

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard 2025

APEC Policy Support Unit

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FINDINGS: *Uneven progress and persistent gaps demand urgent action*

It has been 10 years since the APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard was first launched in 2015. Monitoring movements in indicators in the last 15 years shows considerable progress in some aspects of women's participation in economic activity. However, most indicators have either been stagnant or shown incremental changes. Gender inequality across APEC economies remains deep, persistent, and systemic. Legal reforms, targeted policies, and sustained political will are crucial to dismantling barriers and ensuring women's full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership in all facets of the economy.

- **Progress on gender equality has been uneven across APEC.** While access to finance and technology has improved for women, with notable gains in financial inclusion and digital access, persistent gaps remain in economic participation, leadership, safety, and legal protection.
- **Women's access to financial services has improved,** with formal account ownership increasing to 82 percent in 2021 from 59 percent a decade ago. However, fewer than half of APEC economies have laws prohibiting sex-based discrimination in credit access.
- **Wage inequality remains entrenched,** with women earning only 70 percent of what men earn on average. Progress since 2008, the base year when the Dashboard began tracking indicators, has been slow and inconsistent.
- **Women face ongoing legal and structural barriers to employment,** including restrictions on working in certain industries, lack of legal protections against workplace discrimination, and unequal pay legislation in most economies.
- **Unpaid care and domestic responsibilities continue to fall disproportionately on women,** limiting their opportunities for paid work, education, and entrepreneurship.
- **Female labor force participation remains below 60 percent,** with only a weak recovery following a significant drop during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Women remain underrepresented in leadership roles,** holding only around 28 percent of parliamentary seats and 22 percent of ministerial positions across APEC economies. Private sector leadership by women has also remained low, although data in this area has been incomplete for many years.
- **Despite near gender equality in general education,** women's participation in technical and vocational training has declined, limiting access to higher-paying, male-dominated industries that often require specialized skills and certifications, reinforcing occupational segregation and wage gaps between women and men.
- **Digital inclusion has improved,** with women comprising 78 percent of internet users. However, their participation in STEM fields remains low at an estimated average of below 30 percent across APEC economies, while data on women engagement in R&D is sparse and inconsistent.

- **Legal frameworks to protect women against violence and harassment have expanded,** but data coverage, enforcement of these laws, and limiting social norms remain persistent issues across the region.

SCOPE OF THE DASHBOARD

Background

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard offers a snapshot of the status of women in the region by tracking key indicators over time. It aims to measure progress, uncover data and policy gaps as well as spotlight social barriers that continue to hinder women's full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in the economy. First launched in 2015, the Dashboard is updated biennially to track women's status in APEC, with indicators revised based on data availability and relevance.

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.¹

International organizations are the main data sources, including the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), the World Bank (WB), the World Economic Forum (WEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), among others.

The Dashboard is designed to support the integration of women's perspectives across APEC's work. With its cross-cutting indicators spanning various dimensions of women's economic participation, the Dashboard serves as a practical tool for APEC technical working groups and sub-fora to identify opportunities, projects, and policy areas that could meaningfully promote women's empowerment.

Updates to the 2025 Dashboard

At the beginning of the publication year, the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) conducts an inventory of the Dashboard indicators to ensure that they remain up-to-date and relevant. Indicators whose data series have been discontinued or not updated by the main data sources for at least five years are proposed to be removed and/or replaced by new, usually similar indicators. Moreover, adding new indicators with sex-disaggregated data is also proposed to strengthen certain priority pillars. For example, to track women's health, the indicators on women's mortality rate from non-communicable diseases (NCD) and the prevalence of diabetes among adult females were added.

The other new indicators cover the state of infrastructure, competitive market access for entrepreneurs, and contributing family workers under Pillar 2 to understand disparities in these areas and their impact on women's economic participation; as well as female participation rate in technical and vocational programs under Pillar 3 to determine women's involvement and inclusion in skills-building initiatives.

¹ For additional information, please see : "2011 High Policy Dialogue on Women and the Economy, San Francisco, 16 September 2011", APEC, accessed 14 April 2025, https://www.apec.org/meeting-papers/sectoral-ministerial-meetings/women/2011_women; and "2012 APEC Women and the Economy Forum, Saint Petersburg", APEC, accessed 14 April 2025, https://www.apec.org/meeting-papers/sectoral-ministerial-meetings/women/2012_women.

The 2025 Dashboard comprises 92 indicators spanning 2008–2024 (Table 1), with most data updated through 2021–2023. However, persistent data gaps—particularly on women’s unpaid work, female graduates in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), women researchers and those in research and development (R&D), and the share of firms with female owners and managers—hinder a comprehensive understanding of women’s economic participation. These limitations obscure critical insights into women’s contributions across sectors and their representation in private sector leadership, undermining efforts to inform evidence-based policies.

Table 1. 2025 Dashboard Indicators

Pillar	Number of indicators	
	2025 Dashboard	2023 Dashboard
1. Access to capital and assets	17	17
2. Access to markets	18	17
3. Skills, capacity-building and health	16	15
4. Leadership, voice and agency	17	17
5. Innovation and technology	24	24
Total	92	90

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

MAIN RESULTS BY PRIORITY AREAS

Pillar 1: Access to Capital and Assets

Overall, access to finance and credit has improved for women, in both traditional and online settings. Results from the OECD’s Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) in 2023 suggest that women in APEC generally have the same rights as men in opening a bank account and obtaining credit at a formal financial institution.² This is in line with findings from the World Bank Global Financial Inclusion Index 2021³ showing that more women in the region have accounts at formal financial institutions at 82 percent from 59 percent a decade before. Additionally, more women own debit and credit cards during the same comparable period. These developments have significantly narrowed the gap between women and men in terms of access to finance in just a decade.

However, women’s access to credit remains hampered by inadequate policies. As of the latest available data in 2023, only 10 APEC economies, or less than half of the membership have existing laws prohibiting discrimination in credit access based on sex. This represented only a marginal increase from nine economies a decade ago.

Empirical studies have shown that instituting laws against sex-based discrimination in credit access is crucial for promoting economic equality, as women have historically faced systemic

² See indicator 1.3.2 of the APEC Dashboard. This 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. Data for the APEC region shows an improvement in credit access across the years, from 12 index points in 2014 to 5 index points in 2023.

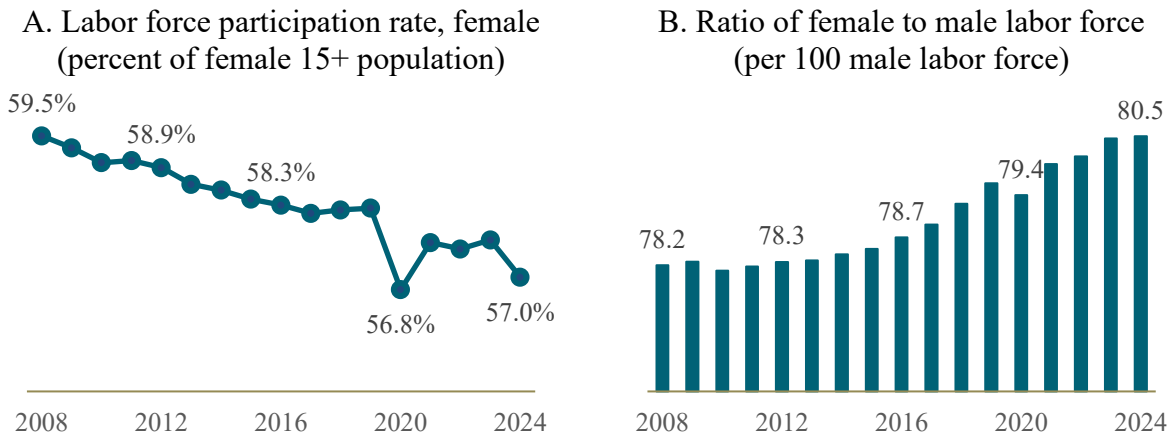
³ With updates in 2022, covering Mexico and Viet Nam. See: “Data Download and Documentation”, *The Global Findex Database 2021*, World Bank, accessed 16 March 2025, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/globalfindex/Data>.

barriers that limit their ability to start businesses, invest, and build wealth.^{4,5} Ensuring equal access to credit is an important pathway that could boost economic growth by empowering more entrepreneurs and small business owners to start and expand their businesses, driving innovation and job creation, and unlocking full economic potential (see Box Article). It also plays a vital role in reducing poverty, as access to credit enables women and entire households to improve their quality of life and financial independence. Beyond economic benefits, these laws uphold equality by ensuring that no one is penalized or discriminated against on the basis of sex.

Other factors also affect women’s access, including the requirement of a formal credit history, timely payment of services, or collateral to approve a loan, which some women do not have since utility bills or properties could be under their spouse’s names. Insufficient assets or proof of credit worthiness in turn contribute to the perception that women entrepreneurs are high-risk borrowers. Indeed, studies have shown that loan officers see women as higher-risk and transpose societal expectations about women’s role in business on women loan applicants, so that loan applications by women-led enterprises are more likely to be denied than men’s.^{6,7}

Aside from entrepreneurship, other women opt to earn income through traditional employment. In APEC, women’s participation in the labor force remained below 60 percent during the period 2008-2024, with a notable decline to 56.8 percent in 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 1.A). Since then, the proportion of economically active women has inched up to 57.6 percent in 2023 before reversing to 57.0 percent in 2024, as the combined impact of slowing global economic recovery and persistent gender inequality limit women’s participation in the workforce. These figures, however, are still lower than the pre-pandemic level of 58-59 percent. It is also interesting to note that the ratio of female to male labor force steadily rose despite the fact that women’s participation in the labor force trended downward over the years (Figure 1.B). This indicates that labor force participation rates are falling regardless of sex, possibly due to changes in lifestyle preferences affecting the decision to work.

Figure 1. Female labor force in APEC, 2008-2024



Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (2025). APEC aggregate shown in Panel A is a weighted average based on female population aged 15 years or older in APEC economies.

⁴ Serin Peter et al., “Unveiling the nexus: Financial inclusion, financial literacy, and financial performance as catalyst for women-owned enterprises in India”, *Journal of the International Council for Small Business* (2025): 1-31, doi.org/10.1080/26437015.2024.2432385.

⁵ Stjepan Srhoj et al., “Small matching grants for women entrepreneurs: lessons from the past recession”, *Small Business Economics* 59 (2022): 117-142, doi.org/10.1007/s11187-021-00524-2.

⁶ Marlow, Susan and Maura McAdam, “Gender and entrepreneurship: Advancing debate and challenging myths; exploring the mystery of the under-performing female entrepreneur”, *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research* 19, no. 1 (2013), doi.org/10.1108/13552551311299288.

⁷ Le, Long Hoang and Joanna Stefańczyk, “Gender discrimination in access to credit: Are women-led SMEs rejected more than men-led?”, *Gender, Technology and Development* 22, no. 2 (2018), doi.org/10.1080/09718524.2018.1506973.

Box article: Women and the Capital Divide⁸

Across APEC economies, women are launching bold, innovative ventures—but systemic barriers continue to limit their participation in the startup ecosystem, especially in high-growth, capital-intensive sectors.

In 2023, the region saw a record 59.7 million startups, yet female founders remain severely underrepresented. Although women make up half of the region's population, they lead fewer than 10 percent of startups in APEC. This is not due to a lack of potential. Despite increasing visibility in the startup space, women entrepreneurs across APEC economies remain significantly underfunded—an imbalance that continues to hinder innovation, growth, and inclusive development.

On average, startups founded or co-founded by women receive less than half the funding of those led by men—USD935,000 vs. USD2.1 million. Despite receiving fewer investment dollars, women-led startups outperform their male-led counterparts in key financial metrics. Over a five-year span, these businesses generated 10 percent more cumulative revenue—USD730,000 compared to USD662,000. More strikingly, they deliver higher returns per dollar invested, generating 78 cents in revenue per dollar, while male-founded ventures yield just 31 cents. Yet, bias in investment decisions, limited access to networks and mentors, and underrepresentation in STEM fields continue to constrain their success.

Key Messages

- *Underrepresentation in startups:* Women-led startups constitute a small fraction of the startup landscape in APEC economies.
- *Challenges in accessing capital:* Women entrepreneurs often face difficulties in securing funding, with factors such as limited networks, investor biases, and lack of tailored financial instruments contributing to the capital divide.

Barriers to Growth

Women entrepreneurs face a complex mix of structural and societal challenges:

- *Bias in financing:* Venture capital firms, often male-dominated, may unconsciously favor male founders, viewing women as higher-risk.
- *Limited networks and mentorship:* Women often lack access to investor and accelerator networks that are critical for startup success.
- *STEM pipeline issues:* Low female participation in science and technology narrows the talent pool of potential startup leaders.
- *Cultural expectations:* Caregiving responsibilities and social norms reduce time and mobility for entrepreneurship.

Pathways to Inclusion

Encouragingly, APEC economies are responding with a mix of policy tools and targeted initiatives:

⁸ The information in this box is sourced mainly from: APEC PSU, “Empowering Tomorrow: APEC Women Entrepreneurs in Startups” (APEC, January 2025), www.apec.org/publications/2025/01/empowering-tomorrow--apec-women-entrepreneurs-in-startups; and Katie Abouzahr et al., “Why Women-Owned Startups Are a Better Bet”, Boston Consulting Group, 6 June 2018, www.bcg.com/publications/2018/why-women-owned-startups-are-better-bet.

- *Women-focused smart investing*: Programs across APEC focused on women-led startups or enterprises show how dedicated funding can help level the playing field.
- *Capacity building*: Grants, lower-interest loans, and financial literacy programs help early-stage women entrepreneurs gain traction.
- *STEM & entrepreneurship education*: Scholarships, mentorship, and hands-on experience in tech sectors are building future-ready women leaders.
- *Supportive ecosystems*: Scaling up women-focused networking and mentoring initiatives expands access to knowledge and capital, as well as boosts confidence.

The Road Ahead

To unlock the full potential of women in entrepreneurship, APEC economies must:

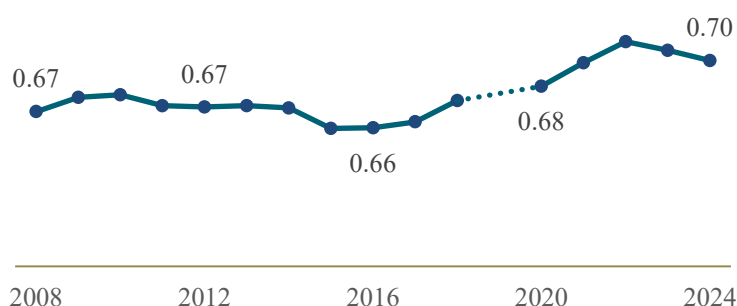
- Mandate and fund disaggregated data collection, including by sex.
- Embed women's perspectives into startup and innovation policies.
- Address employment and workplace discrimination, including significant and persistent wage gap, harassment and threats to women's health and well-being, as well as limiting social norms.
- Foster cross-sector partnerships to support inclusive innovation.

Supporting women-led startups is not just a matter of fairness. Women's full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership lead to resilient, innovative, and inclusive economies. Closing the capital divide is a shared responsibility and a shared opportunity for growth.

Pillar 2: Access to Markets

Increasing women's participation in the labor force requires removing labor market restrictions and discriminatory policies related to hiring practices and access to varied job types and industries, while, at the same time, ensuring equal pay for work of equal value. Available data in 2024 shows that women's remuneration is at 70 percent of men's from 67 percent in 2008 (Figure 2). The slow progress towards gender wage equality mirrors the slow adoption of laws mandating equal pay for work of equal value, with only 11 APEC members having such laws in 2023 from nine economies a decade ago.

Figure 2. Wage equality between women and men for similar work in APEC (scale 0 to 1), 2008-2024



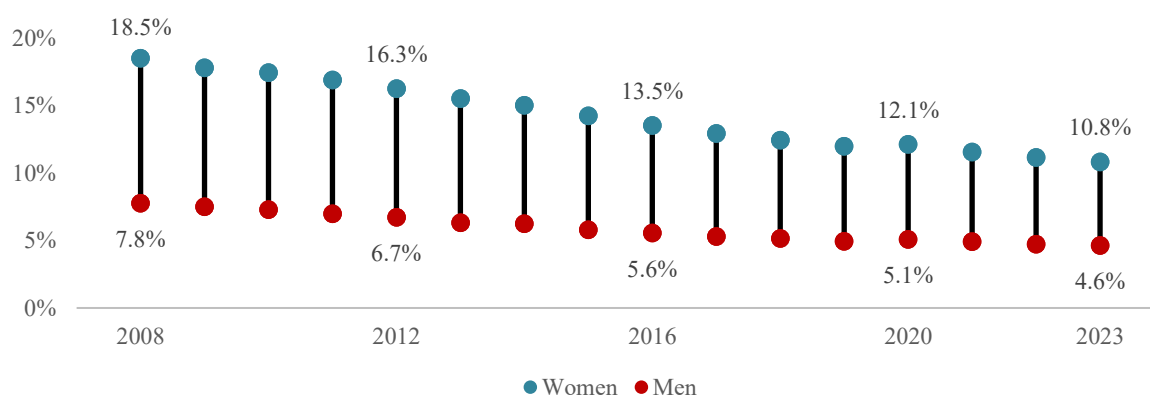
Note: Dotted lines indicate unavailable data in 2019.

Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the WEF's Global Gender Gap Report (2024). APEC aggregate shown is a simple average of the index value in APEC economies.

Moreover, there remains six economies that prohibit women from working in some industries such as mining, construction, manufacturing, energy, water, agriculture, and transportation, in the same way as men. Additionally, five APEC economies do not allow women to work in jobs that are deemed hazardous. There are still a few economies that do not have laws against discrimination in employment based on sex, even as all 21 members allow women to work the same night hours as men.

Vulnerable employment in the APEC region has declined for both women and men; however, disparities remain, with women accounting for a higher proportion of contributing family members at 10.8 percent in 2023 compared to 4.6 percent for men (Figure 3). This inequality reflects the disproportionate burden of unpaid work that women shoulder from households to family businesses. Although there are data gaps in individual economy data on unpaid work, it is estimated that women across the APEC region carry a significantly heavier burden of unpaid care and domestic work, spending an average of 4 hours and 20 minutes per day—nearly three times as much as men, and consistent with global trends.⁹

Figure 3. Contributing family members by sex in APEC (percent of sex-based employment), 2008-2023



Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (2025). APEC aggregate shown is a weighted average based on total employment of women and men in APEC economies.

The unequal burden of unpaid work that women carry—such as caregiving, household chores, and other family or community tasks—limits their time, energy, and opportunities to pursue paid employment, education, entrepreneurship or leadership roles. This imbalance reinforces gender inequality, reduces women's economic independence, and hinders broader economic growth by underutilizing half the population's potential. When unpaid work falls largely on women, it perpetuates cycles of poverty and restricts social mobility, making it harder to achieve women's empowerment and gender equality.

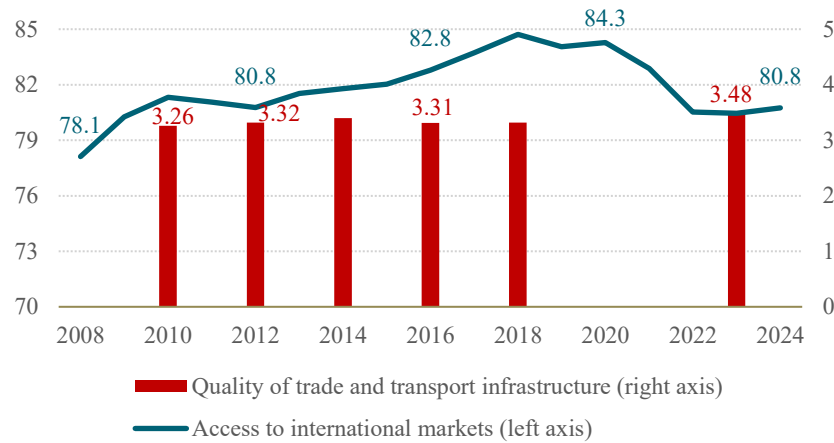
Inequality in accessing markets and opportunities extends to the realm of business and trade. For instance, domestic companies' access to international markets has declined from 84 index points in 2019-2020 to 81 in 2024 (Figure 4), crucially affecting micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), many of which are owned or led by women. Along with trade-restrictive measures, women entrepreneurs also face challenges in accessing trade finance, often due to biases that question women's leadership in international settings. Moreover, limited availability of market information and inadequate mentorship and networking opportunities further constrain women's ability to secure trade financing and expand internationally.¹⁰ These obstacles are compounded by

⁹ Hernando, Rhea C, "Unpaid Care and Domestic Work: Counting the Costs", *APEC Policy Support Unit Policy Brief No. 43* (March 2022): 1-11, www.apec.org/publications/2022/03/unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-counting-the-costs.

