Asia-Pacific
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The APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard 2015

APEC Policy Support Unit
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FINDINGS

The information collected for the APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard indicates that APEC economies have been undertaking efforts to improve the conditions for the participation of women in the economy. Some of the positive findings are as follows:

- APEC has improved women's accessibility to training and educational programs.
- Basic health indicators, such as maternal mortality and attended births by specialized staff, are improving across APEC economies.
- More credit information systems are collecting data that facilitate SME's access to credit. In addition, legal frameworks on property and inheritance rights are equal for men and women in most APEC economies.
- More inclusiveness for women in the economy is taking place by having better access to basic infrastructure, technology and access to international markets.

However, the data also found that APEC needs to intensify policy efforts in some areas, in order to provide equal opportunities for women:

- Despite efforts to improve the legal frameworks and credit information systems, the participation of women as users of financial services is still marginal. More financial awareness and less informality (for example, in the labor market) are required.
- Legal restrictions in many APEC economies are not giving equal access to men and women in labor markets.
- The legal framework to protect women from domestic violence is inadequate or faces implementation problems in more than half of APEC economies.
- Participation of women in leadership positions at the public and private sectors remains low. Proper conditions for career advancement in the work place are not safeguarded by law in several APEC economies, which could deter many women from continuing their career paths and reaching decision-making or influential positions.
- The participation of women in science, technology and engineering is low in many APEC economies. Many women seem to opt out to pursue a career in research.

SCOPE OF THE DASHBOARD

The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard is an initiative that seeks to provide a snapshot of the status of women in APEC, by looking at a set of indicators in recent years, which allows measurement of the progress of women's participation in economic-related activities and women's inclusion in several aspects of life. The Dashboard is comprised of almost 80 indicators, classified in five areas previously identified as priorities by the APEC Policy Partnership of Women and the Economy (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].

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

The indicators were selected and endorsed by consensus in 2014 following an extensive study and consultations with data experts and economy representatives at PPWE. The goal was to identify credible, up-to-date metrics aligning with the PPWE priorities, so policymakers can have a clear picture of gaps and opportunities. The indicators are drawn from a range of international data sources, including the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Labor Organization, the World Economic Forum, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Health Organization, among others[2].

Some of the indicators in the Dashboard are outcome-oriented, as they measure directly the participation, status or treatment of women in topics related to the five PPWE priority areas. Other indicators assess matters related to the environment that enables women to increase their participation in the economy. This second group does not measure directly issues from a gender perspective, but instead gives a perspective of general conditions that could allow women to enjoy more inclusiveness in the society and to have a greater participation in the economy.

This document contains 22 dashboards, one for each of the 21 APEC member economies and another for the APEC region as a whole. For the sake of brevity, this Executive Summary will focus on the main results obtained by APEC as a whole. In some cases, APEC aggregates were not calculated due to lack of data in several APEC economies[3].

MAIN RESULTS BY PRIORITY AREAS

1. Access to Capital and Assets

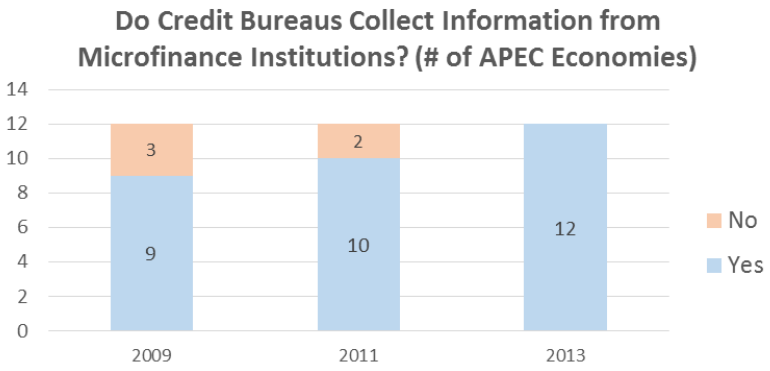
Despite efforts to introduce programs to improve women's financial literacy and to provide women with the same rights to access capital, the use of financial services by women is still low. World Bank's latest data from 2014 shows that only 11.7 percent of women aged 15 and older in APEC had borrowed money from a financial institution.[4]

Another example of low use of financial services by women is reflected in the proportion of women aged 15 and older with savings at a financial institution, which was equal to 38.5 percent in 2014. In other words, more than 60 percent of adult women in APEC did not possess savings accounts. This occurs despite the fact that around 59 percent of the female population aged 15 or older was economically active between 2008 and 2013, and the ratio of female to male labor force participation remained steady around 77 percent.

Within APEC, governments have been implementing efforts in the legal and financial sector to facilitate access to capital. For example, it is known that property and inheritance rights provide collateral to apply for loans. Twenty APEC economies have reported that both unmarried women and men have equal rights to property, and 18 of them reported that both married women and men have equal rights to property. Similarly, 18 APEC economies have rules which guarantee equality of inheritance rights between both sons and daughters; and husbands and wives in the absence of a will.

[2] U.S. – APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration (2015), "The APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard: Introduction and Analysis", February, p. iv.
[3] See Technical Notes for additional details.
[4] In general, the percentage of the population aged 15 and older requesting loans from financial institutions is low in the APEC region, but it is slightly higher among the male population (13.5 percent in 2014)

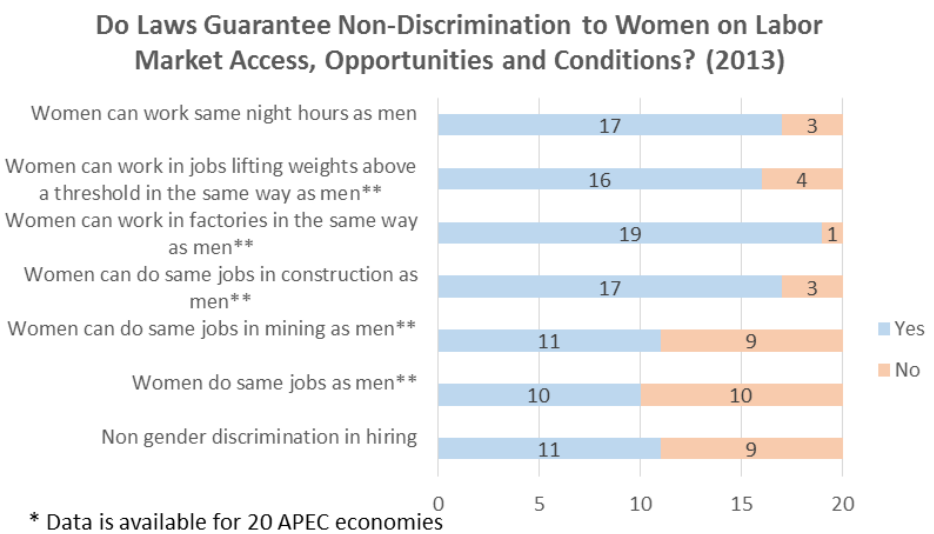
APEC economies have also been trying to improve credit information systems, by collecting credit information from microfinance institutions, which have traditionally assisted women to fund SMEs. Data available from 12 APEC economies show that nine of them had either private credit information bureaus or public credit registries that collected credit information from microfinance institutions in 2009. By 2013, the 12 APEC economies confirmed that their credit bureaus already collected that type of information. However, there is still room for improvement in this area, since credit bureaus could also collect credit or payment information (in particular, positive information such as on time payments) from retailers and utility companies, which could give financial institutions additional evidence to evaluate loan applications. By 2013, only eight out of 20 APEC economies had credit bureaus collecting credit/payments information from retailers, and just five out of 20 APEC economies doing so from utility companies.



* Data is available for only 12 APEC economies
Source: World Bank - Women, Business and The Law; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Center

2. <u>Access to Markets</u>

It is still common to find that laws in many APEC economies do not allow non-pregnant and non-nursing women to have access to the labor market in the same way as men do.

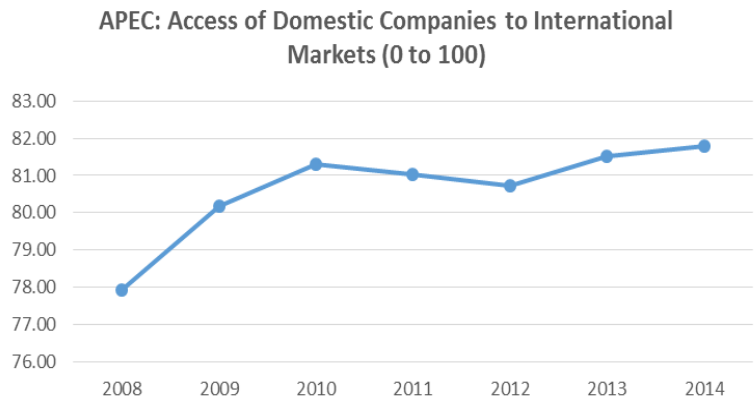


* Data is available for 20 APEC economies
** Indicators refer to non-pregnant, non-nursing women
Source: World Bank - Women, Business and The Law, Ministry of Labor of Chinese Taipei

Typical restrictions could be related to the hiring process or to the type of jobs that women are not allowed to do. For instance, in 2013, only 11 APEC economies had laws preventing and/or penalizing gender-based discrimination in the hiring process. Similarly, laws allow non-pregnant and non-nursing women to do the same jobs as men in only 10 economies. Moreover, three APEC economies also did not have a legal framework to allow women to work the same night hours as men can do.

Looking at the restrictions women are facing in the types of jobs they are allowed to do, it is noticeable that APEC economies tend to restrict their participation in those activities that are mostly associated to intense physical work. This is the case of mining and lifting weights above a threshold.

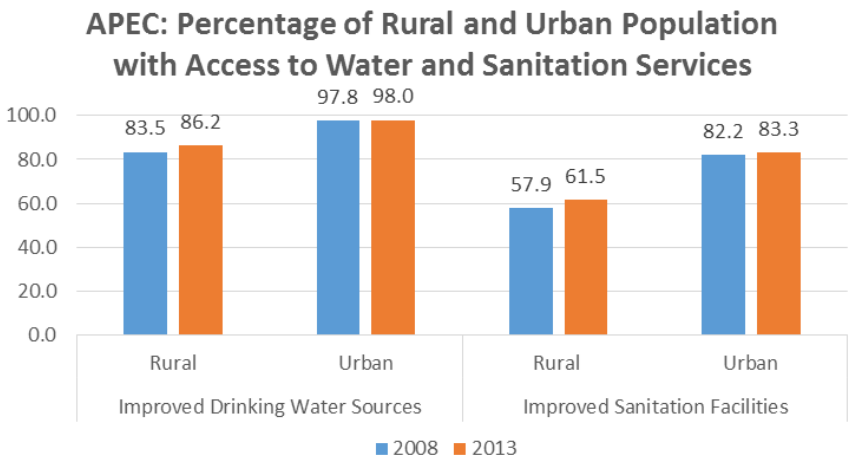
The indicator on vulnerable employment, which is measured as the percentage of unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment, shows that the aggregate figures for the APEC region are low, around 7.6 and 7.8 percent of the total number of employed persons between 2008 and 2011. Nevertheless, this indicator varies substantially within the APEC region, ranging from 0.1 to 22.3 percent of the total employed.



* Higher values represent more trade freedom
Source: The Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom

In contrast to women's access to labor markets, access to international markets for goods and services generally seems to have improved over time. The index on the access of domestic companies to international markets has reported an upward trend between 2008 and 2014, which is associated to an increase in trade freedoms, based on trade-weight average tariff rates and non-tariff barriers.

