skills training.

For MSMEs, governments can facilitate access to capital to help them shift to digital business platforms. In parallel, digital infrastructures also need to be improved, particularly its reliability, speed and security, while ensuring that costs of internet subscription and digital equipment remain affordable in order to encourage greater digital adoption. These policy responses could widen the employment opportunities available for women, allowing them to access new digital-related jobs, and at the same time facilitate business growth for MSMEs.

The pandemic has exacerbated the economic, digital, and gender inequalities that women face. Indigenous groups, women with low levels of literacy and other skills, as well as women in remote areas with no access to the internet could face multiple layers of challenges. It is high time that governments, the private sector and the greater community come together to implement measures that expand women's access to opportunities that make their lives better.

### ***There is always room for improvement: enforcing laws and addressing socio-cultural biases***

APEC economies' move to incorporate digital indicators as well as replace those with discontinued data series have resulted in a 2021 Dashboard that is more relevant and useful. The Dashboard aims to adjust to new trends in order to have a more accurate snapshot of where the APEC region is in its pursuit of women's economic participation and social inclusion. The dynamic trends in technology as well as changing labor market composition and structures amid the COVID-19 pandemic necessitate a periodic review of the Dashboard indicators to ensure that relevant policies could be implemented or fine-tuned when new evidence is presented.

The Dashboard is a useful resource to monitor the existence of enabling policies that support women's participation in the economy and understand the problems that have prevented efforts toward equal access, equal rights and equal opportunities.

APEC economies should take a step further, by enforcing properly measures that aim to advance women's empowerment across key areas as well as exerting efforts to change mindsets and counter gender stereotyping that usually starts at home, emanating from age-old society norms and expectations. APEC economies could look into integrating gender equality in all levels of education, beginning at the primary level, where gender biases and assignment of gender functions and skills to boys and girls are usually introduced. In addition, information campaigns targeted at certain groups or sectors (e.g., police authorities, the judiciary, teachers, school-age children, corporate executives and staff, etc.) could also be conducted to help eliminate gender stereotyping.

There are different ways that economies could raise awareness to address gender biases and move toward an equal society, but the message is the same: addressing discriminatory policies and attitudes require collective awareness and action. And the time to start is now.

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## APEC WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY DASHBOARD, 2021\*

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes = 18/21										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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	59.2	59.0	58.8	58.6	58.3	58.1	58.0	57.9	57.6	57.2
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	77.7	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.5	77.6	77.6	77.7	77.6	77.4
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	14.8	14.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.1	14.8	14.7	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.12					0.07	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21									
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 7/21		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					38.6			34.3			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					12.1			12.5			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes = 9/12	Yes = 9/12	Yes = 8/12	Yes = 8/12	Yes = 9/14	Yes = 9/14	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21		

\*See Technical Notes (pages 111-146) for the description, methodology and data sources of the dashboard indicators.

*Dashboard-APEC*

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	81.4	81.5	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.7	81.7	81.7			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	53.3	57.4	61.8	64.1	66.5	69.0	71.5	74.1			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	94.9	96.5	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.8		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.8	99.9	99.9		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	4.6	4.8	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	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4			
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.5	4.2	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	5.4	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	81.3	80.8	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.8	83.7	84.7	84.1	84.3
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	14.5	13.7	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.5
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 18/21						
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.68	
	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 = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 13/21					
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes = 15/20	Yes = 15/20	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes = 17/20	Yes = 17/20	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes = 13/20	Yes = 14/20	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 21/21							

Dashboard-APEC

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.1	98.6	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.9	98.6	98.9	98.9		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			472.7			471.1			473.9			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			487.0			480.4			479.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.01			1.01			1.00			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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 (%)	49.2	44.1	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.9	45.5	44.4				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	17.5	16.7	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	66.6	60.7	58.8	55.9	54.1	48.6	47.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.6	32.9	35.4	37.0	37.7	38.6	39.6	41.0				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	96.7	94.9	95.2	96.1	97.4	97.5	97.7	97.8				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 19/21	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						
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 16/21							
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)						0.29				0.62		

*Dashboard-APEC*

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes = 19/21											
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes = 21/21											
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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 = 20/20	Yes = 20/21						
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes = 14/20	Yes = 15/20	Yes = 16/20	Yes = 16/20	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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 = 7/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21						
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			Yes = 4/20	Yes = 2/20	Yes = 2/20	Yes = 2/21	Yes = 2/21	Yes = 2/21	Yes = 2/21			
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 17/21										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/20	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21			
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 13/21				
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	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	
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes = 7/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 8/20	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21		
<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	14.3		16.2	15.5		18.7		18.2	19.1	
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	18.2	18.8	19.4	19.9	19.5	20.1	20.8	21.4	22.5	23.3	23.9	
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.5	15.8	15.0	15.6	17.1	16.9	17.4	19.4	20.4	21.3		
<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												

Dashboard-APEC

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	67.2	83.3	96.9	102.7	107.5	108.7	113.9	118.9	123.4	128.0	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.6	95.7	98.1			98.3	98.3				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	32.4	40.6	47.6	50.1	52.2	54.7	59.5	61.6	65.9		
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								68.6	72.6		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					25.2			44.4			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					24.2			44.8			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					41.4			40.8			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.46	0.42	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.15	0.14	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.60	0.59	0.66		0.65		0.67		0.73		0.77
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	527	1,008	1,715	2,186	3,036	3,983	5,964	8,673	10,442	11,950	
	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)	18.8	23.7	28.8	30.3	31.4	37.3	41.0	46.6	48.1		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)						26.0	25.5				
	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)	55.1	56.8	58.2	58.9	59.5	60.1	60.7	61.3	61.9	62.5	62.5
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	51.8	53.1	53.7	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.9	55.9
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								58.7			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	12.8	12.7	12.9	11.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9

## INDIVIDUAL DASHBOARDS

## Australia

1. Access to Capital and Assets													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes											
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes											
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	58.7	58.8	58.9	58.8	58.8	59.2	59.4	59.8	60.4	60.3	60.2	
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	82.0	82.1	83.3	83.7	84.3	84.9	85.7	86.3	86.9	87.0	87.1	
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	65.5		
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	31.6	30.8	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.8	27.7	29.6	28.2			
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0					0.0		
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes											
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					59.3			62.3				
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					23.6			20.8				
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								Yes	Yes			
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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)	67.7	69.5	71.2	72.1	73.0	73.9	74.8	75.6			
	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	
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.0	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	5.2	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	5.1	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	5.9	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	85.1	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.2	87.6	88.2
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.2	0.3	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	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.64	0.67	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.66
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			497.8			491.0			488.3			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			529.5			518.9			518.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.02			1.01			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	7.4	7.3	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	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.02	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	37.8	37.5	37.4	37.9	38.2	38.4					
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.7	97.0					
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)				Yes	Yes							
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	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		

Dashboard-Australia

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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										
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)									311	311	
<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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	Yes								
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	Yes								
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		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 (%)	24.1	23.3	20.7		17.2	17.2		24.1		21.4	26.7
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	26.7	24.7	24.7	26.0	26.0	26.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	30.5	30.5
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	19.1	19.2	18.5	19.4	18.9	19.3	19.3	23.2	23.2	23.1	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	2.9	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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	103.7	101.6	106.3	107.2	106.2	107.7	109.4	108.4	111.0	110.6	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	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, total (%)	71.7	76.0	79.0	83.5	84.0	84.6	86.5	86.5			
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)						84.9		86.5			
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					68.7			74.0			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					67.7			77.3			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					89.0			81.9			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.34	0.59	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.81	0.79	0.84		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.94
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	150	700	1,100	1,300	450	560	800	1,430			1,430
	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)	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	28.5	30.4		30.7		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	31.1			30.7	31.0	31.7		32.1			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	26.1			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)	89.7	92.3	93.8	94.6	95.3	96.1	96.8	97.5	98.1	98.8	98.8
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	95.7	98.3	99.3	99.7	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	94.1	94.1	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.7			
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								77.3			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	6.1	3.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

## Brunei Darussalam

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	56.5	57.0	57.5	57.7	57.8	58.0	58.2	58.3	57.9	57.8	57.6
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	70.4	70.8	71.4	71.8	72.2	72.8	73.5	74.3	74.6	75.0	75.2
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age						60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	23.0	23.3	22.8	23.0	20.4	21.0	19.7	18.5	17.3	17.6	
	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	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit	No										
<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 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)			No								
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)			No								
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		

2. Access to Markets													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<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			
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)		5.0	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	3.9	4.2	4.6			3.3	3.4				
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.6	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	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	
<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	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	6.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.9	10.0	
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.8		
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	No	No										
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.76			0.79	0.78	0.77	0.76		
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes								

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.3	99.3	99.4	98.9	98.6	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.2		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)									433.9			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)									423.1			
	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	41.0	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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	15.2	14.9	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	15.6	43.4	15.0	14.5	59.7	31.0	31.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)												
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	27.0	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.3	27.7	27.6	28.5				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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		
	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
	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		

Dashboard – Brunei Darussalam

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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	
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)						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 (minutes 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	Yes	No	No						
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)						No	No	No	No		
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)						No	No	No	No		
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)											
<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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)							6.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges									0.5		
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	105.1	112.0	117.7	115.9	110.3	111.7	124.7	128.3	131.9	128.6	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)											
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	46.0	53.0	60.3	64.5	68.8	71.2	90.0	94.9	95.0		
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)							90.0				
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)											
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.44	0.62	0.53	0.48	0.50	0.37	0.42	0.40	0.29	0.26	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.47	0.48	0.63		0.50		0.53		0.69		0.74
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.8				3.6	4.5		
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	1	5	10	14	15	21	35	44			103
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								99.0			
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								99.0			
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.5	5.6	5.0	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.6	9.7	11.5		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	49.1	41.7	49.4			49.2	51.9		54.3		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	38.5	28.2	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)	66.5	69.7	70.6	71.0	71.5	72.0	72.9	73.9	74.8	75.8	75.8
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	69.8	71.1	66.9	64.8	62.8	60.7	61.4	62.1	62.8	63.4	63.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								42.5			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)											