¹⁰ APEC PSU, "Empowering Tomorrow: APEC Women Entrepreneurs in Startups", (APEC, January 2025), www.apec.org/publications/2025/01/empowering-tomorrow--apec-women-entrepreneurs-in-startups.

the fact that the quality of trade infrastructure in APEC improved only marginally over the past decade as indicated by the region’s score, which remained in the range of 3.3-3.5 points on a scale of 1-5.

Figure 4. Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale 0 to 100) and quality of trade and transport infrastructure in APEC, 2008-2024

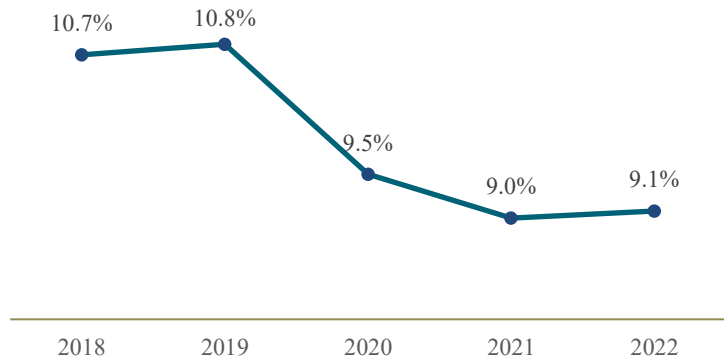


Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the Heritage Foundation (2024) and the World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (2023). APEC aggregate shown is a simple average of the index value in APEC economies.

Pillar 3: Skills, Capacity-Building and Health

Women are inching closer to men in literacy levels, net enrolment in primary and secondary schools and gross enrolment in tertiary education, with data showing generally steady increases from a score of 97.7 in 2008 to 98.5 in 2024.¹¹

Figure 5. Female participation rate in technical and vocational programs in APEC (percent of female aged 15-24 years old), 2018-2022



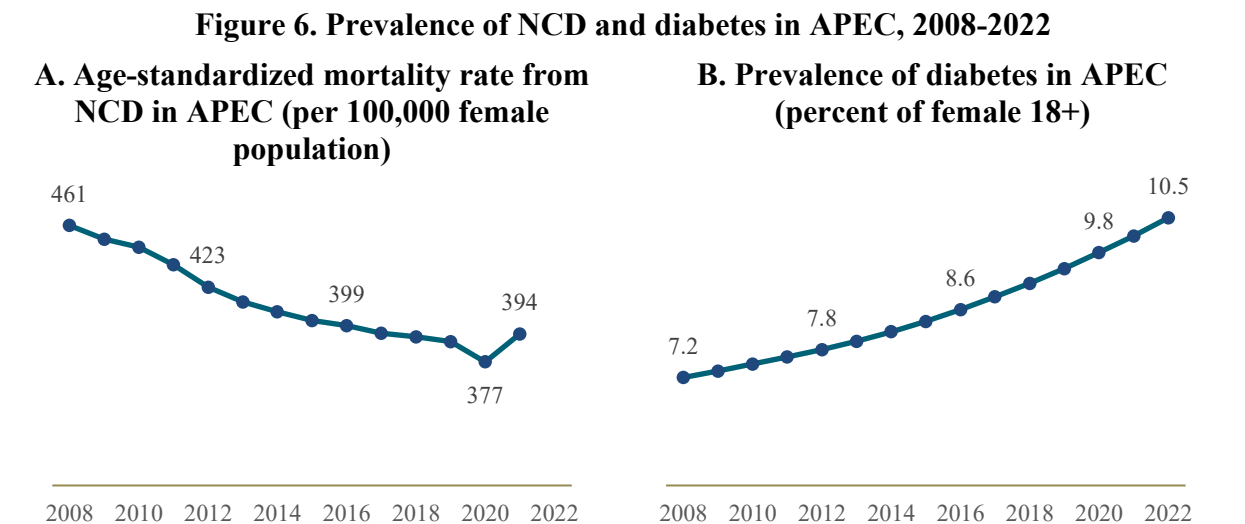
Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (2025). APEC aggregate shown is a weighted average based on the population of female aged 15-24 years old in APEC economies.

It is important to note the decline in the participation of women aged 15-24 years old in technical or vocational programs, from 10.8 percent in 2018 to 9.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 5). This implies limited access to skill-building opportunities that can lead to careers in sectors traditionally dominated by men which are also well-paying, in-demand jobs—particularly in fields like engineering, construction, information technology, and manufacturing. This gap may reflect the confluence of stereotypes, social norms, and institutional barriers that discourage or prevent women and girls from pursuing technical education. As a result, women may be concentrated in

¹¹ A score of 100 indicates full parity between men and women, while scores below 100 reflect that women trail men in educational enrollment levels.

lower-paying, informal, or less secure jobs, reinforcing economic inequality and occupational segregation. For example, women in online gig work tend to gravitate toward traditionally feminized roles, such as clerical and data entry tasks, sales and marketing support, writing and translation, and caregiving. Conversely, men dominate in areas like software development, technology, and skilled trades, which are typically high-paying sectors.¹² This means that economies are missing out on the full potential of a skilled and diverse workforce, which can impact on innovation and growth.

Women in APEC has seen improvements in their health outcomes with a decline in the mortality rate from NCD¹³ to 394 females per 100,000 population as of the latest available data in 2021 from as high as 461 females in 2008 (Figure 6). Updated data on maternal mortality is also lower at 42 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2023 from 64 in 2008. The average percentage of females aged 15 years and above living with HIV/AIDS has remained within the range of 0.20-0.21 for the period 2008-2023. However, the prevalence of diabetes among APEC women has trended upward to 10.5 percent of the female population aged 18 years and above. This is concerning because it increases women’s risk of severe health complications, places additional burdens on women in terms of time and costs in managing an illness, and exacerbates disparities in healthcare access, treatment, and economic opportunity.

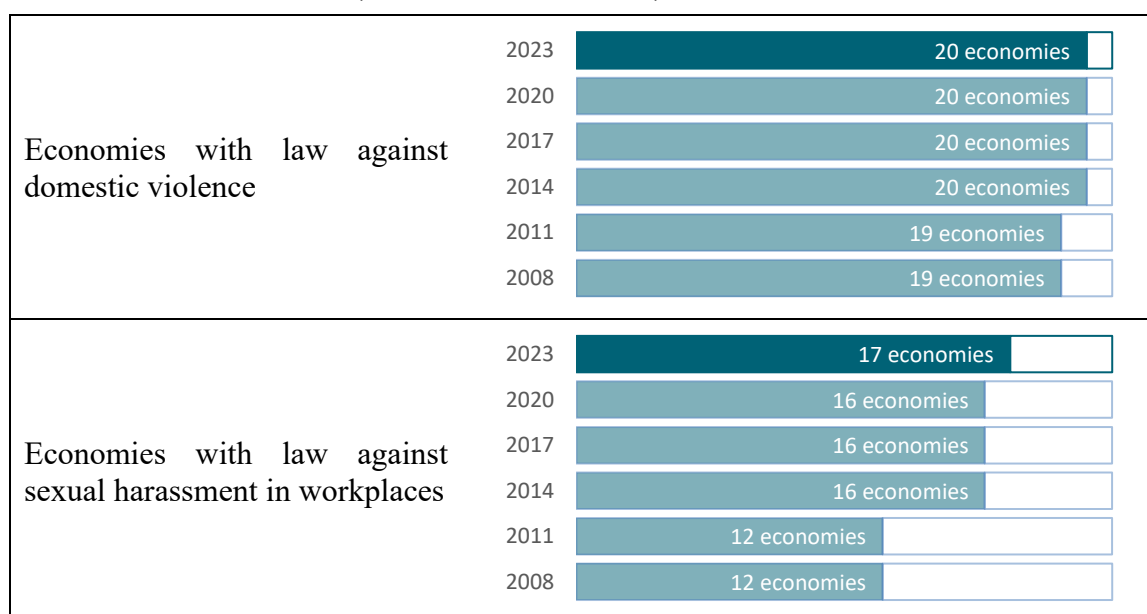


Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the WHO (2025) and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC) (2024). APEC aggregate shown in Panel A is a weighted average based on the total female population in APEC economies while Panel B is based on female population aged 18 years old or older in APEC economies.

Most APEC economies perceive domestic violence as a serious issue, instituting laws to protect women and establishing specialized courts and procedures that ensure a safe environment for victims and survivors to come out, and faster case resolutions. There are also 17 economies that have laws against sexual harassment in the workplace as of 2023, an increase from just 12 members in 2008 (Figure 7). According to the OECD SIGI 2023 indicator on women’s legal protection from domestic violence, APEC as a whole averaged 43 on a scale of 0-100, where 0 represents the ideal scenario in which laws and practices do not discriminate against women’s rights.

¹² Hernando, Rhea C. and Sylwyn C. Calizo Jr., “Unpacking Issues in the Gig Economy: Policy Approaches to Empower Women in APEC”, *APEC Policy Support Unit Policy Brief* no. 56 (January 2024), www.apec.org/publications/2024/01/unpacking-issues-in-the-gig-economy-policy-approaches-to-empower-women-in-apec.
¹³ NCD or non-communicable diseases include cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases.

Figure 7. Laws against domestic violence and sexual harassment in workplaces in APEC (number of economies), 2008-2023



Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law (2024).

Having laws and special courts on violence against women are important to empower victims by providing a legal pathway to seek protection and justice; to hold perpetrators accountable and deter such unacceptable behavior; and to help change toxic cultural and/or workplace norms. Such laws help shape societal norms. Data suggests that such laws may help deter violent offenses, as indicated by the decreasing rate of rape perpetrators across 10 APEC economies—from 6.4 to 4.4 perpetrators per 100,000 population between 2008 and 2023.¹⁴

Another related issue is the widespread online violence against women. Globally, about 85 percent of women reported exposure to some form of it, with younger women particularly affected—45 percent having experienced it personally.¹⁵ Common tactics often overlap and include misinformation, defamation, cyber-harassment, hate speech, impersonation, and hacking or stalking, often aimed at discrediting, intimidating, and bullying women in digital spaces. As of 2024, only nine APEC economies have laws against such behaviors.¹⁶

Pillar 4: Leadership, Voice and Agency

Over the past two decades, women's representation in leadership roles within the public sector has increased only marginally, remaining persistently low and highlighting the slow pace of progress toward equality. As of the latest data in 2024, only 22 percent of ministerial level positions in the APEC region are held by women, a decline from the peak of 24 percent in 2022 (Figure 8). This contrasts to their growing representation in parliament, which reached 27.5 percent of the seats in 2024, although already the highest level recorded.

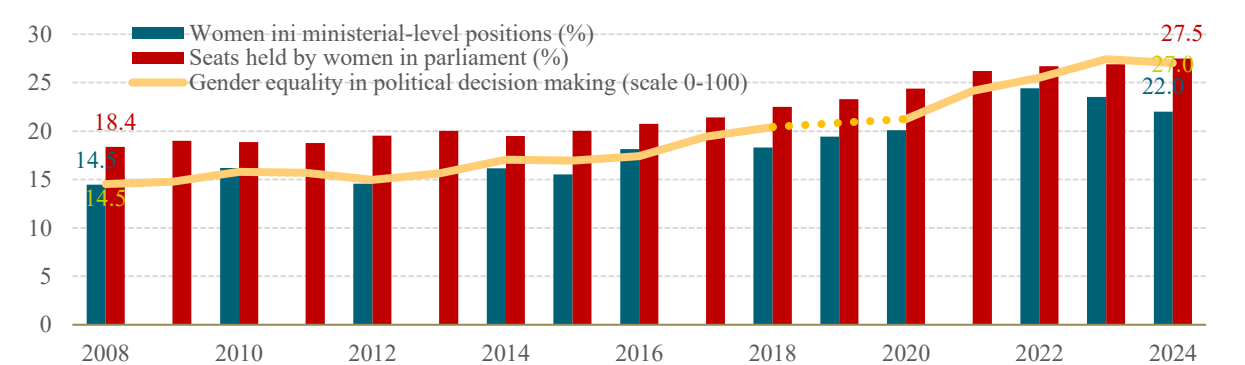
¹⁴ APEC PSU staff calculation using the number of persons arrested, cautioned, or suspected of rape cases in 10 APEC economies with available data between 2008 to 2023. The 10 APEC economies are: Chile; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Russia; Singapore; Thailand; and the United States. Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), "United Nations Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS)", accessed 27 May 2025, <https://dataunodc.un.org>.

¹⁵ The Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), "Measuring the prevalence of online violence against women", <https://onlineviolencewomen.eiu.com/>.

¹⁶ APEC PSU staff calculations based on the data from UN Women. Data for Hong Kong, China; and Chinese Taipei are unavailable. Source: UN Women, "Global Database on Violence Against Women and Girls", accessed 30 May 2025, <https://data.unwomen.org/global-database-on-violence-against-women/data-form>.

Women’s representation in political leadership is essential for ensuring inclusive policymaking and advancing gender equality. When women are part of decision-making processes, they bring different experiences and perspectives, and are more likely to prioritize issues such as healthcare, education, social protection, and violence against women and girls—leading to more balanced and effective governance. Their presence challenges stereotypes, inspires future generations, and helps create institutions that are more representative and equal. Moreover, studies suggest that higher women’s representation in leadership roles is linked to better governance outcomes, including greater transparency and reduced corruption, and contributes to broader social and economic development.¹⁷

Figure 8. Women’s representation in decision-making positions in APEC, 2008-2024



Note: Dotted line represents years with no data.
Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the IPU and the WEF’s Global Gender Gap Report. The APEC aggregates shown are simple averages.

Similarly, women’s representation in ownership or management roles in the private sector has remained weak for decades, although data in this area is intermittent and incomplete. Having women in leadership roles in the private sector contributes to improved business performance, productivity and profitability. Varied leadership teams are proven to make better decisions, manage risk more effectively, and respond to consumer needs with greater insight.¹⁸

When women hold ownership or executive positions, they help break down structural barriers, challenge workplace discrimination, address threats to their physical and psychological health and well-being, and create more equal and supportive environments for all employees. Women in leadership positions help shift social norms by normalizing the presence of women in authority, encouraging men to view them as capable leaders and challenging existing biases. Their visibility also serves as a source of inspiration for young women, motivating them to pursue leadership paths.^{19,20} Additionally, empowering women in the private sector expands economic opportunity, taps into a wider talent pool, and contributes to more resilient and sustainable business practices.

All women in APEC are able to register a business or sign a contract in the same way as men, laying the foundation for economic inclusion and equality. Legal equality in owning a business or signing a contract empowers women to fully and meaningfully participate in the formal economy, pursue entrepreneurship, and make independent financial and business decisions. Women entrepreneurs bring valuable assets to startups, including fresh perspectives, distinct experiences,

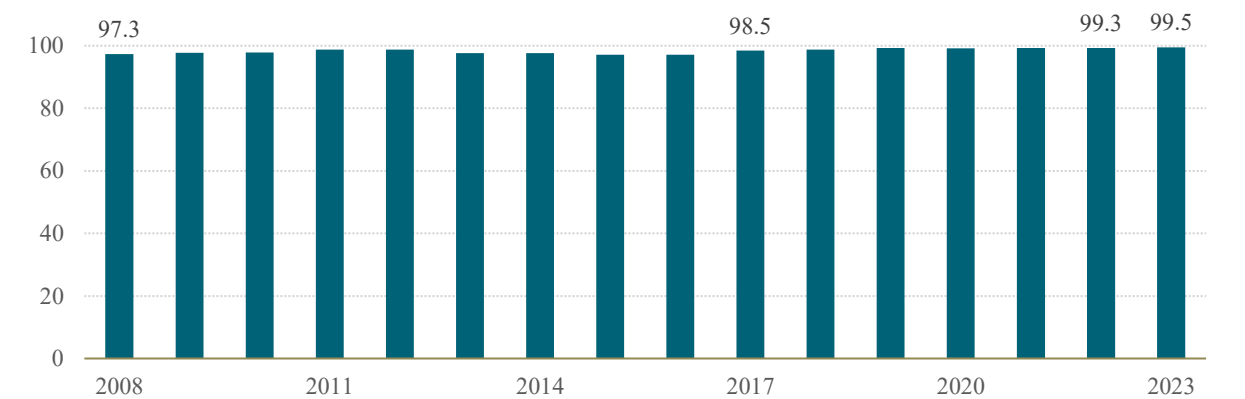
¹⁷ Jha, Chandan and Sudipta Sarangi, “Do women in power have an impact on corruption”, *IGC*, 21 January 2015, www.theigc.org/blogs/do-women-power-have-impact-corruption.
¹⁸ Rocío Lorenzo et al., “How Diverse Leadership Teams Boost Innovation”, *BCG*, 23 January 2018, <https://www.bcg.com/publications/2018/how-diverse-leadership-teams-boost-innovation>.
¹⁹ APEC Economic Committee, “Structural Reform and Women’s Empowerment”. APEC Economic Policy Report 2020, (APEC EC, November 2020), www.apec.org/publications/2020/11/2020-apec-economic-policy-report.
²⁰ APEC PSU, “Empowering tomorrow: APEC women entrepreneurs in startups”, (APEC, January 2025), www.apec.org/publications/2025/01/empowering-tomorrow--apec-women-entrepreneurs-in-startups.

and unique insights into female consumer markets. Studies show that women-led startups often outperform male-led ones in areas like revenue growth and export diversification. Entrepreneurship also offers women rewarding career paths and boosts their earning potential.²¹ It also expands women's economic opportunities, helping to foster a more dynamic business environment across the region.

Pillar 5: Innovation and Technology

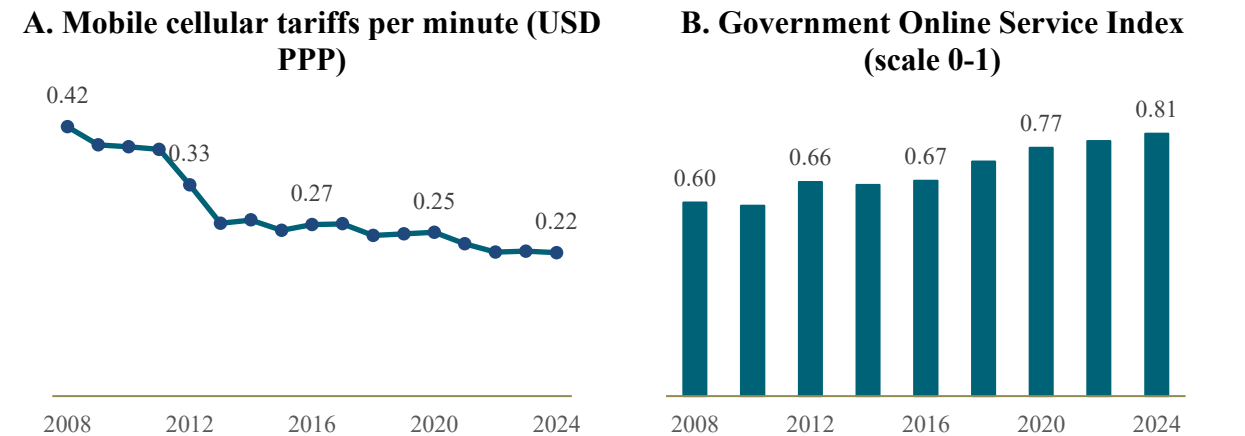
There has been remarkable progress in digital access across the APEC region, with 99.5 percent of the population now covered by a mobile network signal (Figure 9), and 80 percent of individuals using the internet. Notably, 78.2 percent of the women population used the internet in 2022, an increase of 7.7 percentage points from the level in 2017, highlighting important progress in digital inclusion. This widespread connectivity marks a significant step toward bridging the digital divide, not only creating new opportunities for economic and social inclusion but also empowering more women to engage fully in the digital economy.

Figure 9. Coverage of mobile network in APEC (percent of population), 2008-2023



Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the ITU. APEC aggregate shown is a weighted average based on total population in APEC economies.

Figure 10. Mobile network services prices and Government Online Service Index in APEC, 2008-2024



Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on data from the ITU and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The APEC aggregates shown are simple averages.