Perceptions regarding the access to domestic markets seem to be mixed. According to the World Economic Forum, which measures several aspects of market competition via opinion surveys, the responses by experts in APEC economies show a slight improvement in the intensity of local competition and the effectiveness of anti-monopoly policies, but an increase in the market dominance of firms (less fragmented market in terms of number of firms).



Source: World Bank - World Development Indicators

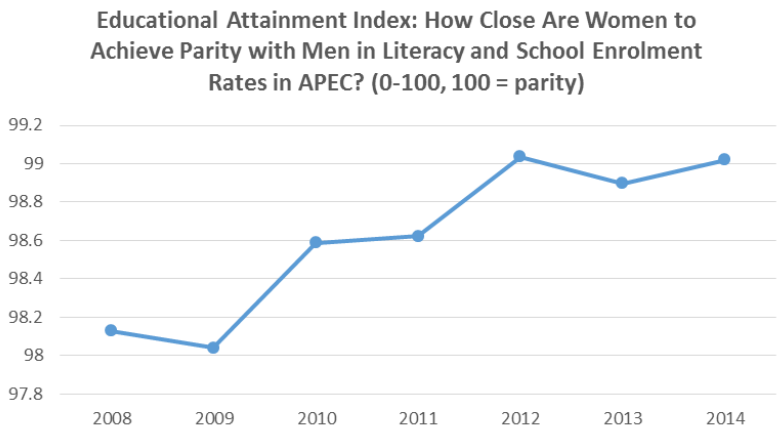
In terms of access of basic infrastructure, APEC has been improving its supply of proper drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. Improved access to water and sanitation allows the population not just to reduce the risk of contracting diseases, but also improve the chances of the population to be fit to work. Also, access to proper water and sanitation system improves working conditions. Access to satisfactory conditions in urban areas is better than that in rural areas. Nevertheless, between 2008 and 2013, access improved in rural areas. For instance, the percentage of the

rural population in APEC with access to improved water sources went up from 83.5 to 86.2 percent. Likewise, access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas rose from 57.9 to 61.5 percent.

Transportation infrastructure also improved within APEC in recent years, allowing women to access markets easier. The percentage of paved roads in APEC increased from 59.9 to 62.7 percent of the total road length between 2008 and 2011.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health

Better education and training opportunities for women facilitates their social and economic inclusiveness by increasing their chances to prosper. In terms of educational attainment, the educational attainment index, which includes information by gender on literacy and enrollment rates at primary, secondary, and tertiary schools, reveals that women in four APEC economies have achieved parity with respect to men and the rest are not far from achieving it. For the APEC region as a whole, the index shows an upward trend between 2008 and 2014, reflecting the fact that educational opportunities to women in APEC are getting closer to those that men have. The current score for APEC is equal to 99, which is close to the full parity score of 100.



* Data is available for 19 APEC economies
Source: World Economic Forum - Gender Gap Report; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Education; Singapore's Ministry of Education

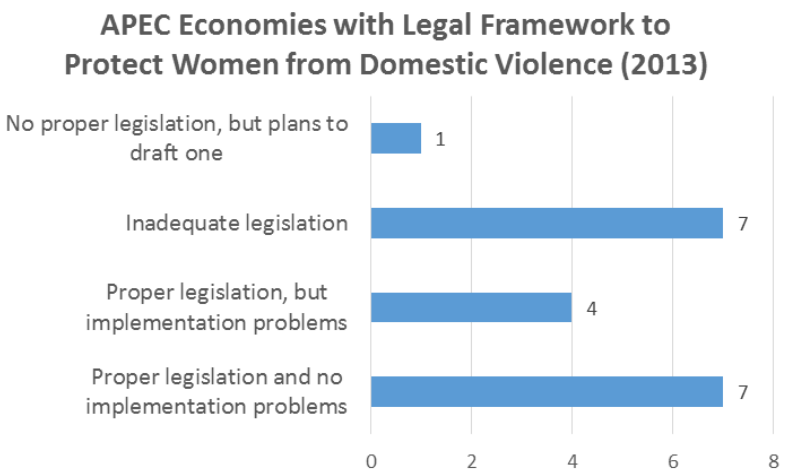
In terms of educational achievement, OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) has been assessing the performance of boys and girls in specific subjects and the results for the APEC region (18 APEC economies included) indicate that girls improved their average scores in math (from 485.2 to 487.5 points) and reading (from 500.4 to 502.4 points) between 2009 and 2012. Whilst boys have performed slightly better than girls in math, the opposite occurs in reading.

In general, women in APEC seem to be getting more training opportunities on areas relating to SME development in recent years, either through governmental or non-governmental programs. The indicator reflecting the availability of proper SME training to women went up from 62.1 to 65.3 points between 2010 and 2012, equivalent to a 5.2 percent increase. However, looking at the secondary education enrolment rates in vocational/technical programs, it appears that the popularity for those types of vocational training programs among women had fallen in APEC. In 2008, 48.2 percent of the pupils in those programs were women; whilst in 2012, the percentage of female pupils was equivalent to 44.9 percent[5].

[5] It is possible that these declining figures are explained by the wish of female students to pursue higher education. In this sense, the percentage of women among the total pupils enrolled in general secondary education programs went up from 48.6 to 49 percent between 2008 and 2012. In the same period, the percentage

Concerning health issues, the data shows mixed results for women. On a positive note, the maternal mortality rates in APEC fell from 64.1 to 58.9 per 100,000 live births. In addition, 16 APEC economies reported that more than 90 percent of live births were attended by skilled health professionals at some point between 2008 and 2013. On a negative note, only three APEC economies reduced the percentage of female population aged 15 and over living with HIV/AIDS.

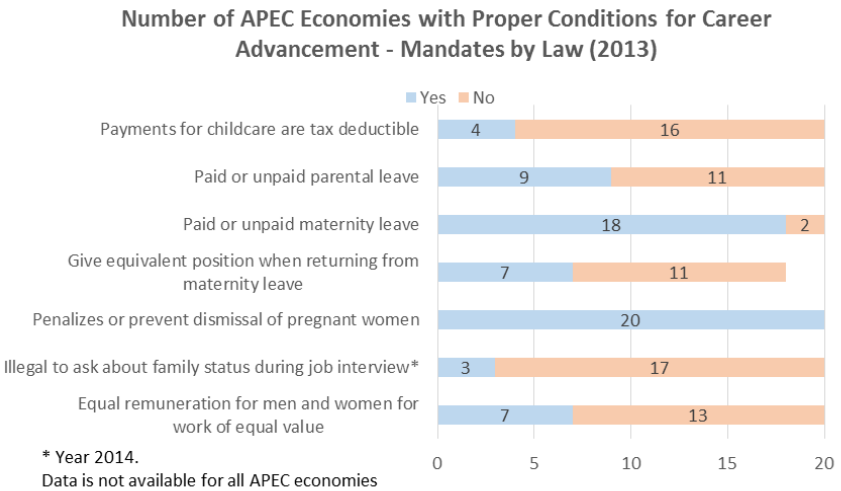
With respect to the matters of personal safety, not much data is available, although World Bank data indicates that 15 out of 17 APEC economies surveyed in 2013 reported legislation in place to address cases of domestic violence; and 13 out of 17 APEC economies had a specialized court of procedure for cases of domestic violence. The OECD also published a survey in 2014 on the existence of a legal framework to protect women from domestic violence incidents and found that most APEC economies had either problems implementing the existing legislation, or specific but inadequate legislation.



* Data is available for 19 APEC economies
Source: OECD - Social Institutions and Gender Index

4. <u>Leadership, Voice and Agency</u>

In general, the chances for women to reach leadership positions and have a voice to influence in current affairs are limited by legal issues not safeguarding basic conditions to give women an equal chance for career advancement, and by restrictions in accessing to household care-related services. Within APEC, this is not the exception.



* Year 2014.
Data is not available for all APEC economies
Source: World Bank - Women, Business and The Law and Singapore's Ministry of Manpower

of female students in tertiary education programs increased from 51.7 to 52.2 percent, which means that most of the tertiary level students in APEC are women.

Although laws protect pregnant women against dismissal and mandates maternity leave in almost all APEC economies, legal protections for career advancement for women are not widespread in APEC. For example, some restrictions relate to the conditions in the workplace: few APEC economies mandate equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value; the need for employers to give employees an equivalent position after returning from maternity leave; the right to have paid or unpaid parental leave (applicable to both mother and father). Other restrictions relate to conditions in job interviews. Just three APEC economies prohibit asking interviewees about their family status.

OECD data available for nine APEC economies show that the average time that women spend doing unpaid house work (including routine housework, care for household and non-household members, shopping, among others), is more than 4 ½ hours per day. In some economies, it could be more than six hours per day. By taking a substantial part of the burden of the household work in comparison with men, women have less time to focus on their studies or full time paid jobs, and therefore it is going to be more difficult to reduce the existing inequality between men and women in terms of income and opportunities for career advancement.

Viewed together, these restrictions probably explain the low participation of women in top management positions in the private sector, in high-level governmental positions, and in positions of influence such as media. The most recent data from the World Bank's Enterprise Surveys (years 2009 and 2010) for seven APEC economies indicates that the proportion of firms with a female top manager ranged from 4.5 to 32.7 percent only. Data from the International Women's Media Foundation also showed that only one-third of professional media positions in the APEC region were held by women in 2011.

* Data is available for 19 APEC economies
Source: World Economic Forum, Gender Gap Report and Ministry of Civil Service and Central Election Commission of Chinese Taipei

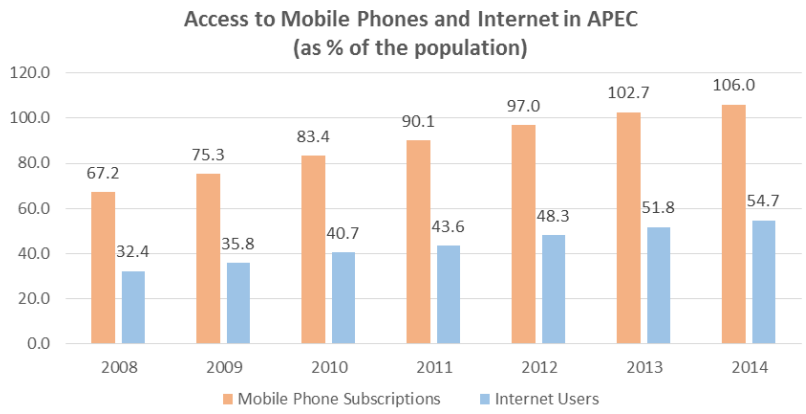
The participation of women in politics has been traditionally low in terms of holding seats in parliament, being a ministerial cabinet member, or becoming the top authority in the government. The World Economic Forum's political empowerment index combines the participation of women at the highest levels of political decision making and showed that the scores in the APEC region improved between 2008 and 2014, but they were still low, which means far from parity with man. The average score for the APEC region was equal to 17.1 points in 2014, far from the 100 points indicating parity with men. Among APEC economies, the scores ranged from 0 to 38.7 points only in 2014.

5. Innovation and Technology

Data related to the participation of women in innovation and technology activities is scarce in APEC economies and has not allowed the calculation of estimates on the matter. However, for those APEC economies with available data, it is clear that women are a minority among the graduates from science and engineering programs, and among staff working on research and development (R&D) matters.