## Canada

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.7	61.2	60.9	60.9	61.2	61.0	60.8	60.7
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	88.0	89.2	89.5	89.8	89.3	88.9	89.3	89.7	90.0	90.0	90.1
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age **		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	24.6	24.1	24.3	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.3	20.8	20.0	19.6	
	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	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					59.5			64.5			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					24.5			25.9			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								Yes	Yes		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

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

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	80.7	82.0	82.6	82.5	82.5	82.4	82.4	82.3			
	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
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.0	5.9	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	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	5.0	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	5.4	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	88.1	87.9	88.2	88.3	88.4	87.0	88.4	88.1	86.8	87.0
<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
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.6	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.71	0.76	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.70	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes										

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.8	99.8	99.1	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)			513.0			511.1			509.5			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			540.7			539.8			534.7			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.02			1.02			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			0.94			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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.7	8.7	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	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.6	8.6	7.5		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)												
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	28.5	27.8	27.9	27.2	26.7	26.2	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.2		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.0	99.0	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.9				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)				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
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)						0.00				0.25		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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								
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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								
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		233				216			223.7	223.7	
<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								
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes								
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)					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		50.0		50.0	48.6
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	22.1	22.1	24.7	24.7	25.1	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.9	29.0	29.0
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	13.4	19.6	19.6	19.6	22.3	21.8	22.2	36.1	36.5	36.5	
<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											

Dashboard – Canada

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	66.3	75.6	79.4	80.3	80.7	82.6	84.5	86.3	89.6	92.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98.0	99.0	99.0			100.0	99.0				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	76.7	80.3	83.0	85.8	87.1	90.0	91.2	92.7	92.7		
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)		79.2							90.5		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					63.6			77.1			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					67.9			82.4			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					82.9			78.8			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.32	0.36	0.32	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.82	0.84	0.84		0.84		0.83		0.83		0.84
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	1,147	1,575	2,106	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,500			2,500
	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)	29.5	31.7	33.5	34.3	35.2	36.4	36.8	37.9	39.0		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)		36.6	35.6	35.6	35.0	34.4	34.8	34.8	35.3		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)				20.8	19.2	19.0	19.7				
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	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)	84.4	87.2	89.9	91.2	92.5	93.8	94.0	94.3	94.5	94.8	94.8
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)		84.3									
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)										84.7	
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1

## Chile

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	No										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	45.7	46.9	49.0	49.5	50.1	50.1	50.4	51.0	51.6	51.8	52.0
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	63.9	66.1	68.9	69.7	70.6	70.4	71.2	72.0	73.1	73.2	73.3
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.1	15.7	14.8	14.0	13.0	
	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	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					12.9			17.8			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					11.7			10.0			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes					Yes	Yes		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

Dashboard – Chile

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	95.6	96.6	97.5	97.9	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.6			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	59.1	63.2	67.4	69.5	71.6	73.6	75.6	77.5			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	90.3	97.1	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	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.0	5.6	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	4.9	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	3.5	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	5.5	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	88.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	86.4	86.4	88.7	88.8	89.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	12.1	9.9	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.53	
	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
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.6	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			410.5			413.4			413.6			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			452.4			464.6			462.3			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.06			1.04			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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	47.4	47.2	46.8	46.6	46.3	46.2	45.9				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.1	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	20.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	13.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	22.8	20.4	21.7	21.7	21.2	21.4	21.2	21.1	20.6			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7					
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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
	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				0.75		

Dashboard – Chile

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</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
	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
	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
<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	
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)	234					318.96					
<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
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	4.5.5 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
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<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									
<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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	15.0	14.2	14.2	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	22.6	22.6	22.6
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	24.7	29.6	14.5	14.5	25.9	24.3	25.4	26.6	30.7	30.7	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	4.7	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	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.3	5.0	6.7	10.0		

Dashboard – Chile

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	88.6	116.3	137.6	134.7	133.3	129.1	128.0	124.6	134.4	132.2	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	95.0			95.0	95.0				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	37.3	45.0	55.1	58.0	61.1	76.6	83.6	82.3	82.3		
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								82.3			
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					10.6			25.5			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					18.9			33.9			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					28.2			41.7			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.42	0.32	0.33	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.26	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.58	0.60	0.68		0.71		0.69		0.74		0.83
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	65	147	434	668	940	1,496	1,677	1,943	2,445	2,445	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)							98.8	97.2			
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)							91.6	86.7			
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.5	10.5	12.4	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.0	16.6	17.4		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	22.8	20.2	19.9	19.5	18.6	18.2	18.5	18.8			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	20.8	19.2	19.2	18.4	17.7	17.1	17.4	17.7			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	27.5	32.4	31.0	34.3	31.5	33.0	33.1	34.4			
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	30.5	37.6	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)	49.9	51.7	53.7	54.7	55.6	56.6	57.3	58.1	58.8	59.5	59.5
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	50.5	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.6	52.1	52.6	53.0	53.0
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	82.6	86.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.8					
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								65.7			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	4.5	5.3	8.5	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9

## China

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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	64.0	63.5	63.2	62.9	62.5	62.1	61.6	61.1	60.5	59.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	79.6	78.8	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.2	78.0	77.7	77.3
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)				7.8	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)			0.5		0.0					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					41.2			30.5			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					8.7			6.7			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes									
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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)	41.7	47.6	53.9	57.3	60.9	64.5	68.2	72.1			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	98.0	99.4	99.9	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	
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	3.6	4.0	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	4.4	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	4.8	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	5.6	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	72.2	71.6	72.0	71.8	71.8	72.8	73.6	73.2	73.0	72.4
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	20.3	19.0	17.6	17.0	16.3	15.6	15.0	14.3	13.7	13.4	13.2
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.74	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No									
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes							
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes							
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	97.8	98.1	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	96.7	96.3	95.8	97.3		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)						528.2			585.8			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)						502.6			561.9			
	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	45.2	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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	16.4	15.3	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	30.0	24.5	23.2	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.6	18.3	17.8		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)												
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	21.3	24.7	30.1	32.9	35.5	37.9	40.2	43.1				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.0	100.0	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
	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	
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	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)			0.34		0.50					0.75		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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										
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)	234								234	234	
<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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No									
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			64.2								
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			17.5								
<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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	21.3	21.3	21.3	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.6	24.2	24.9	24.9	24.9
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.1	15.0	15.0	16.0	15.1	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.4	15.4	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges		2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	47.4	62.8	80.3	88.3	91.9	91.8	96.5	103.4	115.5	120.4	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.0	99.0				99.5	99.5				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	22.6	34.3	42.3	45.8	47.9	50.3	53.2	54.3	59.6	64.5	70.4
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)											
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					21.3			48.5			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					17.9			49.1			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					35.4			31.9			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.19	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.50	0.47	0.54		0.55		0.61		0.68		0.79
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	640	1,099	1,900	3,142	3,433	4,604	11,017	21,391	24,500	31,772	
	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)	6.1	9.2	12.7	13.6	14.3	19.7	22.8	27.7	28.5		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		25.3	25.0	24.9	24.4	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.8		
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	22.2	24.1	26.1	27.1	28.1	29.1	30.1	31.0	32.0	33.0	33.0
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	19.0	19.1	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.6	21.3	22.0	22.7	23.4	23.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								51.8			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	13.0	13.8	16.4	17.4	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8

## Hong Kong, China

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	52.5	51.4	53.0	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.2	54.3	54.3	54.0	53.7
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	86.4	87.6	91.1	92.5	93.7	94.6	95.3	96.3	97.1	97.6	97.7
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	23.8	23.8	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.2	21.5	21.0	21.2	21.0	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)			0.0		0.0					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					47.6			43.9			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					7.1			5.1			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

Dashboard – Hong Kong, China

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	93.6	97.2	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	92.0	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)											
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.2	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	4.1	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	3.7	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	5.8	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	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	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.2	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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)											
	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
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)												
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			553.0			546.8			554.0			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			558.3			541.0			542.1			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.03			1.00			0.99			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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	11.4	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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)												
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)					3.3	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.8			
	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		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	27.1	27.0	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									
	3.4.7 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)				Yes	Yes							
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes									
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)						0.50				0.75		

Dashboard – Hong Kong, China

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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										
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				156							
<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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		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 parity 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	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Dashboard – Hong Kong, China

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	168.3	198.0	232.6	239.4	237.7	232.7	242.8	251.8	269.9	288.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	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, total (%)	66.7	72.0	72.9	74.2	79.9	84.9	87.5	89.4	90.5	91.7	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			70.2			83.3		88.0	90.5		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					34.2			49.7			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					38.8			57.4			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					59.0			51.8			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)											
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	2,151	3,944	7,424	9,422	20,145	29,456	37,927	53,594	71,839	79,236	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)					94.2	95.4	95.4	96.3	96.2		
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)					95.5	96.8	96.9	97.4	97.1		
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	28.1	31.1	32.0	31.5	32.0	32.7	36.3	36.4	36.8		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)											
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)											
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	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							
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)											

## Indonesia

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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	51.2	51.6	50.8	50.7	50.6	50.8	52.0	53.0	53.1	53.2
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	60.8	61.7	61.6	61.0	61.1	61.5	62.2	63.4	64.5	64.7	64.9
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	65	65	57	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	6.6	8.1	16.9	17.6	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.6	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)			0.5		0.5					0.3	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					26.8			22.3			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					11.2			16.8			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes									
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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 %)	88.0	89.4	92.6	93.0	94.0	94.9	95.1	96.0	96.8		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	97.8	99.0	99.2	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.6	3.1	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	4.6	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	4.2	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	5.1	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	77.9	73.9	75.0	74.8	74.8	80.4	80.5	80.5	79.8	80.8
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	17.3	17.8	16.6	16.1	15.4	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.3
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	8.1	6.4	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.3	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.74	0.70	0.67	0.70	0.69	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.72	0.69	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes										