²¹ Ibid.

Wider digital access is supported by the surge in international internet bandwidth from 527 G/bits in 2008 to 25990 G/bits in 2023 as well as affordability of mobile cellular use, which dropped from the 2008 level of 0.42 per minute in PPP terms²² to 0.22 in 2024 (Figure 10). This is further supported by declining costs of fixed and mobile broadband at USD8.2 and USD9.6 per GB in 2023 (in PPP terms), lower by 19 percent and 32 percent, respectively, compared to 2013.²³ Improvements in government online service provisions also helped boost digital access.

Women's full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership in the digital economy require strong digital and STEM-related skills, in addition to equal access. However, data on women's engagement in STEM across APEC economies has long been inconsistent and incomplete. While some APEC members report that women make up 20–30 percent of STEM graduates, others show participation rates falling below 20 percent, highlighting a persistent gap that continues to limit women's participation and contribution to innovation in the region. Indeed, intermittent data on women personnel in R&D and women researchers suggest continued weak participation for the period 2008–2023.

Final remarks

While the past decade or so has brought progress in several areas of women's economic participation across APEC economies, such as improved financial inclusion, expanded digital access, and near-parity in education, these advances have not led to consistent or equal outcomes. Persistent gaps remain in employment, wages, leadership representation, access to technical skills, and online safety, reflecting deep-rooted legal, structural, and social barriers.

One of the most critical challenges to advancing gender equality is the lack of comprehensive, disaggregated data, including by sex. Gaps in data—especially in areas like unpaid work, STEM participation, R&D roles, and female-led businesses—obscure the true extent of gender inequality and undermine the development of effective, evidence-based policies.

Addressing this data gap is essential because it will reveal the magnitude of current hidden inequalities, structural biases and disparities in access, participation, and outcomes. Adequate and accurate disaggregated data also improves policy design and accountability, enabling governments and institutions to craft targeted interventions and monitor their effectiveness. Moreover, having sex-disaggregated data is a powerful tool to advocate for gender equality-responsive investments, private sector inclusion efforts, and international development support.

To bridge these gaps in policies and data, APEC economies must take coordinated, targeted action, consistent with the La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019–2030).^{24, 25} Key pathways include:

- **Legislative reform:** Enact and enforce laws that prohibit discrimination in credit access, ensure equal pay for work of equal value, and eliminate restrictions on women's employment in specific sectors.

²² Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that try to equalize the purchasing power of different currencies, by eliminating the differences in price levels between economies (OECD).

²³ APEC PSU, "APEC in Charts 2024" (APEC, 2024), www.apec.org/publications/2024/11/apec-in-charts-2024.

²⁴ "The La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019–2030)", October 2019, APEC, accessed 26 May 2025, www.apec.org/meeting-papers/annual-ministerial-meetings/2019/2019_amm/annex-a.

²⁵ To reinforce the La Serena Roadmap, the PPWE and the Economic Committee (EC) endorsed the APEC Gender Equality Structural Reform Voluntary Principles and Recommendations to Advance Women's Economic Empowerment in November 2024. See "APEC Ministers Advance Women's Economic Empowerment", 14 November 2024, APEC, www.apec.org/press/news-releases/2024/apec-ministers-advance-women-s-economic-empowerment.

- **Leadership pipelines:** Establish public-private cooperation to promote mentorship and networking initiatives, set targets for women in management positions where appropriate, and create incentives for companies and governments to promote women to leadership roles.
- **Invest in care infrastructure:** Reduce the unpaid care burden on women by expanding access to affordable quality childcare, eldercare, and social protection systems, enabling more women to participate in the workforce.
- **Strengthen access to skills and training:** Promote technical and vocational education for women, particularly in high-growth and innovative sectors such as digital technology, manufacturing, and green energy.
- **Close the digital gender inequality:** Ensure equal access to digital tools and digital literacy programs for women and girls, greater inclusion in STEM and innovation ecosystems, and stronger focus on addressing technology-facilitated harassment and discrimination against women.
- **Improve collection of disaggregated data:** Allocate resources in statistical agencies and explore funding partnerships with private institutions to improve the collection, regular updating, and public availability of disaggregated data, including by sex, across all economic sectors to guide policy, design targeted interventions, and measure impact.

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard remains a critical tool for tracking progress and identifying areas for intervention. Regular monitoring of women's status must be matched by sustained political will, sufficient disaggregated data—including by sex—and decisive policymaking to unlock women's full potential as equal partners in shaping economic and social conditions and achieving sustainable growth. Beyond identifying gaps and barriers, commitments to advance women's empowerment must translate into concrete pathways to accelerate gender equality and ensure that women across the region can participate fully in the economy.

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APEC WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY DASHBOARD, 2025*

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	59.5	59.0	58.9	58.5	58.4	58.3	58.1	58.2	58.2	56.8	57.6	57.5	57.6	57.0
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	78.2	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.7	78.9	79.3	79.6	79.4	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.5
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	14.7	14.8	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.2	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	72.3	...	...	73.3	...	...	...	82.2	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	75.8	...	...	79.0	...	...	...	85.4	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	38.5	...	...	33.6	...	...	...	41.8	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	28.0	...	...	29.2	...	...	...	38.7	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	53.6	...	...	61.6	...	...	...	70.5	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	54.1	...	...	64.1	...	...	...	71.0	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	76.5	...	...	69.9	...	...	...	62.8	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	73.4	...	...	68.3	...	...	...	64.7	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” mean that data are not available, or no APEC aggregates were calculated.

*See Technical Notes (pages 111-1433) for the description, methodology and data sources of the dashboard indicators.

Dashboard-APEC

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	68.4	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.6	69.8	69.8	69.9	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	46.9	50.5	54.2	58.0	60.1	62.1	64.2	66.3	68.5	69.5	70.5	71.4	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	94.6	96.4	97.1	97.6	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.7	98.3	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.3	3.3	3.4	...	3.3	...	3.3	...	...	...	...	3.5	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	78.1	81.3	80.8	81.8	82.0	82.8	83.7	84.7	84.1	84.3	82.9	80.5	80.5	80.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	18.5	17.4	16.3	15.0	14.2	13.5	13.0	12.4	12.0	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.8	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	Yes = 18/21	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.67	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.68	...	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 15/21	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 15/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	...

Note: Entries with “...” mean that data are not available, or no APEC aggregates were calculated.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																	
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	97.7	98.1	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.6	...	98.6	98.6	98.2	98.4	98.5	
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	472.7	...	471.1	...	...	473.9	...	...	...	465.5	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	487.0	...	480.4	...	...	479.6	...	...	...	474.4	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	10.8	9.5	9.0	9.1	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	461	448	423	408	402	399	394	392	389	377	394	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.5	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	64	60	54	50	49	49	49	47	44	49	49	46	42	...	
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	...	
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.1	32.4	35.0	37.7	38.7	39.7	41.1	42.2	43.1	44.2	40.3	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	94.7	94.4	95.4	96.0	96.1	96.8	97.0	97.2	97.2	96.8	96.8	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	Yes = 17/20	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 20/21
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	28.6	61.9	42.9

Note: Entries with “...” mean that data are not available, or no APEC aggregates were calculated.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16	Yes = 16
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	...
	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	...
	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 19/21	Yes = 20/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	Yes = 21/21	...	...	...	Yes = 21/20	...
	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.5.1	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 = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 16/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 17/21	Yes = 18/21	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 12/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 13/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 14/21	Yes = 15/21	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes = 3/21	Yes = 5/21	Yes = 7/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 8/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 9/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 10/21	Yes = 11/21	Yes = 11/21	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	14.5	16.2	14.6	16.2	15.5	18.1	...	18.3	19.4	20.1	...	24.4	23.5	22.0
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	18.4	18.9	19.5	19.5	20.0	20.8	21.4	22.5	23.3	24.4	26.2	26.7	26.9	27.5
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.5	15.8	15.0	17.1	16.9	17.4	19.4	20.4	...	21.2	24.1	25.5	27.4	27.0
4.7 Political Leadership	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia																

Note: Entries with "..." mean that data are not available, or no APEC aggregates were calculated.

5. Innovation and Technology																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	67.5	83.8	97.5	106.9	107.4	112.4	117.5	121.5	127.1	125.2	127.6	129.3	130.8	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.3	97.9	98.8	97.6	97.1	97.2	98.5	98.7	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.5	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	32.6	40.9	47.5	51.6	54.7	58.8	60.5	64.9	69.1	74.3	77.3	80.0	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.5	72.6	...	...	75.9	78.2	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	24.5	...	...	40.7	...	...	...	65.4	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	24.0	...	...	39.1	...	...	...	62.1	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	53.2	...	...	63.2	...	...	...	78.2	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	54.7	...	...	67.3	...	...	...	79.9	...	...	...
	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.42	0.39	0.33	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.60	0.59	0.66	0.65	...	0.67	...	0.73	...	0.77	...	0.79	...	0.81
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	527	1008	1715	3036	3977	5964	8734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	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)	9.4	12.0	14.5	15.8	18.8	20.7	23.5	24.3	26.1	27.8	30.2	32.3	34.0	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	8.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	46.9	48.5	49.9	51.4	52.1	52.7	53.3	53.9	54.4	55.1	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	35.3	36.2	36.1	34.7	33.6	37.5	38.8	38.0	35.3	40.4	39.0	37.7	37.7	37.7
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4	57.2	57.3	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.9	68.9	69.3	68.8	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	53.2	50.2	50.3	45.4	43.7	42.6	44.6	46.8	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7

Note: Entries with “...” mean that data are not available, or no APEC aggregates were calculated.

INDIVIDUAL DASHBOARDS

Australia

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	58.6	58.7	58.8	58.7	59.2	59.4	59.9	60.5	61.0	60.2	61.3	62.3	62.4	62.4
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	82.6	82.9	83.9	84.9	85.6	86.6	87.3	87.9	88.3	88.6	89.3	90.3	90.2	90.3
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	31.6	30.8	30.9	29.2	28.8	27.7	29.0	27.5	24.6	23.3	21.1	19.3	16.9	...
	1.3.2	SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	99.0	...	...	99.2	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	98.7	...	...	99.9	...	...	...	98.6	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	59.3	...	...	62.3	...	...	...	69.9	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	66.1	...	...	63.8	...	...	...	59.4	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owens a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	95.1	...	...	93.9	...	...	...	98.2	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owens a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	91.4	...	...	92.1	...	...	...	96.0	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	76.6	...	...	76.6	...	...	...	82.9	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.6	...	...	83.2	...	...	...	76.0	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard-Australia

2. Access to Markets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	94.4	94.6	94.8	95.0	95.1	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.8	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.8	3.8	4.0	...	3.8	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	4.1	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	83.8	85.1	86.2	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.2	87.6	88.2	89.8	90.0	89.8	89.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.6	5.4	5.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	6.3	5.0	3.7	3.6	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.64	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.65	...	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.66	0.66
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard-Australia

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
Indicator		2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.1	99.1
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	497.8	...	491.0	...	...	488.3	...	...	...	481.3	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	529.5	...	518.9	...	...	518.6	...	...	...	508.7	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	1.0	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	21.1	19.4	17.6	12.0	15.3	13.8	13.0	12.3	12.4
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	278	260	253	251	252	243	240	234	239	224	232	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.4	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	2
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	38.2	37.8	37.5	37.9	38.2	38.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.8	98.8	98.8	99.4	98.7	98.8	96.0	98.7	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard-Australia

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	4.1	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	24.1	23.3	20.7	17.2	17.2	24.1	...	21.4	26.7	26.7	...	43.5	45.5	48.3
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	26.7	24.7	24.7	26.0	26.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	30.5	30.5	31.1	38.4	38.0	39.1
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	19.1	19.2	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.3	23.2	23.2	...	23.1	25.8	25.8	41.2	42.4
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	2.9	2.5	2.3	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	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard-Australia

5. Innovation and Technology																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	104.1	102.1	107.1	106.7	108.2	109.8	108.4	110.7	110.4	105.3	106.2	110.2	109.3	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98.8	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	71.7	76.0	79.0	84.0	84.6	86.5	86.5	90.0	93.6	94.7	95.0	94.9	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	84.9	...	86.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	68.7	...	...	67.5	...	...	...	79.6	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	67.7	...	...	67.9	...	...	...	75.1	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	97.6	...	...	96.1	...	...	...	99.9	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	97.1	...	...	95.6	...	...	...	98.0	...	...	...
	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.47	0.28	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.27	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.34
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.81	0.79	0.84	0.91	...	0.91	...	0.91	...	0.94	...	0.94	...	0.92
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	150	700	1100	450	560	800	1430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	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)	25.0	25.0	25.2	27.8	28.7	30.5	32.2	33.8	34.7	35.5	36.2	36.7	36.3	...
	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	10.2	...	...	9.4	9.7	...	10.2	9.5	10.1	11.5	11.8	10.7	...	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	4.0	...	...	4.1	3.1	...	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	79.2	80.6	82.1	83.3	83.8	84.2	84.4	84.7	84.8	85.6	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	93.9	95.1	94.1	89.7	90.8	90.9	91.0	89.4	72.4	84.7	93.6	94.9	94.9	94.9
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.5	92.7	92.6	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.1	90.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	28.7	29.4	28.5	26.1	26.8	28.0	28.6	28.9	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Brunei Darussalam

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	56.4	56.8	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.5	57.7	55.1	54.6	54.8	53.7	53.5	53.2
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	64.3	66.8	68.2	68.8	69.1	69.4	69.7	67.9	65.3	65.5	66.2	63.8	63.8	63.6
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	23.0	23.3	22.8	20.4	21.0	19.7	18.5	17.3	17.6	17.4	16.2	...	...	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owens a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owens a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Brunei Darussalam

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	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 (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	22	28	105	...	...	160	90	260	470	420	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	81.8	85.2	89.1	89.1	84.0	85.0	84.6	84.6	84.4	84.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.6	9.4	10.0	10.1	7.9	8.9	6.4	6.0	5.9	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.71	0.73	0.75	...	...	0.79	0.78	0.77	...	0.76	0.76	0.76	...	0.72
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	99.3	99.3	99.4	98.6	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.0	...	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.7	99.7
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433.9	...	...	...	447.8	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423.1	...	...	...	446.5	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	3.8	...	7.8	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.4	7.1	6.5	7.3	5.8	...	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	451	435	424	424	427	439	450	470	445	431	406	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	13.5	14.2	15.0	15.8	16.3	16.8	17.3	17.9	18.5	19.2	19.8	20.5	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	0	16	43	15	60	0	62	0	32	31	15	16	16	19
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29.9	28.5	27.5	27.5	31.4	31.7	33.9	34.3	36.0	38.8	39.1	42.8	36.5	35.7
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Brunei Darussalam

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	11.1	10.0	10.0
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	11.8	11.8
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	...	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.1	6.9
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	9.4	9.4
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.6	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	105.6	110.9	115.8	108.5	109.8	122.4	125.9	129.3	129.8	119.9	133.6	116.1	127.0	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	...	...	...	...	97.0	98.7	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.6	99.1	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	46.0	53.0	60.3	68.8	71.2	90.0	94.9	95.0	95.0	95.1	95.6	99.0	99.0	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	90.0	...	...	99.8	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.43	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.24
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.47	0.48	0.63	0.50	...	0.53	...	0.69	...	0.74	...	0.73	...	0.58
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	1	5	10	15	21	35	44	...	103	68	198	183	195	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	99.0	...	...	98.7	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	99.0	...	...	90.9	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.5	5.5	4.9	7.3	8.2	8.4	9.5	11.3	12.2	15.9	17.6	19.8	20.2	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	11.2	16.3	...	23.6	...	...	33.8	33.5	33.5	...	...	28.2	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	5.1	4.7	5.9	...	6.0	...	...	12.6	14.1	10.1	...	...	9.2	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.2	...	...	...	39.8	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	69.7	70.9	71.3	71.3	71.5	71.5	71.6	71.9	72.1	73.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	78.2	73.8	66.3	68.0	51.8	66.6	83.3	71.2	56.9	79.9	77.1	76.8	76.8	76.8
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Canada

1. Access to Capital and Asset																	
			Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	61.9	61.9	61.7	61.2	61.0	60.9	61.1	61.0	61.3	59.4	60.6	61.0	61.1	61.0	
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	87.8	89.0	88.9	88.7	88.3	88.7	88.8	89.0	89.0	88.2	88.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	24.6	24.1	24.3	23.2	22.9	22.3	20.8	20.2	19.7	20.2	20.7	19.8	19.0	19.0	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	99.2	...	...	99.9	...	...	...	99.5	...	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	99.0	...	...	99.6	...	...	...	99.8	...	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	59.5	...	...	64.5	...	...	...	60.2	...	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	74.0	...	...	82.6	...	...	...	81.2	...	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	97.4	...	...	98.8	...	...	...	98.6	...	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	96.7	...	...	98.2	...	...	...	97.2	...	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.1	...	...	80.4	...	...	...	69.9	...	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	74.2	...	...	78.5	...	...	...	77.4	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Canada

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	79.9	80.7	81.4	82.2	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.7	84.1	84.0	83.9	83.9	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	4.0	4.0	4.1	...	4.1	...	3.8	...	...	...	...	4.3	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	87.0	88.1	87.9	88.3	88.4	87.0	88.4	88.1	86.8	87.0	88.8	83.2	83.4	83.6
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	9.5	7.3	5.1	5.3	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.71	0.76	0.73	0.72	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.69	...	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.69
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Canada

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (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	99.6
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	513.0	...	511.1	...	...	509.5	...	...	...	490.7	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	540.7	...	539.8	...	...	534.7	...	...	...	519.5	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	1.0	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	1.0	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.1	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	293	278	269	268	267	267	265	263	257	262	252	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	9	6	6	6	7	6	7	9	9	10	8	11	12
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	28.5	27.9	27.9	26.8	26.2	26.0	25.3	25.6	25.3	25.6	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	98.7	98.5	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.6	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	75

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Canada

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	3.9	...	...	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	16.0	29.7	26.9	32.0	30.8	51.7	...	50.0	50.0	51.4	...	48.6	44.1	45.7
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	22.1	22.1	24.7	25.1	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.9	29.0	29.0	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.9
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	13.4	19.6	19.6	22.3	21.8	22.2	36.1	36.5	...	36.5	38.1	38.6	37.4	33.4
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	66.4	75.9	79.9	81.2	83.4	85.2	86.7	89.6	91.4	85.1	87.9	91.0	91.1	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.7	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	76.7	80.3	83.0	87.1	90.0	91.2	92.7	94.6	91.9	92.3	93.3	94.0	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	79.2	...	...	...	...	...	90.5	...	...	...	94.0	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	63.6	...	...	65.4	...	...	...	69.2	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	67.9	...	...	72.0	...	...	...	71.0	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	98.3	...	...	97.2	...	...	...	98.4	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	95.5	...	...	98.5	...	...	...	98.3	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.39	0.44	0.46	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.84	...	0.83	...	0.83	...	0.84	...	0.85	...	0.86
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	1147	1575	2106	1800	2000	2200	2500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	29.6	31.8	33.7	35.5	36.7	37.1	38.1	39.0	40.3	40.9	41.9	42.1	41.7	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	11.2	10.9	11.6	...	12.0	14.6	15.0	15.7	16.0	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	3.6	3.5	4.1	...	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.0	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	87.4	90.7	92.5	93.6	94.3	94.9	95.5	96.0	96.4	96.0	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	59.0	62.7	64.0	60.9	61.1	68.5	63.8	62.5	67.1	70.0	58.5	67.0	67.0	67.0
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	7.4	4.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Chile

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	44.2	46.7	49.0	50.2	50.2	50.6	51.7	52.4	52.7	45.4	46.6	50.0	52.0	52.0
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	61.9	64.8	67.6	69.4	69.2	70.0	71.1	72.2	73.0	68.8	69.3	72.6	74.5	74.7
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.1	15.7	14.8	13.9	12.9	12.1	10.9	10.0	9.5	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	59.2	...	...	71.3	...	...	...	86.6	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	67.8	...	...	77.8	...	...	...	87.6	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	12.9	...	...	17.8	...	...	...	26.5	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	28.5	...	...	30.3	...	...	...	20.5	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	56.3	...	...	64.8	...	...	...	77.5	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	60.7	...	...	64.6	...	...	...	81.1	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	71.2	...	...	61.2	...	...	...	67.0	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	65.9	...	...	66.5	...	...	...	67.2	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Chile