Regarding the percentage of female students graduating from tertiary education programs in science, data is only available for eleven APEC economies and women represented less than 50 percent of science graduates in nine of them. In some economies, the share of women was equivalent to less than 25 percent. Similarly, among the graduates from tertiary education programs in engineering, manufacturing and construction programs, no APEC economy had more than 50 percent of female graduates. The ranges oscillated between 12 and 44 percent across those economies between 2008 and 2012.

In the same way, the participation of women as researchers and staff working in research and development (R&D) is limited. From the data reported by eight APEC economies, just two indicated that more than 50 percent of their researchers were women at some point between 2008 and 2012. The share of female researchers among the total number of researchers was very low for some economies, being 13 percent the lowest figure reported among all APEC economies with data available. In terms of the R&D staff, no economy reported more than 50 percent of female personnel, and the lowest share was equivalent to 18 percent.



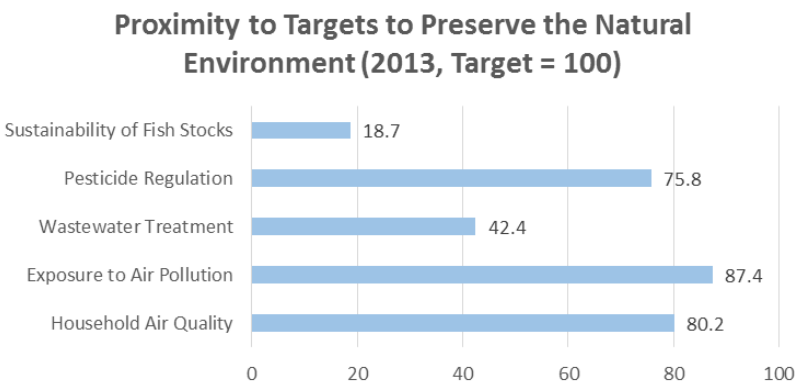
Source: International Telecommunication Union; Singapore's Infocomm Development Authority

Concerning access to technology, unfortunately, data does not provide a disaggregation by gender. The figures in the APEC region indicate a general increase in the accessibility and use of modern technology, which make it reasonable to presume women are also benefitting from this trend. In 2008, mobile phone subscriptions in APEC were equivalent to 67.2 percent of the population. By 2014, these subscriptions represented 106 percent of the population. In other words, some people in APEC had more than one subscription. It is possible that the decrease in the cost of mobile phone calls explains part of this increase, as the average per-minute cost of a local call in APEC went down from USD 0.37 to USD 0.21 between 2011 and 2014.

Similarly, internet use has expanded rapidly. Between 2008 and 2014, the percentage of the APEC population using internet went up from 32.4 to 54.7 percent. The rapid expansion of internet use has also encouraged the use of social media networks. Surveys conducted by the World Economic Forum confirm the perception among experts of an increasing use of social networks within APEC. Furthermore, internet is prompting governments not just to provide

online services to the population, but also to improve their quality. The government online service index compiled by the World Economic Forum corroborates this point.

APEC is falling short of the "green" awareness and activity targets to protect the natural environment[6]. Besides improving the regulatory frameworks and enforcement activities against those incurring in practices affecting the sustainability of the environment, more innovation is needed to get closer to those targets. Current efforts are getting APEC closer to the targets concerning household air quality, exposure to air pollution and pesticide regulations. On the contrary, progress has been limited in the areas of wastewater treatment and sustainability of fish stocks.



*Data is available for 20 APEC economies; Data for "Sustainability of Fish Stocks" includes 19 APEC economies
Sources: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP)

CONCLUSIONS

The APEC Women and The Economy Dashboard is an important tool to determine the areas where more work is needed within APEC to allow women equal opportunities in the market. As seen in the Dashboard, conditions for women differ across APEC economies and areas. In this sense, APEC could carry out capacity-building activities, in which champion economies in the relevant areas could share their experience with other interested APEC member economies, and provide advice in the implementation of reforms to improve the conditions women are currently facing. These capacity-building activities could be complemented with the preparation of action plans, listing a series of policies, to promote the participation of women in the economy.

Another area for further work by the PPWE is related to the collection and use of gender-related data. On the one hand, for many indicators, data was not available for all APEC economies. Capacity-building activities with statistical government agencies in issues related to data collection could be a first step to improve data availability in the future. This could also be useful for these agencies to cover the gap left by some indicators that seem to have

[6] The targets have been set by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP). The targets in this dashboard are related to five "green" areas. They are as follows:

1) Household Air Quality: zero percent of indoor solid fuel usage.
2) Exposure to Air Pollution: 10 micrograms per cubic meter of average exposure to PM 2.5 (fine particular matter).
3) Wastewater Treatment: 100 percent of wastewater treated.
4) Pesticide Regulation: 25 points in the scorecard awarding points whether the economy has signed and ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), as well as whether their policies allow, restrict, or ban the use of the 12 specific POPs.
5) Sustainability of Fish Stocks: Zero percent of the economy's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone, comprised of species listed as overexploited or collapsed.

been discontinued (e.g. the Economic Intelligence Unit's Women's Economic Opportunities Index, and the International Women's Media Foundation indicator on the percentage of women in professional media positions). Alternatively, PPWE could discuss ways to engage with those institutions to produce periodically those indicators for the APEC economies.

On the other hand, the PPWE may wish to discuss on the obsolescence of certain indicators in the dashboard that seem to be less relevant over time. For example, the use of new technologies such as mobile phones and internet have become so widespread among the society, in a way that collecting statistics on their accessibility by gender may not be as pertinent as it used to be many years ago. Also, the PPWE may wish to discuss adding indicators that take into account emerging new trends that may influence on women's participation in the economy. For example, enrolment rates on childcare and pre-school programs.

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APEC DASHBOARD

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Main Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes = 20/20		Yes = 20/20		Yes = 20/20		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	59.7	59.4	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.3		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	77.6	77.5	77.5	77.3	77.4	77.3		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.7			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.1	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			3.4		3.5			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				31.2			38.5	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				9.0			11.7	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0.0		0.0		0.0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes = 9/12		Yes = 10/12		Yes = 12/12		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes = 8/20		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes = 5/20		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Main Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	83.5	84.6	85.8	86.0	86.2			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	57.9	59.4	60.9	61.2	61.5			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	82.2	82.8	83.3	83.3	83.3			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	59.9	61.4	62.0	62.7				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	77.9	80.2	81.3	81.0	80.7	81.5	81.8	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.1	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes = 12/20		Yes = 12/20		Yes = 11/20		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes = 10/20		Yes = 10/20		Yes = 10/20		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 11/20		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 17/20		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 19/20		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes = 16/20		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes = 16/20		Yes = 12/20		Yes = 17/20		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Main Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.1	98.0	98.6	98.6	99.0	98.9	99.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		485.2			487.5			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		500.4			502.4			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	48.2	48.1	44.9	44.9	44.9			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			62.1		65.3			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			64.1			58.9		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	30.1	31.9	33.1	34.2	36.0			WHO & OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)								WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes = 15/17		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes = 13/17		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Main Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								Self-reporting
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes = 7/20		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes = 3/20	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes = 19/20		Yes = 19/20		Yes = 20/20		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes = 7/18		Yes = 7/18		Yes = 7/18		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes = 19/20		Yes = 18/20		Yes = 18/20		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes = 6/20		Yes = 7/20		Yes = 9/20		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes = 4/20		Yes = 4/20		Yes = 4/20		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.5	14.8	15.8	15.7	15.0	15.6	17.1	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				32.9				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								Self-reporting
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								Self-reporting

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Main Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	67.2	75.3	83.4	90.1	97.0	102.7	106.0	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								Self-reporting
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94.6		95.8		98.1			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	32.4	35.8	40.7	43.6	48.3	51.8	54.7	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	79.2	79.7	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	86.5	86.8	87.7	87.5	87.4	87.4		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	75.0	75.4	75.4	75.8	75.8	75.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	19.4	18.3	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.7		YCELP & CIESIN

INDIVIDUAL DASHBOARDS

Australia

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	58.7	58.8	58.8	59.0	58.8	58.8		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	82.6	83.0	83.0	83.4	83.6	84.0		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	31.6	31.5	31.3	30.9	31.8			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			5.0		5.0			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				59.0			59.3	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				15.3			23.6	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0.0		0.0		0.0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100	100	100	100	100			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100	100	100	100	100			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	42.4	43.2	43.3	43.3				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	83.8	84.8	85.1	84.4	86.2	86.2	86.4	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		509.5			497.8			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		532.9			529.5			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	43.9	43.0	42.4	42.8	43.1			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			100		100			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			5			6		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	38.2	37.7	37.8	37.8				OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		99.1						WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				311.0				OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	19.1	19.1	19.2	18.6	18.5	19.5	18.9	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				48.3				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	102.2	100.7	100.4	104.6	105.6	106.8	131.2	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99		99		99			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	71.7	74.3	76.0	79.5	79.0	83.0	84.6	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				78.4				ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	35.5	35.4	34.9	35.9				UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	23.9	23.6	23.0	21.7				UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	23.9	21.8	24.2	24.1	24.1	24.1		YCELP & CIESIN

Brunei Darussalam

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)								N.A.
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.2	52.9	52.6		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	69.3	69.3	69.2	69.0	68.9	68.7		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	22.8	23.3	22.8	22.7	22.2			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)								N.A.
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)								N.A.
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)								N.A.
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)								N.A.
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)								N.A.
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)								N.A.
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)								N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	81.1	79.9	80.4	82.3				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6		World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.4		World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1		World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)								N.A.
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)								N.A.
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)								N.A.
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)								N.A.
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)								N.A.
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)								N.A.
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)								N.A.
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)								N.A.
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)								N.A.

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.4	98.9	98.6	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math								N.A.
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading								N.A.
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math								N.A.
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading								N.A.
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	37.5	38.8	41.0	43.6	49.6			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			27			27		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	27.0	26.0						WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)				9.7	99.8			WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)								N.A.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)								N.A.
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	102.8	104.7	108.6	109.0	113.9	112.2	110.1	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)								N.A.
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	46.0	49.0	53.0	56.0	60.3	64.5	68.8	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.4	0.4	0.4		World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1)				0.3	0.6	0.6		World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.1	5.1	5.2		World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	6.1	6.3		World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	63.9	57.4	53.9	56.6	57.8			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	38.5	43.9	28.2	43.3	41.4			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	17.8	10.7	21.1	11.5	11.5	11.5		YCELP & CIESIN

Canada

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	62.1	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.6		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	88.1	88.8	89.0	89.2	89.1	89.5		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	24.5	24.1	24.0	24.1	24.4			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			5		5			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				52.9			59.5	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				17.8			24.5	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.8	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	87.0	88.2	88.1	88.1	87.9	88.2	88.3	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.1	100.0	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		520.8			513.0			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		541.5			540.7			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)								N.A.
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			13			11		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	27.6	27.3	27.8	27.5				OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)			98.5	98.4				WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				253.6				OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	13.4	13.8	19.6	21.0	19.6	19.6	22.3	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				45.4				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	66.2	70.5	75.7	77.8	79.6	80.6	83.0	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	98		99		99			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	76.7	80.3	80.3	83.0	83.0	85.8	87.1	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			79.2					ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	17.9	18.3	15.2	14.2	14.2	14.2		YCELP & CIESIN

