WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Global Gender Gap Report 2026

INSIGHT REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2026



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Preface



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In 2006, we launched the first edition of the Global Gender Gap Report at the World Economic Forum with two simple foundations: that economies would hinder their competitiveness if they failed to invest in all of their human capital, and that consistently measuring gender gaps would help leaders focus their efforts on advancing parity within and across countries.

Two decades later, those premises remain as relevant as ever. Over this period, the data and key messages of the report have benefited from widespread readership and engagement, while its consistent methodology has provided a unique record of how gender gaps have evolved over time. Across education, economic opportunity, political participation and health, global gender parity has advanced steadily. That progress has been driven by policy reforms and workplace improvements, advocacy and civil society action, shifts in investment and capital allocation, and the daily efforts of countless women and men around the world.

Yet twenty years of evidence also tell us something important: progress is possible, but it is neither automatic nor fast enough. No economy has yet achieved full gender parity. Over these two decades, the world has experienced a global financial crisis, rapid digital transformation, major cultural and political shifts, a pandemic and unprecedented geopolitical volatility. These forces have tested the resilience of progress and, in some cases, reversed it.

Today, we find ourselves at the threshold of another era of profound transformation. A shifting geoeconomic order, the emergence of artificial intelligence, and a rapidly changing climate and energy landscape are reshaping economies, politics, jobs, health, and pathways to economic mobility. At the same time, in many parts of the world, basic needs for food, water, electricity, shelter, health, education and safety remain unmet for millions of people, disproportionately women and girls. Against this backdrop, gender parity is not peripheral to the challenges ahead. It is fundamental to human development and to unlocking the talent, innovation, creativity and resilience economies will need to navigate this new era.

The 20th edition of the Global Gender Gap Report provides global, regional and economy-level analysis for 2026, alongside a twenty-year retrospective on progress in closing gender gaps. It also provides deeper analysis of labour-market gaps, political empowerment and evolving legal frameworks, and presents unique data tracing the next frontiers of parity – including on senior leadership, representation across industries, participation in AI-related roles and representation in financial markets.

One of the clearest lessons of the past twenty years is the value of consistent measurement. Objective data creates visibility, enables comparison, identifies where progress is taking place and helps leaders understand where greater action is needed. But measurement alone does not create change. At the World Economic Forum's Centre for the New Economy and Society, we complement thought leadership with a portfolio of initiatives spanning economic inclusion, human capital and growth. Each provides a global platform bringing together businesses, governments, international organizations and academic experts. Together, the Centre's insights, frameworks and collaboration platforms aim to translate evidence into action and help shape a more inclusive new economy.

For this 20th edition, we welcome the continued data collaboration and contributions of our partners at LinkedIn and the World Bank. We are deeply grateful for the dedication and expertise of the core project team – Kim Piaget and Yanjun Guo – and for Silja Baller's leadership across all of our work on economic inclusion at the Forum's Centre for the New Economy and Society. Finally, we thank the members of the Gender Parity Sprint Initiative for their commitment to shaping an economic future that creates opportunities for all.

The past twenty years have shown that gender gaps can close. The task for the next twenty is to close them faster. As a new economic era takes shape, we have an opportunity to ensure that its institutions, technologies and sources of growth draw on the talents of all people. Gender parity is not simply an outcome of progress; it is one of the foundations on which future progress will be built.

Key findings

For the past two decades, the Global Gender Gap Index has benchmarked progress towards gender parity across four dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. The index continues to offer a consistent measure of the present state of gender parity, as well as the long-term evolution of global efforts to close the gender gap.

Marking its 20th edition, the 2026 *Global Gender Gap Report* covers a cohort of 145 economies and analyses a longitudinal constant sample of 97 economies included in every edition since 2006, providing the longest-running assessment of progress towards gender parity. The Global Gender Gap Index measures scores on a 0–1 scale, and scores can be interpreted as the distance covered towards parity (i.e. the percentage of the gender gap that has been closed, numbers rounded). Within country comparisons provide a view on areas of strength and weakness within an economy while cross-economy comparisons support the identification of the most effective policies to close gender gaps.

Key findings included in this edition feature index results for 2026, trend analysis of the trajectory towards gender parity, as well as a comprehensive assessment of patterns emerging from index data by region, income-level group and performance. The report further delves into the transformations that impact the global agenda through data partnerships and contextual data.

Global results and time to parity

Twenty years after the index was first introduced, the global gender gap stands at 69.2% closed. Among the constant sample of 97 economies, gender parity has improved by +5.2 percentage points since 2006, reaching its highest level to date of 69.4%. Looking at the constant set of economies included in both this year's and last year's editions, the global gender gap closed by 0.4 percentage points in 2026, from 68.8% in 2025 to 69.2% in 2026. Considering the collective rate of advancement for the 20-year cohort, global parity stands 120 years away. In addition:

- In 2026, there is no economy that has reached full parity. For the 17th consecutive year, Iceland reports the highest level of gender parity at 93% and remains the only economy to have closed more than 90% of its overall gender gap.
- Raising the bar from last edition, every economy in the global top 10 has closed at least 81% of the gender gap. European economies make up the majority of best performers in 2026 and across time. In 2026, Europe represents 70% of the leaderboard between Iceland (93%, 1st), Finland (87.2%, 2nd), Norway (85.7%, 3rd) the United Kingdom (84.2%, 5th), Sweden (82.3%, 7th), Germany (81.7%, 9th), and Ireland (81.4%, 10th). Completing the top 10 are Namibia (84.5%, 4th), the highest scoring Sub-Saharan economy; New Zealand (82.8%, 6th), in a recurring appearance; and Australia (81.9%, 8th) making its top 10 debut.
- Since the index was launched in 2006, Europe has occupied 69% of all top 10. Eastern Asia and the Pacific economies have the second highest footprint, with 17% of all top 10. Four economies have featured in every top 10: Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Five economies have been featured once: Australia, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands and South Africa.
- Across income groups, the average gender parity scores vary: 74.5% for higher-income economies, 70.3% for upper middle-income economies, 66.3% for lower middle-income economies, and 65.8% among low-income economies. While higher income economies tend to have higher average scores, parity scores overlap considerably between groups, and several economies from lower income groups outperform a large share of higher-income peers.
- Across the four dimensions of the index, Health and Survival (96.2%) and Educational Attainment (96.9%) are the two dimensions closest to parity, while Economic Participation and Opportunity (61.7%) and Political Empowerment (22.1%) account for the widest gender gaps.
- Over the past 20 editions, the Global Gender Gap Index score has increased +5.2 percentage points across the 97 economies featured in all editions, from 64.2% in the 2006 edition to 69.4% in the 2026 edition – its highest score to date. If these economies were to continue to advance at this estimated rate of progress, global gender parity is estimated to be attained in 120 years.
- By subindex, across the 20 editions of the index, Political Empowerment recorded the largest improvement in global gender parity among the 97 economies consistently covered, with its parity score increasing by +8 percentage points (from 14.4% to 22.4%), followed by

Educational Attainment (+6.5 percentage points; 91.2% to 97.7%) and Economic Participation and Opportunity (+6.1 percentage points; 55% to 61.1%), while Health and Survival remained essentially unchanged, edging down by -0.1 percentage points (96.3% to 96.2%). At the current pace, full parity is estimated to be 194 years away for Political Empowerment, 129 years away for Economic Participation and Opportunity, and 8 years away for Educational Attainment.