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	95.5	96.4	97.2	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	78.0	82.4	86.7	91.2	93.4	94.9	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.3	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	89.6	98.3	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 (% of urban population)	99.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	2.9	3.2	3.2	...	2.8	...	3.2	...	...	...	...	2.8	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	4500	5400	5400	6550	7460	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	82.2	88.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	86.4	86.4	88.7	88.8	89.0	83.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	12.1	9.9	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.5	8.2	11.2	9.6	8.8	9.4	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.51	...	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.62
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Chile

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	98.6	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	...	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.0
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	410.5	...	413.4	...	...	413.6	...	...	...	403.4	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	452.4	...	464.6	...	...	462.3	...	...	...	451.4	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.1	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.0	14.3	14.2	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.2	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	306	318	306	290	288	284	279	269	264	257	281	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.6	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.3	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	26	23	19	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	32	39	31	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	22.8	20.5	21.8	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.2	20.7	20.4	20.3	19.7	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	...	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	0	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Chile

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	3.8	...	...	...	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	29.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.6	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	5.0	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	40.9	45.5	18.2	39.1	34.8	34.8	...	34.8	33.3	30.4	...	58.3	54.2	50.0
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	15.0	14.2	14.2	15.8	15.8	15.8	...	22.6	22.6	22.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.1
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	24.7	29.6	14.5	25.9	24.3	25.4	26.6	30.7	...	30.7	28.3	36.3	50.2	50.2
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	4.7	3.0	3.2	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	8.3	5.0	6.7	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Chile

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	87.9	115.5	136.7	132.6	128.6	127.6	124.0	133.3	130.5	129.4	136.6	135.1	135.9	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	37.3	45.0	55.1	61.1	76.6	83.6	82.3	84.9	85.0	87.5	88.8	90.7	94.1	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	10.6	...	...	19.4	...	...	...	45.6	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	18.9	...	...	26.8	...	...	...	52.6	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	49.1	...	...	61.4	...	...	...	84.1	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	60.9	...	...	69.8	...	...	...	84.5	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.53	0.46	0.40	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.58	0.60	0.68	0.71	...	0.69	...	0.74	...	0.83	...	0.84	...	0.86
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	65	147	434	940	1496	1677	1943	2445	3157	3396	3540	4288	4362	...
	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	10.4	12.4	13.9	15.1	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.9	19.4	22.0	22.8	23.0	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	9.6	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.5	6.9	7.8	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	6.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.7	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	27.5	32.4	31.0	31.5	33.0	33.1	34.4	32.4	34.8	34.9	33.3	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	30.5	37.6	36.0	38.1	39.0	38.0	39.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	35.6	37.9	40.4	42.9	44.1	45.1	46.0	46.8	47.3	48.3	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	18.5	20.6	20.7	20.4	19.1	19.3	20.8	22.8	22.4	24.0	19.8	8.3	8.3	8.3
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	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)	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	39.2	31.0	29.7	16.7	14.3	0.0	9.7	9.4	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

China

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	64.5	63.7	63.3	62.8	62.6	62.3	61.9	61.5	61.2	59.9	61.2	59.9	59.9	59.6
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	80.4	79.8	80.1	80.4	80.7	80.9	81.2	81.4	81.7	81.6	82.2	82.0	82.1	82.1
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	...	...	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	50	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	76.4	...	...	75.7	...	...	...	87.3	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	81.4	...	...	83.4	...	...	...	89.9	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	41.2	...	...	29.2	...	...	...	45.7	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	18.5	...	...	19.2	...	...	...	38.9	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	49.0	...	...	63.4	...	...	...	77.0	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	53.2	...	...	70.5	...	...	...	78.1	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	81.3	...	...	66.2	...	...	...	55.3	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.3	...	...	68.1	...	...	...	58.5	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	28.5	34.0	39.9	46.2	49.4	52.8	56.2	59.7	63.2	64.6	65.9	67.2	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	97.8	99.4	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.5	3.6	3.7	...	3.8	...	3.8	...	...	...	...	4.0	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	9840	10200	53500	87100	90800	95400	145000	175000	169000	163000	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	70.2	72.2	71.6	71.8	71.8	72.8	73.6	73.2	73.0	72.4	71.2	73.2	73.6	73.6
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	24.0	22.0	20.1	18.5	17.7	17.0	16.3	15.6	15.0	14.9	14.0	13.5	13.1	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	10.9	9.8	8.9	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.1	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.74	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64	...	0.64	0.81	0.76	0.73	0.76
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	97.8	98.1	98.2	98.6	98.8	96.7	96.3	95.8	...	97.3	97.3	93.6	93.5	93.4
	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	...	...	528.2	...	...	585.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	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	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1 Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	486	469	431	406	394	389	385	382	378	364	377	...	...	...
	3.4.2 Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.4	...	...
	3.4.3 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	34	30	25	22	20	20	20	18	18	17	16	16	15	14
	3.4.4 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.5 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	21.7	25.1	30.5	35.8	38.3	40.6	43.4	46.0	48.3	50.1	...	...	...	...
	3.4.6 Attended births (% of live births)	99.1	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
	3.4.7 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9 Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	34	50	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	50	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	64.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5	17.5	17.5	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	8.6	11.5	11.5	8.3	11.5	10.0	...	6.5	6.5	3.2	...	4.2	4.2	8.3
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	21.3	21.3	21.3	23.4	23.6	23.6	24.2	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	26.5	26.5
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.1	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.4	...	15.4	11.8	11.3	11.4	12.3
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	48.4	64.2	82.1	93.7	93.6	98.4	105.3	117.6	124.0	121.8	122.7	125.3	128.1	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98.7	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	22.6	34.3	42.3	47.9	50.3	53.2	54.3	59.6	64.5	70.4	73.1	75.6	77.5	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.6	75.2	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	21.3	...	...	45.8	...	...	...	83.5	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	17.9	...	...	42.4	...	...	...	77.0	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	47.1	...	...	62.8	...	...	...	84.9	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	51.4	...	...	70.3	...	...	...	87.3	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.16	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.50	0.47	0.54	0.55	...	0.61	...	0.68	...	0.79	...	0.81	...	0.93
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	640	1099	1900	3433	4604	11017	21391	24500	31772	44040	56204	66060	70189	...
	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)	6.3	9.4	12.9	14.6	20.1	23.2	28.2	29.0	31.9	34.3	37.9	41.8	45.1	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	25.0	24.4	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.0	26.3	25.9	26.0	25.9	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	12.1	13.8	16.2	19.0	20.4	21.5	22.7	23.8	24.9	26.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	90.1	90.9	90.6	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	60.5	59.0	60.0	59.7	59.5	59.5	58.8	58.1	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Hong Kong, China

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	52.4	51.3	52.9	53.9	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.7	54.5	53.7	53.7	52.8	52.4	52.0
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	88.4	89.4	93.4	96.3	97.4	98.3	99.8	99.9	101.6	102.5	103.4	102.9	103.2	103.3
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	23.9	23.9	23.4	22.7	22.3	21.6	21.1	21.2	20.9	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.2	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	96.3	...	...	94.7	...	...	...	98.2	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	96.0	...	...	96.0	...	...	...	97.3	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	47.6	...	...	43.9	...	...	...	56.8	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	58.5	...	...	59.6	...	...	...	72.3	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.6	...	...	84.7	...	...	...	88.4	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	80.1	...	...	84.5	...	...	...	89.6	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	60.1	...	...	59.2	...	...	...	64.0	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	60.4	...	...	59.7	...	...	...	68.1	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Hong Kong, China

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	99.1	99.4	99.6	99.9	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)	75.1	75.1	75.1	77.6	80.2	82.8	85.3	87.9	90.5	93.0	95.6	96.5	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	4.0	4.1	4.0	...	4.1	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	4.0	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	24400	35200	49300	63500	81400	110000	136000	158000	190000	239000	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.3
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.2	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	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	95.0	95.0	...	...	...	...
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	4.7	4.2	3.5	2.4	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Hong Kong, China

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	553.0	...	546.8	...	...	554.0	...	...	...	535.7	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	558.3	...	541.0	...	...	542.1	...	...	...	511.9	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	1.0	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	3	1	2	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	8	3	3	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	39.0	38.5	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.7	41.6	40.7	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	9	50	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Hong Kong, China

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.1	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.6	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	*)	*)	*)	*)	*)	*)	*)	10.0	10.0	11.0

Note: Entries marked with *) for indicator 4.8.2 indicate years with no female university president and as such the ratio cannot be mathematically computed.

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Hong Kong, China

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	166.4	196.4	229.2	234.6	229.4	239.7	248.8	267.0	285.8	292.3	322.9	297.6	315.5	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	66.7	72.0	72.9	79.9	84.9	87.5	89.4	90.5	91.7	92.4	93.1	95.6	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	70.2	...	83.3	...	88.0	90.5	...	...	91.9	94.7	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	34.2	...	...	39.3	...	...	...	62.4	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	38.8	...	...	46.5	...	...	...	59.0	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	85.1	...	...	83.5	...	...	...	91.6	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	85.3	...	...	85.8	...	...	...	94.2	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.14	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
	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	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	2151	3944	7424	20145	29456	37927	53594	71839	98139	119213	150789	171157	222476	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	94.2	95.4	95.4	96.3	96.2	96.5	96.7	96.9	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	95.5	96.8	96.9	97.4	97.1	97.7	97.5	97.8	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	27.8	30.9	31.5	31.6	32.2	35.8	36.0	36.4	37.4	38.6	39.6	40.6	39.4	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Indonesia

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	50.4	51.0	51.5	50.6	50.8	50.9	51.9	53.1	53.9	53.2	52.1	52.6	52.5	52.6
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	61.7	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.9	62.7	64.1	64.9	65.6	65.5	65.6	64.8	64.8	64.9
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	6.4	7.9	16.6	17.6	17.5	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.3	15.9	12.4	11.7	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	37.5	...	...	51.4	...	...	...	52.3	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	34.6	...	...	46.2	...	...	...	51.2	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	26.8	...	...	22.3	...	...	...	18.1	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	11.9	...	...	17.5	...	...	...	16.4	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	26.8	...	...	32.5	...	...	...	36.7	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	25.6	...	...	29.1	...	...	...	33.7	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	62.5	...	...	76.9	...	...	...	76.5	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	57.4	...	...	70.9	...	...	...	69.5	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	26.2	26.8	27.4	28.0	28.3	28.6	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.7	30.0	30.3	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	88.2	89.4	92.6	94.0	94.9	95.1	96.0	96.8	97.5	93.5	98.2	98.2	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	97.5	99.0	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	2.5	2.5	2.9	...	2.6	...	2.9	...	...	...	...	2.9	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27500	30700	39000	47300	58200	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.7
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.7	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	73.0	77.9	73.9	74.8	74.8	80.4	80.5	80.5	79.8	80.8	79.2	78.6	78.8	79.6
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	32.6	33.4	32.0	30.0	28.1	26.0	25.2	24.3	24.1	25.1	25.3	26.0	25.5	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	7.9	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.9	6.0	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	8.1	6.4	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.74	0.70	0.67	0.69	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.72	...	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.76
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																	
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	94.5	96.4	97.3	98.9	98.6	98.7	98.6	96.7	...	97.0	97.0	97.2	97.2	97.1	
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	372.8	...	387.4	...	...	383.4	...	...	...	368.6	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	410.4	...	409.0	...	...	383.4	...	...	...	369.7	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	5.4	6.6	8.0	7.7	...	...	...	12.1	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.4	11.7	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	652	646	634	620	615	611	605	600	595	579	566	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	5.9	6.6	7.4	8.3	8.9	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.7	13.6	14.5	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	256	219	207	194	194	194	194	181	158	173	131	129	128	...	
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	...	
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	6.3	6.5	9.3	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.8	14.0	13.6	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	74.9	82.2	83.1	...	...	92.6	90.9	93.6	94.7	...	...	...	95.7	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	50	75	25

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	22.1	...	...	...	...	18.2	22.1	18.2	59.4	52.9
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	22.1	...	...	...	...	22.1	22.1	22.1	31.8	22.1
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	10.8	14.3	11.4	11.8	22.9	25.7	...	23.5	14.3	17.1	...	20.7	20.7	12.5
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	11.6	18.0	18.6	16.9	17.1	17.1	19.8	19.8	17.4	20.3	21.0	21.6	21.9	21.9
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	14.1	13.2	12.6	16.8	16.8	19.3	19.3	...	17.2	16.4	16.9	18.1	13.8
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	58.5	85.8	111.6	125.8	129.5	145.7	162.8	118.3	125.2	129.4	132.2	122.9	125.2	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	90.0	...	100.0	...	87.9	87.9	98.6	98.7	98.7	97.9	97.8	98.8	99.3	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	7.9	10.9	14.5	17.1	22.1	25.4	32.3	39.9	47.7	53.7	62.1	66.5	69.2	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	8.7	...	...	20.3	...	30.1	39.9	...	...	59.1	63.5	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	4.6	...	...	11.2	...	...	...	21.5	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	5.6	...	...	8.5	...	...	...	14.8	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	24.2	...	...	35.5	...	...	...	38.7	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	22.5	...	...	33.7	...	...	...	35.6	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.32	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.37	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.21
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.41	0.40	0.49	0.45	...	0.45	...	0.53	...	0.66	...	0.72	...	0.80
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	25	65	115	840	1517	1671	2602	5661	17159	17634	23192	31697	46442	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	50.6	52.3	53.8	57.2	58.4	57.5	60.6	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	63.7	64.6	65.3	67.6	68.7	68.1	71.1	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	25.7	25.9	26.9	27.7	27.8	27.8	27.8	26.8	25.8	23.1	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	45.5	45.8	45.8	43.5	43.5	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.8	45.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	8.9	9.6	10.9	12.7	13.6	14.5	15.4	16.4	17.3	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	26.0	25.0	22.3	15.3	12.9	21.3	27.4	22.3	15.7	25.5	23.6	23.2	23.2	23.2
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	75.4	64.1	56.4	53.3	55.0	57.4	58.9	59.2	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Japan

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	48.4	48.3	48.0	49.2	49.4	50.2	51.0	52.4	53.2	53.1	53.5	54.2	54.8	55.3
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	70.4	71.7	72.1	74.2	74.7	75.7	76.9	78.2	79.3	79.0	79.8	80.7	81.6	82.2
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	97.0	...	...	98.1	...	...	...	98.8	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	96.2	...	...	98.5	...	...	...	98.1	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	65.7	...	...	63.1	...	...	...	63.1	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	59.5	...	...	54.9	...	...	...	60.0	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	91.7	...	...	90.4	...	...	...	90.2	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	85.9	...	...	87.0	...	...	...	90.2	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	69.6	...	...	65.7	...	...	...	61.5	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.6	...	...	83.0	...	...	...	80.5	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Japan

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.7	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	97.6	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.1	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	4.2	4.1	4.2	...	4.1	...	4.2	...	...	...	...	4.2	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	726	1570	3270	5560	7410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	80.0	82.4	81.8	82.4	82.6	82.6	82.6	82.3	80.0	80.0	80.4	75.4	75.2	75.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	6.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.70	...	0.67	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.62
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Japan

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	98.5	98.6	98.7	97.8	98.8	99.0	99.1	99.4	...	98.3	98.3	100.0	99.7	99.3
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	527.0	...	525.5	...	...	522.0	...	...	...	531.1	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	550.7	...	522.7	...	...	513.8	...	...	...	524.1	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	187	182	180	175	172	171	172	171	170	167	170	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	...	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	137.1	135.1	133.3	131.8	131.5	131.1	130.5	130.0	128.8	127.2	...	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Japan

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	...	...	...	...	3.5	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.1	22.2	15.8	...	5.3	15.8	10.0	...	8.3	25.0	10.0
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	9.4	11.3	7.9	8.1	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.3	15.7
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.5	7.2	7.0	5.8	10.3	10.3	7.8	8.1	...	4.9	6.1	6.1	5.7	11.8
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	15.4	16.5	17.7	18.7	20.7	21.3	21.7	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.7	24.3	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	10.2	10.3	10.1	11.3	12.0	12.8	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.9	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Japan

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	86.2	96.3	110.6	124.0	126.3	131.3	136.1	141.8	147.3	154.5	159.5	168.4	175.7	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	75.4	78.2	79.5	89.1	91.1	93.2	91.7	88.7	92.7	90.2	82.9	84.9	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	74.0	...	89.3	...	82.5	91.3	...	...	79.8	82.1	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	35.2	...	...	42.5	...	...	...	50.2	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	37.0	...	...	49.9	...	...	...	54.9	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	91.3	...	...	95.8	...	...	...	95.7	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	87.2	...	...	94.8	...	...	...	95.9	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.54	0.55	0.68	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.40	0.23	0.24	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.20
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.77	0.72	0.80	0.89	...	0.84	...	0.88	...	0.90	...	0.90	...	0.94
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	278	711	1271	1926	2518	2700	2900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	80.3	82.0	87.0	87.6	91.3	92.1	92.4	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	81.5	85.3	89.7	90.5	93.1	93.7	93.6	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.5	26.6	28.3	29.7	30.6	31.3	31.9	32.7	33.6	34.8	35.9	36.8	38.6	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	13.0	13.8	14.4	14.7	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.5	17.8	18.3	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	18.3	19.1	20.0	20.0	20.7	21.2	21.5	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	82.0	83.2	83.7	84.3	84.7	85.1	85.6	86.1	86.5	87.1	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	33.3	41.2	39.3	38.3	39.0	42.7	43.0	42.4	43.8	46.3	45.3	42.2	42.2	42.2
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	78.3	78.8	79.3	79.7	80.1	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	39.8	32.6	25.0	19.7	15.7	18.7	26.2	49.0	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Korea

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	50.4	49.8	50.3	51.8	52.4	52.6	53.1	53.2	53.8	53.1	53.7	55.0	56.0	56.0
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	69.8	69.3	69.7	71.2	72.2	72.7	73.4	74.1	75.0	75.1	75.8	76.6	78.0	78.1
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	18.8	18.2	18.3	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.4	15.2	15.0	14.3	13.6	12.9	12.7	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	93.4	...	...	94.7	...	...	...	98.7	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	95.4	...	...	95.0	...	...	...	98.7	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	54.2	...	...	59.5	...	...	...	61.6	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	60.8	...	...	66.2	...	...	...	64.0	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	80.7	...	...	88.2	...	...	...	90.6	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	81.9	...	...	85.9	...	...	...	93.2	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	70.6	...	...	75.8	...	...	...	71.4	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	63.3	...	...	76.7	...	...	...	79.1	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Korea

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	97.4	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	92.3	93.5	94.8	96.1	96.8	97.4	98.1	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.4	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.6	3.7	3.8	...	3.8	...	3.7	...	...	...	...	4.1	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	1890	2090	2510	3390	4160	6440	9950	13200	16200	18300	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	66.4	70.8	72.6	72.6	72.6	74.6	79.5	80.4	80.4	80.0	79.0	73.0	72.2	73.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	13.3	12.3	11.0	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.2	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.7	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.51	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.53	...	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.62
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	93.7	94.7	95.9	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.0	97.3	...	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.7	98.0
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	544.2	...	527.8	...	...	523.8	...	...	...	524.6	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	548.2	...	538.6	...	...	526.4	...	...	...	533.3	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	1.0	...	0.9	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	7.2	6.7	5.2	12.9	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.3	10.7	91	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	262	239	226	203	197	190	182	177	166	164	162	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	9	8	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	10	9	8	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	78.3	88.7	103.7	116.3	116.1	119.7	122.5	124.2	124.2	126.5	127.5	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	...	...	99.8	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Korea