Chile

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	42.1	42.6	46.8	48.7	49.0	49.2		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	59.0	60.3	65.4	67.4	68.1	68.2		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	15.3	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.1			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			3		3			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				10.4			12.9	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				5.9			11.7	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	83.5	85.4	87.4	89.4	91.3			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	82.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	89.3			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	98.4	98.8	99.2	99.6	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	21.8	22.5	23.3	23.8				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	82.2	85.8	88.0	88.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		410.4			410.5			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		460.6			452.4			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.1			1.1			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		1.0			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	47.3	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.2			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			24			22		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	22.6	22.6	20.3	22.1	21.7			OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)			99.7					WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			29.6					World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			4.5					World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	24.7	25.7	29.6	29.6	14.5	14.5	25.9	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				33.9				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	87.9	96.8	115.8	128.9	137.1	134.3	133.3	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		95			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	37.3	41.6	45.0	52.3	61.4	66.5	72.4	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	27.6	24.0	23.0		21.8			UNESCO
	5.4.2 …Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	20.3	19.5	18.2		18.5			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	27.5	32.3	32.4					UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	30.5	37.2	37.6					UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	92.4	93.2	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	20.4	17.7	18.6	21.2	21.2	21.2		YCELP & CIESIN

China

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	64.6	64.1	63.5	63.7	63.8	63.9		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	78.3	78.0	77.6	77.4	77.4	77.2		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)					7.7			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			3		3			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				32.1			41.2	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.1			8.7	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	82.0	83.4	84.9	84.9	84.9			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	51.8	53.8	55.8	55.8	55.8			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	71.5	72.8	74.1	74.1	74.1			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	53.5	58.3	60.9	63.7				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	70.2	71.4	72.2	71.6	71.6	72.0	71.8	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)								N.A.
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school 29nrolment; net secondary school 29nrolment; and gross tertiary 29nrolment (scale of 0-100)	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.8	98.6	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		600.7			609.9			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		575.6			581.3			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	50.2	50.0	45.2	45.1	45.2			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			36			32		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	21.8	23.4	25.3	27.6	30.8			OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		96.3						WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.3		0.5	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				234.0				OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.1	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	15.1	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				30.4				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges						2.5		National Bureau of Statistics
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	47.8	55.3	63.2	72.1	80.8	88.7	92.3	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97		99					World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	22.6	28.9	34.3	38.3	42.3	45.8	49.3	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		24.8	25.3	25.3	25.0			UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	52.6	53.3	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.0	2.4	2.4		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	17.7	17.7	20.0	20.2	20.2	20.2		YCELP & CIESIN

Hong Kong, China

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	52.8	53.0	51.8	51.7	51.6	51.3		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	87.5	88.9	88.3	88.7	88.9	88.5		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	23.6	23.3	23.6	23.7	23.5			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			5		5			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				40.0			47.6	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				5.4			7.1	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)								N.A.
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)								N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4			World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		547.2			553.0			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		550.4			558.3			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	10.0	9.5	11.4	13.9	14.4			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)								N.A.
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)								N.A.
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)								N.A.
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.1		0.5	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	166.2	179.8	195.7	215.5	229.2	237.4	239.3	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	66.7	69.4	72.0	72.2	72.9	74.2	74.6	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					70.2			ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)								N.A.
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)					73.3			YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)					87.8			YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)								N.A.

Indonesia

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.4		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	61.2	60.9	61.0	61.2	61.1	61.4		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	6.7	7.8	8.3	8.7	9.6			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			2		2			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				15.9			26.8	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				8.2			11.2	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	73.6	74.3	75.0	75.7	76.4			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	41.6	42.5	43.5	44.5	45.5			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	92.4	92.5	92.7	92.8	93.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	69.5	70.0	70.4	70.9	71.4			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	59.1	56.9	57.0	57.0				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.3	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	73.0	76.4	77.9	73.8	73.9	75.0	74.8	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	16.9	17.3	17.3	16.4				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	94.5	96.6	96.4	96.7	97.3	95.7	98.9	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		371.9			372.8			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		419.8			410.4			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	41.3	41.1	41.5	42.0	41.9			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		40			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			210			190		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.17	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		6.0	5.7	6.2	8.3	9.8		WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)			79.8		83.1			WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.5	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		42.8						World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		31.2						World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	12.2	14.1	14.0	13.2	13.3	12.6	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	60.0	68.9	87.8	102.5	114.2	125.4	126.2	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	90				100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	7.9	6.9	10.9	12.3	14.5	14.9	17.1	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			8.7					ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	44.2	44.6	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	76.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	29.0	26.4	29.3	26.0	26.0	26.0		YCELP & CIESIN

Japan

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	48.5	48.7	49.4	48.1	48.1	48.8		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	71.1	72.2	73.8	72.6	73.1	74.4		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	33.9	33.9	34.0	33.9	33.9			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			5		5			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				53.7			65.7	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				3.5			6.7	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	80.0	82.0	82.4	82.6	81.8	81.8	82.4	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	97.6	97.8	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		524.1			527.0			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		539.9			550.7			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			6			6		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	137.5	136.7	135.8	134.0	133.6			OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)				99.8				WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				325.7				OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.0	5.8	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				15.2				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	15.4	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.7	18.2	18.7	Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	10.2	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.2	11.3	Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	86.7	91.3	96.8	104.3	110.9	116.3	120.2	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)						72.5		Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	75.4	78.0	78.2	79.1	79.5	89.7	90.6	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					74.0			ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	25.6	25.2	25.6	25.7	25.6			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.3			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	13.0	13.6	13.8	14.0				UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.3				UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	82.1	84.2	88.7	88.9	90.3	90.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	20.4	22.1	23.1	25.3	25.3	25.3		YCELP & CIESIN

Korea

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	49.9	49.0	49.3	49.5	49.9	50.1		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	71.1	70.2	70.7	70.8	71.1	71.3		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	18.8	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.4			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			4		4			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				47.7			54.2	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				12.9			15.5	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	78.5	79.2	79.8	80.4				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	66.4	70.2	70.8	70.8	72.6	72.6	72.6	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.2				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	93.7	89.4	94.7	94.8	95.9	95.9	96.5	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		544.5			544.2			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		558.0			548.2			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			1.0			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	45.6	45.4	45.2	44.5	43.8			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			21			27		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	77.4	82.1	87.6	95.6	102.9			OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		99.9			99.8			WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Statistics Korea
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				227.3				OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.1	7.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.2	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				18.3				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	Supreme Court of Korea
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents							8.8	Ministry of Education

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	95.3	99.5	104.8	107.7	109.4	111.0	115.5	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	94		100		100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	81.0	81.6	83.7	83.8	84.1	84.8	84.3	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					80.0			ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	35.7	38.1		38.6	39.0			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	23.0	24.2		23.6	24.0			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	15.6	15.8	16.7	17.3				UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	21.1	21.5	22.2	22.7				UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	48.6	51.5	56.0	56.5	57.2	57.2		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	26.6	27.8	22.0	23.9	23.9	23.9		YCELP & CIESIN

Malaysia

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.4		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	61.4	62.0	62.3	62.6	62.8	62.9		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	20.8	20.7	20.3	20.2	19.9			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			3		3			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				30.2			32.3	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				10.3			16.6	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	79.9	80.9	80.4	80.9				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	76.2	78.2	78.7	78.7	78.8	77.0	76.4	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.7			World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.0	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.9	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		405.7			424.3			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		430.9			417.6			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.5				World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			31			29		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		18.0	18.0					WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)			98.6					WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.5	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	101.5	108.5	119.7	127.5	141.3	144.7	148.8	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	92		95		97			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	55.8	55.9	56.3	61.0	65.8	67.0	67.5	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	58.2	56.2	57.2	58.9				UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	32.3	33.2	35.9	35.7				UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	40.9	50.9	48.8	48.7				UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	39.8	48.8	46.9	47.1				UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	98.4	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	96.1	96.1		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	25.8	21.1	29.7	21.5	21.5	21.5		YCELP & CIESIN

Mexico

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	43.5	42.8	43.8	43.2	45.0	45.1		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	60.3	60.4	60.9	60.8	62.6	62.7		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.5			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.5	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			2		3			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.4			12.8	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.7			9.3	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	85.0	86.4	87.9	89.3	90.8			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	71.0	73.0	75.0	77.0	79.0			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	95.3	95.5	95.7	95.9	96.1			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	85.4	85.8	86.2	86.6	87.0			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	36.0	37.1	37.2	37.8				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	79.0	80.2	82.0	81.2	72.9	80.6	85.6	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.1				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	97.8	97.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		411.8			406.4			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		437.6			435.3			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	55.4	56.4	56.2	56.0	56.3			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		40			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			47			49		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	15.7	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2			OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		95.3						WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)		432.9		373.3				OECD & National Institute of Statistics and Geography
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			25.7					World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.6					World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	13.5	13.9	13.9	17.6	24.6	23.8	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				47.1				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges				4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	Council of the Federal Judiciary
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	65.5	71.5	77.5	79.2	83.4	84.8	82.5	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)			50.5	50.8	50.4	51.2		National Institute of Statistics and Geography
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	21.7	26.3	31.1	37.2	39.8	43.5	44.4	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					37.7			ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	42.9	42.8	48.0	46.6	46.8			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	27.5	28.0	28.3	28.7	28.2			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	85.2	85.6	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	96.6	97.6	99.8	99.0	98.7	98.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	10.9	11.5	12.4	17.4	17.4	17.4		YCELP & CIESIN

New Zealand

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.1	62.0		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	87.3	87.6	87.8	88.0	89.0	88.8		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	34.9	35.6	34.4	33.7	33.3			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			5		5			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				58.1			71.2	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				25.4			34.9	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)								N.A
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)								N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	65.6	65.9	66.1	66.2				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	80.8	84.6	86.0	86.6	86.8	86.8	86.8	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		515.3			492.1			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		544.2			529.8			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)		48.5	49.2	49.9	48.8			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			100		100			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			12			8		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		24.0	27.4	28.0	28.1	27.7		OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)			96.2					WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Ministry of Justice
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Ministry of Justice
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.3	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				264.0				OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	39.0	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	37.0	38.7	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				48.5				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	108.0	108.7	107.8	109.2	110.4	105.8	112.1	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	97		97		97			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	72.0	79.7	80.5	81.2	82.0	82.8	85.5	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	41.8	38.5	39.8	40.4	39.1			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	29.1	28.0	27.2	27.5	27.4			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	11.7	9.9	6.9	10.8	10.8	10.8		YCELP & CIESIN

Papua New Guinea

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	71.0	70.9	70.6	70.6	70.5	70.5		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	93.8	93.6	93.3	93.6	93.3	93.4		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)					1			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)								N.A.
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)								N.A.
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)				0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	30.9	31.4	31.8	32.3	32.8			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.0	88.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	57.5	57.3	57.0	56.7	56.4			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)								N.A.
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)								N.A.
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)								N.A.
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)		87.2	86.2	85.4	84.8	85.0	85.1	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)								N.A.
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math								N.A.
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading								N.A.
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math								N.A.
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading								N.A.
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)					27.0			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)					20			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			240			220		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.81	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.71	0.71		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)								N.A.
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)				42.7				WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.3		0.5	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	13.3	21.1	27.8	34.2	37.8	41.0	44.9	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)								N.A.
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	3.5	6.5	9.4	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)								N.A.
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)								N.A.
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)								N.A.
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)								N.A.
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	25.0	26.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	25.2	22.0	22.0	20.5	20.5	20.5		YCELP & CIESIN