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	94.5	96.4	97.3	95.7	98.9	98.6	98.7	98.6	96.7	97.0		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			372.8			387.4			383.4			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			410.4			409.0			383.4			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.01			0.99			0.97			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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	41.5	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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	27.7	27.0	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	228.0	214.0	207.0	199.0	192.0	184.0	177.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	5.9	5.7	8.3	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.4				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	100.0	82.2	83.1	87.4	92.6	93.2	93.6					
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	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								
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)						0.50				0.75		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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										
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No									
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)						22.1					
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)						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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	11.6	18.0	18.6	18.6	16.9	17.1	17.1	19.8	19.8	17.4	20.3
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	14.1	13.2	13.3	12.6	16.8	16.8	19.3	19.3	17.2	
<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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	59.7	87.4	113.5	124.4	127.6	131.2	147.4	164.4	119.3	127.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	90.0		100.0			100.0	100.0				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	7.9	10.9	14.5	14.9	17.1	22.1	25.4	32.3	39.9	47.7	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)		8.7				20.3		30.1	39.9		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					4.6			12.9			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					5.6			9.4			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					17.6			21.1			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.43	0.33	0.30	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.64	0.28	0.34	0.15	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.41	0.40	0.49		0.45		0.45		0.53		0.66
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	25	65	115	615	840	1,517	1,671	2,602	4,600	10,590	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)						50.6	52.3	53.7	57.2		
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)						63.7	64.6	65.2	67.6		
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.3		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)					37.5			37.7	37.4		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)					35.8		22.6	24.1	24.9		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								45.8	45.8		
	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)	16.9	17.5	18.6	19.1	19.6	20.1	20.9	21.7	22.5	23.3	23.3
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	28.1	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.6
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	72.7	75.1	76.3	77.0	77.6	77.8	78.3				
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								49.8			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	12.9	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9

## Japan

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	48.6	48.7	48.3	49.0	49.5	49.9	50.6	51.4	52.8	52.7	52.7
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	70.2	71.6	72.2	73.5	74.2	74.8	75.8	77.0	78.4	78.6	78.9
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
<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	33.9	33.9	33.9	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.0	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					0.3	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					65.7			63.1			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					6.7			4.4			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No	No		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

Dashboard – Japan

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.5			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.8			
	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		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.8	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	5.4	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	5.5	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	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	82.4	81.8	81.8	82.4	82.6	82.6	82.6	82.3	80.0	80.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.8	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.70	0.67	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No								
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.5	98.6	98.7	97.6	97.8	98.8	99.0	99.1	99.4	98.3		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			527.0			525.5			522.0			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			550.7			522.7			513.8			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.03			1.03			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			0.96			0.97			0.96			
<b>3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training</b>	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education, vocational pupils (%)	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.7	42.7	42.6	42.7	42.6				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	20.6	20.1	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	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.5				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		135.1	133.5	133.0	132.1	131.7	131.1	130.5	129.8			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	100.0	99.8		99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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
	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		

Dashboard – Japan

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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								
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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								
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)									224.3	224.3	
<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)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		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 (%)	11.8	11.8	11.8		11.1	22.2		15.8		5.3	15.8
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	9.4	11.3	10.8	7.9	8.1	9.5	9.5	9.3	10.1	10.2	9.9
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.8	10.3	10.3	7.8	8.1	4.9	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	15.4	16.5	17.7	18.2	18.7	20.7	21.3	21.7	22.2	22.6	
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	11.3	12.0	12.8	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.8

Dashboard – Japan

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	85.9	95.9	109.9	115.3	123.2	125.5	130.6	135.5	141.4		
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	99.9				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	75.4	78.2	79.5	88.2	89.1	91.1	93.2	91.7	91.3	91.3	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			74.0			89.3		82.5	91.3		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					35.2			43.6			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					37.0			53.5			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					66.3			77.1			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.77	0.81	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.18	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.77	0.72	0.80		0.89		0.84		0.88		0.90
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	278	711	1,271	1,454	1,926	2,518	2,700	2,900			2,900
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)						80.3	82.0	87.0	87.6		
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)						81.5	85.3	89.7	90.5		
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.4	26.5	28.1	28.8	29.5	30.4	31.2	31.8	32.6		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)						13.2	13.7	14.0			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	13.0	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.7	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.6		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	18.3										
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	96.0	98.1	99.0	99.5	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)	77.8	79.6	78.7	78.2	77.8	77.3	77.5	77.7	77.9	78.0	78.0
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	88.6	90.1	91.6	92.1	91.8						
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								86.5			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

## Korea

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	50.2	49.5	50.0	50.3	51.5	51.9	52.2	52.7	52.9	52.9	52.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	69.9	69.4	69.7	69.9	70.6	71.2	71.6	72.2	72.8	72.7	72.7
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
<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	18.3	18.0	17.2	16.8	16.2	15.4	15.3	15.1	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					54.2			59.5			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					15.5			14.0			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								Yes	Yes		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	97.3	97.7	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.2			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	93.8	95.7	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.6	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		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.8	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	4.4	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	3.2	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	5.7	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	70.8	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6	74.6	79.5	80.4	80.4	80.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.55	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No								
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	93.7	94.7	95.9	95.9	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.0	97.3	97.3		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			544.2			527.8			523.8			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			548.2			538.6			526.4			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.03			0.99			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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	45.2	43.8	43.3	42.9	42.4	41.6	41.3				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	15.1	14.3	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	15.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)												
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	77.3	87.4	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
	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
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)						0.00				0.25		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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										
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)					208				227	215	
<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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No		
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	13.7	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.3	16.3	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.7	19.0
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.1	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.2	10.7	12.0	13.4	13.4	17.9	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5			
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	14.4	11.4	12.0	13.8	12.7	12.8	10.5	10.6	12.3	11.4	10.9

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	92.7	102.5	107.1	108.6	113.2	116.0	120.2	124.6	129.7	134.5	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	99.9				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	81.0	83.7	84.1	84.8	87.6	89.9	92.8	95.1	96.0	96.2	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			80.0			87.1		93.9	96.0		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					51.6			74.7			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					53.5			77.4			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					66.6			55.8			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.47	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.83	0.88	0.93		0.95		0.89		0.90		0.69
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	259	479	1,064	1,266	1,886	2,091	2,514	3,388	4,339	4,339	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	78.1	85.2	85.5	93.3	94.5	95.2	96.8	97.4	97.9	98.8	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	83.8	88.5	89.2	95.8	96.1	96.6	97.6	98.1	98.5	99.3	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	31.5	34.7	36.5	37.2	37.9	39.4	40.3	41.5	41.6		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	26.1		27.6	27.7	27.9	26.0	26.4	25.2			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	23.2		24.2	24.6	24.7	20.7	21.3	20.1			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	15.6	16.7	17.7	18.2	18.5	18.9	19.7				
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	21.1	22.2	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)	93.7	97.4	99.6	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)	48.9	51.8	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.4	53.6	53.7	53.8	53.8
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	69.3	73.7	73.7	75.1	76.6	77.7					
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								81.4			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	20.9	17.1	22.8	22.7	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0

## Malaysia

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	43.1	43.5	46.5	49.2	50.1	50.5	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.7	50.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	53.1	53.5	56.2	59.3	60.8	61.3	61.9	62.0	62.1	62.3	62.4
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)			0.0		0.0					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					32.3			35.4			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					16.6			11.1			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	79.9	81.5	83.3	84.1	85.0	85.9	87.2	88.6			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	97.9	98.1	99.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)		99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.7	5.4	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	4.6	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	4.9	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	5.4	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	78.7	78.8	77.0	76.4	80.0	81.4	81.2	87.4	82.0	82.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.75	0.76	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.78	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
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.1	96.9	96.7	98.5	99.1	100.0	98.9		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			424.3			449.2			443.5			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			417.6			445.4			427.7			
	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	43.1	38.4	38.0	41.3	35.9	46.6	43.1	44.0			
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	31.1	30.4	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	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.0	29.0	25.0	23.5	21.1	
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		18.0	19.0			18.6	16.2	18.8				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.0	99.4	99.5					
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	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				0.75		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)						25.4					
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)						26.3					
<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		8.6		18.5	18.5
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	10.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	13.9	14.4	14.9
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.8	7.2	10.8	
<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			
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents											

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	101.8	120.0	142.2	145.9	150.4	145.7	141.6	136.1	134.5	139.6	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	92.0	95.0	97.0			95.4	95.4				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	55.8	56.3	65.8	57.1	63.7	71.1	78.8	80.1	81.2	84.2	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)						69.0		78.2	81.2		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					19.6			39.3			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					18.2			38.4			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					44.6			37.0			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.30	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.09	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.61	0.61	0.67		0.61		0.62		0.72		0.79
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	64	183	316	325	575	743	1,045	1,425	1,845	1,993	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	43.7	41.4	43.5	42.4			43.1	41.1	41.6		
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	56.3	58.6	56.5	57.6			56.9	58.9	58.4		
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.9	7.4	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.1	8.9	8.6	8.6		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	41.8	42.3	45.3			38.6			34.2		
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	32.3	36.1	38.2	40.1	33.3	32.5			27.1		
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	40.9	48.8	49.9		48.8	48.6					
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	39.8	46.9	47.9		48.0	46.7					
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	61.2	63.1	64.7	65.5	66.3	67.1	68.0	68.9	69.8	70.7	70.7
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	31.6	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.5	35.1	35.8	36.5	36.5
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	40.2	44.8	47.5	50.2	52.7	55.9	58.2	63.0			
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								74.3			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	12.7	10.6	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1