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	3.1	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	5.0	12.5	11.1	11.8	5.9	9.1	...	22.2	33.3	27.8	...	16.7	29.4	18.8
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	13.7	14.7	15.7	16.3	16.3	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.7	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	20.3
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.1	9.7	10.1	11.2	10.7	12.0	13.4	13.4	...	17.9	21.4	21.2	16.9	22.3
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	3.8	3.2	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	12.7	12.8	10.5	10.6	12.3	11.4	10.9	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	93.0	102.4	106.8	112.9	115.5	119.7	123.9	128.6	133.1	136.0	140.7	149.0	162.2	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	81.0	83.7	84.1	87.6	89.9	92.8	95.1	96.0	96.2	96.5	97.6	97.2	97.4	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	80.0	...	87.1	...	93.9	96.0	...	...	96.9	96.6	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	51.6	...	...	72.8	...	...	...	78.1	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	53.5	...	...	72.2	...	...	...	77.8	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	88.9	...	...	92.3	...	...	...	97.7	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	87.2	...	...	92.5	...	...	...	98.1	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.34	0.41	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.83	0.88	0.93	0.95	...	0.89	...	0.90	...	0.69	...	0.95	...	1.00
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	259	479	1064	1886	2091	2514	3388	4339	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	78.1	85.2	85.5	94.5	95.2	96.8	97.4	97.9	98.8	98.9	99.5	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	83.8	88.5	89.2	96.1	96.6	97.6	98.1	98.5	99.3	99.1	99.7	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	31.5	34.7	36.4	37.8	39.3	40.1	41.3	41.3	42.0	43.1	44.3	45.6	46.6	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	17.4	...	...	...	15.0	15.4	14.4	...	14.4	14.9	15.7	16.1	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	14.0	15.8	14.9	...	...	...	...	15.3	16.9	...	...	16.4	15.8	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	15.6	16.7	17.7	18.5	18.9	19.7	20.1	20.4	21.0	21.4	22.2	23.0	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	21.1	22.2	22.9	23.2	23.3	24.1	24.4	24.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	79.2	81.8	83.8	85.7	86.5	87.3	88.1	88.8	89.5	90.0	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	10.9	14.0	14.1	8.2	10.9	11.4	15.1	16.3	15.2	17.2	16.2	12.6	12.6	12.6
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	93.2	93.2	93.6	93.9	94.1	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.0	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	44.8	45.0	43.5	40.0	38.4	35.5	34.6	33.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Malaysia

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	45.2	45.2	47.0	50.5	50.8	51.0	51.3	51.6	51.8	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.6	51.6
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	54.5	54.0	55.6	58.8	58.9	59.2	59.3	59.2	58.9	58.7	58.6	59.1	59.3	59.4
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	11.1	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.1	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.1	...	...	82.5	...	...	...	87.5	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	83.0	...	...	87.9	...	...	...	89.2	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	32.3	...	...	35.4	...	...	...	46.8	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	24.6	...	...	20.6	...	...	...	13.0	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	44.6	...	...	68.8	...	...	...	82.6	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	51.4	...	...	81.5	...	...	...	84.5	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	46.1	...	...	38.6	...	...	...	55.1	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	62.8	...	...	48.6	...	...	...	64.3	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Malaysia

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	93.2	93.3	93.4	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.8	93.8	93.9	93.9	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	77.6	78.6	79.6	80.7	81.2	81.8	82.3	83.1	83.8	84.5	85.3	86.0	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	98.0	99.0	99.5	99.0	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	99.4	99.6	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 trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.5	3.4	3.6	...	3.4	...	3.1	...	...	...	...	3.6	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	2150	4060	6590	15500	16000	21400	41100	54800	93100	131000	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	76.2	78.7	78.8	76.4	80.0	81.4	81.2	87.4	82.0	82.0	82.4	82.2	83.0	83.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.1	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	75	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	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	0.79	0.78	0.77	...	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.72
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)													
		99.0	99.0	99.1	96.9	96.7	98.5	99.1	100.0	...	98.9	99.4	99.5	100.0	100.0
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)													
		...	...	424.3	...	449.2	...	...	443.5	...	...	...	413.9	...	...
	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)													
		...	...	417.6	...	445.4	...	...	427.7	...	...	...	403.6	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math													
		...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading													
		...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)													
		2.7	2.5	3.5	4.1	...	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.2	5.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)													
		500	509	478	485	497	484	491	476	467	402	478	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)													
		14.1	15.3	16.7	18.4	19.3	20.3	21.4	22.5	23.7	24.9	26.2	27.5	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)													
		30	25	24	23	22	22	22	24	21	25	68	26	26	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)													
		0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)													
		19.2	19.1	19.0	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.7	20.1	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)													
		98.6	98.6	98.7	99.0	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	...	99.6	99.8	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)													
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence													
		...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)													
		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)													
		...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	25	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Malaysia

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	25.4	...	...	...	40.9	10.4	25.4	10.4	19.4	19.4
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	26.3	...	...	...	33.2	26.3	26.3	26.3	33.2	33.2
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.7	8.3	...	18.5	18.5	15.6	15.6	17.9	7.4	11.1
	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	13.9	14.4	14.9	14.9	13.5	13.5	13.5
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.8	7.2	...	10.8	10.2	10.2	9.8	6.8
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.7	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	9.0	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.6	9.0	9.0	8.5	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	100.5	118.2	139.3	146.4	141.2	136.7	130.9	128.9	133.4	129.0	137.7	138.2	142.7	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	92.0	95.0	95.2	95.4	96.0	96.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	96.7	98.5	98.6	98.6	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	55.8	56.3	65.8	63.7	71.1	78.8	80.1	81.2	84.2	89.6	96.8	97.4	97.7	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	69.0	...	78.2	81.2	...	...	96.3	95.9	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	19.6	...	...	35.7	...	...	...	50.5	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	18.2	...	...	32.3	...	...	...	50.3	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	56.1	...	...	64.2	...	...	...	75.9	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	68.5	...	...	76.0	...	...	...	82.7	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	68.5	...	...	76.0	...	...	...	82.7	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.33	0.21	0.21	0.22
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.61	0.61	0.67	0.61	...	0.62	...	0.72	...	0.79	...	0.77	...	0.73
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	64	183	316	575	743	1045	2697	3136	4147	6511	7907	10716	19084	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	43.7	41.4	43.5	...	92.5	...	94.4	95.1	94.5	95.0	96.6	97.2	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	56.3	58.6	56.5	...	96.4	96.4	96.6	96.7	96.8	97.7	98.2	99.1	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.8	7.3	9.8	10.0	9.8	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.9	10.9	12.2	13.0	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	28.7	26.1	25.3	...	...	...	...	26.2	27.3	...	...	27.2	27.3	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	8.2	10.1	...	12.2	12.5	11.3	9.3	...	10.1	10.5	9.8	9.8	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	40.9	48.8	49.9	48.8	48.6	48.2	...	49.2	...	53.3	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	39.8	46.9	47.9	48.0	46.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	51.7	52.8	54.5	56.1	56.6	57.5	58.2	59.1	59.9	61.0	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	33.5	35.6	26.1	22.0	13.8	31.3	35.9	31.5	20.7	38.2	37.1	33.7	33.7	33.7
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.2	49.2	46.1	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	55.4	51.3	50.6	49.3	50.7	52.4	52.8	51.6	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.5

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Mexico

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	42.6	42.9	44.5	43.5	43.9	44.0	43.6	44.1	45.6	41.7	44.6	46.0	47.3	47.4
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	57.5	58.6	60.6	59.8	60.6	61.0	60.6	61.5	63.6	62.8	63.7	65.2	66.9	67.0
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	14.2	14.4	15.2	14.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.0	12.2	12.4	12.2	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	38.9	...	...	33.3	...	...	...	...	42.3	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	39.4	...	...	41.1	...	...	...	...	56.3	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	30.0	...	14.3	...	...	19.4	...	...	...	8.7	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	16.3	...	...	31.1	...	...	...	...	14.4	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	28.9	...	...	23.0	...	...	...	...	28.2	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	35.1	...	...	32.1	...	...	...	...	44.4	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	51.9	...	...	58.4	...	...	...	...	51.1	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	50.4	...	...	58.0	...	...	...	...	55.4	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	41.0	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.9	43.0	43.0	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	29.9	34.2	38.6	43.1	45.5	47.8	50.2	52.6	55.1	57.5	60.0	62.5	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	96.2	97.6	97.2	97.4	97.9	98.3	100.0	98.3	98.3	97.7	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.0	3.0	3.0	...	2.9	...	2.8	...	...	...	...	2.8	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.1
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.7	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	79.0	82.0	72.9	85.6	85.6	79.2	80.0	88.0	81.4	87.6	81.6	76.6	76.8	76.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	10.0	9.4	8.9	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.7	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.7	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.8	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.47	0.54	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.48	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.52
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	97.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	...	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.4
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	406.4	...	404.3	...	...	403.2	...	...	...	389.3	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	435.3	...	431.2	...	...	425.8	...	...	...	419.0	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	2.9	2.8	2.9	11.6	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.1	11.3	11.6	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	425	429	404	404	406	407	398	387	388	392	389	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	19.1	19.8	19.9	19.5	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.2	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	57	51	49	50	52	49	52	56	58	59	77	62	38
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.2	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	93.3	94.5	99.6	95.6	97.7	98.0	96.6	92.1	89.4	88.7	85.1	87.5	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	0

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	6.5	...	...	...	...	6.7	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	25.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.7	...	14.9	11.2
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6	15.0	...	15.7	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	15.8	10.5	21.1	17.6	17.6	15.8	...	42.1	35.0	42.1	...	42.1	42.1	45.0
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	23.2	26.2	36.8	37.4	42.4	42.4	42.6	48.2	48.2	48.2	50.0	50.0	50.4	50.2
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	13.9	17.6	23.8	28.1	28.1	27.6	33.5	...	46.8	46.8	49.0	49.0	49.0
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	2.5	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Mexico

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	68.2	80.4	86.2	87.6	88.9	91.4	92.6	96.5	97.0	96.9	99.1	105.7	107.6	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	...	93.0	93.0	...	92.7	95.8	96.0	96.6	96.4	98.1	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	21.7	31.1	39.8	44.4	57.4	59.5	53.0	56.7	69.6	71.5	75.6	78.6	81.2	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	37.7	...	54.6	...	62.8	65.8	...	...	74.8	78.1	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	4.9	...	...	6.9	...	...	...	...	18.9	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	7.1	...	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	34.3	...	...	28.2	...	...	...	...	38.5	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	34.8	...	...	35.8	...	...	...	...	49.7	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.51	0.35	0.45	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.59	0.52	0.62	0.57	...	0.62	...	0.68	...	0.73	...	0.75	...	0.76
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	107	258	728	1536	2142	2835	3000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	48.8	57.7	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	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	10.9	12.2	13.0	13.8	14.7	15.4	17.8	19.3	20.3	20.1	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	16.7	15.4	...	16.7	16.6	14.8	14.5	...	15.0	15.3	14.4	14.3	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.1	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	32.8	34.6	34.7	33.7	33.5	33.2	32.8	32.3	31.8	...	34.4	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	32.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	29.5	30.3	31.5	32.2	32.6	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.7	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	26.3	29.6	27.0	29.3	26.7	27.7	27.0	28.2	26.3	27.1	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.5
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	58.2	63.0	63.8	65.7	67.2	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	56.2	58.0	58.4	32.2	27.7	26.3	36.4	44.2	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

New Zealand

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	61.5	61.4	62.0	62.8	62.9	64.0	64.9	65.2	65.3	64.7	65.6	66.4	66.9	66.9
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	87.8	88.7	90.2	90.0	89.1	88.9	88.5	88.8	89.6	88.7	89.7	90.4	90.3	90.3
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	35.0	34.7	33.4	29.6	28.9	29.6	27.2	26.6	25.0	21.3	17.7	16.9	16.0	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	99.2	...	...	99.3	...	...	...	99.2	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	99.9	...	...	99.0	...	...	...	98.2	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	71.2	...	...	71.1	...	...	...	68.1	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	73.9	...	...	69.1	...	...	...	60.5	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	97.2	...	...	98.3	...	...	...	99.0	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	96.2	...	...	95.9	...	...	...	94.9	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	80.5	...	...	76.5	...	...	...	80.1	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	71.2	...	...	70.8	...	...	...	76.5	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – New Zealand

2. Access to Markets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	87.3	89.3	91.3	93.2	94.2	95.2	96.2	97.1	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	85.1	86.3	87.5	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.8	87.8	88.0	88.6	88.7	88.7	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.5	3.4	3.7	...	3.5	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	3.8	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	3600	12800	42000	42000	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.6
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.3	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	80.8	86.0	86.8	86.8	86.8	87.2	87.4	87.4	92.4	92.2	90.2	90.0	90.4	89.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.3	6.9	7.4	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	5.0	3.9	3.5	4.0	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.73	...	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.70	0.71
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – New Zealand

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	492.1	...	490.9	...	...	490.0	...	...	...	473.8	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	529.8	...	525.5	...	...	520.3	...	...	...	513.9	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	0.9	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1	9.9	10.6	9.8	9.6	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	311	294	292	289	290	276	290	275	272	248	255	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.8	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	10	10	10	8	9	8	7	8	7	7	12	12	12
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	...	27.5	28.3	27.5	27.2	27.5	27.4	26.3	25.5	25.1	26.6	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	96.7	96.8	96.8	96.7	96.3	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.5	94.5	95.8	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	25

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – New Zealand

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.2	9.0
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.3	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	32.1	28.6	28.6	29.6	33.3	37.0	...	30.8	30.0	40.0	...	45.0	39.3	35.0
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	33.6	33.6	32.2	29.8	31.4	31.4	38.3	38.3	40.8	48.3	49.2	50.0	44.5	45.5
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	39.0	37.9	37.0	38.7	39.0	39.0	43.0	47.2	...	47.4	63.0	66.0	72.5	63.1
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – New Zealand

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	108.5	108.3	111.7	112.9	121.5	129.4	133.0	128.9	120.7	122.5	114.4	116.2	125.6	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.6	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	72.0	80.5	81.6	84.0	85.2	86.5	87.7	89.0	89.9	95.2	95.7	95.7	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	82.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	71.8	...	...	70.5	...	...	...	77.8	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	71.5	...	...	67.5	...	...	...	75.8	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	98.7	...	...	98.5	...	...	...	98.8	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	97.1	...	...	96.0	...	...	...	96.3	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.49	0.58	0.59	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.13	0.14	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	...	0.94	...	0.95
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	80	120	190	200	258	390	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.5	25.1	28.9	31.2	31.5	32.5	32.9	33.6	34.1	34.7	35.2	36.4	37.5	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	79.6	80.8	81.9	82.9	83.5	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.7	86.2	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	95.6	95.9	98.2	99.1	98.4	98.2	98.1	97.9	92.0	96.0	98.2	96.2	96.2	96.2
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	60.7	54.6	45.9	49.4	52.3	53.3	43.1	38.6	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Papua New Guinea

1. Access to Capital and Assets																	
			Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	52.7	47.7	48.3	48.5	48.7	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.8	49.6	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.7
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	90.6	90.9	90.8	90.3	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.3	90.2	90.3	91.0	90.3	90.5	90.5	90.6
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	...	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	100	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Papua New Guinea

2. Access to Markets															
Indicator		2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	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 (% of rural population)	7.9	11.8	9.9	10.8	11.3	5.6	12.3	10.5	17.1	13.6	14.0	14.2	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	64.9	71.2	68.8	67.1	66.1	66.2	65.3	57.0	66.0	65.2	65.2	65.1	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	1.9	2.2	2.2	...	2.3	...	2.0	...	...	...	2.4	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	...	86.2	84.8	85.1	85.0	85.6	85.4	85.9	80.9	79.8	80.4	80.4	77.7
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	35.7	34.3	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.4	28.7	28.0	27.2	25.9	24.7	24.1	23.5
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	16.8	15.8	14.7	13.9	13.3	12.6	11.8	11.0	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.2
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	75	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Papua New Guinea

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.5	89.5	...	...	...
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	729	704	718	726	726	723	710	711	718	678	665	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	19.5	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	292	289	255	229	208	209	210	199	190	192	186	177	166	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.65	0.74	0.81	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	33	50	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Papua New Guinea

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	46.5	...	...	...	...	12.4	46.5	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	13.8	...	...	...	...	13.8	14.0	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	3.6	3.7	0.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	2.7
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.7	2.7
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Papua New Guinea

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	12.2	25.0	33.5	39.4	40.7	42.2	43.8	45.8	47.2	49.1	48.1	47.2	46.4	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	...	...	...	...	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	...	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	1.2	1.3	3.5	6.5	7.9	9.6	11.2	...	20.0	24.4	25.7	27.0	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.63	0.56	0.47	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.37	0.30	0.32	0.16	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.57
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.12	...	0.19	...	0.28	...	0.28	...	0.32	...	0.34
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	0	0	3	6	8	39	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	18.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	33.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	33.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	57.1	57.8	65.9	61.7	62.2	65.7	62.2	63.4	64.1	66.1	62.1	58.1	58.1	58.1
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	78.7	84.7	74.1	68.8	66.0	67.3	76.9	77.5	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Peru

1. Access to Capital and Assets																	
			Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	70.3	72.0	70.9	69.3	67.7	67.7	69.4	69.8	70.0	59.9	64.8	66.7	65.1	65.2	
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	81.7	83.9	83.4	82.9	81.7	82.9	83.4	84.1	84.2	78.3	83.9	83.0	82.9	83.1	
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	6.6	6.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	...	
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	22.5	...	...	34.4	...	...	...	53.0	...	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	35.7	...	...	51.0	...	...	...	62.3	...	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	8.7	...	...	5.8	...	...	...	10.9	...	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	16.0	...	...	15.9	...	...	...	21.2	...	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	18.6	...	...	23.4	...	...	...	31.3	...	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	30.4	...	...	36.5	...	...	...	44.2	...	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	69.5	...	...	52.1	...	...	...	59.8	...	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	65.9	...	...	62.6	...	...	...	65.2	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

2. Access to Markets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	47.9	48.5	49.1	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.8	51.1	51.4	51.7	52.0	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	25.6	29.7	34.0	38.4	40.7	43.0	45.4	47.7	50.2	52.6	55.1	57.7	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	45.4	55.6	66.2	72.8	76.7	78.0	80.5	81.8	82.9	86.1	83.6	85.1	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	97.0	98.1	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.0	98.9	99.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	2.7	2.7	2.7	...	2.6	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	2.5	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.9
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.3	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	73.4	85.0	85.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.1	87.1	86.4	88.4	86.4	81.4	81.2	81.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	25.4	24.9	23.6	22.6	22.5	22.4	21.2	20.8	20.7	26.4	21.0	17.5	16.8	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	9.2	8.9	8.3	8.5	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.7	9.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	7.0	5.6	4.5	5.8	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.58	0.62	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.51	...	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.59	0.59
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.7	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.8	...	98.1	98.1	95.4	96.0	99.0
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	358.9	...	381.8	...	...	391.5	...	...	...	383.7	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	394.7	...	401.4	...	...	405.9	...	...	...	412.3	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.1	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	0.6	...	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	...	2.4	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	256	277	252	236	236	245	262	289	301	295	329	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	6.0	7.0	8.2	9.5	10.3	11.1	12.1	13.0	14.0	15.1	16.3	17.5	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	84	76	72	65	65	62	61	63	72	69	135	129	86	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.9	15.8	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.4	16.0	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	79.4	83.8	86.7	90.0	91.6	92.4	93.6	93.7	94.4	95.7	94.9	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	39	0	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	0	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	28.7	...	...	...	...	56.6	...	...	19.4	56.6	19.4	55.3	18.2
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	14.1	...	...	...	...	19.9	...	...	19.9	19.9	19.9	22.4	19.9
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	29.4	22.2	16.7	44.4	22.2	36.8	...	27.8	55.0	42.1	...	47.4	36.8	10.5
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	29.2	27.5	21.5	22.3	22.3	27.7	27.7	27.7	30.0	26.2	40.0	38.8	38.5	41.5
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	23.5	19.3	14.2	29.4	17.3	19.4	27.7	28.2	...	24.7	31.0	41.5	45.0	38.0
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.9	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	73.0	100.1	99.5	105.9	112.4	119.7	124.2	132.2	122.8	119.9	130.0	124.1	122.0	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.8	97.1	97.0	100.0	74.9	74.9	82.9	90.9	90.9	88.3	89.0	89.0	88.7	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	30.6	34.8	38.2	40.2	40.9	45.5	50.5	55.1	60.0	65.3	71.1	74.7	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	30.5	...	...	38.5	...	45.9	52.5	...	...	69.1	72.5	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	12.7	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	3.6	...	...	6.4	...	...	...	20.5	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	17.3	...	...	26.3	...	...	...	44.2	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	28.1	...	...	41.7	...	...	...	54.5	...	...	...
	5.2.7	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, both sexes (% age 15+)	...	...	...	3.6	...	...	6.4	...	...	...	20.5	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	1.31	1.11	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.14
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.54	...	0.54	...	0.65	...	0.71	...	0.75	...	0.84
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	40	85	154	288	399	478	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.2	77.9	79.0	78.9	81.2	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.2	83.6	84.4	84.8	85.2	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.5	3.2	4.9	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.4	8.1	7.4	8.4	9.1	9.5	10.4	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	24.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.7	9.1	...	7.4	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	31.6	31.9	30.5	30.6	30.7	31.3	31.2	31.6	31.8	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	34.5	34.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	21.8	22.3	24.3	27.1	28.5	29.6	30.5	31.4	32.1	33.5	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	17.1	12.8	16.5	19.2	16.4	14.0	13.7	14.7	14.3	16.4	16.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	54.6	65.8	66.4	65.7	65.0	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.9	22.3	23.9	24.7	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	76.3	52.4	58.3	49.3	37.1	31.7	41.6	54.3	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