Regional performance

Europe regains the top regional position in the 2026 edition, having closed 75.7% of its overall gender gap and narrowly overtaking Northern America in the 2026 edition. Since 2006, the region has improved its overall parity by 7.0 percentage points and is projected to reach full parity in 70 years. Progress is driven primarily by gains in Economic Participation and Opportunity (+9.7 percentage points, including a rise in parity in women's representation in legislators, senior officials and managers, from 36.9% to 52.9%, and an increase in parity among professional and technical workers from 83.4% to 96.5%) and Political Empowerment (+17.6 percentage points, including an increase in parity in the head of state indicator, from 5.4% to 16.6%). Europe also continues to maintain near parity in Educational Attainment (99.5%) and Health and Survival (96.9%) in the 2026 edition.

Northern America ranks second in the 2026 edition, having closed 75.2% of its overall gender gap. Since 2006, the region has improved overall parity by 4.6 percentage points, although progress has slowed since 2015, leaving full parity projected to be 108 years away at the current pace. The region continues to lead globally in Economic Participation and Opportunity, with 77.1% of the gap closed, despite a 7.4 percentage-point decline in parity among legislators, senior officials and managers since the 2006 edition. Political Empowerment has improved by 16.1 percentage points over the past 20 editions, but the region recorded a 3.3 percentage-point setback between 2025 and 2026, driven by lower women's representation in cabinets and parliaments. Northern America also maintains full parity in Educational Attainment and a strong performance in Health and Survival (97.2%) in the 2026 edition.

Latin America and the Caribbean ranks 3rd, with 74.5% of the overall gender gap closed in the 2026 edition. The region continues to exhibit the fastest long-term trajectory towards parity, with an estimated 60-year timeline to close its remaining gap. Since 2006, the region has narrowed its overall gender gap by 8.6 percentage points, with a high degree of convergence across economies. Progress has been driven by substantial gains in Economic Participation and Opportunity (+10.6 percentage points), including higher parity among professional and technical workers (+9.6 percentage points) and legislators, senior officials and managers (+17.7 percentage points), as well as strong advances in Political Empowerment, where the region has closed 34.2% of the gap – second only to Europe – with ministerial parity more than tripling and parliamentary parity more than doubling since 2006. In the 2026 edition, the region also leads globally in Health and Survival (97.7%) and ranks second in Educational Attainment (99.6%).

Eastern Asia and the Pacific ranks 4th with 70.3% of the overall gender gap closed in the 2026 edition, surpassing the 70% parity threshold for the first time. Since 2006, the region has improved overall parity by 4.2 percentage points and is projected to reach full parity in 144 years at the current pace. Progress has been driven primarily by gains in Educational Attainment (+2.6 percentage points) and Economic Participation and Opportunity (+9.0 percentage points), including a doubling of parity among legislators, senior officials and managers and an increase in parity among professional and technical workers, from 81.7% to 98.3%. Health and Survival has remained broadly stable at 95.6% parity in the 2026 edition, while Political Empowerment has seen only modest progress since 2006, with improvements in cabinet and parliamentary representation partly offset by declines in head-of-state representation, leaving the region with 15.5% of its political gender gap closed to date.

Central Asia ranks 5th with 70.0% of its overall gender gap closed in the 2026 edition, with relatively small disparities across economies in the region. Since 2006, the region has improved overall parity by 2.9 percentage points and, at the current pace, is projected to be the last region to reach full parity, in 202 years. Progress has varied across the subindexes in the region: Political Empowerment has recorded the largest improvement (+6.3 percentage points), driven primarily by stronger parliamentary representation (+12.4 percentage points), followed by gains in Economic Participation and Opportunity (+5.5 percentage points), largely reflecting increased parity among legislators, senior officials and managers (+18.7 percentage points). While the region has maintained its strong performance in Health and Survival, it has experienced a slight decline in Educational Attainment, with parity easing from 99.8% to 99.5%.

Sub-Saharan Africa ranks 6th, with 68.8% of its overall gender gap closed in the 2026 edition. The region continues to display the widest variation between economies, ranging from Namibia (84.5%), ranked 4th globally, to Chad (57.8%), among the weakest. Since 2006, the region has improved overall parity by 6.0 percentage points and is projected to reach full parity in 102 years. Progress has been driven primarily by Economic Participation and Opportunity (+8.0 percentage points), with substantial gains in parity among legislators, senior officials and managers (+28.7 percentage points), labour-force participation (+18.7 percentage points), and estimated earned income (+16.4 percentage points). While Educational Attainment has improved across all indicators, the region remains the lowest-ranked, with more than 10 percentage points of the gap still to close. Political Empowerment has

advanced by 6.0 percentage points, mainly due to stronger parliamentary representation (+11.6 percentage points), while Health and Survival has remained broadly unchanged since 2006.

Southern Asia ranks 7th, with 64.5% of its overall gender gap closed in the 2026 edition. Since 2006, the region has improved overall parity by 4.8 percentage points and, at the current pace, is projected to reach full parity in 149 years. The region continues to rank lowest in Economic Participation and Opportunity, with 40.9% of the gap closed, as gains in women's representation in skilled and senior roles have been partly offset by declines in labour-force participation and economic outcomes from employment. By contrast, Educational Attainment has recorded the largest improvement of any region since 2006 (+15.0 percentage points), although most of this progress occurred during the first decade of the index. Health and Survival has declined modestly, due to lower parity in the sex ratio at birth, despite improvements in healthy life expectancy, while Political Empowerment has advanced by 3.5 percentage points since 2006, marking the smallest increase across all regions.

Middle East and Northern Africa ranks 8th, having closed 62.5% of its overall gender gap in the 2026 edition. Since 2006, the region has improved overall parity by 4.2 percentage points and is projected to reach full parity in 182 years. In Economic Participation and Opportunity, gains in parity among professional and technical workers (+14.9 percentage points) and legislators, senior officials and managers (+6.2 percentage points) have been partly offset by a 6.3 percentage-point decline in labour-force participation parity. In Educational Attainment, the region has reached parity in both primary and tertiary enrolment and has made substantial progress in adult literacy (+12.5 percentage points). However, the region continues to rank last in Political Empowerment, with 11.5% of the gap closed, despite recording the fifth-highest parity score globally for ministerial representation (16.4%) and the seventh-highest for parliamentary representation (23.9%) in the 2026 edition.

Speed of progress

The *Global Gender Gap Report* is the longest-standing index for gender parity, offering a unique overview of long-term progress made by 97 economies constantly featured in the index since 2006. Since 2006, virtually almost every economy in the sample has improved their overall gender parity by approximately +6.2 percentage points (unweighted average).

Measuring the breadth of progress across editions reveals that among the 97 economies tracked continuously since 2006, progress has advanced in phases: improvement peaked in 2019, when 76.3% of economies recorded gains, before the pandemic triggered widespread setbacks. Since 2024, more than half have regained momentum.

An analysis of the starting, mid, and latest point in the 20-year time series reveals the first decade of the index delivered faster gains before slowing down in the second. Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment improved since 2006, while Political Empowerment scored lower in 2026 than in 2016.

Long-term performance trends also demonstrate that rapid progress is not necessarily dependent on income level. The economies that have made the biggest absolute gains since the index was launched are Namibia, Iceland, Ecuador, Mexico, Guatemala, France, Bolivia, Chile and Nepal. This group has improved overall individual parity scores by more than 12 percentage points.

When accounting for the speed of change, the economies that have moved the fastest towards parity are Namibia, Ecuador, Nepal, Guatemala, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Comoros, Bolivia, France and Chile. The group of economies that has maintained sufficient speed and momentum to be able to reach parity within the next 40 years, if their current rate of advancement is maintained, includes: Iceland, Namibia, Ecuador, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Finland, France, Australia, Chile and Guatemala.

