Country Profiles: Page 1
The first page of each Country Profile displays overall results on the Global Gender Gap Index; key demographic and economic indicators; details of each of the 14 indicators that are used to build the Global Gender Gap Index; and country results relative to this year’s 144-country sample average.

1 Global Gender Gap Index Rank and Score
The country’s overall performance on the Global Gender Gap Index on a 0-to-1 scale and its rank out of 144 countries. Note that the light blue shade on the right-hand side of the blue headline bar is a visual representation of the remaining gender gap for that country.

2 Score at a Glance
The chart at the top left-hand side compares the country’s score for each of the four subindexes of the Global Gender Gap Report 2016 with the average score weighted by population across all 144 countries. The centre of the chart corresponds to the lowest possible score (0), while the perimeter of the chart corresponds to the highest possible score (1), or parity. Please note that the parity benchmark is 1 for all indicators, except Sex ratio at birth (0.944) and Healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the parity benchmark of 1 for the Health and Survival subindex is not strictly accurate.

3 Key Indicators
This section provides economic and demographic headline indicators for each country. It also compares the country’s performance on this year’s Index to the first year in which the country was featured in the Global Gender Gap Index, providing a measure of the country’s overall progress over time. Note that since the exact number and list of countries included in the Report changes every year, rank changes, or lack thereof, alone are an imperfect measure of a country’s performance over time. A country’s score change is a more exact measure of its progress towards closing the gender gap.

- GDP (constant 2005 US$ billions): Source is the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (WDI) online database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2005 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

- GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollars): Source is the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (WDI) online database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). GDP per capita PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the US dollar has in the United States. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.
• Total population (thousands of inhabitants): Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (accessed September 2016). People of all ages living in the country as of July 2016, regardless of residency status or citizenship (except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin).

• Population growth rate (annual percentage): Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (accessed September 2016). Annual population growth rate is the increase in a country’s population during a period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from a country.

• Population sex ratio (female/male): Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (accessed September 2016). The female-to-male population sex ratio is the number of females per 1,000 males in the population of a society.

• Human capital optimization (%): Source is the World Economic Forum’s Human Capital Report 2016. A country’s overall score on the World Economic Forum’s Human Capital Index can roughly be interpreted as a percentage measure of the degree to which a country is successful in developing and deploying the full range of its human capital potential.

Country Score Card

This section provides an overview of each country’s ranks and scores on the four subindexes of the Global Gender Gap Report 2016, as well as on the individual indicators that compose each subindex. For each of the indicators that enter into the Global Gender Gap Index, column one displays the country’s rank; column two displays the country’s score; column three displays the population-weighted sample average (out of 144 countries); column four displays the female value; column five displays the male value; and, finally, column six displays the female-to-male ratio. In addition, country scores are highlighted by a colour scale—ranging in 20% intervals from dark grey (0.0–0.2, worst) to dark blue (0.8–1.0, best)—to help the reader visually interpret the Index results.

To calculate the Index, all ratios were truncated at the parity benchmark of 1 (for more details, please refer to the methodology section in Part 1) and thus the highest score possible is 1—except for the Sex ratio at birth (0.944) and the Healthy life expectancy (1.06) indicators. In the case of countries where women surpass men on specific indicators, the reader can refer to the exact female and male values as well as the female-to-male ratio to understand the magnitude of the female advantage.

The bar charts visually display the magnitude of female-to-male ratio imbalances for each of the 14 indicators, allowing the reader to see clearly when the female-to-male ratio is above or below the gender parity benchmark. Values above 1 (the parity benchmark) favour women and values below 1 favour men. Please note that the parity benchmark is 1 for all indicators except Sex ratio at birth (0.944) and Healthy life expectancy (1.06). Therefore, the parity benchmark of 1 in the bar charts for these two indicators is not strictly accurate. Finally, in the few cases where the ratio exceeds the scale of the bar chart (which ends at 2), the reader should refer to the number under the “female-to-male ratio” column for the actual value.

The female and male values are displayed without decimals in order to facilitate reading. For example, the values for Women in parliament and Women in ministerial positions are on a scale of 0 to 100, and the value of Years with a female head of state is on a scale of 0 to 50. Due to rounding, data that represents less than six months is displayed as zero, although it is fully considered in the calculation of the Index. The reader can refer to the female-over-male ratio in order to see specific values.

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

• Female, male labour force participation rate, age 15-64 (%): Source is the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) database, 9th edition, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the proportion of a country’s working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. Labour force data doesn’t take into account workers employed abroad. The dataset includes data as reported and ILO estimates for missing data.