The Philippines

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	47.1	48.1	48.5	49.1	48.7	48.2	45.0	45.5	46.6	42.7	44.2	50.4	50.4	49.9
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	64.3	66.0	66.0	66.6	66.9	65.4	62.5	63.9	65.5	65.0	65.4	70.8	70.9	70.6
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	7.6	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.0	...	...	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	37.9	...	...	38.9	...	...	...	47.4	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	24.4	...	...	30.0	...	...	...	55.6	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	15.9	...	...	13.6	...	...	...	14.7	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	15.0	...	...	11.2	...	...	...	14.5	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	26.0	...	...	18.9	...	...	...	24.2	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	15.9	...	...	23.8	...	...	...	36.3	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	62.0	...	...	58.9	...	...	...	59.3	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	48.1	...	...	47.0	...	...	...	66.5	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – The Philippines

2. Access to Markets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	44.9	45.2	45.7	46.1	46.3	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.2	47.4	47.7	47.9	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	49.3	51.0	52.8	54.8	55.8	56.7	57.7	58.7	59.7	60.7	61.7	62.7	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	74.6	78.5	80.7	84.6	83.2	87.9	90.0	91.3	93.0	94.7	96.5	91.1	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	93.7	93.9	94.7	95.8	95.9	96.6	96.4	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.6	98.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	2.6	2.8	2.6	...	2.6	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	3.2	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.1
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.6	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	78.8	77.8	75.5	75.5	75.4	76.4	76.4	80.7	78.2	81.6	74.2	73.8	74.4	74.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	17.5	16.6	16.1	15.7	14.3	12.3	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.9	10.5	10.0	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.5	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.8	2.9	2.5	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.79	...	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.71
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – The Philippines

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358.0	...	...	...	361.7	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352.3	...	...	...	363.6	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	0.0	...	...	2.5	2.8	2.7	...	6.6	6.3	...	5.1	...	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	475	468	496	491	521	526	501	519	534	494	708	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	6.2	6.8	7.5	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.2	13.0	13.8	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	107	105	104	89	88	86	84	82	81	78	103	89	85	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15.4	10.4	10.3	9.4	9.5	10.5	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	62.2	...	...	...	...	...	84.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	18	0	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – The Philippines

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6	6.6	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	69.2	...	...	...	...	31.5	69.2	31.5	56.7	35.0
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	29.9	...	...	...	...	29.9	29.9	29.9	43.4	29.9
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.1	13.6	18.2	16.0	20.0	25.0	...	10.3	8.6	13.0	...	26.3	17.4	17.4
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	20.5	22.1	22.9	27.3	27.2	29.8	29.5	29.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.3	27.3	28.0
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	27.4	32.1	35.2	36.8	38.2	38.6	41.6	41.6	...	35.3	36.2	36.0	40.9	37.3
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – The Philippines

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	73.5	86.3	101.8	107.3	111.9	112.5	111.0	123.0	151.0	133.5	144.4	146.1	117.3	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	6.2	25.0	30.8	34.7	36.9	39.2	41.6	44.1	43.0	53.8	63.4	75.2	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	10.8	...	...	...	31.9	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	3.1	...	...	7.4	...	...	...	40.2	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	25.5	...	...	26.7	...	...	...	39.3	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	17.0	...	...	23.4	...	...	...	47.9	...	...	...
	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.50	0.46	0.51	0.48	...	0.58	...	0.65	...	0.69	...	0.65	...	0.81
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	50	250	538	720	875	1030	1190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.5	5.7	7.1	8.5	7.6	6.5	...
	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	18.3	17.6	17.8	15.7	15.6	15.0	17.4	...	14.5	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	11.9	...	...	...	8.9	9.3	7.9	...	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.1	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	51.2	...	...	55.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.3	12.6	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	18.9	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.6	21.8	20.0	21.1	19.2	21.8	19.9	17.4	17.4	17.4
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	83.0	86.6	90.9	68.8	65.0	67.3	68.5	70.9	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Russia

1. Access to capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	56.2	56.1	56.3	55.9	55.6	55.7	55.3	55.5	54.8	54.7	55.2	55.3	55.2	54.6
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	96.2	95.6	95.5	94.4	93.9	93.8	93.6	94.0	94.2	94.5	94.5	95.1	95.6	95.5
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	35.6	35.2	38.3	36.9	32.8	30.0	29.0	26.0	25.3	24.2	22.8	21.4	21.6	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	70.2	...	...	76.1	...	...	...	90.1	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	63.8	...	...	75.3	...	...	...	89.3	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	16.5	...	...	13.9	...	...	...	16.2	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	22.6	...	...	22.3	...	...	...	29.2	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	50.6	...	...	60.8	...	...	...	63.2	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	50.9	...	...	60.0	...	...	...	71.3	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	81.2	...	...	81.5	...	...	...	76.4	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	60.5	...	...	68.4	...	...	...	66.1	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – Russia

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	75.2	75.3	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.7	75.8	75.9	75.9	76.0	76.1	76.2	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	57.6	58.2	58.7	59.3	59.6	59.9	60.2	60.5	60.8	60.9	61.1	61.2	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	98.5	99.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	99.1	99.1	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.1	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	2.4	2.4	2.6	...	2.4	...	2.8	...	...	...	...	2.7	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	4790	5620	8380	10200	11800	12700	14500	18300	17500	20200	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	44.2	68.4	68.2	74.6	75.0	72.4	75.2	79.4	77.8	77.8	74.0	69.0	69.4	69.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.9	6.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	5.6	4.8	4.0	3.2	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.68	0.66	0.62	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.69	...	0.71	0.72	...	...	...
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...	...
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	482.9	...	491.1	...	...	485.5	...	...	...	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	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	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	12.7	...	...	15.8	16.5	17.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	627	595	537	523	512	509	486	483	466	421	455	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	21	17	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	11	35	13	13
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	91.7	87.3	83.7	86.6	83.4	81.6	80.5	79.9	80.0	81.3	79.8	78.0	77.5
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	No	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	21	75	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	4.3	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	28.5	...	...	...	...	...	34.0	...	34.0	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	20.1	...	...	...	...	...	24.3	20.1	24.3	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	9.5	16.7	15.8	6.7	6.5	9.7	...	12.9	12.9	9.7	...	4.8	4.8	9.5
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.4
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.6	10.0	9.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	8.5	8.5	...	9.5	8.5	...	...	...
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	6.1	...	...	...	...	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	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	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	139.4	166.0	145.1	153.5	155.1	156.1	154.8	156.3	163.4	162.9	168.7	167.5	176.4	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	...	...	...	...	89.0	90.0	91.0	91.0	98.9	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.4	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	32.0	49.0	66.0	67.2	70.1	73.1	76.0	80.9	82.6	85.0	88.2	90.4	92.2	94.4
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	66.6	69.6	72.6	75.6	80.1	82.0	84.5	87.6	90.0	92.1	94.2
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	19.3	21.3	25.3	31.7	...	37.7	43.1	49.1	57.2	92.1	94.2
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	16.1	17.6	20.6	26.1	32.1	33.5	37.2	43.8	49.7	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	59.5	...	...	70.3	...	...	...	87.7	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	55.5	...	...	70.7	...	...	...	87.0	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.30	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.51	0.51	0.73	0.73	...	0.72	...	0.80	...	0.82	...	0.82	...	0.78
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	500	1100	1900	2650	2800	5619	7525	7551	7576	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.8	94.6	97.0	97.4	98.2	98.9	98.7	98.9
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.8	95.0	97.0	97.2	98.1	...	98.5	98.8
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	6.5	11.0	14.6	17.3	18.6	19.0	21.4	22.1	22.6	23.3	23.9	24.9	26.1	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	41.8	41.7	41.2	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.5	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	39.6	44.4	47.9	50.8	52.0	52.8	53.8	54.3	54.7	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	37.4	30.1	39.3	39.8	44.6	43.0	42.3	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.6	48.4	48.4	48.4
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	38.7	31.5	39.2	42.8	43.2	41.2	40.6	46.7	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Singapore

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	56.1	57.1	58.5	59.8	61.3	61.3	60.8	60.9	61.8	61.7	64.4	62.9	62.0	62.3
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	67.7	68.3	70.0	70.8	72.3	73.5	74.0	75.3	76.1	76.2	78.5	77.2	75.8	75.8
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.1	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	96.1	...	...	96.3	...	...	...	96.9	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	96.6	...	...	99.7	...	...	...	98.3	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	46.7	...	...	66.5	...	...	...	58.8	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	38.1	...	...	47.7	...	...	...	40.6	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	47.2	46.1	48.0	50.6	51.7	53.0	54.3	55.9	57.6	59.0	60.5	61.9	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	90.7	...	...	92.1	...	...	...	94.4	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	46.7	...	...	48.5	...	...	...	61.1	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	58.0	...	...	63.7	...	...	...	63.4	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Singapore

2. Access to Markets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	4.2	4.1	4.3	...	4.2	...	4.1	...	...	...	...	4.6	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	28200	36900	42200	108000	142000	190000	261000	333000	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.1
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.8	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.3	4.4	5.0	3.8	3.7	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.78	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.82	...	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.78	0.79
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Singapore

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100) ^{*)}	99.1	99.3	99.3	94.1	94.5	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.4
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	575.1	...	564.3	...	...	566.9	...	...	...	568.5	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	558.6	...	545.6	...	...	561.3	...	...	...	552.6	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	22.3	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.6	21.9	21.9	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	254	225	217	204	199	189	190	182	176	174	174	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.8	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	8	3	2	2	7	5	0	10	3	0	3	3	6
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	23.0	21.5	21.5	22.0	23.5	24.4	24.2	25.0	26.0	26.3	26.5	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	25	...	...	50

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Note: *) Singapore classifies secondary education as “general education”.

Dashboard –Singapore

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.9	9.2
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.8	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	0.0	4.8	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.0	9.5	15.8	15.8	15.0	...	13.3	14.3	14.3
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	24.5	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.3	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	29.8	29.8	29.1	29.3	29.6
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	10.8	9.5	12.0	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.3	...	15.9	20.8	21.7	22.0	23.0
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	4.0	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.8
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Singapore

5. Innovation and Technology																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	134.3	143.9	150.2	146.7	148.4	149.8	150.8	148.8	159.1	148.2	158.8	165.9	162.1	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.4	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	69.0	71.0	72.0	79.0	79.0	84.5	84.5	88.2	88.9	95.0	96.9	96.0	94.3	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	77.3	...	...	83.6	88.2	88.0	94.0	90.9	95.0	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	25.6	...	...	48.8	...	62.0	65.0	55.2	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	29.7	...	...	47.2	...	62.0	62.0	61.8	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	88.4	...	...	88.8	...	...	...	93.0	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	92.0	...	...	91.5	...	...	...	96.8	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.34	0.25	0.26	0.22	0.20
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.70	0.75	0.85	0.91	...	0.88	...	0.88	...	0.92	...	0.91	...	0.98
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	170	622	1548	2952	3400	5078	10566	14186	21711	28525	40318	50774	57427	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	82.0	83.0	86.0	88.0	88.0	98.3	98.7	97.8	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	84.0	85.0	87.0	89.0	89.0	98.8	99.0	98.6	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.1	26.4	27.0	26.9	26.9	28.4	26.3	26.5	26.4	26.6	28.0	27.6	26.8	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	35.8	34.7	35.5	34.6	34.9	35.3	35.5	34.8	34.2	33.4	33.0	33.9	33.5	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	29.6	27.5	28.1	27.7	28.6	28.5	29.2	28.4	27.7	27.5	27.3	29.3	28.7	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	28.0	29.3	29.6	30.1	30.2	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	31.1	31.8	31.7	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	32.5	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.9	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.4	34.9	34.9	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	75.5	77.9	79.7	81.4	82.1	82.8	83.3	83.8	84.4	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	33.7	37.1	23.4	20.9	9.5	32.0	34.1	30.5	23.1	40.4	35.8	32.7	32.7	32.7
	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	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Chinese Taipei

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	49.7	49.9	50.2	50.6	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.6	51.8	52.0
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	73.7	75.4	76.0	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.2	78.6	78.9	79.4	79.6	81.8	82.3
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	25.7	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.9
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	90.5	...	...	93.7	...	...	...	93.6	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	92.3	...	...	94.7	...	...	...	95.8	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	39.8	...	...	68.3	...	...	...	68.0	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.4	21.3	21.0	20.9	21.0	20.9	23.0	24.3	24.1	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	70.8	...	...	80.3	...	...	...	83.7	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	42.3	41.5	43.5	46.1	47.1	48.4	49.6	51.2	53.0	54.6	56.1	57.7	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	67.5	...	...	60.3	...	...	...	60.1	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	73.3	...	...	58.6	...	...	...	73.7	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Chinese Taipei

2. Access to Markets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	92.2	92.3	92.7	93.1	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	94.9	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.8
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	32.9	38.7	44.9	48.9	51.2	53.4	55.9	58.1	62.1	64.5	66.9	68.7	70.1	71.0
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.6	3.8	3.6	...	3.6	...	3.7	...	...	...	...	3.8	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	1440	1710	17000	29600	41100	56200	62900	85800	109000	115000	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	86.7	85.8	85.0	85.8	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.2	87.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	85.8	86.4
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	10.4	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.2
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4
	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.84
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Chinese Taipei

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
Indicator		2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.1	99.7	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	557.2	...	539.4	...	...	529.4	...	...	...	544.2	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	539.0	...	509.9	...	...	513.6	...	...	...	529.1	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	0.9	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	33.8	35.3	35.4	35.0	34.3	33.9	32.9	32.0	31.0	30.6	30.5	30.1	28.8
	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	7	4	8	7	12	12	10	12	16	13	14	...	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	66.4	68.6	69.0	68.9	69.0	69.3	69.8	71.0	71.3	72.1	73.0	59.9	59.2
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
															...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Chinese Taipei

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	2.7	...	...	2.6	...	...	3.2	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	35.3	35.8	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.8	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	...	...	20.9	13.3	11.6	17.4	17.7	18.8	15.5	11.5	31.4	30.8	15.0	24.4
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	30.1	30.1	33.6	33.6	33.6	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	17.7	18.1	21.2	21.7	21.9	23.1	26.2	27.5	27.4	27.2	38.7	37.4	34.8	38.5
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	9.5	7.2	6.6	6.0	10.5	10.5	12.1	10.1	10.9	7.8	10.4	13.8	13.3	14.8

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Chinese Taipei

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	110.3	120.2	126.3	129.5	126.3	124.2	122.1	124.4	124.1	124.6	124.5	127.0	125.8	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	65.8	71.5	76.0	78.0	78.0	79.7	82.9	86.2	88.8	89.0	87.6	86.3	93.1	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	66.2	69.2	69.5	76.0	76.3	79.2	80.7	84.7	83.8	...	89.6	84.6	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	34.8	...	...	47.8	...	...	...	55.8	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	37.3	...	...	37.5	...	...	...	56.3	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.1	...	...	80.3	...	...	...	84.9	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	80.7	...	...	73.7	...	...	...	90.6	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.35	0.34
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	235	493	785	1182	1502	13428	25886	34799	43185	50565	78765	88511	98775	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.3	95.9	94.9	95.5	...	93.2	96.8	97.5
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.8	95.3	97.5	95.2	...	96.0	96.4	97.6
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.8	22.9	27.7	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.7	25.7	27.0	28.5	29.3	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	22.7	23.1	23.6	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.6	25.8	26.2	27.1
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	14.8	15.9	16.5	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.8	20.1	20.7	21.4
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	20.1	20.9	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.7	23.8	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	25.4	25.9	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.3	26.7	26.8	26.7	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.6	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	53.6	55.5	56.6	57.9	58.5	58.8	59.6	60.2	60.8	61.9	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	12.7	10.2	18.1	13.5	18.0	21.4	19.7	23.8	26.6	30.8	25.8	22.2	22.2	22.2
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	99.2	99.2	99.9	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.8	98.7	98.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	...
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	20.2	22.0	40.9	44.4	42.2	43.1	43.4	44.6	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Thailand

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	64.9	63.7	65.1	61.4	61.1	60.2	59.4	59.6	58.9	59.1	59.2	59.6	59.3	58.9
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	83.5	83.4	84.4	82.4	82.7	82.7	82.5	82.6	82.9	83.5	84.0	84.6	84.7	84.7
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.4	10.9	10.3	9.4	8.7	8.3	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	75.4	...	...	79.8	...	...	...	92.7	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	81.2	...	...	83.7	...	...	...	98.6	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	37.9	...	...	35.9	...	...	...	51.8	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	16.0	...	...	21.8	...	...	...	22.7	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	52.3	...	...	59.1	...	...	...	61.5	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	58.4	...	...	62.4	...	...	...	74.2	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	87.5	...	...	80.7	...	...	...	66.6	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	84.6	...	...	79.8	...	...	...	63.1	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

2. Access to Markets															
Indicator		2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	21.9	22.6	23.2	23.9	24.3	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.9	26.3	26.3	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	91.5	99.5	98.8	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	100.0	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	3.2	3.1	3.4	...	3.1	...	3.1	...	...	...	...	3.7
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	1800	2460	4250	6030	7040	8040	10800	12800	18100	22000
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	75.2	75.9	75.2	75.0	75.4	77.6	82.8	83.1	83.0	83.0	80.0	71.6	70.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	31.2	29.0	32.2	25.4	23.7	22.8	22.6	22.9	22.2	21.6	22.0	20.6	20.4
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	14.7	14.2	17.0	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.9	11.4	11.4
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8
	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.77	0.79	0.74	0.81	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.75	...	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.74
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health															
	Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)													
		99.1	98.6	98.9	99.4	99.4	99.0	95.8	99.1	...	99.1	99.2	97.9	99.5	98.5
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)													
		...	...	432.7	...	416.7	...	...	426.0	...	...	...	396.8	...	...
	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)													
		...	...	465.4	...	422.6	...	...	411.1	...	...	...	391.5	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math													
		...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading													
		...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)													
		3.6	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.2	...	8.0	8.2	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)													
		369	348	318	303	298	299	294	298	304	324	325	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)													
		8.7	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.8	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)													
		37	35	32	31	30	29	29	29	29	29	27	70	64	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)													
		1.28	1.18	1.11	1.02	0.98	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.77	0.76	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)													
		18.7	19.6	21.3	21.5	21.4	20.0	21.3	21.0	22.2	23.3	23.4	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)													
		...	...	99.6	...	...	99.1	...	...	99.1	...	...	99.6	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)													
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence													
		...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)													
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)													
		...	...	44	50	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard –Thailand

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	64.4	...	...	...	33.4	64.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	64.8	...	...	...	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	10.0	12.5	8.7	8.3	4.2	11.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	5.3	15.8	15.8
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	11.7	13.3	15.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.8	5.3	16.2	15.7	15.7	16.4	19.4	19.6
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.9	8.3	9.0	7.0	5.7	5.7	7.2	7.4	...	8.6	8.4	8.4	10.1	14.7
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	91.4	104.6	122.4	138.3	145.9	168.9	170.8	175.3	181.2	162.3	168.5	176.2	168.6	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	...	...	...	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.0	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	18.2	22.4	26.5	34.9	39.3	47.5	52.9	56.8	66.7	77.8	85.3	88.0	89.5	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	26.6	...	38.9	...	52.1	56.8	...	...	84.3	86.7	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	5.5	...	...	17.4	...	...	...	49.7	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	3.1	...	...	16.1	...	...	...	52.3	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	31.0	...	...	62.2	...	...	...	88.1	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	43.4	...	...	62.4	...	...	...	96.2	...	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.40	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.09
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.50	0.47	0.51	0.46	...	0.55	...	0.65	...	0.76	...	0.77	...	0.76
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	55	190	472	1285	1458	2974	4362	4896	5430	7650	8997	11432	14620	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	77.1	79.1	81.1	87.9	80.7	...	83.7	86.4	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	77.2	79.5	81.7	88.4	80.8	...	83.5	86.9	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.1	4.7	6.5	7.7	8.8	10.2	11.5	12.9	14.1	16.0	17.3	17.5	15.7	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	...	14.1	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	15.4	19.8	15.2
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	...	4.8	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	13.1	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	53.3	56.1	53.1	49.7	50.3	50.2	45.9	48.6	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	56.4	53.4	50.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	25.6	27.9	30.1	32.2	33.1	34.0	35.1	36.0	36.8	37.7	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	6.1	7.7	9.0	8.2	11.9	8.1	13.4	10.5	11.7	9.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	47.0	46.4	49.9	41.3	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	55.9	58.9	54.0	53.2	48.5	46.4	48.2	44.7	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

United States

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	58.3	57.5	56.8	56.2	55.9	56.1	56.4	56.5	56.9	55.7	55.6	56.0	56.6	56.5
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	82.8	83.6	82.8	82.5	82.0	81.9	82.3	82.2	82.5	82.5	82.4	82.8	83.7	83.8
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	35.0	35.3	34.8	32.4	32.7	32.2	31.3	31.0	30.5	29.6	28.2	27.2	26.6	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	94.8	...	...	92.7	...	...	...	96.8	...	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	92.4	...	...	93.6	...	...	...	93.1	...	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	53.5	...	...	61.9	...	...	...	63.0	...	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	67.1	...	...	66.9	...	...	...	66.6	...	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	88.8	...	...	87.6	...	...	...	93.7	...	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	85.7	...	...	89.7	...	...	...	89.0	...	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	78.6	...	...	81.0	...	...	...	76.9	...	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	79.0	...	...	76.8	...	...	...	76.9	...	...	...