Trends and pathways shaping the future of parity

- The drivers of opportunity are changing as labour markets, technologies, and global cooperation systems are evolving. While expanding access and participation has produced important gains in gender parity, narrowing the remaining gap will increasingly depend on increasing economic mobility, resource allocation, and decision-making power.

- Work remains fundamental to economic participation, but employment alone no longer guarantees economic stability or mobility. Productive, resilient and upwardly mobile careers are critical contributors to economic gender parity, particularly where women and men remain concentrated in the same type of roles and sectors.

- Women's workforce presence has increased from 39.9% in 2015 to 41.8% by June 2026 and grown from 26.7% to 29.6% in senior leadership roles over the same period according to LinkedIn data.

- As seniority increases, women's representation is reduced. In 2026, women's representation from entry-level positions to the C-suite drops by half, from 46% to 23%. The "drop to the top" is industry specific, impacting women at different career stages based on their sector.

- While women are reaching industry leadership, they continue to be systematically

underrepresented in roles that are common stepping stones to the CEO role, such as CFO or COO.

– Over the past decade, the share of women CEOs in the Fortune Global 500 rose from 2.8% to 6.4%. Representation in this list varies by sector and revenue size: the 100 largest companies by revenue also have relatively low number of women CEOs.

– According to LinkedIn data, women's hiring into the overall workforce and senior leadership has stalled since 2022 and shows early signs of decline, suggesting that earlier progress might not be sustained if current trends continue.

– In terms of career linearity and resilience, women are almost twice as likely as men to take career breaks, with smaller gaps in industries where women's workforce representation is higher. Full-time parenting breaks are far more common among women than men and are followed by persistent post-return progression gaps. Professional-development breaks are more common among men and show smaller, though slightly widening, gender differences in post-break career advancement.

– A growing Artificial Intelligence (AI) economy is reproducing existing sectoral and occupational segregation patterns. Women remain underrepresented throughout the AI value chain – from the infrastructure powering AI to the foundation models and applications that companies build on top of it. Similar patterns occur across AI occupations, where women make up nearly half of data annotators, but around one-fifth of developers and deployment engineers.

– In capital markets, women's access to financial products and services has expanded significantly in the past 15 years but is yet to stand on equal footing within the financial sector itself. Women comprise 40.4% of the workforce and 31% of senior leadership positions within capital-market institutions that play an important role in directing investment and allocating capital. In public financial institutions, the share of women in Central Bank leadership has consistently increased in recent years, reaching 19% for Governors and 29% for senior staff.

– Women's share among business founders rose at an accelerated pace ahead of the COVID-19 pandemic, tapering off in subsequent years. With the surge of AI, entrepreneurship is surging again. While the number of workers adding "founder" to their LinkedIn profile increased by 60% between 2024 and 2025, women's overall share among founders remained static, at 28%. In 2026, 8.7% of female founders have AI engineering skills, whereas 14.7% of male founders have the same skill set.

– In an increasingly plural policy landscape, the international context for gender parity efforts is changing. Under an umbrella of international consensus, governments introduced legal reforms over the past few decades that overwhelmingly expanded women's economic rights, with a particular surge in activity occurring in the early millennium. These decades followed the adoption of international gender parity agendas, as well as coordination and implementation mechanisms.

– While reform activity has largely expanded legal rights for women worldwide, regions have followed differing reform trajectories over time, reflecting context-specific moments and reform priorities. Overall, Europe, Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean enforced much of their reform activity between the 1990s and the 2000s. Middle East and Northern Africa had a later start yet progressively increased its reform activity until becoming the most reform intensive region in the current decade.

– In line with last edition's findings, the legal ambition behind reform activity has not been fully met by implementation capacity. Complex reforms requiring coordination across multiple systems, such as reforms on pensions, face a longer transition period from enactment to implementation than reforms on childcare. Enforcement perception data from the World Bank further shows that the effective implementation of gender parity reforms has been mixed across indicator areas: in pension, respondents perceive mandatory retirement age as the most consistently enforced reform. In parenthood, paternity leave receives particularly low assessments. In employment, respondents consider the right to work better enforced than recruitment discrimination protections or flexible work.

– Women's policy leadership has grown significantly in important political spheres. Female representation in legislative institutions has seen sustained and incremental gains since the 1970s. Furthermore, legislative elections after 1995 reported more frequent block increases in legislative representation. In the same period, over 80% of index economies adopted gender quotas.

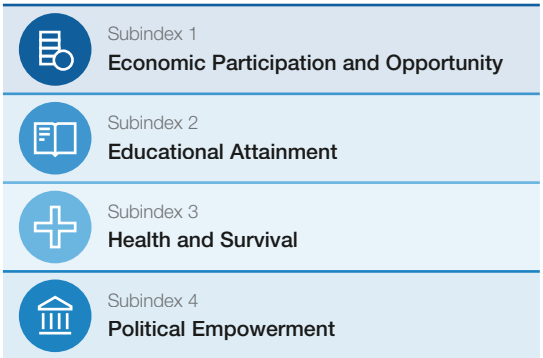
– A growing share of women ministers has also strengthened parity in political leadership over time. However, when it comes to policy leadership, women ministers continue to hold roughly one in 10 portfolios with high visibility and influence over budget share, staffing and resourcing.

– Closing the gap becomes increasingly more demanding. Across public and private sectors, efforts to raise women's participation and presence in the past twenty years will serve as footholds for increased agency in the next phase of efforts for gender parity.

1 Benchmarking gender gaps, 2026

The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 to benchmark progress towards gender parity across four dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. (Figure 1.1).

FIGURE 1.1 **The Global Gender Gap Index Framework**



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

Throughout its 20 editions, the index has intended to offer a stable metric for the assessment of changes in gender parity indicators over time. Using the methodology introduced in 2006, the index and the analysis focus on benchmarking parity between women and men at global, regional and economy levels based on the latest available data.

The 20th edition of the report preserves the continuity and coherence of the index and its methodology to offer a twenty-year time series for analysis. For subsequent editions, the Forum continues to examine opportunities to expand and evolve the analysis of gender parity.

The level of progress toward gender parity (the parity score) for each indicator is calculated as the ratio of the value of each indicator for women to the value for men. A parity score of 1 indicates full parity and a score above 1 is truncated to 1 for interpretability. The gender gap is the distance from full parity. In addition to the 0–1 scale, the index also expresses progress toward gender parity as a percentage, indicating the extent to which the gender gap has been closed on a 0–100% scale. For further information on index methodology, please refer to Appendix B.

1.1 Economy coverage

To ensure a global representation of the gender gap, the report aims to cover as many economies as possible. For an economy to be included, it must report data for a minimum 12 of the 14 indicators that comprise the index. The index endeavours to include the latest data available, reported within the last 10 years.

Among the 145 economies included this year are a set of 97 economies that have been covered in all editions since 2006. In this edition, Malawi and Qatar re-enter the index. Due to data constraints, Ethiopia, Guinea, Nicaragua, Sudan and Uganda, covered in the last edition, could not be included in the latest edition. Data availability for over 50 economies that are not regularly included in the report remains a fundamental need and prerequisite for tracking and addressing gender gaps. Scores based on the constant set of economies are used to calculate and compare regional and global aggregates across time.

It should be noted that there may be time lags in the data collection and validation processes across the organizations from which the data is sourced, and that all results should be interpreted within a range of global, regional and national contextual factors. The Economy Profiles at the end of the report provide an additional broader range of data to support such analysis.