## Mexico

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	42.7	43.1	44.5	44.5	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.6	44.1	44.2	44.3
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	57.1	58.3	60.2	60.5	59.3	59.9	60.2	59.8	60.5	60.7	60.9
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	14.0	14.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	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)					0.5					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)			30			14.3			19.4		
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)			29			16.3			31.1		
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes									
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	40.9	41.3	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.7	42.9			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	29.9	34.1	38.6	40.9	43.2	45.5	48.0	50.4			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	96.2	97.6	97.2	97.5	97.4	97.9	98.3	100.0	100.0		97.4
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0		99.4
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.8	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	3.3	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	2.9	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	4.5	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	82.0	72.9	80.6	85.6	85.6	79.2	80.0	88.0	81.4	87.6
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	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)										0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	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	0.54	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.50	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	97.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			406.4			404.3			403.2			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			435.3			431.2			425.8			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.03			1.02			1.03			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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	56.2	56.3	52.6	52.9	53.6	54.0	53.6				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	17.9	16.8	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	46.0	41.0	39.0	38.0	36.0	34.0	33.0	34.6			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)		95.6	95.6	97.7	97.7	97.7	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
	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
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)						0.00				0.50		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</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
	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
	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
<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	
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	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 (minutes per day)					429.2					432.2	
<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)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	4.5.5 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
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		25.7									
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		14.6									
<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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	23.2	26.2	36.8	36.8	37.4	42.4	42.4	42.6	48.2	48.2	48.2
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	13.9	17.6	24.6	23.8	28.1	28.1	27.6	33.5	46.8	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges			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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	68.0	80.1	85.9	89.8	87.2	88.4	90.6	91.6	95.2	95.1	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	99.9				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	21.7	31.1	39.8	43.5	44.4	57.4	59.5	63.9	65.8	70.1	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			37.7			54.6		62.8	65.8		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					4.9			11.8			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					7.1			14.7			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					27.4			17.7			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.54	0.54	0.51	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.13	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.59	0.52	0.62		0.57		0.62		0.68		0.73
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	107	258	728	1,411	1,536	2,142	2,835	3,000			3,000
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)		48.8	57.7	61.0	61.8	69.9	73.4	71.2	72.1	73.6	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)		51.5	60.9	63.1	64.2	73.2	73.9	73.4	75.1	76.9	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.8	9.3	11.2	10.7	10.8	12.1	12.9	13.6	14.5		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	34.1	33.0		31.9	31.2	31.3	31.1	30.6			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	28.1	28.3		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	35.0	35.8	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.7	38.3	38.9	39.5	39.5
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	40.6	42.3	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.2
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.0	82.0	84.1					
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								68.0			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	11.6	13.9	10.7	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3

## New Zealand

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	61.4	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.9	62.8	63.9	64.6	64.8	64.8	64.7
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	87.3	87.5	88.8	89.3	89.6	89.6	90.0	90.1	90.8	90.8	90.9
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.0	34.5	33.3	30.8	29.6	29.0	29.7	27.3	27.0	25.4	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					71.2			71.1			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					34.9			30.0			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								No	No		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	84.4	88.7	92.9	95.0	97.1	99.2	100.0	100.0			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	83.3	84.5	85.7	86.3	86.9	87.5	88.1	88.7			
	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		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	4.6	4.7	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	5.4	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	4.5	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	5.0	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	86.0	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	87.2	87.4	87.4	92.4	92.2
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.3	6.9	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.4
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.73	0.71	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			492.1			490.9			490.0			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			529.8			525.5			520.3			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.03			1.02			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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 (%)		49.2	48.8	54.7	54.0	54.1	55.0	56.1				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.3	8.5	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	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		27.5	28.3	27.8	27.6	27.2	27.4		26.2	25.7		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	97.0	97.0			96.6	96.3						
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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
	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		

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4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</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
	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
	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
<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	
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		260.1							264.0	264.0	
<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
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	4.5.5 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
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	33.6	33.6	32.2	32.2	29.8	31.4	31.4	38.3	38.3	40.8	40.8
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	39.0	37.9	37.0	37.0	38.7	39.0	39.0	43.0	47.2	47.4	
<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											

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5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	108.0	107.8	110.1	105.5	111.7	121.4	130.9	136.1	134.9		
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.0	97.0	97.0			97.0	97.0				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	72.0	80.5	81.6	82.8	85.5	88.2	88.5	90.8			
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			82.2								
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					71.8			81.2			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					71.5			79.0			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					92.5			85.0			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.14	0.20	0.22	0.14	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.74	0.73	0.84		0.86		0.87		0.88		0.93
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	80	120	190	150	200	258	390	710			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)	21.4	25.0	28.5	29.1	30.9	31.4	32.8	33.7	34.7		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	38.8				34.2	33.9	35.1	35.0			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	31.8			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)	89.8	91.8	93.3	94.1	94.9	95.7	96.1	96.6	97.1	97.6	97.6
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	96.8	99.4	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)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								43.9			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	2.5	2.0	2.1	3.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3

## Papua New Guinea

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	52.3	47.2	47.2	47.2	46.8	46.6	46.5	46.5	46.6	46.3	46.1
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	93.9	94.0	93.9	93.9	94.1	94.3	94.3	94.2	94.1	93.7	93.5
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	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)			0.5		0.5					0.5	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<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 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)						0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No	No	No	No		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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 %)	18.5	11.8	27.5	29.8	33.9	39.4	44.9	50.4	55.5		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	69.5	71.2	74.4	75.5	76.7	78.1	79.3	80.9	82.1		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall 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)		86.2	84.8	85.0	85.1	85.0	85.6	85.4	85.9	80.9	79.8
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	38.3	37.7	37.4	37.3	36.6	36.1	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.5	35.4
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	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										
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes										

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)											
<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	30.8			
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	33.7	33.3	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	168.0	164.0	160.0	155.0	151.0	148.0	145.0			
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.76	0.76	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.95	1.00	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)											
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)											
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	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	
	3.4.8 Whether there is legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No							
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)			0.33		0.50					0.75	

Dashboard – Papua New Guinea

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	0								
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)						46.5					
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)						13.8					
<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		0.0	0.0
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)											
<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											

Dashboard – Papua New Guinea

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	12.5	26.1	35.5	38.5	42.3	43.9	45.7	47.6			
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)											
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	1.2	1.3	3.5	5.1	6.5	7.9	9.6	11.2			
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)											
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)											
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)											
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.84	0.82	0.71	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.43	0.50	0.44	0.24	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.21	0.20	0.21		0.12		0.19		0.28		0.28
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)											
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	0.1	0.3	3	4	6	8	39	40			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	0.2	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 from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)											
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)											
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)							33.2	29.9	28.6		
	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)	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	52.2	51.2	51.0	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.4	50.0	49.7	49.4	49.4
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								30.0			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	21.3	26.7	26.7	13.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1

## Peru

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	70.2	72.1	71.1	70.5	69.5	67.9	67.9	69.5	70.0	70.3	70.6
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	84.1	86.0	85.3	85.5	85.1	83.9	84.7	84.4	84.5	84.3	84.4
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	6.7	6.9	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.6	
	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	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					8.7			5.8			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					9.9			11.8			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes									
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	47.9	48.5	49.0	49.3	49.6	49.8	50.1	50.4			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	25.0	28.8	32.6	34.6	36.6	38.6	40.7	42.8			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	45.4	55.6	66.2	69.9	72.8	76.7	78.0	80.5	81.8		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	97.0	98.1	98.6	98.8	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.5	3.0	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	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	3.4	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	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	85.0	85.0	85.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.1	87.1	86.4	88.4
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	16.5	16.5	15.6	15.3	15.4	14.8	14.6	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.58	0.62	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.51	0.51	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes										

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.8	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.1		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			358.9			381.8			391.5			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			394.7			401.4			405.9			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.05			1.02			1.04			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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	56.1	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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	24.0	22.0	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	104.0	100.0	98.0	96.0	94.0	91.0	88.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	79.0	84.0	92.4	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.6				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)			0.39		0.00					0.75		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</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
	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
	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
<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	
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		325.0									
<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
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		28.7						56.6			
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		14.1						19.9			
<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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	29.2	27.5	21.5	21.5	22.3	22.3	27.7	27.7	27.7	30.0	26.2
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	23.5	19.3	14.2	14.2	29.4	17.3	19.4	27.7	28.2	24.7	
<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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	73.4	100.3	99.6	100.1	105.9	112.4	119.4	123.8	131.8		
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95.0	97.0	97.0			100.0	100.0				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	30.6	34.8	38.2	39.2	40.2	40.9	45.5	50.5	55.1	60.0	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)		30.5				38.5		45.9	52.5		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					2.1			5.4			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					3.6			8.7			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					9.7			16.7			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	1.81	1.37	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.29	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.53	0.49	0.52		0.54		0.54		0.65		0.71
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	40	85	154	198	288	399	478	540			540
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								65.3	66.8		
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								69.9	71.2		
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.5	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.3			
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)							32.9	47.8			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)							26.4	47.5			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)					31.6	31.9					
	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)	29.1	30.1	32.4	33.5	34.7	35.8	37.0	38.1	39.3	40.4	40.4
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	43.9	44.3	45.3	45.9	46.4	46.9	47.1	47.3	47.4	47.6	47.6
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	25.0	29.5	33.6	30.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1

## The Philippines

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	No										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	47.5	48.5	48.8	48.8	49.5	49.3	48.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	46.2
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	62.6	64.0	64.4	64.8	65.4	65.9	64.5	61.9	63.3	63.5	63.6
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	65	
<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	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)			0.5		0.5					0.3	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					15.9			13.6			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					13.6			10.5			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

Dashboard – The Philippines

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	44.9	45.2	45.6	45.8	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.7			
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	45.0	46.4	47.9	48.6	49.4	50.1	50.9	51.6			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	74.6	78.1	81.2	81.9	84.7	83.2	88.6	90.0	92.5		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	93.7	93.8	94.8	94.1	95.7	95.9	96.6	96.4	97.5		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.6	3.1	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	3.7	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	3.2	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	4.9	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	77.8	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.4	76.4	76.4	80.7	78.2	81.6
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	12.5	11.8	11.4	10.6	11.1	10.2	8.4	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.5
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.8	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.79	0.81	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes							
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes							