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – United States

2. Access to Markets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	95.4	95.6	95.9	96.2	96.4	96.5	96.7	96.9	97.0	97.2	97.3	97.5	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	97.0	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.0	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	4.2	4.1	4.2	...	4.2	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	3.9	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	86.8	86.9	86.4	86.8	87.0	87.0	87.1	86.7	86.6	79.8	80.4	75.2	75.4	75.6
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	5.4	8.6	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	8.4	5.2	3.6	3.5	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.73	0.80	...	0.70	0.67	0.77	0.77	0.71
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – United States

3. Skills, Capacity-Building and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	...	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	479.0	...	465.4	...	...	473.8	...	...	...	458.1	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	513.3	...	507.0	...	...	517.4	...	...	...	514.6	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	364	349	345	343	348	347	348	344	341	357	353	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.0	11.4	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	14	14	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	33	22	19	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.1	30.3	29.1	28.0	27.7	27.3	28.2	27.8	27.5	27.4	...	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	99.3	99.4	99.3	98.5	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.1	98.6	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	25	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – United States

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	...	3.7	3.6	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	23.8	33.3	27.3	31.8	26.1	...	...	21.7	17.4	46.2	...	33.3	33.3	40.0
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	17.0	16.8	18.0	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.4	23.5	23.4	27.5	27.6	29.4	29.1	28.7
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	18.6	15.6	18.5	16.2	16.2	12.4	12.5	...	16.4	32.9	33.2	24.8	25.1
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

Dashboard – United States

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	85.9	92.2	97.1	101.3	103.5	104.7	104.6	106.5	108.4	106.3	108.9	111.8	115.3	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.7	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	74.0	71.7	74.7	73.0	74.6	85.5	87.3	88.5	89.4	96.6	96.8	97.1	...	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	74.9	...	87.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	61.1	...	...	70.2	...	...	...	77.7	...	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	68.3	...	...	70.7	...	...	...	71.8	...	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	93.7	...	...	90.8	...	...	...	95.7	...	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	90.4	...	...	91.4	...	...	...	90.2	...	...	...
	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.47	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.62	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.87	...	0.84	...	0.88	...	0.93	...	0.92	...	0.91
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	5000	9000	13600	20000	24000	27800	30600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.5	Women who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	59.2	...	71.7	...	76.7	76.8	76.5	...	...	...
	5.3.6	Men who own a mobile telephone (% of population)	...	...	...	...	58.7	...	71.4	...	78.3	78.3	78.4	...	...	...
	5.3.7	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.4	27.3	29.5	30.7	31.9	32.7	33.3	33.9	34.8	36.6	37.9	38.4	39.1	...
	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	...	...	...	8.6	9.9	10.4	...	...	11.6	12.1	12.7	...	...	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	...	...	...	2.6	2.3	2.4	...	...	2.7	2.7	2.8	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	87.1	88.3	88.9	89.5	89.8	90.1	90.7	91.2	91.6	91.3	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	47.8	52.2	54.9	56.4	58.2	61.7	60.1	59.8	62.5	59.9	57.3	61.5	61.5	61.5
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	36.2	38.4	48.0	44.2	43.7	38.1	33.7	31.6	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

Viet Nam

1. Access to Capital and Assets																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1	Women and men have equal ownership rights to property (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.2	Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.1.3	Equality of inheritance rights between female and male surviving spouses (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
1.2 Labor Market Participation	1.2.1	Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	71.6	71.7	72.0	73.1	72.9	72.5	72.6	72.9	71.5	69.1	69.1	69.9	69.5	69.1
	1.2.2	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %, modelled ILO estimate)	97.9	96.7	97.1	97.4	96.6	96.5	95.4	95.1	93.4	92.7	94.3	94.5	94.6	94.6
	1.2.3	Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	1.3.1	Commercial banks (branches per 100,000 adults)	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	...
	1.3.2	SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans (Score = 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	0	...
	1.3.3	Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	1.3.4	Account at a bank or equivalent, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	32.0	...	...	30.4	...	...	...	...	52.8	...	...
	1.3.5	Account at a bank or equivalent, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	29.8	...	...	31.2	...	...	...	...	60.0	...	...
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1	Saved at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	16.2	...	...	...	...	19.5	...	...
	1.4.2	Loan from a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	22.5	...	...	19.2	...	...	...	...	9.3	...	...
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1	Owns a debit or credit card, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	29.0	...	...	28.1	...	...	...	...	45.8	...	...
	1.5.2	Owns a debit or credit card, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	24.4	...	...	26.7	...	...	...	...	52.9	...	...
	1.5.3	Made a utility payment, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	89.4	...	...	81.1	...	...	...	...	72.2	...	...
	1.5.4	Made a utility payment, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	86.5	...	...	66.0	...	...	...	...	38.9	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

2. Access to Markets																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	50.1	51.3	52.4	53.5	54.0	54.6	55.1	55.7	56.2	56.7	57.3	57.8	...	...
	2.1.2	People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	36.8	37.8	38.9	39.9	40.4	40.9	41.4	41.8	42.3	42.8	43.2	43.7	...	...
	2.1.3	Access to electricity (% of rural population)	91.6	96.4	97.0	98.9	98.9	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.7	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.4	Access to electricity (% of urban population)	99.4	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	...	...
	2.1.5	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure (scale of 1-5)	...	2.6	2.7	3.1	...	2.7	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	3.2	...
	2.1.6	Lit capacity of international bandwidth (Gbit/second)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8030	13700	16000	19200	23700	25400	...
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1	The extent to which regulations promote market competition (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.7
	2.2.2	Market concentration index (scale of 0-100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.9	...
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1	Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	62.8	68.9	79.6	78.7	78.6	83.0	83.1	78.7	79.2	79.6	79.0	78.8	79.4	79.8
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1	Proportion of contributing family members, female (% of female employment, modelled ILO estimate)	26.3	26.1	23.0	26.5	23.2	21.9	21.3	20.3	19.0	19.0	17.9	17.3	16.6	...
	2.4.2	Proportion of contributing family members, male (% of male employment, modelled ILO estimate)	13.1	12.9	12.1	16.5	11.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.4	...
	2.4.3	Female unemployment rate (% of female labor force, modelled ILO estimate)	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.5	...
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1	SIGI "Freedom of movement" (Score 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	2.5.2	Existing law mandating non-discrimination based on sex in employment (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.3	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (score of 0 to 1)	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	...	0.68	0.73	0.74	0.72	0.73
	2.5.4	Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.5	Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	2.5.6	Women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health																
		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1	How close women are to achieving equality with men in literacy; net enrolment in primary schools; net enrolment in secondary schools; and gross enrolment in tertiary schools (scale of 0-100)	89.4	92.4	96.8	97.2	94.1	97.8	97.2	97.2	...	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.5	99.2
	3.2.1	Mean scores of girls in math (scale of 700)	...	...	506.7	...	496.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	464.4	...	...
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.2	Mean scores of girls in reading (scale of 700)	...	...	522.5	...	499.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	470.6	...	...
	3.2.3	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
	3.2.4	Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading	...	...	0.9	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1	Participation rate in technical and vocational programs, female (% of female aged 15-24 years old)	...	...	...	...	6.8	5.9	7.1	8.6	10.1	10.2	9.2	10.2	...	...
3.4 Health and Safety	3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (per 100,000 female population)	443	442	436	434	434	431	427	423	420	373	408	...	...	...
	3.4.2	Prevalence of diabetes, female (% age 18+)	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.4	9.0	9.7	10.4	11.1	...	...
	3.4.3	Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	62	60	56	53	52	51	52	51	50	46	55	60	57	...
	3.4.4	Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	...
	3.4.5	Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	17.7	20.2	22.8	24.3	25.3	25.0	25.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.4.6	Attended births (% of live births)	...	...	...	93.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.1	...	...	...
	3.4.7	Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.8	Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	3.4.9	Existence of legislation against sexual harassment in employment (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	3.4.10	Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, 25, 50, 75, or 100)	...	...	34	25	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	25	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency																
Indicator			2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1	Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (Y/N)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.2.1	Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.2 Women's Participation in Agency System	4.2.2	Women can sign a contract in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.2.3	Women can register a business in the same way as men (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4.3 Women's Participation in Courts	4.3.1	Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's (Y/N)	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...
4.4 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.4.1	Average time spent on unpaid work, female (hours per day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.5.1	The law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.2	There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.3	The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	4.5.4	The law mandates paid parental leave (Y/N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...
4.6 Private Sector Leadership	4.6.1	Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)	...	...	...	...	51.1	...	...	...	...	19.3	51.1	19.3	24.8	19.7
	4.6.2	Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management (%)	...	...	...	...	22.4	...	...	...	...	22.4	22.4	22.4	19.4	22.4
4.7 Political Leadership	4.7.1	Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	4.2	4.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	4.2	...	4.0	0.0	0.0	...	11.1	11.1	11.1
	4.7.2	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	25.8	25.8	24.4	24.3	24.3	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	30.3	30.3	30.6	31.4
	4.7.3	How close women are to equality with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.8	12.4	12.4	...	12.3	11.3	13.5	16.6	16.8
4.8 Positions of influence: Judiciary and Academia	4.8.1	Ratio of Male to Female Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.8.2	Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Entries with “...” correspond to unavailability of data.

5. Innovation and Technology		Indicator	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1	Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population (%)	87.9	127.6	147.1	148.5	129.6	128.3	126.1	146.1	140.2	141.7	136.8	137.9	131.0	...
	5.1.2	Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	...	...	...	...	94.0	94.0	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	...
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1	Percentage of population who are internet users (%)	23.9	30.7	36.8	41.0	45.0	53.0	58.1	69.8	68.7	70.3	74.2	78.6	78.1	...
	5.2.2	Female internet users (% of population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.3	...	...	71.5	75.6	...	...
	5.2.3	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	7.6	...	...	19.8	...	...	...	...	42.1	...	...
	5.2.4	Used a mobile phone or the internet to buy something online, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	10.7	...	...	17.6	...	...	...	...	38.5	...	...
	5.2.5	Made or received digital payments, female (% age 15+)	...	...	...	17.7	...	...	23.0	...	...	...	...	43.7	...	...
	5.2.6	Made or received digital payments, male (% age 15+)	...	...	...	21.2	...	...	22.5	...	...	...	...	48.4	...	...
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1	Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (\$ PPP)	0.29	0.23	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.15
	5.3.2	Government online service (scale of 0-1)	0.46	0.45	0.52	0.47	...	0.51	...	0.59	...	0.67	...	0.68	...	0.71
	5.3.3	Technological readiness (scale of 1-7)	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.3.4	International internet bandwidth (in Gbit/s)	50	134	350	928	1678	3997	6501	4338	7999	13921	14014	13745	12224	...
	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	6.5	8.2	9.7	11.8	13.5	15.2	17.0	19.5	21.4	22.7	...
5.4 Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes	5.4.1	Percentage of female graduates in tertiary education from STEM fields (%)	10.3	8.8	16.4	...	17.4	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.2	Percentage of female graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (%)	10.3	8.8	16.4	...	15.8	13.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.4.3	Percentage of women researchers (%)	...	...	...	...	44.8	...	...	...	46.7	...	47.1	...	...	...
	5.4.4	Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	...	...	...	...	45.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1	Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	8.8	9.7	10.8	11.9	12.5	13.1	13.8	14.4	15.0	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
	5.5.2	Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	0.0	2.0	2.9	3.0	6.6	5.0	5.3	6.9	5.4	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
	5.5.3	Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	5.5.4	Waste management (scale of 0-100)	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4
	5.5.5	Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2

Note: Entries with "..." correspond to unavailability of data.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This section describes the features and sources of each of the indicators used in the APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard. The dashboards for every APEC economy and the APEC region as a whole include information available for the period 2008-2024.

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

Description of the dashboard indicators

1. Access to Capital and Assets

1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights

1.1.1 Women and men have equal ownership rights to property

This indicator determines whether there are differences over property rights for men and women. Ownership rights as used here include equal rights among spouses in the ownership of joint property as well as 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 positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

1.1.2 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters

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

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

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 positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

1.2 Labor Market Participation

1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (modelled ILO estimate)

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

Source: World Bank - Gender Statistics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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

This 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 total female labor force with total male labor force in the APEC region. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source but calculated using the same methodology.

Source: World Bank - Gender Statistics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

1.2.3 Women and men can retire at the same age with full pension benefits

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

report's data collection cycle, even if the law provides for changes over time. This does not cover economies with no mandatory pension scheme for private sector workers. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

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 head office but not organized as legally separated subsidiaries. To calculate the aggregate for the APEC region, the total number of commercial bank branches in APEC is divided by the size of the population ages 15 and older within APEC. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's and the Philippines' data for 2021 were carried forward to 2022 and 2023; China's data for 2012 was carried backward to 2008, 2019, 2010 and 2011; and Papua New Guinea's data for 2022 was carried forward to 2023.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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

This Social Institutions 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; 25, 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. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women's legal rights; 50, when women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution. However, legal exceptions apply to some groups of women; 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 100, 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 APEC aggregates. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2019 was carried backward to 2014 while Russia's data for 2019 was carried forward to 2023.

Source: OECD - Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012, 2014, 2019, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei) 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

1.3.3 Existing law against discrimination in credit access on the basis of sex

This indicator determines whether the law prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or provides for equal access for both sexes when conducting financial transactions (e.g., applying for credit, loans, etc.), conducting entrepreneurial activities or when accessing goods and services (including financial 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 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008

1.3.4 Account at a bank or equivalent (female)

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents ages 15 and older who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution (financial institution account), or report personally using a mobile money service in the past year. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, data for Mexico and Viet Nam for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022.

1.3.5 Account at a bank or equivalent (male)

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents ages 15 and older who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution (financial institution account), or report personally using a mobile money service in the past year. A weighted average using the size of the male population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, data for Mexico and Viet Nam for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022.

1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing

1.4.1 Saved at financial institution (female)

The indicator refers to the percentage of women ages 15 and older who have savings at a formal financial institution. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2017 was carried to 2011, 2014 and 2021; Mexico's data for 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2022 were carried backward to 2011, 2014, 2017, and 2021, respectively; and Viet Nam's data for 2022 was carried forward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Brunei Darussalam 2017; Mexico 2012, 2015, 2018; and Chinese Taipei 2014.

1.4.2 Loan from a financial institution (female)

This indicator denotes the percentage of women ages 15 and older who had borrowed money from a financial institution. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2017 was carried to 2011, 2014 and 2021; while Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Brunei Darussalam 2017; Mexico 2012, 2015, 2018; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022.

1.5 Building Credit

1.5.1 Owns a debit or credit card (female)

This indicator measures the percentage of female respondents who report having a debit or credit card. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022.

1.5.2 Owns a debit or credit card (male)

This indicator measures the percentage of male respondents who report having a debit or credit card. A weighted average using the size of the male population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022.

1.5.3 Made a utility payment (female)

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents who report personally making regular payments for water, electricity, or trash collection in the past year using cash only. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022.

1.5.4 Made a utility payment (male)

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents who report personally making regular payments for water, electricity, or trash collection in the past year using cash only. A weighted average using the size of the male population in APEC economies ages 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. The Global Findex collected the data for Mexico and Viet Nam separately in 2022. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022.

2. Access to Markets

2.1 Infrastructure

2.1.1 People using safely managed drinking water services

This indicator measures the percentage of people using drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packages or delivered water. A weighted average using total population in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. Data are not available for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; China; Papua New Guinea; and Thailand.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2018, 2019, 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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. A weighted average using total population in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

2.1.3 Access to electricity (rural)

This indicator measures the percentage of the rural population with access to electricity. A weighted average using total population in rural areas in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2019, 2020; Mexico 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

2.1.4 Access to electricity (urban)

This indicator measures the percentage of urban population with access to electricity. A weighted average using total population in urban areas in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2019, 2020; Mexico 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

2.1.5 Quality of trade and transport infrastructure

This indicator measures respondent logistics professionals' opinion on the quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure such as ports, railroads, roads, and information technology, among others, in the economies where they operate, excluding their own home economy. It is presented as an index on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating very low quality while 5 representing very high infrastructure quality. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2016 was carried backward to 2010, 2012, and 2014, while its data for 2018 was carried forward to 2023.

Source: World Bank - Logistics Performance Index 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2023.

2.1.6 Lit capacity of international bandwidth

This indicator measures the total bandwidth capacity of international links in the end of the year which is equipped or lit to allow for the transfer of data. It is measured in gigabits per second (Gbit/s). Links in this context include fibre-optic cables, international radio links and satellites. This indicator excludes the excess design capacity of links that are unused or reserved, hence the term "lit". APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year. Data are not available for Australia; Canada; Mexico; Papua New Guinea; Peru; and the United States.

Source: International Telecommunication Union - ITU DataHub 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs

2.2.1 The extent to which regulations promote market competition

This indicator measures the quality of regulations that promote market competition, measured through three components of equal weight: (1) good practices in competition laws; (2) rules on innovation and technology - including intellectual property rights protection; and (3) practices on bidding for public contracts. It is presented as an index, with a scale of 0 (zero) to 100; 0 indicates worst quality while 100 represents the best possible performance in the quality of regulations.

APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year. Economies with reported data include Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru, the Philippines; Singapore; and Viet Nam.

Source: World Bank - Business Ready (B-READY) 2024.

2.2.2 Market concentration index

This indicator measures the market share of respondent firms' largest competitor, in terms of sales, in the market where these firms sold their main product or offered their main service. The respondent firms are those whose main market is local or domestic. It is presented on the scale of 0 (zero) to 100, with a higher index indicating a more concentrated market. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year. Economies with reported data include Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru, the Philippines; Singapore; and Viet Nam.

Source: World Bank - Enterprise Surveys 2023.

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 the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data in 2015 was carried backward to 2008-2014; Hong Kong, China data in 2020 was carried forward to 2021-2024; and Papua New Guinea's data in 2009 was carried backward to 2008.

Source: Heritage Foundation - Index of Economic Freedom 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2016, 2018

2.4 Vulnerable Employment

2.4.1 Proportion of contributing family members, female (modelled ILO estimate)

This indicator measures the number of female 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 female employment. A weighted average using total female employment in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

2.4.2 Proportion of contributing family members, male (modelled ILO estimate)

This indicator measures the number of male 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 male employment. A weighted average using total male employment in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

2.4.3 Female unemployment rate (modelled ILO estimate)

This indicator shows the proportion of the female population ages 15 years and older that is without work but available for and seeking employment. A weighted average using total number of women in the labor force in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate.