Peru

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	65.5	67.5	67.6	67.8	68.0	68.2		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	77.7	80.7	80.8	81.0	81.4	81.6		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	28.0	32.9	46.6	57.3	69.7			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			2		2			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				7.8			8.7	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				12.4			9.9	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	66.5	67.8	69.1	70.4	71.6			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	39.5	40.8	42.2	43.5	44.8			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	90.6	90.8	90.9	91.0	91.2			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	79.4	79.9	80.3	80.7	81.2			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	16.7	16.6	18.2	13.3				World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	73.4	79.4	85.0	86.0	85.0	85.0	87.0	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	13.4	13.3	12.5	12.7	11.6			World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	98.1	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.8	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		356.2			358.9			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		380.9			394.7			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.1			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	66.2	59.7			49.0			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			100			89		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		15.0	15.0					WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)				85.0	86.7			WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.4		0.0	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)			28.7					World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)			14.1					World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	23.5	22.5	19.3	16.2	14.2	14.2	29.4	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				31.6				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	73.2	85.4	99.5	109.6	98.0	98.1	102.9	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95		97		97			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	30.6	31.4	34.8	36.0	38.2	39.2	40.2	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)			30.5					ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				1.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	61.6	62.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	26.3	27.5	19.9	23.5	23.5	23.5		YCELP & CIESIN

The Philippines

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	48.7	49.3	50.3	50.9	51.0	51.1		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	62.5	63.3	64.5	65.0	65.2	65.4		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			2		2			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				18.0			15.9	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				12.8			13.6	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	89.6	90.4	91.2	91.2	91.2			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	67.0	68.2	69.4	69.4	69.4			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	92.4	92.4	92.5	92.5	92.5			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	78.4	78.9	79.4	79.4	79.4			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	78.8	78.6	77.8	77.8	75.5	75.5	75.5	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.6	10.9			World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.5	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math								N.A.
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading								N.A.
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math								N.A.
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading								N.A.
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)								N.A.
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			60		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			120			120		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)		5.0						WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	62.2			72.2				WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.2		0.0	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		69.4						World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		32.7						World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	27.4	29.1	32.1	33.1	35.2	37.6	36.8	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				41.2				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	75.4	82.3	89.0	99.1	105.5	104.5	111.2	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	99		99		99			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	6.2	9.0	25.0	29.0	36.2	37.0	39.7	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	18.4	15.5	20.2	19.8	19.8	19.8		YCELP & CIESIN

Russia

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	56.9	57.0	56.4	56.9	57.0	57.1		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	96.4	97.1	95.9	96.5	96.7	96.6		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.8	34.9	35.3	36.8	38.2			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			2		3			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				11.6			16.5	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				7.4			11.9	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	91.0	91.6	92.2	92.2	92.2			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	59.2	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	74.9	74.6	74.4	74.4	74.4			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.0	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	44.2	60.8	68.4	68.2	68.2	77.4	74.6	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.1	0.1						World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		466.7			482.9			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		481.5			495.1			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	36.8	37.2		38.0	38.2			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			31			24		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	98.5	96.8	94.1	94.2	93.1			OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	99.6							WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.2		0.8	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		33.0						World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		14.3						World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	7.6	7.6	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	6.6	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				57.2				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	138.9	160.1	165.5	142.0	145.3	152.8	155.1	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	95							World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	26.8	29.0	43.0	49.0	63.8	68.0	70.5	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				4.8	5.1	5.4	5.6	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.4	41.2			UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	4.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	12.0	12.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	19.7	21.1	20.8	17.3	17.3	17.3		YCELP & CIESIN

Singapore

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	55.6	55.2	56.5	57.0	57.7	58.1	58.6	Ministry of Manpower
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	76.4	76.2	77.8	79.3	80.0	80.8	81.7	Ministry of Manpower
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.8			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			5		5			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				58.7			46.7	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.3			14.3	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	World Bank & Land Transport Authority
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	World Economic Forum
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	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family workers (% of total employed)	10.0	9.8	9.2	9.6	9.3	8.7	9.3	Ministry of Manpower
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No	No	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.5	98.6	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0		Ministry of Education
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		559.4			575.1			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		541.8			558.6			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary technical education pupils (%)	35.2	35.1						World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		80			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	7.5	0.0	2.6	7.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	Immigration and Checkpoints Authority
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.020	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.026	0.027	Ministry of Health
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	23.9	23.2	22.5	22.0	22.3	22.3	22.9	Ministry of Health
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	Immigration and Checkpoints Authority
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.5	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ministry of Home Affairs
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No	No	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No	No	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes	\Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		Yes	Yes	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No	No	World Bank & Ministry of Manpower
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	10.1	10.1	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.9	12.0	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.61	1.27	1.24	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.08	Supreme Court, Singapore
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	131.0	137.5	143.6	149.6	151.8	156.0	148.0	Infocomm Development Authority
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	69.0	69.0	71.0	71.0	72.0	81.0	82.0	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	48.7	46.7	47.7	49.0	47.9	47.6		Yearbook of Statistics
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	29.6	28.7	27.5	28.1	28.0	27.9		Yearbook of Statistics
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	28.0	28.5	29.3	29.2	29.6	29.6		UNESCO & Agency for Science, Technology and Research
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	32.5	32.7	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.1		UNESCO & Agency for Science, Technology and Research
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)								N.A.

Chinese Taipei

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.5		Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	75.8	76.7	77.4	77.7	78.1	78.8	79.1	Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1		Central Bank and Department of Household Registration Affairs
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Financial Supervisory Commission and Bankers Association
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)								N.A.
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				47.7			39.8	Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				9.2			15.0	Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Joint Credit Information Center
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)								N.A.
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)								N.A.
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)								N.A.
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	86.7	85.2	85.8	86.2	85.0	85.0	85.8	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.8	17.4	17.2	17.0	Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.0			OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		Ministry of Labor
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		No		Yes		No		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math					589.0			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading					539.0			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math					1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading					0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	44.0	44.1	44.2	44.4	44.5	44.4	44.2	Ministry of Education
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)								N.A.
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)	7	8	4	5	9	9		Department of Statistics and Ministry of Health and Welfare
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		Center for Disease Control
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	66.4	67.8	68.6	69.1	69.1	68.2		Medical Institutions and Services Statistical Analysis
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		Statistics of Birth Reporting System
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		Ministry of Health and Welfare
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						No		Ministry of Health and Welfare
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)								N.A.

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)					159			Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.8	21.2	21.3	21.7	Ministry of Civil Service & Central Election Commission
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)		47.0	47.1	46.7	47.9	47.2	49.5	National Communications Commission
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1		Judicial Yuan
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents	10.6	12.7	13.8	13.8	15.2	16.9		Ministry of Education

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	110.2	116.4	119.9	124.1	126.5	127.5	130.2	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	65.8	69.9	71.5	72.0	76.0	80.0	84.0	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)								N.A.
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	35.1	34.8	34.5	34.3	33.5	33.4	33.5	Ministry of Education
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	13.1	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.6	15.0	Ministry of Education
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)	20.1	20.5	20.9	21.6	21.8	22.0		Ministry of Science and Technology
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)	25.4	25.8	25.9	26.4	26.2	26.4		Ministry of Science and Technology
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	73.4	75.0	79.2	78.8	76.6	76.6		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	15.7	14.6	17.8	19.5	19.5	19.5		YCELP & CIESIN

Thailand

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	65.8	64.7	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.3		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	85.7	84.3	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.5		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.8			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			3		3			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				42.8			37.9	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				17.9			13.7	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.7			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	75.2	75.6	75.9	75.9	75.2	75.2	75.0	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	22.3	20.4	21.0	21.8	21.9			World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		No		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	99.1	99.3	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.9	99.4	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		417.0			432.7			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		437.7			465.4			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		0.9			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)	44.4	43.6	43.4	42.6	41.5			World Bank
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		60			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			28			26		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.68		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)			21.0					WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)		99.4						WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.4		0.5	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	6.9	6.9	8.3	8.3	9.0	9.9	7.0	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges							2.2*	Office of the Judicial Commission
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents							4.3*	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

*: Data for 2015

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	93.4	99.5	108.0	116.3	127.3	140.1	144.4	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	38				100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	18.2	20.1	22.4	23.7	26.5	28.9	34.9	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)					26.6			ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				5.0	5.4	5.9	6.2	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)		51.1						UNESCO
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)		45.1						UNESCO
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	70.6	72.3	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	78.7	79.3	80.2	78.9	76.5	76.5		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	22.9	24.7	31.0	21.9	21.9	21.9		YCELP & CIESIN

United States

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	58.5	58.2	57.6	57.0	56.8	56.3		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	86.1	86.8	87.1	86.6	86.2	85.7		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	35.0	35.8	35.4	35.2	35.3			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			5		5			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				47.6			53.5	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				18.3			20.5	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)								N.A.
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	97.3	97.4	97.6	97.8	98.0			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)	67.4							World Bank
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	86.8	86.8	86.9	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.8	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)							0.0	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math		477.0			479.0			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading		512.5			513.3			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math		1.0			1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading		1.0			0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)								N.A.
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			80		100			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			27			28		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)								N.A.
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	31.3	30.8	30.5					OECD
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)			99.4	99.3				WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)							0.0	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)				248.2				OECD
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							Yes	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)								N.A.
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)								N.A.
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)								N.A.
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	14.0	14.0	18.6	18.6	15.6	15.9	18.5	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)				42.0				IWMF
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	85.2	88.6	91.3	94.4	96.0	97.1	98.4	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	100		100		100			World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	74.0	71.0	71.7	69.7	79.3	84.2	87.4	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)				70.1				ITU
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)	41.0	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.1			UNESCO
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.5			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	5.9	3.4	10.7	1.4	1.4	1.4		YCELP & CIESIN

Viet Nam

1. Access to Capital and Assets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights	1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.2 Married women and married men have equal rights to property (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
1.2 Labor Market Participation ILOSTAT	1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active (%)	72.2	72.2	72.3	72.5	72.8	73.0		World Bank
	1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	94.1	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.7		World Bank
1.3 Financial Services: Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach, and Learning	1.3.1 Commercial banks (per 100,000 adults)	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.2			World Bank
	1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans (Score =0, .5, or 1)					0.0		0.0	OECD
1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing	1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance" (scale of 1-5)			3		3			Economist Intelligence Unit
	1.4.2 Saved at a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				6.7			13.7	World Bank
	1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female (% age 15+)				15.2			21.3	World Bank
1.5 Building Credit	1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureau (% of income per capita)		0		0		0		World Bank
	1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus (Y/N)		No		No		Yes		World Bank
	1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus (Y/N)						No		World Bank

2. Access to Markets									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
2.1 Infrastructure	2.1.1 Improved water source (rural %)	86.4	88.2	90.0	91.8	93.6			World Bank
	2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural %)	60.1	61.7	63.3	65.0	66.6			World Bank
	2.1.3 Improved water source (urban %)	96.7	97.0	97.4	97.8	98.2			World Bank
	2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban %)	87.8	89.1	90.5	91.8	93.1			World Bank
	2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)								N.A.
2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (scale of 1-7)	3.4	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	World Economic Forum
	2.2.2 Extent of market dominance (scale of 1-7)	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	World Economic Forum
	2.2.3 Intensity of local competition (scale of 1-7)	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	World Economic Forum
2.3 Access to International Trade	2.3.1 Access of domestic companies to international markets (scale of 0-100)	62.8	63.4	68.9	68.9	79.6	78.6	78.7	Heritage Foundation
2.4 Vulnerable Employment	2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members (% of total employed)				18.6	17.4			World Bank
2.5 Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and Conditions	2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space (Score 0, .5, or 1)					0.5		0.5	OECD
	2.5.2 Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	2.5.4 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.5 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.6 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	2.5.7 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men (Y/N)						No		World Bank
	2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
3.1 Educational Attainment	3.1.1 How close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment (scale of 0-100)	89.4	89.7	92.4	92.6	98.6	97.4	97.2	World Economic Forum
3.2 Educational Achievement	3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in math					506.7			OECD
	3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading					522.5			OECD
	3.2.3 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math					1.0			OECD
	3.2.4 Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in reading					0.9			OECD
3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training	3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils (%)								N.A.
3.4 SME Training and Incubation	3.4.1 Availability of SME training to women (scale of 0-100)			40		40			Economist Intelligence Unit
3.5 Health and Safety	3.5.1 Maternal mortality (ratio, per 100,000 live births)			51			49		WHO
	3.5.2 Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS (%)	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19		UNAIDS
	3.5.3 Hospital Beds (per 10,000 population)	29.0	31.0						WHO
	3.5.4 Attended births (% of live births)				91.9				WHO
	3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.6 Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence (Y/N)								N.A.
	3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence such as rape, assault, and harassment (score of 0, .25, .5, .75, or 1)					0.3		0.3	OECD

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS)	4.1.1 Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)								N.A.
4.2 Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work	4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work, female (minutes per day)								N.A.
4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement	4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Y/N)						Yes		World Bank
	4.3.2 Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview (Y/N)							No	World Bank
	4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (Y/N)		Yes		Yes		Yes		World Bank
	4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
	4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible (Y/N)		No		No		No		World Bank
4.4 Private Sector Leadership	4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership (%)		59.2						World Bank
	4.4.2 Percentage of Firms that report female participation in top management (%)		26.4						World Bank
4.5 Political Leadership	4.5.1 How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of political decision-making (scale of 0-100)	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.1	12.5	12.5	12.4	World Economic Forum
4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions (%)								N.A.
	4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges								N.A.
	4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents								N.A.