1.2 Global results

After 20 years of benchmarking progress, the global gender gap in 2026 is 69.2% closed for the 145 economies included in this edition. Compared to the results of the previous edition, the 2025 economic cohort of 143 economies that are included in the 2026 edition has seen the gender gap decrease by 0.4 percentage points. For the 97 economies that have been indexed across the report's 20 editions, the global gender gap stands at 69.4% closed. Across time, this represents a +0.4 percentage-point improvement from the 2025 score of 68.9%, and a +5.2 percentage-point gain to as it was first measured in 2006, at 64.2%.

Of the 143 economies that are included in both this year and last year's edition, approximately two-thirds have improved their gender parity scores. Among them, the five economies that reported the highest year-on-year score improvement are Maldives (+4.4 percentage points), Niger (+4.2 percentage points), Angola (+3.7 percentage points), Guatemala (+3.4 percentage points) and Namibia (+3.4 percentage points).

However, this edition also captures a downturn in performance for 36% of the 143 economies included in both the previous and current editions.

The gender gap score that an economy achieves reflects its own individual performance across the four dimensions measured by the index. In turn, an economy's position in the ranking is indicative of where that effort stands in relation to other economies each year. In this edition, 78 economies improved their position by at least one rank. The economies that improved their relative position the most, compared to 2025, are Kenya (+33), Ghana (+32), Guatemala (+31), Angola (+30) and Czechia (+25).

The top and bottom ranks of the index tend to record the least amount of variation, year on year.

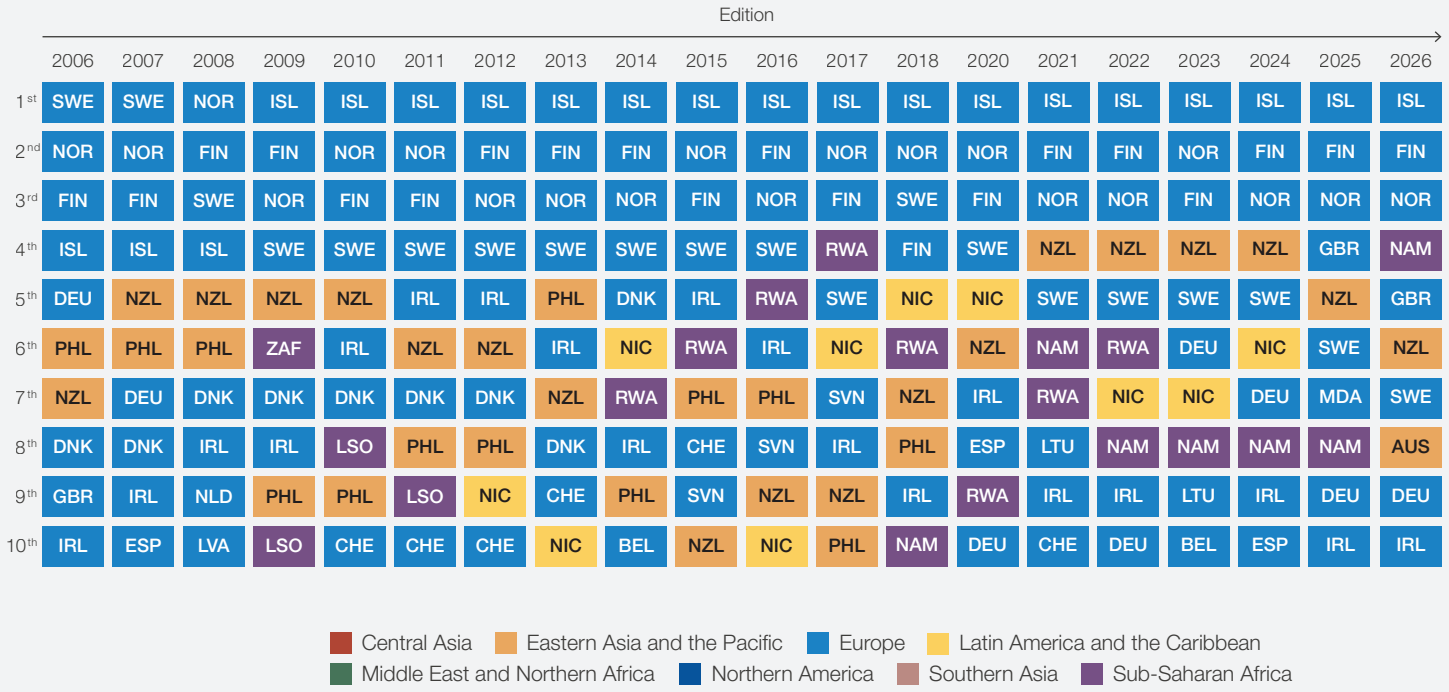
Continuing the trend established in prior editions, this year's top performers include seven European economies, one Sub-Saharan economy, and two from Eastern Asia and the Pacific (Figure 1.2).

Iceland (93%, 1st) consolidates it 20th appearance in the top 10 with a 17-year long hold of the top rank. Maintaining its breakaway lead for another year, Iceland remains the sole economy to have closed over 90% of its gender gap. Alongside Iceland, Finland (87.2%, 2nd) and Norway (85.7%, 3rd) replicate the podium for the third year in a row. Climbing up four positions in the ranking, Namibia (84.5%, 4th) is the highest-scoring Sub-Saharan economy and joins the top 10 for the seventh year running, just one appearance short of its regional peer, Rwanda. The United Kingdom (84.2%, 5th) makes a return appearance in the top performer category, following Namibia closely in score, despite losing one rank since the last edition. Also displaced by one rank since 2025, both New Zealand (82.8%, 6th) and Sweden (82.3%, 7th) retain their top group status for the 19th and 20th year in a row, respectively. In contrast, Australia rises five places to make its top 10 debut with a score of 81.9%, placing 8th overall, and becoming the third economy from Eastern Asia and the Pacific to join the leaderboard in 20 years. Germany (81.7%, 9th) and Ireland (81.4%, 10th) complete the top 10 rankings with modest score increases since the last edition (+1.3 percentage point), but unchanged ranks. In 2026, The Republic of Moldova exits the top 10.

Across editions, only four economies have featured in every top 10: Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. In comparison, five economies have only been featured once: Australia, Latvia, Moldova, Netherlands, and South Africa.

Compared to last year's edition, the lowest-ranked performers all see higher rankings on account of this year's cohort being three economies smaller. Among the bottom five economies, only Democratic Republic of the Congo (59.5%, 142nd) had a lower gender gap score. Chad (57.8%, 145th), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (58.5%, 144th), Pakistan (59.5%, 143rd), Algeria (61.8%, 141st) and Mali (61.9%, 140th) all report slight score increases.