• Wage equality between women and men for similar work: Source is the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey, 2015-16. Response to the survey question, “In your country, for similar work, to what extent are wages for women equal to those of men?” (1 = not at all, significantly below those of men; 7 = fully, equal to those of men). The data is converted to a normalized 0-to-1 scale.
• Female, male estimated earned income (US$, PPP): Calculated using the methodology of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)’s Human Development Report 2007/2008. Data used to calculate this indicator includes: world population by country, GDP PPP (current international $), labour force participation rate, and mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by economic activity. Where possible, mean nominal monthly earnings do not include the agriculture economic activity estimates. Otherwise, earnings across all economic sectors were used. The substitution is possible because agricultural activity is often not reported or underreported. For purposes of calculating its index, the UNDP caps the estimated earned income at US$ 75,000 PPP. The same methodology has been used in this Report. See Appendix D for further details.

• Female, male legislators, senior officials and managers (%): Corresponds to the Major Group 1 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Source is the ILO, ILOSTAT database, Employment by occupation, 2015, or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

• Female, male professional and technical workers (%): Corresponds to the sum of Major Groups 2 and 3 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Source is the ILO, ILOSTAT database, Employment by occupation, 2015, or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

• Female, male literacy rate (%): Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write and understand a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education Indicators, 2015, or latest data available (accessed September 2016). When not available, data is sourced from United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports 2009, the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007.

• Female, male net primary education enrolment rate (%): Total number of students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, Education Indicators, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

• Female, male net secondary education enrolment rate (%): Total number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. In instances where this figure was not available, a substitution was made through the percentage of male and female students adjusted for the natural difference in the size of female and male population cohorts. The source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, Education Indicators, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

• Female, male tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%): Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the five-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age. Tertiary gross enrolment data should be examined within the context of a country structure regarding military service as well as propensity of students to seek education abroad. The source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, Education Indicators, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016).

Health and Survival Subindex

• Sex ratio at birth (%): Refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive. Data is converted to a female-over-male value. Source is the United States Central Intelligence Agency’s The CIA World Factbook, data updated weekly, 2016 (accessed September 2016).

• Female, male healthy life expectancy (years): Average number of years that a person can expect to live in full health, calculated by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. Source is the World Health Organisation’s Global Health Observatory database, data from 2013 (accessed September 2016).

Political Empowerment Subindex

• Women in parliament (%): Percentage of women in the lower or single house. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments. Data reflects information provided by National Parliaments by 1 September 2016.

• Women in ministerial positions (%): Percentage of women holding ministerial portfolios. Some overlap between ministers and heads of state that also hold a ministerial portfolio may occur. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in Politics 2015, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2015. Data is updated every two years.
• Years with female head of state (last 50 years):
The abbreviation “female head of state” is used to describe an elected female head of state or head of government. Source is World Economic Forum, calculations as of 30 June 2016.

Data updates are not necessarily made annually by all countries for all major international databases. Data older than 10 years was considered to be of insufficient relevance for the Index. However, our aim is to monitor the condition of women across the widest possible range of countries. Therefore, to enable certain countries to meet our data availability threshold (12 out of 14 indicators), we have, in exceptional circumstances, used secondary sources of data or re-used individual data points from previous editions of the Report.

Country Profiles: Page 2
The second page of each Country Profile displays each country’s position on the overall Index relative to the spread and population weighted average of all countries. In addition, this page provides more than 70 selected contextual indicators for each country, highlighting a wide range of factors of relevance to closing global gender gaps.

5 Distribution of Countries by Score
The bar chart at the top of the page shows each country’s position on the Global Gender Gap Index relative to the spread of all countries and the global population weighted average. Note that the bar has been truncated at 0.40 to enhance legibility.

6 Selected Contextual Data
The final section compiles a selection of data that provides a more comprehensive overview of the country’s gender gap, and includes social and policy indicators. The data presented was not used to calculate the Global Gender Gap Index. The indicators in this section are displayed in nine broad categories: Workforce participation; Economic leadership; Access to assets; Access to technology; Political leadership; Family; Care; Education and skills; and Health.

When both data points are available and relevant, female data is displayed first, and male data is displayed second, followed by the female-to-male ratio. Indicators not following this structure are clearly highlighted and explained further by superscripted notes at the bottom of each country profile.

Workforce participation
• Law mandates non-discrimination in hiring women:

• Female, male youth not in employment or education (%): Proportion of people age 15–24 not in employment and not in education or training. Source: ILOSTAT, Youth, Share of youth not in employment and not in education, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016).

• Adult unemployment (as % of female, male labour force): Unemployment refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country. Source: ILOSTAT, Unemployment rate by sex and age, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016).

• Female, male discouraged job seekers (%): Source is ILOSTAT, Discouraged job-seekers by sex and age, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Discouraged job-seekers refer to those persons of working age who during a specified reference period were without work and available for work, but did not look for work in the recent past for specific reasons (for example, believing that there were no jobs available, believing there were none for which they would qualify, or having given up hope of finding employment).