5. Innovation and Technology									
	Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Source
5.1 Mobile Technology	5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total (%)	85.7	111.4	125.3	141.6	145.0	135.0	147.1	ITU
	5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female (%)								N.A.
	5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal (%)	70							World Bank
5.2 Internet Use	5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users, total (%)	23.9	26.6	30.7	35.1	39.5	43.9	48.3	ITU
	5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users, female (%)								N.A.
5.3 "Networked Readiness"	5.3.1 Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs, average per-minute cost ($ PPP)				0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	World Economic Forum
	5.3.2 Government online service (scale of 0-1,)				0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	World Economic Forum
	5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) (scale of 1-7)				4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	World Economic Forum
	5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used) (scale of 1-7)				4.5	4.7	5.1	5.2	World Economic Forum
5.4 Women in STEM	5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female (%)								N.A.
	5.4.2 ...Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction female (%)	22.4	24.3	23.5		25.2			UNESCO
	5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers (%)								N.A.
	5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel (%)								N.A.
5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity	5.5.1 Household air quality (scale of 0-100)	40.0	42.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution (scale of 0-100)	64.8	62.5	62.5	62.7	63.9	63.9		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.3 Wastewater treatment (scale of 0-100)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.4 Pesticide regulation (scale of 0-100)	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0		YCELP & CIESIN
	5.5.5 Fish stocks (scale of 0-100)	12.3	13.7	17.0	14.5	14.5	14.5		YCELP & CIESIN

TECHNICAL NOTES

This section describes the features and sources of each of the indicators used in the APEC Women & the Economy Dashboard. The dashboards for every APEC economy and the APEC region as a whole include information available for the period 2008-2014.

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

Description of the dashboard indicators

1. Access to Capital and Assets

1.1 Property and Inheritance Rights

1.1.1 Unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property

This indicator determines whether there are gender-based differences over property rights for unmarried men and unmarried women. Ownership rights as used here include the ability to manage, control, administer access, encumber, receive, dispose of and transfer property. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between unmarried women and unmarried men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013

1.1.2 Married men and married women have equal rights to property

This indicator determines whether there are gender-based differences over property rights for married men and married women. Ownership rights as used here include the ability to manage, control, administer, access, encumber, receive, dispose of and transfer property. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between married women and married men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013

1.1.3 Equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters

This indicator examines whether there are gender-based differences in the rules of intestate succession (that is, in the absence of a will) for property from parents to children. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC

aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between sons and daughters, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013

1.1.4 Equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives

This indicator examines whether both spouses have equal rank and rights when it comes to inheriting assets in the absence of a will. It is assumed that the deceased spouse left no children or any other heirs, other than the surviving spouse. The indicator is based on codified law and not the implementation or practice of this law. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with equal rights between husbands and wives, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013

1.2 Labor Market Participation

1.2.1 Proportion of women population ages 15 and older that is economically active

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

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower "Comprehensive Labour Force Survey" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

1.2.2 Ratio of female to male labor force participation

The ratio is calculated by dividing the female labor force with the male labor force in an economy. APEC aggregate values are calculated by dividing the total female labor force with the total male labor force in the APEC region. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower "Comprehensive Labour Force Survey" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

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, which are defined as retail locations of resident commercial banks and other resident banks that function as commercial banks that provide financial services to customers and are physically separated from the main office but not organized as legally separated subsidiaries.

To calculate the aggregate for the APEC region, China's number of commercial bank branches for 2012 has been carried backwards to 2008 to 2011 to obtain an estimate with comparable values of the total number of commercial bank branches in the APEC region between 2008 and 2012. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source. The total number of commercial bank branches in APEC is divided by the size of the population aged 15 and older within APEC.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; *StatsAPEC 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Central Bank of Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Department of Household Registration Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012*

1.3.2 SIGI "Access to Credit" measurement of women's right and de facto access to bank loans

This Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI) index takes the value of zero, when women have the same rights to access credit and bank loans as men; 0.5, when women only have the right to access some kinds of credit; or 1, when women have no/few rights to access credit or access is severely restricted by discriminatory practices. Chinese's Taipei's data in 2012 has been carried forwards to 2014 to calculate the APEC aggregate value for that year. A simple average is used to calculate the score for the APEC region in 2014. No aggregate value was calculated for 2012 due to insufficient numbers of economies with data available. Data for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; and United States are not available in 2012. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available in 2014. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

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

1.4 Financial Services: Formal Savings and Borrowing

1.4.1 Women's financial capacity/literacy: Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Access to Finance"

The indicator tracks three types of programs provided by the formal financial sector to women – access to financial accounts, access to credit and access to financial literacy or risk-management. The index, presented on a scale from 1 to 5, is based on qualitative assessment. A higher score reflects more available programs to improve women's financial literacy. Papua New Guinea's data for 2014 has been carried backwards to 2012 to ensure the APEC

aggregate values are comparable. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Chinese Taipei are not available.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit - Women's Economic Opportunity Index 2010, 2012

1.4.2 Saved at financial institution in the past year, female

The indicator refers to the percentage of women aged 15 and older who has savings at a formal financial institution in the past 12 months. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies aged 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women with savings in the financial institutions in the past year by the number of total female population aged 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014; World Bank – World Development Indicators 2011, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2011, 2014

1.4.3 Loan from a financial institution in the past year, female

The indicator denotes the percentage of women aged 15 and older who had borrowed money from a financial institution in the past 12 months. A weighted average using the size of the female population in APEC economies aged 15 and older is used to calculate the APEC aggregate – divide the number of women with loan from a financial institution in the past year by the number of women aged 15 and older (excluding economies with no available data). Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

Source: Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database 2011, 2014; World Bank – World Development Indicators 2011, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2011, 2014

1.5 Building Credit

1.5.1 Minimum loan amounts required to be included in credit bureaus

The minimum amount of loan covered by private credit bureaus or public credit registries as a percentage of income per capita. Papua New Guinea's value in 2011 has been carried backwards to 2009 to calculate APEC aggregate values in order to ensure the values are comparable over the years with consistent number of economies. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate values. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013

1.5.2 Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus

The indicator shows whether any private credit bureau/public credit registry collects information from microfinance institutions or not. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with positive answers, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. The following economies do not have available data: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Singapore and the United States. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Chinese Taipei's Joint Credit Information Center 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

1.5.3 Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus

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

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013

1.5.4 Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus

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

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013

2. Access to Markets

2.1 Infrastructure

2.1.1 Improved water source (rural)

The indicator measures the percentage of rural population with improved drinking water source, including piped water on premises located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard as well as other improved drinking water source such as public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in rural areas with improved water source in each APEC economy, divided by the total rural population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

2.1.2 Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural)

The indicator measures the percentage of rural population using improved sanitation facilities like flush/pour flush, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in rural areas with improved sanitation facilities, divided by the total rural population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

2.1.3 Improved water source (urban)

The indicator measures the percentage of urban population with improved drinking water source, including piped water on premises located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard as well as other improved drinking water source such as public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in urban areas with improved water source, divided by the total urban population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China and Chinese Taipei.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

2.1.4 Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban)

The indicator measures the percentage of urban population using improved sanitation facilities like flush/pour flush, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet. The APEC aggregate percentage is calculated by obtaining the number of people in urban areas with improved sanitation facilities, divided by the total urban population within APEC (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand and Chinese Taipei.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

2.1.5 Roads, paved (% of total roads)

Paved roads are defined as those roads that surfaced with crushed stone and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete or cobblestones. In the case of the United States, to estimate the percentage of paved roads in the total road network for 2010 and 2011, the length of paved roads for 2009 is carried forward to 2010 and 2011, due to the absence of information of the length of paved roads for those years. To calculate the percentage of paved roads in APEC, the total length of paved roads is divided by the total length of roads in the APEC region (excluding APEC economies with no available data). Data are not available for Canada; Japan; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; Russia; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011; Singapore Land Transport Authority 2014

2.2 Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs

2.2.1 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

The indicator seeks to measure via opinion surveys to what extent anti-monopoly policies encourage competition. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value indicates a more effective promotion of competition. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 has been carried forwards to 2014 to ensure APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

2.2.2 Extent of market dominance

The indicator seeks to measure via opinion surveys how respondents characterize corporate activity in their economy. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value means a more fragmented market with corporate activity spread among many firms. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014 to ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

2.2.3 Intensity of local competition

The indicator asked respondents via opinion surveys to assess the intensity of local market competition. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value means more intense competition. Brunei Darussalam's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014 to ensure the APEC aggregate values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

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. Peru's data in 2009 has been carried backwards in 2008 to ensure APEC aggregate

values are comparable across time. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available.

Source: Heritage Foundation – Index of Economic Freedom 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

2.4 Vulnerable Employment

2.4.1 Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members in total employment

The indicator measures the number of workers who are "self-employed" as own-account workers and contributing family members in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household as a percentage of total employment. Russia's data for 2008 has been carried forwards to 2009, 2010 and 2011. Similarly, Viet Nam's data for 2011 has been carried backwards to 2008, 2009 and 2010 to make APEC aggregate values comparable across time. The APEC aggregate percentage of own-account workers and contributing family members as percentage of total employment was calculated by obtaining the number of own-account workers and contributing family members in APEC, divided by total employment figures in APEC. No aggregate value was calculated for 2012 due to insufficient number of economies with available data. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Brunei Darussalam; China; Papua New Guinea are not available.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower "Comprehensive Labour Force Survey" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

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

2.5.1 SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space

The Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI) index takes the value of zero, when no legal restrictions or discriminatory practice is reported; 0.5, when no legal restrictions, but widely reported discriminatory practices are reported; or 1, when there are widespread legal restrictions or discriminatory practices. Chinese Taipei's data for 2012 has been carried forwards to 2014 to calculate the APEC aggregate value for that year. A simple average is used to calculate the APEC aggregate values. No aggregate value was calculated for 2012 due to insufficient number of economies with available data.