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)									358.0			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)									352.3			
	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	45.2				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	20.2	18.7	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	144.0	139.0	136.0	131.0	127.0	124.0	121.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	10.4	10.6	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9				
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	62.0	72.8	72.8	72.8	84.4							
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	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								
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)			0.18		0.00					0.75		

Dashboard – The Philippines

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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										
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	No										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	Yes									
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No									
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)						69.2					
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)						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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	20.5	22.1	22.9	27.3	27.3	27.2	29.8	29.5	29.5	28.0	28.0
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	27.4	32.1	35.2	37.6	36.8	38.2	38.6	41.6	41.6	35.3	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3					
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8		

Dashboard – The Philippines

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	74.9	88.5	104.9	104.0	110.8	115.4	115.9	110.1	126.2	154.8	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	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, total (%)	6.2	25.0	36.2	48.1	49.6	36.0	55.5	60.1		43.0	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				48.1							
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					3.9			11.5			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					3.1			8.2			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					15.9			20.3			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.31	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.50	0.46	0.51		0.48		0.58		0.65		0.69
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	50	250	538	555	720	875	1,030	1,190		1,190	
	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)	1.2		2.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.7		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)								36.3			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)				29.5	29.9	29.9	29.9	24.5			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)				49.5				20.1	20.4		
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)				46.9							
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	15.0	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.9	18.5	19.1	19.7	19.7
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	32.5	32.6	33.1	33.3	33.5	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								3.2			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	19.2	16.5	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5

## Russia

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	56.1	55.9	56.1	55.7	55.7	55.5	55.6	55.2	55.2	54.8	54.4
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	95.5	95.1	95.3	94.7	94.4	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.5	94.4	94.4
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	56	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.6	35.1	38.3	38.5	37.0	32.9	30.1	29.2	26.3	25.6	
	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	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					16.5			13.9			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					11.9			12.4			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes									
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	75.2	75.3	75.5	75.6	75.7	75.8	75.9	76.0			
	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			
	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		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.7	95.1	99.7	99.7	99.7		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	3.0	3.3	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	3.4	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	3.4	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	4.1	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	68.4	68.2	77.4	74.6	75.0	72.4	75.2	79.4	77.8	77.8
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.9	6.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.68	0.66	0.62	0.63	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.69	0.71	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No								
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No								
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)	No										
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)	No										
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No								
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.9	99.9	99.8	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)			482.9			491.1			485.5			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			495.1			507.5			491.0			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.00			1.01			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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		38.2	39.1	38.6	38.9	39.5	40.7				
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	20.7	20.2	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	16.5	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.1	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.0		
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.23	0.29	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.57	0.57		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	98.0	93.8	92.6	90.6	86.6	83.4	81.6	80.5	79.9	80.0		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5		
	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
	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	
	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
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)			0.21			0.75				1.00		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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									
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)										259.2	
<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	No	Yes	Yes							
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)	No	No									
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes								
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes									
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			28.5							34.0	
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			20.1							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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	11.5	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.4	14.4	14.4	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.5
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.6	10.0	9.5	9.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	8.5	8.5	9.5	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	6.1			6.2			6.3			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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	139.4	166.0	145.1	152.0	153.5	155.1	156.1	154.8	156.3	163.4	163.3	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95.0					95.0	95.0					
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	26.8	43.0	63.8	64.0	67.2	70.1	73.1	76.0	80.9	82.6	85.0	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				63.3	66.6	69.6	72.6	75.6	80.1	82.0	84.5	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)				24.5	27.7	29.3	33.4	40.0	44.7	44.4	49.7	
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)				20.2	22.5	23.7	26.7	32.4	37.8	38.7	42.3	
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)				44.1	53.6	66.0	72.9	79.6	83.2	87.4	91.5	
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.36	0.22	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.22		
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.51	0.51	0.73		0.73		0.72		0.80		0.82	
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5				
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	500	1,100	1,900	2,150	2,650	2,800	5,619	7,525	7,551	7,576		
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										94.6	97.0	97.4
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)										95.0	97.0	97.2
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.5	10.9	14.4	16.5	17.0	18.3	18.6	21.0	21.7	22.2	23.0	
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)												
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)												
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	41.8	41.7	41.2	40.9	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.5	39.2	39.1		
	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)	53.1	55.4	57.5	58.5	59.6	60.6	61.4	62.2	63.0	63.7	63.7	
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	27.2	28.5	33.1	35.4	37.6	39.9	41.7	43.4	45.1	46.9	46.9	
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								99.6				
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	1.8	5.9	6.4	6.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	

## Singapore

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	57.3	58.1	59.8	60.1	61.4	62.6	62.5	62.1	62.1	62.0	61.8
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	68.6	67.5	68.7	69.3	70.4	71.4	71.7	71.2	71.7	71.7	71.6
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age***	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	
	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	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					46.7			66.5			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					14.3			15.6			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

\*\*\*Data corresponds to Singapore’s statutory minimum retirement age.

Dashboard –Singapore

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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
	2.1.2 People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)											
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)											
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.6	6.7	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	5.3	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	5.0	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	5.5	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	94.8	94.8
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5
<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 laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	No										
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.78	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.80	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes							
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes							
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes							
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes							
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes										

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.3		99.5	97.5	97.0	97.0	96.1	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			575.1			564.3			566.9		
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			558.6			545.6			561.3		
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			0.99			1.00			1.01		
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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 (%)****											
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	11.5	11.4	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	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	7.1	4.8	0.0	10.2	2.5	0.0
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.0	31.0	20.0	21.9	22.4	24.0	24.8	24.9			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6			
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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
	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	0.25	0.25

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

Dashboard –Singapore

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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										
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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						
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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										
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	Yes									
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		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 (%)	0.0	4.8	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.0	9.5	15.8	15.8	15.0
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	24.5	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	29.8
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	10.8	9.5	9.9	12.0	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.3	15.9	
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	4.0	5.0	4.3	8.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents										5.1	5.1

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	134.3	143.9	150.2	154.7	146.7	148.4	149.8	150.8	148.8	159.1	148.2
	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
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	69.0	71.0	72.0	80.9	79.0	79.0	84.5	84.0	87.0	89.0	95.0
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					77.3			83.6	88.2	88	94
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					25.6			56.9		62	65
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					29.7			56.4		62	62
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					63.1			68.0			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.70	0.75	0.85		0.91		0.88		0.88		0.92
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	170	622	1,548	2,294	2,952	3,519	5,078	10,566	14,186		
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)							82.0	83.0	86.0	88.0	88.0
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)							84.0	85.0	87.0	89.0	89.0
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.4	26.1	26.7	27.4	26.7	26.6	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.4	26.7
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	35.8	34.7	35.5	35.1	34.6	34.9	35.3	35.5	34.8	34.2	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	29.6	27.5	28.1	27.7	27.7	28.6	28.5	29.2	28.4	27.7	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	28.0	29.3	29.6	29.6	30.1						
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	32.5	33.3	33.4	33.1	33.5						
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	86.7	90.5	92.9	94.1	95.3	96.4	97.3	98.2	99.1	100.0	100.0
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	57.2	60.4	60.1	60.0	59.9	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.8	61.8
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								96.7			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)											

## Chinese Taipei

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	49.7	49.9	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.4
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	75.8	77.3	78.1	78.8	79.1	79.1	79.3	79.6	79.1	80.1	80.2
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	25.7	25.2	25.0	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.3	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
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit	No										
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					39.8			68.3			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	25.1	24.6	24.1	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.5	22.3	22.3	20.9	23.0
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)	Yes	Yes		Yes							
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	92.2	92.3	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	94.9
	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
	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
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.8	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	5.0	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	5.7	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	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	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	85.8	85.0	85.0	85.8	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.2	87.0	86.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	19.2	18.2	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.3
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes										
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes						
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes										

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.1	99.7	99.7	99.8	
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			557.2			539.4			529.4			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			539.0			509.9			513.6			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.01			1.01			1.01			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			0.94			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	43.9	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.3	42.4	
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia 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	18.6	18.7	19.1	
	3.4.2 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	6.6	4.2	8.5	9.2	6.6	11.7	11.6	9.8	12.2	16.0		
	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	0.02	
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	66.4	68.6	69.1	68.2	68.9	69.0	69.3	69.8	71.0	71.3		
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	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
	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
	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00

Dashboard –Chinese Taipei

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</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
	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
	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
<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
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)			159.0				158.0			190.8	
<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)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)	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 (%)	35.3	35.8	36.2	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.8	36.4			
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)							64.8				
<b>4.7 Political Leadership</b>	4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)			15.9	15.3	13.3	11.6	17.4	17.7	18.8	15.5	11.5
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	30.1	30.1	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	41.6
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	17.7	18.1	21.2	21.3	21.7	21.9	23.1	26.2	27.5	27.4	27.2
<b>4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia</b>	4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	9.5	7.2	6.6	5.9	6.0	10.5	10.5	12.1	10.1	10.9	7.8

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	110.4	120.1	126.2	126.8	129.2	126.0	123.8	121.6	123.7	123.2	124.6
	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
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	65.8	71.5	76.0	76.3	78.0	78.0	79.7		86.2	88.8	89.0
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)	66.2	69.2	69.5	74.6	76.0	76.3	79.2	80.7	84.7	83.8	
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					34.8			50.2			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					37.3			41.5			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					47.1			56.4			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)			0.53	0.32	0.23	0.23			0.23	0.23	0.45
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)											
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)											
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	235	493	785	910	1,182	1,502	13,428	25,886	34,799	43,185	50,565
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								95.3	95.9	94.9	95.5
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)								98.8	95.3	97.5	95.2
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.8	22.9	27.6	29.9	31.7	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.5
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.7	25.0	
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	14.8	15.9	16.5	16.9	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.9	18.9	
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	20.1	20.9	21.7	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.7	
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	25.4	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.1	26.3	26.7	26.8	26.7	
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	53.2	55.6	57.0	57.7	58.4	59.1	59.6	60.2	60.7	61.2	61.2
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	45.4	46.9	46.4	46.1	45.8	45.5	46.1	46.7	47.3	47.9	47.9
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)					48.9	51.2	53.4	55.9	58.1	62.1	64.5
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)	98.3	99.5	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.9	96.0	98.4	93.1	99.5	99.5
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	9.0	9.7	11.4	12.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3