Source: World Bank - Gender Statistics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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

2.5.1 SIGI “Freedom of movement”

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) index takes the value of 0 (zero) when women and men have the same rights to apply for identity cards (if applicable) and passports, and to travel outside the economy, with no reported legal exceptions or discriminatory practices; 25 when there are no legal restrictions, but some discriminatory practices are reported; 50 when there are no legal restrictions, but exceptions exist for some groups of women; 75 when discriminatory practices are reported for at least one of the three activities listed earlier; and 100 when differences in rights apply to the all the listed activities. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates.

Source: OECD - Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2019, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022.

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

This indicator determines whether the law specifically prohibits employers to engage in sex-based discrimination or mandates equal treatment of both sexes in employment. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008.

2.5.3 Wage equality between women and men for similar work

This indicator measures whether wages are applied without discrimination based on sex so that men and women doing work of equal value receive equal remuneration. The term remuneration refers to the basic salary and other benefits, payable either in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker's employment. Wage equality for similar work is derived from the Executive Opinion Survey where respondents are asked to evaluate the extent to which wages for women are equal to men in their economy using a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 as fully equal to men. The data are then converted to a female to male ratio, ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or equal rate. Chinese Taipei's data are calculated as the ratio between female hourly earnings per month and male hourly earnings per month. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 was carried forward to 2014 and 2015, and its data for 2022 was carried forward to 2023; and Russia's data for 2021 was carried forward to 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Source: World Economic Forum - Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

2.5.4 Women are able to work in industrial jobs in the same way as men

This indicator determines whether there are specific jobs in which non-pregnant and non-nursing 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 with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

2.5.5 Women can work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as men

This indicator measures whether there is no law that prohibits or restricts non-pregnant and non-nursing women from working in a broad and subjective category of jobs deemed “hazardous,” “arduous” or “morally inappropriate”, either by the law itself or through provisions allowing the relevant authority the power to make such determination. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

2.5.6 Women can work the same night hours as men

This indicator measures whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women are prohibited from working at night or cannot work the same night hours as men. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health

3.1 Educational Attainment

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

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 analysis. A higher value represents more equality between men and women. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Papua New Guinea’s data for 2020 was carried backward to the period 2008-2018 while its data for 2021 was carried forward to the period 2022-2024; and Russia's data for 2021 was carried forward to the period 2022-2024. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: World Economic Forum - Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2020; Russia 2020; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2017, 2018, 2019; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

3.2 Educational Achievement

3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in maths

This indicator measures the mathematical literacy of 15 year-old females to formulate, employ and interpret mathematics in a variety of contexts to describe, predict and explain phenomena, recognising the role that mathematics plays in the world. The mean score of 15-year-old females on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is the measure. Data reflects performance in mathematics in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, scores for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015 and 2012; China's score in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 while its score in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; Russia's score in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; and Viet Nam's score in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: OECD - Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Mathematics performance, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2022.

3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading

This indicator measures the capacity of 15-year-old females to understand, use and reflect on written texts in order to achieve goals, develop knowledge and potential, and participate in society. The mean score of 15-year-old females on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) performance is the measure. Data reflects performance in reading in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, scores for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015 and 2012; China's score in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 while its score in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; Russia's score in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; and Viet Nam's score in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: OECD - Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Reading performance, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2022.

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

This ratio is calculated by dividing 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 ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, ratios for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015 and 2012; China's ratio in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 its ratio in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; Russia's ratio in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; and Viet Nam's ratio in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: OECD - Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012, 2015, 2018, 2022.

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

This ratio is calculated by dividing 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 ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, ratios for Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in 2018 were carried backward to 2015 and 2012; China's ratio in 2015 was carried backward to 2012 while its ratio in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; Russia's ratio in 2018 was carried forward to 2022; and Viet Nam's ratio in 2015 was carried forward to 2018. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: OECD - Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012, 2015, 2018, 2022.

3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training

3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils Participation rate in technical and vocational programs (female)

This indicator measures the number of female youth aged 15-24 years old participating in technical or vocational education either in formal or non-formal education as a percentage of total female population of the said age group. A weighted average using total female population aged 15-24 years old in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2021 was carried forward to 2022; Canada's data for 2019 was carried backward to 2018; New Zealand's data for 2019 was carried backward to 2018; Papua New Guinea's data for 2018 was carried forward to 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022; Peru's data for 2021 was carried forward to 2022; and the Philippines' data for 2019 and 2021 were carried forward to 2020 and 2022, respectively. Data are not available for China; Japan; and the United States.

Source: UNESCO - Institute for Statistics 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

3.4 Health and Safety

3.4.1 Age-standardized mortality rate from non-communicable diseases or NCD (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) (female)

This indicator measures the number of deaths among female population caused by non-communicable diseases corresponding to the classification of ICD-10 codes of causes of death, including major causes such as cardiovascular diseases (heart diseases and stroke), cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases. The number of deaths is measured per 100,000 female population and is age-standardized (i.e., weighted to proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the female population). A weighted average using total female population in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. Data are not available for Hong Kong, China; and Chinese Taipei.

Source: World Health Organization - Global Health Estimates 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021.

3.4.2 Prevalence of diabetes (female)

This indicator measures the percentage of female population aged 18 years and older living with diabetes, defined as those satisfying at least one of the following conditions: (1) a fasting plasma glucose (FPG) of at least 7 mmol/l; (2) a glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) of at least 6.5% (equivalent to 48 mmol/mol); or (3) on glucose-lowering medication for diabetes. The prevalence rate is aged-standardised (i.e. weighted to the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups within the female 18+ population). A weighted average using total female population aged 18 years and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC) 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022.

3.4.3 Maternal mortality

The maternal mortality ratio measures the number of female deaths from any caused related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. This indicator is expressed per 100,000 live births. A weighted average using total live births in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's and Japan's data for 2022 were carried forward to 2023, while Chinese Taipei's data for 2021 was carried forward to 2022 and 2023.

Source: World Health Organization 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Gates Foundation 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Australia 2021, 2022; Brunei Darussalam 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Canada 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; China 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Hong Kong, China 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Japan 2021, 2022, 2023; Malaysia 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Russia 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Thailand 2021; and the United States 2021, 2022, 2023.

3.4.4 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS

This indicator measures the number of female population ages 15 and older living with HIV/AIDS as a percentage of total female population ages 15 and older. A weighted average using total female population ages 15 years old and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; and Russia.

Source: UNAIDS - UNAIDS Data 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

3.4.5 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). A weighted average using total population in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Australia's data for 2016 was carried forward to the 2017-2021; Canada's, China's, and the United States' data for 2020 were carried forward to 2021; New Zealand's data for 2009 was carried backward to 2008; Papua New Guinea's data for 2019 was carried over to periods 2008-2018 and 2020-2021; and Viet Nam's data in 2017 was carried forward to 2018-2021.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; World Health Organization - Global Health Observatory 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; data were obtained from economy sources for Brunei Darussalam 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Hong Kong, China 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Russia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

3.4.6 Attended births

This indicator measures the proportion of live births attended by skilled health professionals who are trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during normal (i.e. uncomplicated) pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period. A weighted average using total number of live births in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Chile's data for 2020 was carried forward to 2021; Indonesia's data for 2013 and 2019 were carried forward to 2014-2015 and 2020-2021, respectively; Korea's data for 2009 was carried backward to 2008 while its data for 2009, 2012, and 2015 were carried forward to 2010, 2014, and 2016-2020, respectively; Malaysia's data for 2019 was carried forward to 2020; Papua New Guinea's data for 2018 was carried over to periods 2008-2017 and 2019-2021; The Philippines' data for 2008, 2011, 2013, and 2017 were carried forward to 2010, 2012, 2014-2016, and 2018-2021, respectively; Thailand's data for 2009 was carried backward to 2008 while its data for 2009, 2013, 2016, and 2019 were carried forward to 2010, 2014-2015, 2017-2018, and 2020-2021, respectively; and Viet Nam's data for 2011 was carried backward to 2008-2010 while its data for 2011 and 2014 were carried forward to 2012 and 2015-2020, respectively. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: Joint UNICEF and WHO Database, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Brunei Darussalam 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; China 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Mexico 2016; Russia 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

3.4.7 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence

This indicator examines the presence of legislation on domestic violence that includes criminal sanctions or provides for protection orders for domestic violence. The answer is “No” if: there is no legislation addressing domestic violence; or if there is a law addressing domestic violence but it does not provide for sanctions or protection orders; 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 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 positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with available data.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2017, 2018, 2019.

3.4.8 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 nonspecialized 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 positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Starting from this 2025 Dashboard edition, for years 2021 onwards this indicator is measured based on PSU's assessment of economies' voluntary responses to the three conditions above. For this assessment, data from 2021 onwards are not available for Australia; Canada; Chile; China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Russia; the Philippines; Thailand; United States; and Viet Nam.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; data were obtained from economy sources for Brunei Darussalam 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; China 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Hong Kong, China 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Japan 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; and Chinese Taipei 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

3.4.9 Existence of 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 verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. The answer is “No” if: there is no legislation specifically addressing sexual harassment in employment; 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 positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2014, 2015.

3.4.10 Existence of women’s legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment

This indicator examines whether there is a legal framework to protect women from domestic violence. It takes the value of 0 (zero) when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address domestic violence with no reported problems of implementation; 25 when there is specific legislation in place to address domestic violence, but the law is not fully comprehensive; 50 when

there is specific legislation to address domestic violence but the law includes exceptions which reduce penalties for some offenses; 75 when the law provides protection only for some forms of domestic violence; and 100 when no legislation is in place to address domestic violence. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2019 was carried backward to 2014; and Russia's data in 2022 was carried forward to 2023. APEC aggregate for 2009 and 2012 were not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient.

Source: OECD - Social Institutions and Gender Index 2012, 2014, 2019, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Australia 2019; Singapore 2019, 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency

4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

4.1.1 Economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events

This indicator is based on self-reported information from APEC member economies, notably on live births, deaths, and causes of death. Economies with reported data include Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru, the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and United States.

Source: Data were obtained from economy sources for Australia 2008-2024; Brunei Darussalam 2008-2024; Canada 2008-2024; Chile 2008-2024; China 2008-2024; Hong Kong, China 2008-2024; Japan 2008-2024; Korea 2008-2024; Malaysia 2008-2024; Mexico 2008-2024; Peru 2008-2024; the Philippines 2008-2024; Russia 2008-2024; Singapore 2008-2024; Chinese Taipei 2008-2024; and the United States 2008-2024.

4.2 Women's Agency

4.2.1 Women can apply for a passport in the same way as men

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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

4.2.2 Women can sign a contract in the same way as men

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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

4.2.3 Women can register a business in the same way as men

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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

4.3 Women's Participation in Courts

4.3.1 Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight as men's

This indicator determines whether the law does not differentiate between the evidentiary value of women's and men's testimony. It covers the weight of women's evidentiary testimony in all court cases and does not include differences in testimony when executing contracts (i.e., marriage). For 2023, this indicator is measured by the PSU using information obtained from OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Legal Survey, with the answer qualifying as "Yes" if economies satisfy all of the following three criteria: (1) whether a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's in the civil courts; (2) whether a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's in the criminal courts; and (3) whether a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's in the tribunals. 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 are not available for Brunei Darussalam in 2010, 2012, and 2014. Data are not available for Singapore in 2010 and 2012.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; OECD - Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Legal Survey 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Brunei Darussalam 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2023; Russia 2008, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2020, 2021, 2022.

4.4 Care Economy: Time Spent on Unpaid Work

4.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female

This indicator measures the amount of time women spent, in terms of hours per day, on unpaid work including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members, volunteering and travel related to household activities. The indicator is an estimate based on Time Use Surveys in several economies. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; and Viet Nam.

Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022; OECD - Employment Database 2016, 2018, 2019; data were obtained from economy sources for Australia 2020; Mexico 2014; the Philippines 2020, 2021; Russia 2019; and Chinese Taipei 2012, 2016, 2019.

4.5 Conditions for Career Advancement

4.5.1 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 without limitations to this principle. Work of equal value is defined as the same, similar, or different jobs of the same value. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2008; China 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Japan 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Singapore 2019, 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008.

4.5.2 There are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women

This indicator determines whether the law explicitly prohibits and/or penalizes the dismissal of pregnant women, or if such conduct is legally considered as a wrongful or unfair conduct. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2008; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2019, 2020

4.5.3 The law mandates paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks

This indicator examines whether the law in effect explicitly mandates paid maternity leave for at least 14 weeks. Maternity leave is defined as a leave for the birth of a child through maternity leave, parental leave, or a combination of both. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

4.5.4 The law mandates paid parental leave

This indicator determines whether the law in effect mandates paid parental leave for parents, either shared between mother and father for a combination of at least two weeks, or as an individual entitlement for at least one week each. This indicator also covers paid maternity leave and paternity leave of equal duration. 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, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; 2023.

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. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year.

Source: World Bank - Enterprise Surveys 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2023; World Economic Forum - Global Gender Gap Report 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

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. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year.

Source: World Bank - Enterprise Surveys 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2023; Global Gender Gap Report 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024.

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 the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Chinese Taipei's data for 2009 was carried over to 2008 and 2010. Data are not available for Hong Kong, China.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in Politics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2020; Malaysia 2020, 2021, 2022; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022; and Chinese Taipei 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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 the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data for 2016 was carried backward to period 2008-2015; and Chile's data for 2016 was carried forward to 2017. Data are not available for Hong Kong, China.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in Politics 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Malaysia 2018; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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

This indicator comes from 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. This 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 the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are

comparable across time, Russia's data for 2021 was carried over to period 2022-2024. Data are not available for Hong Kong, China; and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Economic Forum - Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

4.8 Positions of Influence: Judiciary and Academia

4.8.1 Ratio of Male to Female Judges

This indicator is based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and Thailand. China's data are based on the number of judges in courts. Singapore's data are based on the number of judges in the Supreme Court. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year.

Source: data were obtained from economy sources for Australia 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Brunei Darussalam 2018, 2023, 2024; Canada 2016; Chile 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; China 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Hong Kong, China 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Japan 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Korea 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Malaysia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Mexico 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Peru 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; the Philippines 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Russia 2008, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; and Thailand 2015.

4.8.2 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents

This indicator is based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year.

Source: data were obtained from economy sources for Australia 2018; Brunei Darussalam 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Chile 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2017, 2018; Hong Kong, China 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Japan 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; Korea 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Malaysia 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; the Philippines

2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; Russia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; and 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. A weighted average using population in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate.

Source: International Telecommunication Union - World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Brunei Darussalam 2023; Russia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; and 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. A weighted average using total population in APEC economies is used to calculate APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Brunei Darussalam's data in 2015 was carried backward to 2008-2014; Indonesia's data for 2008 was carried forward to 2009-2010 and its data for 2015 was carried backward to 2013-2014; Mexico's data for 2013 and 2016 were carried forward to 2014 and 2017, respectively; New Zealand's data for 2022 was carried forward to 2023; Papua New Guinea's data in 2015 was carried backward to 2008-2014; Russia's data in 2015 was carried backward to 2011-2014; Thailand's data for 2011 was carried over to 2008-2010 and 2012-2013; United States' data for 2010 and 2012 were carried forward to 2011 and 2014, respectively; and Viet Nam's data for 2015 was carried backward to 2008-2014.

Source: International Telecommunication Union - World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; World Bank - World Development Indicators 2008, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2016; World Economic Forum - Networked Readiness Index 2016; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2017, 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. A weighted average using total population in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Papua New Guinea's data for 2017 was carried forward to 2018.

Source: International Telecommunication Union - World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2018; China 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Russia 2014, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2019, 2020; and 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. A weighted average using total female population in APEC economies is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. APEC aggregate was calculated only for the years 2017, 2018, 2021, and 2022 due to insufficient number of available data in other years. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Australia's data for 2017 was carried forward to 2018, 2021, and 2022; Brunei Darussalam's data for 2016 was carried forward to 2017 while its data for 2019 was carried over to 2018, 2021, and 2022; Canada's data for 2018 was carried over to 2017 and 2021; Chile's data for 2017 was carried forward to 2018, 2021, and 2022; China's data for 2021 was carried backward to 2017 and 2018; United States' data for 2017 was carried forward to 2018, 2021, and 2022; and Viet Nam's data for 2018 was carried backward to 2017. Chinese Taipei's data for 2008-2021, except for unavailable data in 2020, are based on the proportion of female internet users aged 12 and older with access to internet.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; data were obtained from economy sources for Canada 2018; Russia 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; Singapore 2019, 2020; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021.

5.2.3 Used a mobile phone or internet to buy something online, female

This indicator refers to the percentage of female respondents aged 15 years and above who reported using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months. A weighted average using total female population aged 15 years old or above is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Russia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; and Singapore 2019, 2020.

5.2.4 Used a mobile phone or internet to buy something online, male

This indicator refers to the percentage of male respondents aged 15 years and above who reported using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months. A weighted average using total male population aged 15 years old or above is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Russia 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; and Singapore 2019, 2020.

5.2.5 Made or received digital payments, female

This indicator refers to the percentage of female 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. A weighted average using total female population aged 15 years old and above is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022.

5.2.6 Made or received digital payments, male

This indicator refers to the percentage of male 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. A weighted average using total male population aged 15 years old and above is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Mexico's and Viet Nam's data for 2022 were carried backward to 2021. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022.

5.3 “Networked Readiness”

5.3.1 Affordability: mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost (USD PPP)

This indicator is calculated based on the average per-minute cost of mobile cellular low-usage consumption basket. The amount is adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in current international dollars. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Chinese Taipei's data for 2013 and 2018 were carried backward to 2008-2012 and 2014-2017, respectively.

Source: International Telecommunication Union - World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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 the APEC aggregate. Data are not available for Hong Kong, China and Chinese Taipei.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs - UN E-Government Knowledgebase 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024.

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 aggregate value. Data are not available for Papua New Guinea and Chinese Taipei.

Source: World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2010, 2012, 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 the APEC aggregate values. APEC aggregate is not calculated for years 2018 onwards due to insufficient number of economies with available data.

Source: International Telecommunication Union 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

5.3.5 Women who own a mobile telephone

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. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year.

Source: International Telecommunication Union 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Korea 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Malaysia 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014; Mexico 2010, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Russia 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; and Chinese Taipei 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024.

5.3.6 Men who own a mobile telephone

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. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year.

Source: International Telecommunication Union 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Korea 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; Malaysia 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014; Mexico 2010, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; Russia 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Singapore 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; and Chinese Taipei 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024.

5.3.7 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

This indicator refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It includes fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies; and

covers both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations. To calculate for the APEC aggregate values, the number of fixed internet subscribers was divided by the total population. To make the APEC aggregates comparable across time, 2017 data for Papua New Guinea was carried forward to 2018; while 2009 data for the Philippines was carried forward to 2010.

Source: International Telecommunication Union 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

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. Singapore's data also include those who are non-degree holders from tertiary institutions as well as full-time post-graduate research students. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year. Data are not available for China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand, Papua New Guinea; and Russia.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) - Education 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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

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. APEC aggregate value is calculated only for 2015 since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in other years. Data are not available for China; Hong Kong China; Japan; and Russia.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) - Education 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year. Data are not available for Australia; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; and the United States.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) - Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023; data were obtained from economy sources for Russia 2021, 2022, 2023; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

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. APEC aggregate is not calculated since the number of economies with available data is insufficient in any observed year. Data are not available for Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Russia; and the United States.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) - Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; data were obtained from economy sources for China 2017, 2022, 2023; Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; and Chinese Taipei 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

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 (≤ 5 th-percentile), while a score of 0 indicates an economy is among the highest (≥ 99 th-percentile). A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy - Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution

This indicator measures the exposure to fine particulate matter pollution from anthropogenic sources, such as the burning of fossil fuels, which are easier to influence through policy than natural sources. The exposure to air pollution is measured using the population-weighted annual average concentration of the PM_{2.5} pollution at ground level and multiplying that by the fraction of PM_{2.5} pollution from human sources. To this end, in each economy, the fraction of PM_{2.5} exposure originating from natural sources such as windblown dust, sea spray, lighting, and volcanoes is discounted. 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 simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy - Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

5.5.3 Wastewater treatment

This indicator measures the proportion of wastewater collected that is treated. 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 the APEC aggregate.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy - Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; data were obtained from economy sources for Singapore 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

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 the APEC aggregate. To ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time, Chinese Taipei's data for 2023 was carried forward to 2024.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy - Environmental Performance Index 2017, 2020, 2022; data were obtained from economy sources for Chinese Taipei 2012, 2021, 2023.

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 the worst performance. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate value. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore.

Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy - Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.