Source: OECD – Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012, 2014

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

This indicator explores whether the law specifically prevents and/or penalizes gender-based discrimination in the hiring process. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the

number of APEC economies with laws mandating non-discriminatory hiring divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

2.5.3 Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law

This indicator determines whether there are specific jobs in which women explicitly or implicitly cannot work, except in limited circumstances. Both partial and full restrictions on women's work are counted as restrictions. Restrictions include whether the law determines the number of hours a woman can work and/or work at night, but there is no limit for men; and regulations that restrict women's work in particular industries. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women are allowed by law to do the same jobs as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

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

This indicator examines whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.3) for women to work in the mining industry. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining sector in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

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

This indicator examines whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.3) for women to work in the construction industry. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in construction sector in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

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

This indicator explores whether there are restrictions (similar to those defined in 2.5.3) for women to work in factories. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

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

This indicator explores whether there are restrictions (similar to the ones defined in 2.5.3) for women to engage in jobs with a minimum weight-lifting requirement. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where non-pregnant and non-nursing women have no restrictions to engage in jobs with minimum weight-lifting requirement, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Labor 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

2.5.8 Whether women can work the same night hours as men

This indicator answers the question of whether there are restrictions for women to work the same number of hours as men can do. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies where women can work the same night hours as men, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

3. Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health

3.1 Educational Attainment

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

This indicator reflects gap between women's and men's access to education based on four ratios: 1) female literacy rate over male; 2) female net primary-level education enrolment rate over male; 3) female net secondary-level education enrolment rate over male; and 4) female net tertiary-level education enrolment rate over male. The ratios are normalized by their standard deviations and weighted with the following factors: 0.191 for literacy rates; 0.459 for primary-level enrolment; 0.230 for secondary-level enrolment; and 0.121 for tertiary-level enrolment. The indicator can take values from 0 to 1. In the Dashboard, the final scores have been rescaled from 0 to 100 to facilitate the analysis. A higher value represents more equality between men and women. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Chinese Taipei and Singapore were obtained from separate sources. Singapore's data for 2013 has been carried forward to 2014. Data for Hong Kong, China and Papua New Guinea are not available.

Source: World Economic Forum – Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Singapore's Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

3.2 Educational Achievement

3.2.1 Mean scores of girls in maths

This indicator measures the average score of 15-year-old female students on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mathematics scale. The overall mathematics scale is based on a mean for OECD countries of 500 points and a standard deviation of 100 points. Data reflects performance in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. However, PISA does not have top/maximum or bottom/minimum scores. Viet Nam and Chinese Taipei's value in 2012 have been carried backwards to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available.

Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012

3.2.2 Mean scores of girls in reading

This indicator measures the average score of 15-year-old female students on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) reading scale. The overall reading scale is based on a mean for OECD countries of 500 points and a standard deviation of 100 points. Data reflects performance in the stated year according to PISA. A higher value indicates better performance. However, PISA does not have top/maximum or bottom/minimum scores. Viet Nam and Chinese Taipei's value in 2012 have been carried backwards to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available.

Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012

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

This ratio divides the mean scores for boys by the mean scores for girls in mathematics, based on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) measurement scale. A value higher than 1 would indicate boys outperforming girls in this subject. The higher the value the greater the difference in favour of boys. Viet Nam and Chinese Taipei's value in 2012 have been carried backwards to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the APEC average score for boys in mathematics is divided by that average score obtained by girls. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available.

Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012

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

This ratio divides the mean scores for boys by the mean scores for girls in reading, based on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) measurement scale. A value higher than 1 would indicate boys outperforming girls in this subject. The higher the value the greater the difference in favour of boys. Viet Nam and Chinese Taipei's value in 2012 have been carried backwards to make historical APEC aggregates comparable. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the APEC average score for boys in reading is divided by that average score obtained by girls. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are not available.

Source: OECD – The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009, 2012

3.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training

3.3.1 Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils

This indicator measures the number of female students enrolled in technical or vocational programmes at the secondary school level as a percentage of total number of students enrolled in technical or vocational programmes at the secondary school level. To calculate this indicator for the whole APEC region, the number of female students enrolled in secondary school vocational programmes within the APEC region was divided by the total number of students enrolled in these programs. Due to missing values in certain APEC economies for specific years, the following assumptions were made to make the APEC region values comparable across time: Malaysia's data for 2011 has been carried forward to 2012; New Zealand's data in 2009 has been carried backwards to 2008; Papua New Guinea's data from 2008 to 2011 were assumed to be the same as in 2012; Russia's data for 2009 has been carried forwards to 2010; Singapore's data is assumed to be constant since 2009. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source. Data for Canada; the Philippines; the United States and Viet Nam are not available.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Ministry of Education, Chinese Taipei 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

3.4 SME Training and Incubation

3.4.1 Whether SME training has wide geographic availability; is accessible to women as well as men; is affordable for the majority of intended beneficiaries; takes into account women's time burdens; and is culturally appropriate

This indicator reflects the existence of governmental or non-governmental programmes offering SME support or development training. The scoring considers if the programmes meet the following five conditions: 1) wide geographic availability of the programmes; 2) equal accessibility between women and men; 3) affordability for the majority of intended beneficiaries; 4) culturally appropriateness; and 5) women's time burdens taken into account for the length of training programmes. The indicator has been rescaled from the scale of 0 to 5, to the scale of 0 to 100. The indicator takes value of zero, when the training programmes do not meet any of the five conditions; 20, when the training programmes meet one of the five conditions; 40, when the training programmes meet two of the five conditions; 60, when the training programmes meet three of the five conditions; 80, when the training programmes meet four of the five conditions; or 100, when the training programmes meet all five conditions. Papua New Guinea's data for 2012 has been carried backwards to 2010 to allow consistent number of economies covered in APEC aggregation. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Chinese Taipei are not available.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit – Women's Economic Opportunity Index 2010, 2012

3.5 Health and Safety

3.5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)

The maternal mortality ratio measures the number of female deaths from any caused related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy and child birth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. To calculate APEC aggregates, the number of female deaths due to the aforementioned reasons is divided by the number of live births within the APEC region. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: World Health Organization – World Health Statistics 2010, 2013; Chinese Taipei's Department of Statistics and Ministry of Health and Welfare 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Immigration and Checkpoints Authority "Registry of Births and Deaths Reports" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

3.5.2 Female population living with HIV/AIDS

The indicator measures the amount of female population aged 15 and older living with HIV/AIDS as a percentage of total female population aged 15 and older. No aggregate value was calculated for the APEC region, since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for

Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Russia and the United States are not available.

Source: UNAIDS – Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Chinese Taipei's Centers for Disease Control 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

3.5.3 Hospital beds (per 10,000 population)

This indicator counts the number of hospital beds, including inpatient beds available in public, private, general and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases, beds for both acute and chronic care are also included. It combines data from two sources: WHO and OECD Health Statistics. Due to data restrictions, no APEC aggregate value was calculated for 2013. The APEC aggregate was obtained by dividing the total number of hospital beds in the APEC region, by the total population of the APEC economies that reported data on the number of hospital beds. Brunei Darussalam and Viet Nam's data for 2009 have been carried forward to 2010, 2011 and 2012. Malaysia; Peru; Thailand and the United States' data for 2010 have been carried forward to 2011 and 2012. The Philippines's data for 2009 has been carried forward to 2010, 2011 and 2012. Viet Nam's data for 2009 has been carried forward to 2010, 2011 and 2012. Australia and Canada's data for 2011 have been carried forward to 2012. Data for 2008 was not available for Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Malaysia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines and Thailand. Data for 2009 was not available for Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea and Thailand. Data for 2010 was not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines and Viet Nam. Data for 2011 was not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Thailand; United States and Viet Nam. Only Chile; China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Russia; Singapore and Chinese Taipei reported data for 2012. Indonesia; New Zealand; Singapore and Chinese Taipei were the only four APEC economies reporting data for 2013. Singapore was the only APEC economy reporting data for 2014. Data for Chinese Taipei and Singapore were obtained from separate sources.

Source: World Health Organization – World Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010; OECD Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; StatsAPEC 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Medical Institutions and Services Statistical Analysis 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Health 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

3.5.4 Attended births (% of total)

This indicator measures the proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals who are trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period. No aggregate value was calculated for the APEC region, since data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data is only available for the following cases: 2008 – the Philippines; Russia; Singapore and Chinese Taipei; 2009 - Australia; China; Korea; Mexico; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and Thailand; 2010 - Canada;

Chile; Indonesia; Malaysia; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States; 2011 – Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Japan; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; the United States and Viet Nam; 2012 – Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Korea; Peru; Singapore and Chinese Taipei; and 2013 – Singapore and Chinese Taipei. Singapore was the only APEC economy reporting data for 2014. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources.

Source: World Health Organization – World Health Statistics 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Statistics of Birth Reporting System 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Immigration and Checkpoints Authority "Registry of Births and Deaths Reports" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

3.5.5 Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence

This indicator examines the presence of legislation on domestic violence. The answer "Yes" indicates the existence of law or provisions addressing domestic violence that includes criminal sanction or provides for orders of protection for domestic violence. The answer "No" refers to the absence of any law or provision addressing domestic violence; or the law or provision only prohibits domestic violence but does not provide for sanctions or orders of protection; or if the provision only protects a specific category of women, such as pregnant women; or defines the offence in connection to specific motives. Legislation addressing domestic violence does not take into account aggravated penalties for crimes committed between spouses or within the family. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with legislation or provision addressing domestic violence cases, divided by the number of APEC economies with available data. Data for Chinese Taipei and New Zealand were obtained from separate sources. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Viet Nam are not available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2013; New Zealand's Ministry of Justice 2013

3.5.6 Whether there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence

This indicator reflects the presence of a court for domestic violence cases. The answer is "Yes" if one of the three conditions is met: 1) the economy has a court with exclusive jurisdiction on matters related to domestic violence; 2) the law establishes revised rules of civil procedure or the work of specially trained judges for domestic violence cases under the auspices of a non-specialized court; or 3) the law establishes special restraining order procedures for cases of domestic violence. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with a specialized court or procedure for domestic violence cases, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Chinese Taipei and New Zealand were obtained from separate sources. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Viet Nam are not available.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Health and Welfare 2013; New Zealand's Ministry of Justice 2013

3.5.7 Existence of women's legal protection from rape, assault, and harassment, as determined by "lifetime prevalence of domestic violence"

This indicator examines whether there is a legal framework to protect women from domestic violence. It takes the value of zero, when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address domestic violence with no reported problems of implementation; 0.25, when there is specific and adequate legislation in place to address domestic violence but with reported problems of implementation; 0.5, when there is specific but inadequate legislation; 0.75, when there is no specific legislation in place to address domestic violence but with some evidence of legislation being planned or drafted; or 1, when no legislation is in place to address domestic violence. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregates for 2014. No APEC aggregate was calculated for 2012 since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for 2012 are not available for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Japan; Mexico; New Zealand; and the United States. Data for 2014 are not available for Brunei Darussalam and Chinese Taipei.

Source: OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index 2012, 2014

4. Leadership, Voice and Agency

4.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

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

This indicator will be based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Korea and Singapore.

Source: Statistics Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

4.2 Care Economy: Time Spent on Unpaid Work

4.2.1 Average time spent on unpaid work

This indicator measures the amount of time women spent, in terms of minutes per day, on unpaid work including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members, volunteering and travel related to household activities. The indicator is an estimate based on Time Use Surveys in several economies. No APEC aggregate was calculated, as the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data are only available for Australia; Canada; China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Chinese Taipei and the United States. Data for Mexico and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources.