FIGURE 1.2 | **Evolution of Global Gender Gap Index top 10 over time**



Note: AUS = Australia; BEL = Belgium; CHE = Switzerland; DEU = Germany; DNK = Denmark; ESP = Spain; FIN = Finland; GBR = United Kingdom; IRL = Ireland; ISL = Iceland; LSO = Lesotho; LTU = Lithuania; LVA = Latvia; MDA= Republic of Moldova; NAM = Namibia; NIC = Nicaragua; NLD = Netherlands; NOR = Norway; NZL = New Zealand; PHL = Philippines; RWA = Rwanda; SVN = Slovenia; SWE = Sweden; ZAF = South Africa. There is no corresponding edition for 2019.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

TABLE 1.1 The Global Gender Gap Index 2026 rankings

Rank	Economy	Score 0–1, 1=parity	Score change from 2025	Rank change from 2025
1	Iceland	0.930	0.005	-
2	Finland	0.872	-0.006	-
3	Norway	0.857	-0.006	-
4	Namibia	0.845	0.034	+4
5	United Kingdom	0.842	0.004	-1
6	New Zealand	0.828	0.001	-1
7	Sweden	0.823	0.006	-1
8	Australia	0.819	0.027	+5
9	Germany	0.817	0.013	-
10	Ireland	0.814	0.013	-
11	Denmark	0.810	0.019	+3
12	Spain	0.796	-0.001	-
13	Barbados	0.794	0.008	+2
14	Lithuania	0.791	0.008	+5
15	Republic of Moldova	0.791	-0.023	-8
16	Ecuador	0.790	0.016	+9
17	Latvia	0.788	0.010	+4
18	Mexico	0.787	0.011	+5
19	Estonia	0.782	-0.017	-8
20	Philippines	0.780	-0.001	-
21	Costa Rica	0.779	-0.007	-5
22	France	0.779	0.014	+13
23	Slovenia	0.778	0.008	+6
24	Canada	0.777	0.010	+8
25	Albania	0.775	0.012	+11
26	Burundi	0.771	0.016	+18
27	Switzerland	0.771	-0.014	-10
28	Rwanda	0.769	0.008	+11
29	Chile	0.769	-0.008	-7
30	South Africa	0.766	-0.001	+3
31	Singapore	0.764	0.015	+16
32	Portugal	0.763	-0.003	+2
33	Belgium	0.762	-0.011	-6
34	Colombia	0.761	0.003	+7
35	Guyana	0.759	-0.010	-4
36	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.758	0.010	+12
37	Jamaica	0.757	-0.005	+1
38	Trinidad and Tobago	0.757	-0.015	-10
39	Serbia	0.754	-0.020	-13
40	Austria	0.753	0.018	+16
41	Panama	0.753	0.011	+10
42	Luxembourg	0.752	0.007	+8
43	Liberia	0.751	-0.009	-3
44	Poland	0.751	0.001	+1
45	Argentina	0.751	-0.011	-8
46	Netherlands	0.750	-0.007	-3
47	United States of America	0.749	-0.008	-5
48	Croatia	0.744	0.015	+16
49	Zimbabwe	0.743	-0.004	-
50	Guatemala	0.740	0.034	+31
51	Honduras	0.740	0.013	+16
52	Belarus	0.740	0.003	+2
53	Uruguay	0.740	0.020	+18
54	United Republic of Tanzania	0.736	-0.001	+1
55	Thailand	0.735	0.008	+11
56	Ghana	0.732	0.029	+32
57	Suriname	0.732	-0.006	-5
58	Armenia	0.731	0.000	+1
59	Mozambique	0.728	-0.010	-6
60	Georgia	0.727	-0.003	+3
61	El Salvador	0.724	0.016	+17
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.723	0.005	+11
63	Botswana	0.722	-0.009	-3
64	Slovakia	0.721	-0.002	+6
65	Kenya	0.721	0.032	+33
66	Ukraine	0.721	-0.009	-4
67	Dominican Republic	0.721	-0.009	-6
68	Gabon	0.721	0.022	+23
69	Cape Verde	0.721	-0.049	-39
70	Mongolia	0.719	-0.009	-5
71	Israel	0.717	0.008	+5
72	Brazil	0.715	-0.004	-
73	Malta	0.715	-0.011	-5
74	Montenegro	0.715	0.010	+10
75	Greece	0.714	0.006	+2
76	Eswatini	0.714	-0.034	-30
77	Czechia	0.712	0.027	+25
78	Cyprus	0.712	0.006	+4
79	Bangladesh	0.712	-0.062	-55
80	Bulgaria	0.710	0.004	+3
81	Madagascar	0.709	-0.025	-23
82	North Macedonia	0.709	0.010	+8
83	Italy	0.708	0.004	+2
84	Viet Nam	0.707	-0.006	-10
85	Hungary	0.707	0.023	+20
86	Paraguay	0.706	0.003	+1
87	Angola	0.705	0.037	+30
88	Kyrgyzstan	0.704	0.007	+7
89	Lao PDR	0.703	0.011	+7
90	Cameroon	0.703	0.005	+3
91	United Arab Emirates	0.702	-0.022	-22
92	Belize	0.701	0.000	-3
93	Timor-Leste	0.701	-0.003	-7
94	Peru	0.700	-0.034	-37
95	Kazakhstan	0.700	0.002	-3
96	China	0.699	0.013	+7
97	Romania	0.698	0.001	-3
98	Azerbaijan	0.697	0.009	+2
99	Malawi*	0.695	n/a	n/a
100	Lesotho	0.693	0.005	-1
101	South Korea	0.693	0.006	-
102	Mauritius	0.691	0.014	+9
103	Comoros	0.689	0.018	+12
104	Malaysia	0.689	0.008	+4
105	Bahrain	0.689	0.004	-1
106	Indonesia	0.687	-0.004	-9
107	Vanuatu	0.686	0.007	+2
108	Zambia	0.684	-0.023	-29
109	Sierra Leone	0.683	0.006	+3
110	Uzbekistan	0.682	0.003	-
111	Brunei Darussalam	0.681	0.000	-4
112	Benin	0.681	0.005	+1
113	Cambodia	0.680	-0.002	-7
114	Nigeria	0.676	0.027	+10
115	Burkina Faso	0.676	0.016	+5
116	Togo	0.675	0.019	+5
117	Japan	0.670	0.004	+1
118	Senegal	0.670	0.001	-2
119	Maldives	0.669	0.044	+19
120	Nepal	0.669	0.021	+5
121	Bhutan	0.663	0.000	-2
122	Côte d'Ivoire	0.660	0.013	+5
123	Gambia, Republic of the	0.660	-0.014	-9
124	Niger	0.655	0.042	+18
125	Tunisia	0.650	-0.003	-2
126	Türkiye	0.649	0.017	+9
127	Jordan	0.649	-0.006	-5
128	Lebanon	0.648	0.016	+8
129	Sri Lanka	0.646	0.000	+1
130	Fiji	0.646	-0.002	-4
131	India	0.645	0.001	-
132	Papua New Guinea	0.642	0.003	+1
133	Kuwait	0.641	-0.006	-5
134	Oman	0.639	0.001	-
135	Qatar*	0.638	n/a	n/a
136	Tajikistan	0.638	-0.008	-7
137	Saudi Arabia	0.633	-0.010	-5
138	Egypt	0.632	0.007	+1
139	Morocco	0.632	0.004	-2
140	Mali	0.619	0.002	-
141	Algeria	0.618	0.004	-
142	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.595	-0.006	+1
143	Pakistan	0.595	0.028	+5
144	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.585	0.002	+1
145	Chad	0.578	0.007	+1

Central Asia | Eastern Asia and the Pacific | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East and Northern Africa | Northern America | Southern Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: "-" indicates the score or rank is unchanged from the previous year. "n/a" indicates that the economy was not covered in the 2025 edition. * Re-enter to index in 2026.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

1.3 Performance by income level

The income-group composition of this year's index includes 53 high income economies, 40 upper-middle income economies, 38 lower-middle income economies and 14 low income economies. Approximately 78% of European economies are concentrated in the high income group, and the remaining in the upper-middle income group. In contrast, 85% of Sub-Saharan economies are part of the low income group. Nearly the entirety of Southern Asian economies are nested in the lower-middle income category. Latin American and the Caribbean economies are spread between high income (32%), upper-middle income (59%), and lower-middle income (9%) groups. Eastern Asia and the Pacific has nearly equal representation amongst the highest three income groups (32%, 32% and 37% from high, upper-middle, to lower-middle income).