• Workers in informal employment (as % of total female, male employment): Source is ILOSTAT, Share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Excludes employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities.
• Labour force participation among those with advanced degrees (%): Source is ILOSTAT, Labour force participation rate by sex and education, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016).

• Part-time employment (as % of total female, male employment): Source is ILOSTAT, Incidence of part-time employment by sex, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Part-time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part-time employment differ by country.

• Contributing family workers (as % of female, male labour force): Source is ILOSTAT, Employment by sex and status in employment, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). A contributing family worker is a person who holds a self-employment job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, and who cannot be regarded as a partner because of the degree of his or her commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of the working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable with that of the head of the establishment.

• Own-account workers (as % of female, male labour force): Source is ILOSTAT, Employment by sex and status in employment, data from 2015 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Own-account workers refer to those self-employed who do not hire paid employees on a continuous basis but may have assistance from contributing family workers (unpaid employed who usually live in same household and are related to family members).

• Average minutes spent on work per day (female, male) and Proportion of work spent on unpaid work per day (female, male): Source is the OECD’s Database on Gender Equality, 2014, or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the average minutes spent per day on unpaid work, including routine housework, shopping, care for household members, care for non-household members volunteering, travel related to household activities and other unpaid activities for men and women aged 15–64 years.

• Ability of women to rise to positions of leadership: Source is the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey 2015-16. The survey question is as follows: “In your country, to what extent do companies provide women the same opportunities as men to rise to positions of leadership? (1 = not at all, women have no opportunities to rise to positions of leadership; 7 = extensive, women have equal opportunities of leadership).”

• Share of women on boards of listed companies (%): Source is the OECD iLibrary online database, 2015 (accessed September 2016). The share of women on company boards is derived by calculating country averages of the percentages of women among the members of the board of directors of each company in the OECD ORBIS dataset. The calculation is restricted to companies with at least two board members. The share is also derived for the subset of listed companies.

• Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms): Source is the World Bank’s World Development Indicators database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.

• Firms with female top managers (% of firms): Source is the World Bank’s World Development Indicators database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who report having females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest-ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm.

• Percentage of total R&D personnel (FTE, female, male): Source is UNESCO, Institute for Statistics database, 2014 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of male and female workers employed directly on Research and Development (R&D), as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators and clerical staff. People providing indirect services such as canteen and security staff are excluded.

Access to assets

• Percentage of women/men with an account at a financial institution (% aged over 15): Source is the World Bank’s Global Financial Inclusion Database (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of women and men who report having an account (self or jointly with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution.
• **Women’s access to financial services**: Source is the OECD’s *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether women and men have equal access to financial services. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.

• **Inheritance rights for daughters**: Source is the OECD’s *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether daughters and sons have equal inheritance rights. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.

• **Women’s secure access to land use, control and ownership, Women’s access to financial services, and Women’s secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership**: Source is the OECD’s *Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB)* (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether women and men have equal access to financial services; and whether women and men have equal and secure access to non-land assets use, control and ownership. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.

**Access to technology**

• **Percentage of individuals using the internet (female, male)**: Source is the International Telecommunication Union’s *ICT Indicators* database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Refers to the proportion of individuals who used the internet from any location in the last three months.

• **Percentage of individuals using a mobile phone (female, male)**: Source is the Telecommunication Union’s *ICT Indicators* database, previously unpublished data, 2013 or latest available data (received on July 2015). Measures the proportion of individuals who used a mobile telephone in the last three months.

**Political leadership**

• **Year women received right to vote and Years since any women received voting rights**: Source is the United Nations Development Programme’s *Human Development Report 2009*. Refers to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognized. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election.

• **Number of female heads of state to date**: Source is World Economic Forum calculations as of 30 June 2016.

• **Quota for women on candidate lists in national elections, Quota for women on candidate lists in local elections, and Voluntary political party quotas**: Sources are the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Stockholm University and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Quota Project, *Global Database of Quotas for Women* (accessed September 2016), www.quotaproject.org.

• **Seats held in upper house (%)**: Percentage of women in the upper house or first chamber of parliament, where applicable. Source is the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments*. Data reflects information provided by National Parliaments by 1 September 2016.

**Family**

• **Average length of single life (years) (female, male)**: Source is the United Nations Statistics Division, *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men in Families*, 2013 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). The singulate mean age at marriage is an estimate of the average number of years lived in the single state among those who marry before age 50.


• **Mean age of women at birth of first child (years)**: Source is the OECD’s *Family Database, The Structure of Families: Fertility Indicators*, 2012 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). The mean age of mothers at first child’s birth is defined as the average completed year of age of women when their first child is born.
• **Average number of children per woman:** Source is the World Health Organization’s Global Health Observatory, World Health Statistics, Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics database, 2013 or latest available (accessed September 2016). Measures the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality.