## Thailand

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	64.8	63.9	65.2	62.4	61.4	60.9	60.0	59.2	59.5	59.2	58.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	84.7	84.9	86.0	84.0	83.7	84.0	84.0	83.7	83.8	83.8	83.7
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.3	11.0	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.7	11.2	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)			0.5		0.5					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	No										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					37.9			35.9			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					13.7			16.5			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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)	89.1	89.3	89.6	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.9	90.0			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	92.0	99.5	98.8	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.9	100.0		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.8	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	4.2	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	3.7	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	5.0	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	75.9	75.2	75.2	75.0	75.4	77.6	82.8	83.1	83.0	83.0
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	22.3	21.0	24.0	20.8	17.9	17.1	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.6	16.2
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.77	0.79	0.74	0.76	0.81	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.77	
	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
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.1	98.6	98.9	98.9	99.4	99.4	99.0	95.8	99.1	99.1		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			432.7			416.7			426.0			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			465.4			422.6			411.1			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			0.97			0.99			0.96			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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	43.4	41.5	41.4	37.6	37.6	40.0	38.7	39.2			
<b>3.4 Health and Safety</b>	3.4.1 Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	21.6	21.8	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	42.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	37.0	37.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.95	0.89	0.84	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.75	0.74	0.70	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	99.6	99.6	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
	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	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)			0.44			0.50				0.75		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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	Yes									
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes									
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)							64.4				
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)											
<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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	11.7	13.3	15.8	15.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.8	5.3	16.2	15.7
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.9	8.3	9.0	9.9	7.0	5.7	5.7	7.2	7.4	8.6	
<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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	92.9	106.7	125.3	137.7	141.9	149.8	173.5	175.6	180.2	186.2	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	38.0	38.0	100.0			97.0	97.0				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	18.2	22.4	26.5	28.9	34.9	39.3	47.5	52.9	56.8	66.7	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			26.6			38.9		52.1	56.8		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					5.5			18.6			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					3.1			18.7			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					23.3			49.3			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.50	0.47	0.51		0.46		0.55		0.65		0.76
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	55	190	472	715	1,285	1,458	2,974	4,362	5,838	4,622	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)				73.4	77.1	79.1	81.1	87.9	80.7		
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)				73.2	77.2	79.5	81.7	88.4	80.8		
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.1	4.8	6.7	7.6	7.9	9.1	10.5	11.9	13.2		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)						29.7	33.8	41.3			
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)						15.1	16.7	27.8			
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)					53.3	56.1	53.1	49.7			
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)						56.4	53.4	50.6			
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	31.8	33.4	34.9	35.6	36.4	37.1	37.9	38.6	39.4	40.1	40.1
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	35.0	36.1	38.4	39.5	40.6	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.1
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	73.7		75.5								
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								32.9			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	4.5	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3

## United States

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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	57.5	56.8	56.3	56.1	55.8	56.0	56.3	56.4	56.1	55.9
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	85.1	85.8	85.0	84.9	85.1	84.7	84.7	85.3	85.4	85.3	85.2
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.2	35.4	34.9	33.7	32.4	32.7	32.1	31.2	30.9	30.5	
	1.3.2 SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0					0.0	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					53.5			61.9			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					20.5			25.9			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								Yes	Yes		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Dashboard – United States

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2.1 Infrastructure</b>	2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0			
	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		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	6.1	5.9	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	5.1	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	5.3	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	5.6	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	86.9	86.4	86.4	86.8	87.0	87.0	87.1	86.7	86.6	79.8
<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
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.4	8.6	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.8
<b>2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions</b>	2.5.1 SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, .5, or 1)										0.0	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.73	0.80	0.70	
	2.5.4 Whether women are able to work in the same industries as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes								

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			479.0			465.4			473.8			
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			513.3			507.0			517.4			
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.01			1.02			1.02			
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	8.9	9.5	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	16.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	19.0	19.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.3	30.5	29.3	28.9	28.3	28.0	27.7	28.7	28.7			
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.2	98.5	99.1	99.1	99.1				
	3.4.6 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)						0.00				0.50		

Dashboard – United States

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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	
<b>4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System</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	
	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	
	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	
<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		
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)	225.1	221.0	220.0	225.1	224.1	229.0			243.2	241.0		
<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	
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No			
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	4.5.5 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	
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		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 (%)			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		26.1		21.7	17.4	
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	17.0	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.4	23.5	23.4	23.4	
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	18.6	15.6	15.9	18.5	16.2	16.2	12.4	12.5	16.4		
<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												

Dashboard – United States

5. Innovation and Technology												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	86.1	92.3	97.1	98.2	111.6	119.1	122.6	123.0	129.0		
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	99.9				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	74.0	71.7	74.7	71.4	73.0	74.6	85.5	87.3	88.5		
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)						74.9		87.3			
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					61.1			77.1			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					68.3			77.4			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					78.3			66.8			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.86	0.85	0.87		0.87		0.84		0.88		0.93
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	5,000	9,000	13,600	17,100	20,000	24,000	27,800	30,600		30,600	
	5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)				48.8		59.2		71.7		75.8	
	5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)				49.2		58.7		71.4		75.4	
	5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.4	27.4	29.5	30.4	30.7	31.9	32.7	33.3	33.8		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	31.3	31.4	31.0	31.6	31.9	33.4	34.0				
	5.4.2 ... from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	20.3	20.4	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)	92.9	94.0	94.9	95.4	95.9	96.4	96.8	97.2	97.6	98.0	98.0
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	65.5	68.3	71.1	72.4	73.8	75.1	76.0	77.0	77.9	78.8	78.8
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)											
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								48.3			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	9.1	10.3	14.6	11.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9

## Viet Nam

1. Access to Capital and Assets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights</b>	1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)	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)	71.5	71.4	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.3	72.9	73.0	72.8	72.7	72.6
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	92.4	91.1	92.3	92.2	92.2	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.6	91.6
	1.2.3 Female mandatory retirement age		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
<b>1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning</b>	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.0	
	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					0.3	
	1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in access to credit (Y/N)	Yes										
	1.3.4 Existing law against discrimination by creditors on the basis of marital status in access to credit						No	No	No	No		
<b>1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing</b>	1.4.1 Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					13.7			16.2			
	1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)					21.3			18.4			
<b>1.5 Building Credit</b>	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		

2. Access to Markets												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<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)	57.8	58.6	59.4	59.7	60.1	60.5	60.9	61.3			
	2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural %)	91.7	97.9	98.6	98.5	98.9	99.7	98.8	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban %)	99.4	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	2.1.5 Quality of overall infrastructure (scale of 1-7)	2.8	2.8	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	4.2	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	4.0	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	4.8	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	68.9	79.6	78.6	78.7	78.6	83.0	83.1	78.7	79.2	79.6
<b>2.4 Vulnerable Employment</b>	2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members (% of total employed)	19.7	19.4	17.5	17.2	21.4	17.2	16.1	15.6	14.9	14.3	13.7
	2.4.2 Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
<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	
	2.5.2 Existing laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.68	
	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
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	2.5.8 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)				No	No	No	No	No	No		
	2.5.9 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health													
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>3.1 Educational Attainment</b>	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	89.4	92.4	98.6	97.4	97.2	94.1	97.8	97.2	97.2	98.2		
<b>3.2 Educational Achievement</b>	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)			506.7			496.0						
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)			522.5			499.0						
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math			1.02			0.99						
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading			0.94			0.95						
<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 anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)	18.1	17.2	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	47.0	46.0	46.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	43.0				
	3.4.3 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19		
	3.4.4 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29.0	29.1	25.0	31.8	26.0							
	3.4.5 Attended births (% of live births)		91.9	93.8	93.8	93.8							
	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
	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
	3.4.9 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)			0.34		0.25					0.75		

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency												
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)</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 Participation in Agency System</b>	4.2.1 Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.2 Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.2.3 Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man (Y/N)	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									
	4.3.2 Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims (Y/N)		No									
<b>4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work</b>	4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes 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	Yes						
	4.5.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)			No								
	4.5.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes									
	4.5.5 Whether the law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes										
	4.5.6 Whether the law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No										
	4.5.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No									
<b>4.6 Private Sector Leadership</b>	4.6.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)						51.1					
	4.6.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)						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
	4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	25.8	25.8	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
	4.7.3 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.8	12.4	12.4	12.3	
<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	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>5.1 Mobile Technology</b>	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	86.8	126.8	146.6	136.3	148.4	129.8	128.8	126.9	147.2	141.2	
	5.1.2 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	70.0					70.0	70.0				
<b>5.2 Internet Use</b>	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	23.9	30.7	36.8	38.5	41.0	45.0	53.0	58.1	69.8	68.7	
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)									70.3		
	5.2.3 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, female (% age 15+)					7.6			21.2			
	5.2.4 Used the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past year, male (% age 15+)					10.7			19.8			
	5.2.5 Received digital payments in the past year, female (% age 15+)					13.2			13.7			
<b>5.3 "Networked Readiness"</b>	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.40	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.19	
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1.)	0.46	0.45	0.52		0.47		0.51		0.59		0.67
	5.3.3 Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.0			
	5.3.4 International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	50	134	350	604	928	1,678	3,997	6,501	4,338	7,999	
	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	4.2	5.3	5.7	6.5	8.3	9.7	11.9	13.6		
<b>5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes</b>	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from STEM fields, female (%)	22.4	23.5	25.2			40.7	36.5				
	5.4.2 ...from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, female (%)	22.4	23.5	25.2	31.0	35.1	40.3	37.1				
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)				44.1		44.8					
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)				44.7		45.9					
<b>5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity</b>	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	18.4	19.4	20.6	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.9	23.6	24.2	24.9	24.9
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	35.1	32.8	34.0	34.6	35.2	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.6
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8				
	5.5.4 Waste management (scale of 0-100)								49.8			
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	12.9	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9

## TECHNICAL NOTES

This section describes the features and sources of each of the indicators used in the APEC Women & the Economy Dashboard. The dashboards for every APEC economy and the APEC region as a whole include information available for the period 2008-2020.