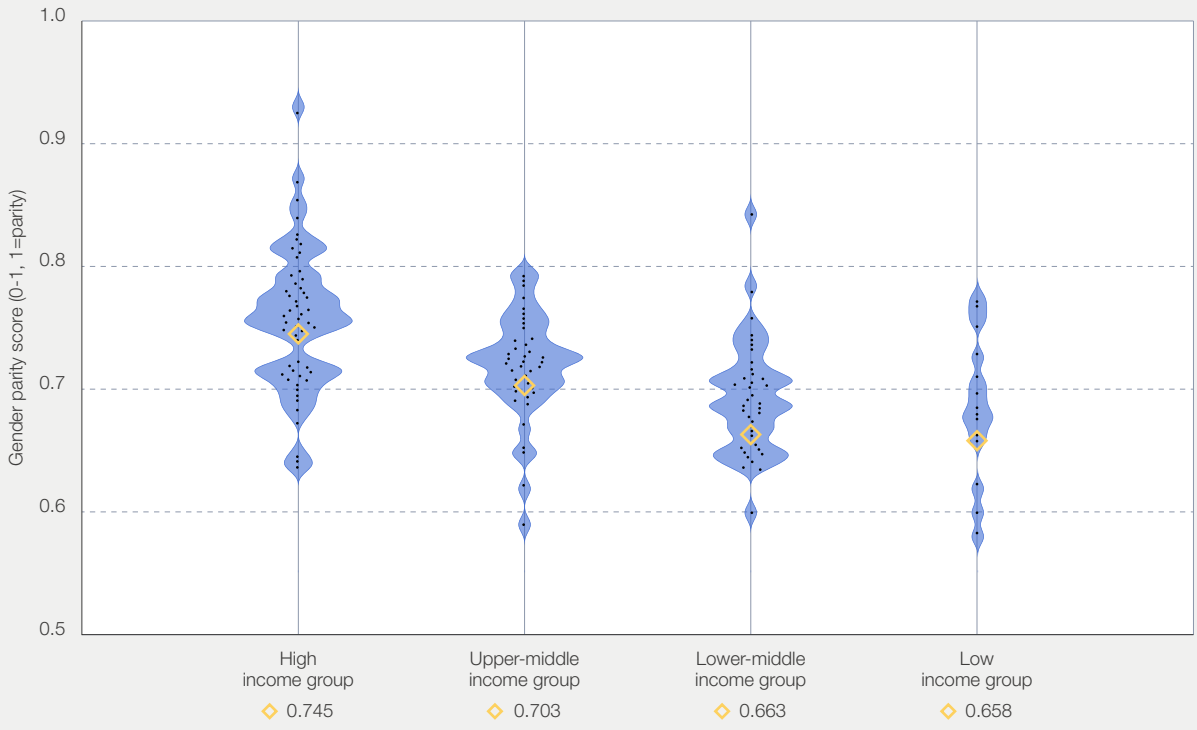
Once aggregated, the population-weighted average gender parity scores for each income group are all above 65%. High income economies have an average gender parity score of 74.5%, upper-middle income economies have a joint parity score of 70.3%, lower-middle income economies average 66.3% and low income economies average 65.8%. This pattern shows an initial positive relationship between income level and gender parity at the aggregate level.

At the same time, each income group shows substantial variation in scores (Figure 1.3). Although high-income economies account for nine of the top 10 positions in the global ranking, the parity scores of the remaining high income economies overlap considerably with those of upper-middle, lower middle, and low income economies.

Several economies from lower-income groups also outperform a large share of higher-income peers. The Republic of Moldova, the highest-ranked upper-middle income economy with a parity score of 79.1%, scores higher than three quarters of high income economies. Namibia, the top-ranked lower-middle income economy, with a score of 84.5%, outperforms nearly all upper-middle income economies and 95% of high income economies. Burundi, the leading low income economy, with a score of 77.1%, outperforms 90% of both upper-middle and lower-middle income economies, as well as 65% of high income economies.

Individual performances within each income group are presented in Table 1.2.

FIGURE 1.3 **Range of scores by income group, Global Gender Gap Index, 2026**



Note: Yellow diamonds correspond to population-weighted averages, by income group.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

High income

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Income Group	Score
Iceland	1	1	0.930
Finland	2	2	0.872
Norway	3	3	0.857
United Kingdom	5	4	0.842
New Zealand	6	5	0.828
Sweden	7	6	0.823
Australia	8	7	0.819
Germany	9	8	0.817
Ireland	10	9	0.814
Denmark	11	10	0.810
Spain	12	11	0.796
Barbados	13	12	0.794
Lithuania	14	13	0.791
Latvia	17	14	0.788
Estonia	19	15	0.782
Costa Rica	21	16	0.779
France	22	17	0.779
Slovenia	23	18	0.778
Canada	24	19	0.777
Switzerland	27	20	0.771
Chile	29	21	0.769
Singapore	31	22	0.764
Portugal	32	23	0.763
Belgium	33	24	0.762
Guyana	35	25	0.759
Trinidad and Tobago	38	26	0.757
Austria	40	27	0.753
Panama	41	28	0.753
Luxembourg	42	29	0.752
Poland	44	30	0.751
Netherlands	46	31	0.750
United States of America	47	32	0.749
Croatia	48	33	0.744
Uruguay	53	34	0.740
Slovakia	64	35	0.721
Israel	71	36	0.717
Malta	73	37	0.715
Greece	75	38	0.714
Czechia	77	39	0.712
Cyprus	78	40	0.712
Bulgaria	80	41	0.710
Italy	83	42	0.708
Hungary	85	43	0.707
United Arab Emirates	91	44	0.702
Romania	97	45	0.698
South Korea	101	46	0.693
Bahrain	105	47	0.689
Brunei Darussalam	111	48	0.681
Japan	117	49	0.670
Kuwait	133	50	0.641
Oman	134	51	0.639
Qatar *	135	52	0.638
Saudi Arabia	137	53	0.633

Upper-middle income

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Income Group	Score
Republic of Moldova	15	1	0.791
Ecuador	16	2	0.790
Mexico	18	3	0.787
Albania	25	4	0.775
South Africa	30	5	0.766
Colombia	34	6	0.761
Jamaica	37	7	0.757
Serbia	39	8	0.754
Argentina	45	9	0.751
Guatemala	50	10	0.740
Belarus	52	11	0.740
Thailand	55	12	0.735
Suriname	57	13	0.732
Armenia	58	14	0.731
Georgia	60	15	0.727
El Salvador	61	16	0.724
Bosnia and Herzegovina	62	17	0.723
Botswana	63	18	0.722
Ukraine	66	19	0.721
Dominican Republic	67	20	0.721
Gabon	68	21	0.721
Cape Verde	69	22	0.721
Mongolia	70	23	0.719
Brazil	72	24	0.715
Montenegro	74	25	0.715
North Macedonia	82	26	0.709
Paraguay	86	27	0.706
Belize	92	28	0.701
Peru	94	29	0.700
Kazakhstan	95	30	0.700
China	96	31	0.699
Azerbaijan	98	32	0.697
Mauritius	102	33	0.691
Malaysia	104	34	0.689
Indonesia	106	35	0.687
Maldives	119	36	0.669
Türkiye	126	37	0.649
Fiji	130	38	0.646
Algeria	141	39	0.618
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	144	40	0.585