Source: OECD – Employment Database 2011; Chinese Taipei's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) 2012; National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico 2009

4.3 Conditions for Career Advancement

4.3.1 Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value

This indicator shows whether employers are legally obliged to pay equal remuneration for male and female employees who do work for equal value. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies in which the law mandates equal remuneration for women and men who do work of equal value, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

4.3.2 Whether it is illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview

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

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2014

4.3.3 Whether there are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women

This indicator determines whether pregnancy could be a basis for dismissal. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with laws explicitly prohibiting and/or penalizing the dismissal of pregnant women, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

4.3.4 Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave

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

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

4.3.5 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave

This indicator examines whether the government explicitly mandates some form of maternity leave, can be either paid or unpaid. Maternity leave is defined as a leave only available to the mother. Parental leave that is available to both parents is not included in maternity leave. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies whose law mandates maternity leave, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

4.3.6 Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave

This indicator determines whether the government explicitly mandates some form of parental leave, can be either paid or unpaid, as long as the government explicitly mandates some form of parental leave shared between mother and father. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies that mandates parental leave, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower "Child Development Co-Savings Act" 2013, 2014

4.3.7 Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible

This indicator addresses the question of whether childcare expenses, such as expenses for kindergartens, day-care centers, after-school centers, in-home care and child-mining arrangement, are listed as deductible items in the personal income tax. APEC aggregate values are calculated by counting the number of APEC economies with tax deductible childcare payments, divided by the number of APEC economies with data available. Data for

Brunei Darussalam is not available. Singapore's data for 2014 was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Bank - Women, Business and the Law 2009, 2011, 2013; Singapore's Ministry of Manpower 2014

4.4 Private Sector Leadership

4.4.1 Percentage of firms that report female participation in ownership

This indicator measures the proportion of firms with a woman among the owners. No APEC aggregate value was calculated, since the available data did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for 2009 is only available for Indonesia; the Philippines; Russia; and Viet Nam. Data for 2010 is only available for Chile; Mexico; and Peru.

Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010

4.4.2 Percentage of firms that report female participation in top management

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

Source: World Bank – Enterprise Surveys 2009, 2010

4.5 Political Leadership

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

This indicator takes the values of the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, Political Empowerment Subindex, which measures women's political empowerment based on the three ratios: 1) women with seats in parliament over men; 2) women at ministerial level over men; and 3) number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over a male. The inputs are normalized by their standard deviations and weighted with the following factors: 0.310 for women with seats in parliament over men; 0.247 for women at ministerial level over men; and 0.443 for years of a female head of state over a male. The indicator can take values from 0 to 1. In the Dashboard, the final scores have been rescaled from 0 to 100 to facilitate the analysis. A higher value represents a smaller gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China; and Papua New Guinea are not available. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Civil Service and Central Election Commission 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

4.6 Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia

4.6.1 Percentage of women in all professional media positions

This indicator measures the percentage of women in professional media positions including governance, management, news professional, production and design, sales, finance and administration. To calculate APEC aggregates, the total number of women in professional media positions is divided by the total number of professional media position in those APEC economies where data by gender is available. Data for Chinese Taipei was obtained from a separate source. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; Thailand and Viet Nam are not available.

Source: International Women's Media Foundation 2011; Chinese Taipei's National Communications Commission 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

4.6.2 Ratio of Male to Female Judges

This indicator will be based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include: China; Korea; Japan; Mexico; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand. For China's case, data were based on judges in courts. For Singapore's case, data were based on judges in supreme courts.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China "2014 Statistics of Women and Childern in China"; Supreme Court of Korea 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2014)" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Mexico's Council of the Federal Judiciary, Labor Annual Reports 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Chinese Taipei's Judicial Yuan 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Office of the Judicial Commission of Thailand 2015; Supreme Court, Singapore 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

4.6.3 Ratio of Male to Female University Presidents

This indicator will be based on self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include: Korea; Japan; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand.

Source: Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Education 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Korea's Ministry of Education; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan "Investigation on Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making (2014)" 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Thailand's Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2015

5. Innovation and Technology

5.1 Mobile Technology

5.1.1 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, total

This indicator measures the number of mobile cellular telephone subscriptions, defined as subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, per 100 people. Both prepaid and post-paid subscriptions are included. The figures for many APEC economies could be higher than 100 percent, which means that the number of mobile phone subscriptions exceeds their populations. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the number of mobile phone subscriptions is divided by the population in the APEC region. Data for Singapore was obtained from a separate source.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Singapore's Infocomm Development Authority 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

5.1.2 Mobile phone subscriptions as percentage of the population, female

International Telecommunication Union no longer report mobile telephone subscriptions or users by gender. Nevertheless, the indicator could be compiled with self-reported information from APEC member economies. Economies with reported data include Japan and Mexico.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan "Communications Usage Trend Survey (2013)"; National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI)"Availability and the Use of Information Technologies in Households" 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

5.1.3 Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal

This indicator measures the proportion of the population living in areas covered by mobile cellular signal regardless of whether or not they are subscribed to the mobile network service. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the numbers of people live in areas served by mobile network signal in the APEC region is divided by total population in the APEC region. In order to compare APEC aggregate values across time: China's data for 2010 has been carried forwards to 2012; Indonesia and Thailand's data for 2008 have been carried forward to 2010. Russia and Viet Nam's data for 2008 have been carried forwards to 2010 and 2012 respectively. Data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea are not available.

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators – Power and Communications 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

5.2 Internet Use

5.2.1 Percentage of population who are internet users (total)

This indicator measures the proportion of the population with access to the worldwide network. To calculate APEC aggregate values, the number of people with access to internet is divided by the total population in the APEC region.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

5.2.2 Percentage of population who are internet users (female)

This indicator measures the proportion of female internet users among the population with access to the worldwide network. No APEC aggregate was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Only Canada; Indonesia; and Peru reported data for 2010. Data for 2011 was only available for Australia and the United States. For 2012, only Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico and Thailand reported data.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010, 2011, 2012

5.3 "Networked Readiness"

5.3.1 Affordability: mobile cellular tariffs

This indicator is calculated based on the average per-minute cost of a local call to another mobile cellular phone on the same network and then on a different network, averaged with per-minute cost of a local call to a fixed telephone line. Tariffs are based on calls during peak hours and on a basic mobile cellular pre-paid subscription plan. The amount is adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in current international dollars. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

5.3.2 Government online service

Based on the United Nations E-Government Survey, this indicator determines the quality of government's delivery of online services to the citizens in four stages of service delivery: 1) emerging, 2) enhanced, 3) transactional and 4) connected. Online services are assigned to each stage according to their degree of sophistication. The performance of government in each stage is assessed by counting the number of services provided as a percentage of the maximum services. Based on a scale from 0 to 1, a higher value represents better performance. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Chinese Taipei are not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

5.3.3 Impact of ICTs on access to basic services

This indicator assesses to what extent do ICTs enable access for all citizens to basic services such as health, education, financial services based on a two-year weighted average response. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value represents greater impact. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

5.3.4 Use of virtual social media networks

This indicator examines how widely virtual social networks, such as Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn, are used based on a two-year weighted average responses. Based on a scale from 1 to 7, a higher value represents wider use of social media networks. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Papua New Guinea is not available. Data for Brunei Darussalam in 2013 has been carried forward to 2014.

Source: World Economic Forum – Networked Readiness Index 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

5.4 Women in STEM

5.4.1 Percentage of female graduates from tertiary education graduating from Science, female

This indicator measures the proportion of female students graduating from Science programmes among all Science graduates at tertiary education level. No APEC aggregate value was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Thailand; and Viet Nam are not available. Data for Korea and Chile are not available for 2010 and 2011 respectively. Economies with available data for 2012 are – Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei and the United States. Economies with available data for 2013 are Singapore and Chinese Taipei. Chinese Taipei reported data for 2014. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from a separate source.

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

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

This indicator measures the proportion of female students graduating from Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction programmes among all Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction graduates at tertiary education level. No APEC aggregate value was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Chinese Taipei and Thailand are not available. Data for Korea is not available for 2010. Data for Chile and Viet Nam are not available for 2011. Economies with available data for 2012 are – Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; the United States and Viet Nam. Economies with available data for 2013 are Singapore and Chinese Taipei. Chinese Taipei reported data for 2014. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources.

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

5.4.3 Percentage of women researchers

This indicator measures the percentage of female professionals in relation to total number of professionals engaged in the creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems as well as in the management of these projects based on headcount. Headcount includes staff employed both on a full-time and part-time basis. No aggregate value was calculated since the data available did not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Singaproe and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; the United States; and Viet Nam are not available. Data for Thailand are not available for 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Data for Chile are not available for 2011 and 2012. Data for Japan, Korea and Malaysia are not available for 2012.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Science and Technology 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), "National Survey of Research and Development in Singapore" 2013*

5.4.4 Percentage of women R&D personnel

This indicator measures the percentage of women who are employed directly on R&D as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff based on headcount. Headcount includes staff employed both on a full-time and part-time basis. No aggregate value was calculated since the data available does not meet the aggregation criteria. Data for Singapore and Chinese Taipei were obtained from separate sources. Data for Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; the United States and Viet Nam are not available. Data for Thailand are not available for 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Data for China is not available for 2008. Data for Chile are not available for 2011 and 2012. Data for Japan, Korea and Malaysia are not available for 2012.

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) – Science, Technology and Innovation 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012; Chinese Taipei's Ministry of Science and Technology 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Singapore's Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), "National Survey of Research and Development in Singapore" 2013*

5.5 "Green" Awareness and Activity

5.5.1 Household air quality

This indicator uses a "proximity-to-target" methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of zero percent of indoor solid fuel usage. As reference to measure household air quality, the indoor solid fuel usage is obtained as the proportion of population

using solid fuels for cooking. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents better household air quality. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

5.5.2 Exposure to air pollution

This indicator uses a "proximity-to-target" methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of 10 micrograms per cubic meter of average exposure to PM 2.5 (fine particular matter). The average exposure to PM 2.5 is obtained as a population-weighted exposure to PM 2.5 in micrograms per cubic meter. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents less exposure to air pollution. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Hong Kong, China's data in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013 were assumed to be the same as in 2012 in order to make the APEC aggregates comparable across time.

Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

5.5.3 Wastewater treatment

This indicator uses a "proximity-to-target" methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of 100 percent for wastewater treatment. The level of wastewater treatment represents the proportion of collected wastewater that is treated. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value represents better wastewater treatment. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Hong Kong, China's data in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013 were assumed to be the same as in 2012 in order to make the APEC aggregates comparable across time.

Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

5.5.4 Pesticide regulation

This indicator uses a "proximity-to-target" methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of 25 points in the scorecard awarding points whether the economy has signed and ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), as well as whether their policies, allow, restrict or ban, common agricultural pesticides known as 'dirty dozen' POPs (i.e. aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene, PCBs, polychlorinated dioxins and polycholorinated furans). The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A

higher value represents tighter regulation to control pesticides. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

5.5.5 Fish stocks

This indicator uses a "proximity-to-target" methodology and captures how close an economy is from the target of zero percent of the economy's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone, comprised of species listed as overexploited or collapsed. The scores are converted to a scale of 0 to 100 by simple arithmetic calculation. A higher value means fish stocks are closer to the target and are exploited in a more sustainable level. A simple average is used to calculate APEC aggregate values. Data for Hong Kong, China is not available.

Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy – Environmental Performance Index 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013