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

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

This indicator examines whether there are gender-based differences in the rules of intestate succession (that is, in the absence of a will) for property from parents to children. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between sons and daughters, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

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

### **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*

## **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 aged 15 and older that engages actively in the labor market, by either working or looking for work. World Bank's data are based from ILO modelled estimates. A weighted average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values by using the size of the female population aged 15 and older for each APEC economy. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source and calculated by dividing the number of female labor force with the female population aged 15 and older.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 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*

### **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*

### **1.2.3 Mandatory retirement age for women**

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

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Statistics Canada 2020; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (Mexico) 2020; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2020; Ministry of Manpower (Singapore) 2008, 2020; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2019, 2020*

### **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 aged 15 and older within APEC. To make the APEC aggregate values comparable across time, data in 2017 for Australia and Papua New Guinea were carried forward to 2019, while China's data in 2012 was carried backward to 2008, 2019, 2010 and 2011.

*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*

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

This Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI) index takes the value of zero (0) when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's above legal rights ; 0.25, when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution to women and men, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women's legal rights; 0.5, when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; 0.75, when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account at a formal financial institution. However, women do not have the same rights as men to obtain credit; or 1, when women do not have the same rights as men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution. A simple average is used to calculate the score for the APEC region in 2014 and 2019. To calculate for the APEC average, Brunei Darussalam's data in 2019 was carried backward to 2014. No aggregate value was calculated for 2012 due to insufficient number of economies with data available.

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

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

This indicator determines whether the law prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or gender or provides for equal access for both sexes when conducting financial transactions, such as applying for credit or loans, conducting entrepreneurial activities or receiving financial assistance, or when accessing goods and services. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Joint Credit Information Centre (Chinese Taipei) 2008*

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

This indicator examines whether the law prescribes equal access irrespective of marital status when conducting financial transactions, such as applying for credit or loans, conducting entrepreneurial activities or receiving financial assistance, or when accessing goods and services. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2019, 2020; Joint Credit Information Centre (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

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

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

*Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017; 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)**

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

*Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014, 2017; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2017; INEGI National Survey of Financial Inclusion (Mexico) 2012, 2015, 2018; Financial Supervisory Commission and Bankers Association (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

### **1.5 Building Credit**

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

The minimum amount of loan covered by private credit bureaus or public credit registries as a percentage of income per capita. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam are not available in 2009, 2010, and 2011. Data for Papua New Guinea are not available for 2009, 2010, 2013 and 2014.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014; Joint Credit Information Centre (Chinese Taipei) 2019, 2020*

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

The indicator shows whether any private credit bureau/public credit registry collects information from microfinance institutions or not. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. The following economies do not have available data for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016: Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Singapore; and the United States. Data for Brunei Darussalam are not available for 2009, 2010, and 2011. Data for Chile are not available for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Data for Papua New Guinea are not available for 2013 and 2014. Data for Chinese Taipei is not available for 2012.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014; Financial Supervisory Commission and Bankers Association (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

The indicator explores whether any private credit bureau/public credit registry collects information from retailers or not. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Papua New Guinea are not available for 2013 and 2014.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014; Joint Credit Information Centre (Chinese Taipei) 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

The indicator answers the question whether any private credit bureau/public credit registry collects information from utility companies. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Papua New Guinea are not available for 2013 and 2014.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Joint Credit Information Centre (Chinese Taipei) 2018, 2019, 2020*

## **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 packaged 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; 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*

### **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; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and United States.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017*

### **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 safely managed sanitation services 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; 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*

### **2.1.4 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 safely managed sanitation services divided by the total urban population. To calculate for the APEC aggregate, Malaysia's data for 2009 was carried backward to 2008.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; 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 ask respondents via opinion surveys to assess the intensity of local market competition. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value means more intense competition. 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; 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 figures in APEC.

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

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

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

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

## **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 their 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.

*Source: OECD – Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2019; 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*

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

This indicator explores whether the law specifically prevents and/or penalizes gender-based discrimination in the hiring process. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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 gender so that men and women doing work of equal value receive equal remuneration. The term remuneration refers to the basic salary and other benefits, payable either in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker’s employment. Wage equality for similar work is derived from the Executive Opinion Survey where respondents are asked to evaluate the extent to which wages for women are equal to men in their economy using a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 as fully equal to men. The data is then converted to a female to male ratio, ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing as the ideal or equal rate. Chinese Taipei’s data is calculated as the ratio between female hourly earnings per month and male hourly earnings per month. 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, 2019; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

#### **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*

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

This indicator examines whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.4) for women to work in the mining industry. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in the mining sector in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Labor (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Manpower (Singapore) 2019, 2020; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

This indicator examines whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.4) for women to work in the construction industry. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction sector in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Labor (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Ministry of Manpower (Singapore) 2019, 2020; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

This indicator explores whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.4) for women to work in factories. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC

economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Labor (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Ministry of Manpower (Singapore) 2019, 2020; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

This indicator explores whether there are restrictions (similar to the ones defined in 2.5.4) for women to engage in jobs with a minimum weight-lifting requirement. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women have no restrictions to engage in jobs with minimum weight-lifting requirement, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2013.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (Japan) 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Labor (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Manpower (Singapore) 2019, 2020; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

This indicator answers the question of whether there are restrictions for women to work the same number of hours as men can do. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where women can work the same night hours as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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 parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrolment; net secondary school enrolment and gross tertiary enrolment**

This indicator reflects the gap between women's and men's access to education based on four ratios: 1) female literacy rate over male; 2) female net primary-level education enrolment rate over male; 3) female net secondary-level education enrolment rate over male; and 4) female net

tertiary-level education enrolment rate over male. The ratios are normalized by their standard deviations and weighted with the following factors: 0.191 for literacy rates; 0.459 for primary-level enrolment; 0.230 for secondary-level enrolment; and 0.121 for tertiary-level enrolment. The indicator can take values from 0 to 1. In the Dashboard, the final scores have been rescaled from 0 to 100 to facilitate the analysis. A higher value represents more equality between men and women. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Singapore's data for 2013 was carried forward to 2014. Data for Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum – Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; 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*

## **3.2 Educational Achievement**

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

This indicator measures the average score of 15-year-old female students on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mathematics scale. The overall mathematics scale is based on a mean for OECD economies of 500 points and a standard deviation of 100 points. Data reflects performance in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. However, PISA does not have top/maximum or bottom/minimum scores. 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 – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018*

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

This indicator measures the average score of 15-year-old female students on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) reading scale. The overall reading scale is based on a mean for OECD economies of 500 points and a standard deviation of 100 points. Data reflects performance in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. However, PISA does not have top/maximum or bottom/minimum scores. 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 – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 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 – The 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 – The 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; 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; No APEC aggregate was calculated for 2018 because data were not available for the majority of APEC economies. Data for Singapore, United States and Viet Nam are not available for the period 2008-2018.

*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*

### **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 female of reproductive age afflicted with anemia with the total population of female of reproductive age. Data for Hong, Kong China is not available.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 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. The APEC aggregates were calculated only for the years 2008-2017 since data for 2018-2020 are not available for the majority of APEC economies.

*Source: United Nations Children's Fund 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; Statistics Canada 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; National Bureau of Statistics (China) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Census and Statistics Department (Hong Kong, China) 2009, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Department of Statistics (Malaysia) 2018, 2019, 2020; 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*

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

The indicator measures the amount of female population aged 15 and older living with HIV/AIDS as a percentage of total female population aged 15 and older. APEC aggregate values were calculated by dividing the number of female aged 15 years old and above by the total female population aged 15 years old and above. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China 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; Department of Statistics and Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

### **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; 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; 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; Medical Institutions and*

*Services Statistical Analysis (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019*

### **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. Data are not available for Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea.

*Source: Joint UNICEF and WHO Database, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; World Bank World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; 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; Mexico's Birth Records 2016; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of the Interior (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019*

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

### **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; 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 domestic violence. It takes the value of zero (0) when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address domestic violence with no reported problems of implementation; 0.25, when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address domestic violence but with reported problems of implementation; 0.5, when there is specific but inadequate legislation; 0.75, when there is no specific legislation in place to address domestic violence but with some evidence of legislation being planned or drafted; or 1, when no legislation is in place to address domestic violence. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2018 was carried backward to 2014. No APEC aggregate was calculated for 2012 since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria.