Central Asia | Eastern Asia and the Pacific | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East and Northern Africa | Northern America | Southern Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: * Re-enter the index in 2026.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

TABLE 1.2 | **The Global Gender Gap Index 2026, results by income group**

Lower-middle income

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Income Group	Score
Namibia	4	1	0.845
Philippines	20	2	0.780
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	36	3	0.758
Zimbabwe	49	4	0.743
Honduras	51	5	0.740
United Republic of Tanzania	54	6	0.736
Ghana	56	7	0.732
Kenya	65	8	0.721
Eswatini	76	9	0.714
Bangladesh	79	10	0.712
Viet Nam	84	11	0.707
Angola	87	12	0.705
Kyrgyzstan	88	13	0.704
Lao PDR	89	14	0.703
Cameroon	90	15	0.703
Timor-Leste	93	16	0.701
Lesotho	100	17	0.693
Comoros	103	18	0.689
Vanuatu	107	19	0.686
Zambia	108	20	0.684
Uzbekistan	110	21	0.682
Benin	112	22	0.681
Cambodia	113	23	0.680
Nigeria	114	24	0.676
Senegal	118	25	0.670
Nepal	120	26	0.669
Bhutan	121	27	0.663
Côte d'Ivoire	122	28	0.660
Tunisia	125	29	0.650
Jordan	127	30	0.649
Lebanon	128	31	0.648
Sri Lanka	129	32	0.646
India	131	33	0.645
Papua New Guinea	132	34	0.642
Tajikistan	136	35	0.638
Egypt	138	36	0.632
Morocco	139	37	0.632
Pakistan	143	38	0.595

Low income

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Income Group	Score
Burundi	26	1	0.771
Rwanda	28	2	0.769
Liberia	43	3	0.751
Mozambique	59	4	0.728
Madagascar	81	5	0.709
Malawi*	99	6	0.695
Sierra Leone	109	7	0.683
Burkina Faso	115	8	0.676
Togo	116	9	0.675
Gambia, Republic of The	123	10	0.660
Niger	124	11	0.655
Mali	140	12	0.619
Democratic Republic of the Congo	142	13	0.595
Chad	145	14	0.578

Central Asia | Eastern Asia and the Pacific | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East and Northern Africa | Northern America | Southern Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: * Re-enter the index in 2026.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

1.4 Performance by subindex

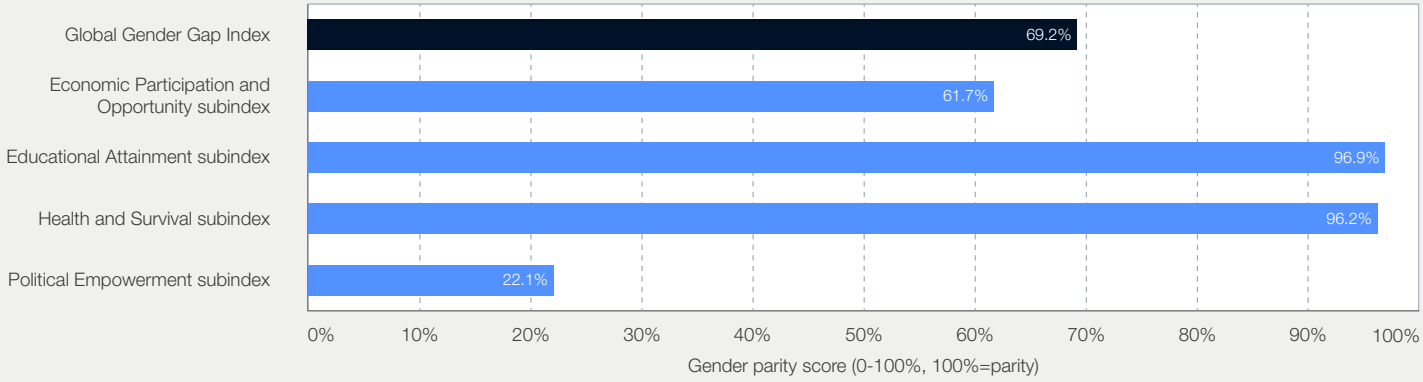
This section presents the state of gender gaps across the four main components (subindexes) of the index: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. In addition to presenting the aggregate subindex performance of the 145 economies included in the 2026 index, the analysis offers insights into variations across economies and the different indicators driving the overall average global gender gap score.

Figure 1.4 illustrates variations across the four subindexes. As of the 2026 edition, the global gender gap has closed by over 90% in both Health and Survival (96.9%) and Educational Attainment (96.2%). In contrast, gaps remain wider in Economic Participation and Opportunity, where 61.7% has been closed, and in Political Empowerment, which has achieved 22.1% closure globally.

FIGURE 1.4

The state of gender gaps, by subindex

Percentage of the gender gap closed to date, 2026



Note: Population-weighted averages, 145 economies.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

Subindexes that are closer to gender parity also tend to exhibit less variation across economies. As illustrated in Figure 1.5, **Health and Survival** shows relatively narrow distributions of scores at the economy level. All 145 economies covered in the 2026 edition have closed more than 90% of their gender gap in this subindex; 16 economies have achieved full parity (98%), while Azerbaijan (93.9%) and China (94.8%) are the two economies with scores below 95%, though both remain close to parity (Figure 1.5 and Table 1.3).

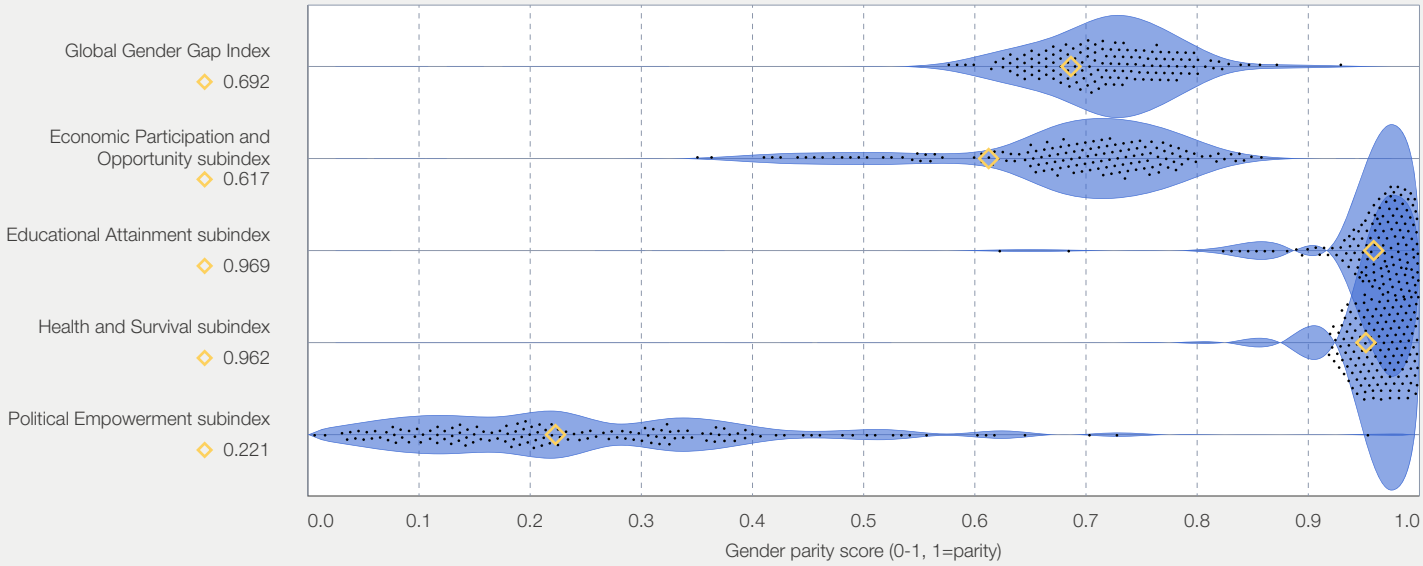
Similarly, 143 out of 145 economies have closed at least 80% of their gap in **Educational Attainment**, and 32 economies have achieved full parity (100%) in this subindex. At the other end of the distribution, Chad (68.5%) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (62.3%) remain the furthest from parity, with more than 30% of their gender gaps yet to close (Figure 1.5 and Table 1.3).