• **Women with unmet demand for family planning (%):** Percentage of married women aged 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, i.e. who do not want any more children for the next two years and who are not using contraception. Source is the OECD’s Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB) (accessed September 2016).

• **Potential support ratio (%):** Ratio of people living in the country aged 15 to 64 as a percentage of the population aged 65 and above, as of July 2015. Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (accessed September 2016).

• **Total dependency ratio (%):** Ratio of people living in the country aged under 15 and 65 and above as a percentage of the population between age 15 and 64, as of July 2015. Source is United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (accessed September 2016).

• **Parity of parental rights in marriage and Parity of parental rights after divorce:** Source is the OECD’s Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB) (accessed September 2016). Refers to legal guardianship of a child during marriage and to custody rights over a child after divorce. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.

**Care**

• **Length of parental leave (days) and Provider of parental leave benefits:** Source is the World Bank’s Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal dataset (accessed September 2016).

• **Length of maternity / paternity leave (days), Wages paid during maternity / paternity leave and Provider of maternity / paternity leave benefits:** Source is the World Bank’s Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal dataset (accessed September 2016).

• **Government supports or provides childcare:** Source is the World Bank’s Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal dataset (accessed September 2016).

• **Government provides child allowance to parents:** Source is the World Bank’s Women, Business and the Law 2016: Getting to Equal dataset (accessed September 2016).

**Education and skills**

• **Out-of-school children of primary school age (female, male) (%):** Source is UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics database (accessed September 2016). Measures the male and female share of the total number of out-of-school children of primary school age.

• **Female, male primary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics database (accessed September 2016). Percentage of the population with at least a primary education (ISCED 1). Data is cumulative, which means that those with secondary education and above are counted in the figures.

• **Out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age (female, male) (%):** Source is UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics database (accessed September 2016). Measures the male and female share of the total number of out-of-school youth of upper secondary school age.

• **Female, male secondary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics database (accessed September 2016). Percentage of the population with at least a secondary education (ISCED 2–4). This data is cumulative, which means that those with tertiary education are counted in the figures.

• **Female, male tertiary education attainment rate (% aged over 25):** Source is UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics database (accessed September 2016). Percentage of the population with a tertiary education (ISCED 5-8).
• Percentage of PhD graduates (female, male): Source is UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of female and male graduates from tertiary (ISCED 8) doctoral or equivalent level programmes, expressed as a percentage of total graduates from the same ISCED-level programmes. A graduate is a person who, during the reference academic year, has successfully completed an education programme.

• Percentage of tertiary-level graduates in STEM studies (female, male): Source is UNESCO’s Institute for Statistics database (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of female and male graduates in ISCED 5-8 programmes from Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (% of total number of graduates).

• Skill diversity: Calculated as a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) of concentration of recent graduates among the nine broad fields of study recognized by UNESCO’s International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97). A perfectly equal distribution of graduates among disciplines would result in a normalized HHI value of 0.111, while a complete concentration of graduates in just one discipline would result in an HHI value of one. For further details see, for example, http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herfindahl_index (accessed May 2016).

Health

• Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (female, male) (% of children under 5): Source is the World Bank’s World Development Indicators database, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the prevalence of child malnutrition in the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population aged 0–59 months. Data is based on the WHO’s child growth standards released in 2006.

• Cardiovascular disease, age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male): Source is the World Health Organization’s Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012 database (accessed September 2016). Measures the age-standardized death rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases, including rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, stroke, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis and endocarditis.


• Chronic respiratory disease age-standardized deaths per 100,000 (female, male): Source is the World Health Organization’s Global Health Estimates 2013: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex by Country 2000–2012 database (accessed September 2016). Measures age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population for chronic respiratory disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma.


• Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): Source is the World Health Organization’s Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2013 database (accessed September 2016). The maternal mortality ratio is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year.

• Existence of legislation on domestic violence: Source is the OECD’s Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB) (accessed September 2016). Refers to whether the legal framework offers women legal protection from domestic violence. The numbers are on a 0-to-1 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 1 the best possible score. The scale has been inverted to avoid confusion with the data structure elsewhere in the Report.

• Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime: Percentage of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at some time in their lives. Source is the OECD’s Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2015 (GID-DB) (accessed September 2016).

• Law permits abortion to preserve a woman’s physical health: Source is the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Abortion Policies 2013 database (accessed September 2016).

• Births attended by skilled health personnel (%): Source is the World Health Organization’s Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time.

• Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits (%): Source is the World Health Organization’s Global Health Observatory, Health-related Millennium Development Goals, Maternal Health, 2015 or latest available data (accessed September 2016). Measures the percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy.

Notes