*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, 2020*

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

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Statistics Canada 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; National Institute of Statistics (Chile) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; National Bureau of Statistics (China)*

2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *Census and Statistics Department, Department of Health, and Immigration Department (Hong Kong, China)* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *Statistics Bureau (Japan)* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *Statistics Korea* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico)* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *Philippine Statistics Authority* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; *Federal State Statistics Service (Russia)* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *Ministry of Home Affairs (Singapore)* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health and Welfare (Chinese Taipei)* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; *Department of Vital Records (United States)* 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

## **4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System**

### **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*

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

This indicator examines whether 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*

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

This indicator examines whether 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*

### **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*

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

This indicator shows whether there is a small claims court or a fast-track procedure for civil claims of small value and a maximum value for cases that may be heard; and that the small claims court or fast-track procedure has jurisdiction to hear at least general civil cases. Small claims courts hear civil cases between private litigants involving relatively small amounts of money. Although the names of such courts vary by jurisdiction, common features include relaxed rules of civil procedure, the appearance of adversaries without legal representation, the use of plain language and informal evidentiary rules. Fast track procedural rules for small claims operate similarly; however, cases are tried in courts of more general jurisdiction. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies that have established a small claims court or a fast track procedure for all small claims, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Prime Minister's Office (Brunei Darussalam) 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Judicial Yuan (Chinese Taipei) 2019, 2020*

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

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

This indicator measures the amount of time women spent, in terms of minutes per day, on unpaid work including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members, volunteering and travel related to household activities. The indicator is an estimate based on Time Use Surveys in several economies. No APEC aggregate was calculated, as the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data are available but at different years

for Australia; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Chinese Taipei and the 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; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2019; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (Mexico) 2009, 2014; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) and 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; 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 it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview**

This indicator determines whether an employer can inquire about the family status of a prospective employee in a job interview. The law may prohibit discrimination based on the information but remain silent as to whether employers are allowed to ask for it in the first place. Family status refers to the prospective employee's marital status and whether he/she has any minor children. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status in a job interview, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018; Canada's Human Rights Commission 2008, 2009, 2010; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

This indicator determines whether pregnancy could be a basis for dismissal. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with laws explicitly prohibiting and/or penalizing the dismissal of pregnant women, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Human Rights Commission (Canada) 2008; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2019, 2020*

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

This indicator examines whether the employer is obligated legally to reinstate the returning employee, from both paid and unpaid leave, in an equivalent or better than the pre-leave position and salary. The answer is “Yes” if the maternity leave regime explicitly establishes a suspension of the employee’s contract; or the employee also has parental leave and the law guarantees the return to the same position or an equivalent position paid at the same rate after parental leave, but is silent about the guarantee to the same position after maternity leave. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where employers must give female employees the same pre-leave position or an equivalent position after maternity leave, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2019, 2020; Ministry of Social and Family Development 2019, 2020 (Singapore); Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

#### **4.5.5 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*

#### **4.5.6 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*

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

This indicator addresses the question of whether childcare expenses, such as expenses for kindergartens, day-care centers, after-school centers, in-home care and child-minding arrangement, are listed as deductible items in the personal income tax. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with tax deductible childcare payments, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

*Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017; National Population and Talent Division (Singapore) 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of Labor (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Finance (Chinese Taipei) 2019, 2020*

### **4.6 Private Sector Leadership**

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

This indicator measures the proportion of firms with a woman among the owners. No APEC aggregate value was calculated, since the available data did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Chinese Taipei is available from 2008 to 2017. Data for 2009 is only available for Indonesia; the Philippines; Russia; and Viet Nam. Data for 2010 is only available for Chile; Mexico and Peru. Data for 2012 is only available for China and Russia. Data for 2015 is only available for Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines and Viet Nam. Data for 2016 is only available for Thailand. Data for 2017 is only available for Peru. There is no data available for 2018. Data for 2019 is only available for Russia.

*Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019; Ministry of Economic Affairs (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017*

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

This indicator reports the proportion of firms with a female top manager. No APEC aggregate was calculated, since the available data did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for 2009 is only available for Indonesia; the Philippines; Russia; and Viet Nam. Data for 2010 is only available for Chile; Mexico and Peru. No data is available in 2011, 2013 and 2014. Data for 2012 is only available for China and Russia. Data for 2015 is only available for Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua

New Guinea and the Philippines. Data for 2016 is only available for Chinese Taipei. Data for 2017 is only available for Peru. There is no data for 2018. Data for 2019 is only available for Russia.

*Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019*

## **4.7 Political Leadership**

### **4.7.1 Proportion of women in ministerial level positions**

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

*Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union: Women in Politics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017, , 2019, 2020; Statistics Canada 2017, 2020; Department of Public Service (Malaysia) 2017, 2018; Members of Parliament (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Department of Gender Equality (Chinese Taipei) 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

### **4.7.2 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament**

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

*Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union: Women in Politics 2008, 2009,2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Department of Public Service (Malaysia) 2018; Members of Parliament (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Central Election Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009,2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

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

This indicator takes the values of the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, Political Empowerment Sub-index, which measures women's political empowerment based on the three ratios: 1) women with seats in parliament over men; 2) women at ministerial level over men; and 3) number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over a male. The inputs are normalized by their standard deviations and weighted with the following factors: 0.310 for women

with seats in parliament over men; 0.247 for women at ministerial level over men; and 0.443 for years of a female head of state over a male. The indicator can take values from 0 to 1. In the Dashboard, the final scores have been rescaled from 0 to 100 to facilitate the analysis. A higher value represents a smaller gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Department of Gender Equality and Central Election Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

## **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; 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; Prime Minister's Office (Brunei Darussalam) 2018; 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; Department of Justice (Hong Kong, China) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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; Statistics Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Chief Registrar's Office, Federal Court of Malaysia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (Mexico) 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; 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; Judicial Yuan and Department of Gender Equality (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; the Philippines; 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; Education Bureau (Hong Kong, China) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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; Ministry of Education (Korea) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Commission on Higher Education (the Philippines) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Ministry of Education (Singapore) 2019, 2020; Ministry of Education (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, 2018 data were carried forward to 2019 for Japan; New Zealand; Peru and the United States. Papua New Guinea’s 2017 data was carried forward to 2018 and 2019.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Infocomm Media Development Authority, Telco Providence of Information (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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 numbers of people live in areas served by mobile network signal in the APEC region is divided by total population in the APEC region. In order to compare APEC aggregate values across time: China’s data for 2010 was carried forward to 2012; Indonesia and Thailand’s data for 2008 were carried forward to 2010. Russia and Viet Nam’s data for 2008 were forward to 2010 and 2012 respectively. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

*Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators – Power and Communications 2008, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2016; World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2016; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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, 2018 data for the following economies were carried forward to 2019: Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Japan; the Philippines and the United States. Meanwhile, data for 2017 was carried forward to 2018 and 2019 for Australia; New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. Chinese Taipei's 2016 data was carried forward to 2017.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Canadian Internet Use Survey 2018; Internet Network Information Center (China) 2018, 2019, 2020; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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. No APEC aggregate was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Only Canada; Indonesia; and Peru reported data for 2010. Data for 2011 was only available for Australia and the United States. For 2012, only Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; and Thailand reported data. For 2015, there was no data for the following: Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; and Viet Nam. For 2016, data is available only for Brunei Darussalam. media data is available from 2008 to 2020 and is based on proportion of female internet users aged 12 and older among the population with access to internet. For 2017, data is not available for Brunei Darussalam; China; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; and the Philippines. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, data in 2017 was carried forward to 2018 for Australia; Chile; and the United States; while data in 2018 was carried backward to 2017 for Canada. Only Russia reported data for 2019.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Canadian Internet Use Survey 2018; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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 pay bills or buy something online (female)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

## **5.3 “Networked Readiness”**

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

This indicator is calculated based on the average per-minute cost of a local call to another mobile cellular phone on the same network and then on a different network, averaged with the per-minute cost of a local call to a fixed telephone line. Tariffs are based on calls during peak hours and on a basic mobile cellular pre-paid subscription plan. The amount is adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in current international dollars. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Chinese Taipei in 2011 was carried backward to 2008-2010 and data in 2015 was carried forward to 2016 and 2017, while data in 2018 was carried forward to 2019.

*Source: International Telecommunication Union 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; 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*

### **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. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, data in 2018 was assumed to be the same as in 2019 for the following economies: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Japan; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; and the United States.

*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; Internet & Security Agency (Korea) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Communications and Multimedia Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 (Malaysia); 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; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; National Communications Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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; Internet & Security Agency (Korea) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Communications and Multimedia Commission (Malaysia) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; 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; Infocomm Media Development Authority (Singapore) 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; National Communications Commission (Chinese Taipei) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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, Australia's 2018 data was carried backward to 2017; while 2017 data for Papua New Guinea and Peru were carried forward to 2018.

*Source: International Telecommunications Union 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Federal State Statistics Service (Russia) 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; 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 2008-2019 are available for Singapore and 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; Chile; Indonesia; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; the Philippines and Thailand; 2018 – Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia and Malaysia

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

#### **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. Chinese Taipei and Singapore reported data for the period 2008-2019. 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; Ministry of Education (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019*

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

This indicator measures the percentage of female professionals in relation to total number of professionals engaged in the creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems as well as in the management of these projects based on headcount. Headcount includes staff employed both on a full-time and part-time basis. No aggregate value was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei

were obtained from separate sources. Data for Japan; Russia and Chinese Taipei are available for the period 2008-2018. 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 Korea is not available for 2017 and 2018. Data for Malaysia is not available for 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Data for Indonesia is available only for 2017 and 2018. Data for Mexico is available only for 2012 and 2013. Data for Papua New Guinea is available only for 2016, 2017 and 2018. Data for Peru is available only for 2014 and 2015. Data for the Philippines is available only for 2009, 2011, 2013, 2017 and 2018. Data for Singapore is available only for 2008 up to 2014. Data for Thailand is available only for 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Data for Viet Nam is available only for 2011, 2013 and 2015.

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

#### **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; 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*

### **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*

### **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. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values; however, APEC aggregate was calculated only for 2011 because available data for the other years did not meet the aggregate criterion. Data for China is not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines and Chinese Taipei are available only for 2011. Data for Canada is available only for 2009. Data for Australia is not available for 2008 and 2009. Data for Chile; Korea; Mexico and Russia are not available for 2016 and 2017. Data for Indonesia and Viet Nam are not available for 2017. Data for Japan is not available for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Data for Malaysia is available for 2008-2017.

*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; Public Utilities Board (Singapore) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Ministry of the Interior (Chinese Taipei) 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

#### **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 year 2017. Data for Hong Kong, China and Chinese Taipei are not available.

*Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2017; Environmental Protection Administration (Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020*

#### **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; 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*