By contrast, **Economic Participation and Opportunity** exhibits greater variation across economies, with scores ranging from 35.1% in Iran (Islamic Republic of) to 85.9% in Ghana.

Despite this wide overall range, the distribution is relatively concentrated around the middle: more than 80% of economies, spanning the second through ninth deciles, record scores between 51.9% and 78.7%, with only a limited number of economies lying at either extreme of the distribution (Figure 1.5 and Table 1.3).

Political Empowerment displays by far the greatest cross-economy variation, with scores ranging from 0.6% in Vanuatu to 95.4% in Iceland. Unlike the other subindexes, where only a small number of economies trail the main distribution, the Political Empowerment subindex is characterized by a few high-performing outliers. Notably, Iceland (95.4%) is the only economy with over 90% of its gender gap closed in this subindex, followed by Finland (72.8%) and Norway (70.4%), while approximately 90% of economies score below 50% (Figure 1.5 and Table 1.3).

FIGURE 1.5 **Range of scores, Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes, 2026**



Note: Yellow diamonds correspond to population-weighted averages, 145 economies.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

Within the **Economic Participation and Opportunity** subindex, the five underlying indicators reveal substantial differences in the state of gender parity. Indicators measuring overall labour-market participation and representation tend to exhibit higher levels of parity than those capturing women's representation in leadership positions. Globally, parity is highest in representation among professional and technical workers (73.7%), with labour-force participation recording a parity score at 68%. By contrast, the share of women among legislators, senior officials and managers records the lowest parity score of the five indicators, at 41.7%. This pattern is also evident across individual economies, where 67 economies covered in the 2026 edition have achieved parity, or have a higher share of women than men, among professional and technical workers. However, only two economies have reached parity in the representation of legislators, senior officials and managers. Moreover, gains in workforce representation have not translated fully into economic outcomes. The perceived wage equality for similar work stands at 64.7%, while estimated earned income, a measure of the economic resources earned by women relative to men, has a parity score of 54.9%.

All four indicators comprising the **Educational Attainment** subindex have global parity scores above 90%, reflecting the relatively small gender gaps in access to education worldwide. Gender parity is highest in primary education enrolment (99.1%), followed by secondary education enrolment (98.4%) and tertiary education enrolment (97.4%). Adult literacy records a slightly lower parity score (90.8%), reflecting the cumulative effects of historical disparities, as the indicator covers the population aged 15 years and above rather than the current patterns in school enrolment. Cross-economy variation is limited across all four indicators, although a small number of economies lag behind. The largest remaining gaps are observed in adult literacy, particularly in Chad (41.9%) and Niger (53.6%), and in tertiary education enrolment, where Chad (39.4%) and Togo (57.0%), record the lowest parity scores. At the other end of the distribution, 111 economies covered in the 2026 edition have achieved parity, or have more women than men enrolled, in tertiary education. This is particularly noteworthy given that tertiary education generally lies beyond compulsory schooling. However, gender parity in tertiary enrolment has not translated into equal representation across fields of study. Among the 117 economies with available data, only Botswana records a slightly reversed gender gap in the share of tertiary graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields.

The **Health and Survival** subindex comprises two indicators, both of which exhibit parity levels close to their respective benchmarks and relatively little variation across economies. Globally, the female-to-male sex ratio at birth stands at 93.4%, against a parity benchmark of 94.4%, while parity in healthy life expectancy reaches 102.7%, relative to a parity benchmark of 106.0%. Azerbaijan is the only economy among the 145 covered in the 2026 edition with a sex ratio at birth below 90% (89.8%). For healthy life expectancy, 19 economies report women having a slightly shorter healthy life expectancy than men, with parity scores ranging between 97% and 100%.

The **Political Empowerment** subindex comprises three indicators. Globally, parity is highest in representation in parliamentary positions (32%), followed by representation in ministerial positions (23.7%), while the parity score for years with a female head of state over the past 50 years is much lower, at 14.4%. Across economies, all three indicators span the full range of possible scores from 0 to 100%. For parliamentary representation, parity ranges from 0 in Oman, where no women serve in parliament, to full parity (100%) in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Rwanda and the United Arab Emirates. The middle 80% of economies record parity scores ranging from 10.8% to 76.5%. A similar pattern is observed for ministerial representation. Hungary, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu have no women serving in ministerial positions, while Australia, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Namibia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom have achieved parity in cabinet representation. The middle 80% of economies record parity scores between 9.1% and 85.3%. Representation among heads of state over the past 50 years is the most unevenly distributed of the three indicators. Sixty-four of the 145 economies covered in the 2026 edition have had no female head of state during this period, while Bangladesh and Iceland are the two economies to have reached parity on this indicator. Beyond these two economies, Finland (50.3%), Norway (56.7%), and Ireland (74.7%) record parity scores above 50%.

TABLE 1.3 The Global Gender Gap Index 2026, results by subindex

Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex

Rank	Economy	Score 0–1
1	Ghana	0.859
2	Barbados	0.848
3	Liberia	0.839
4	Singapore	0.838
5	Botswana	0.837
6	Burundi	0.834
7	Sweden	0.824
8	Belarus	0.819
9	Republic of Moldova	0.817
10	Iceland	0.816
11	Namibia	0.800
12	Albania	0.799
13	Finland	0.791
14	Thailand	0.789
15	Estonia	0.787
16	Zimbabwe	0.785
17	Philippines	0.783
18	Australia	0.779
19	Belize	0.778
20	Jamaica	0.776
21	United States of America	0.773
22	Azerbaijan	0.773
23	Norway	0.769
24	Panama	0.768
25	Slovenia	0.766
26	Nigeria	0.766
27	Vanuatu	0.765
28	Belgium	0.764
29	Ireland	0.761
30	United Kingdom	0.759
31	Portugal	0.756
32	Mongolia	0.755
33	Ukraine	0.753
34	Canada	0.753
35	Viet Nam	0.752
36	Bulgaria	0.752
37	Latvia	0.752
38	Luxembourg	0.751
39	Kenya	0.748
40	Denmark	0.747
41	Malawi*	0.744
42	France	0.743
43	Rwanda	0.740
44	Lao PDR	0.740
45	Lithuania	0.738
46	Suriname	0.738
47	Poland	0.735
48	New Zealand	0.735
49	Israel	0.734
50	Cape Verde	0.734
51	Trinidad and Tobago	0.734
52	Cameroon	0.731
53	Spain	0.731
54	Switzerland	0.730
55	Benin	0.729
56	Eswatini	0.726
57	China	0.723
58	Hungary	0.720
59	Guyana	0.719
60	Georgia	0.719
61	United Republic of Tanzania	0.718
62	Cambodia	0.717
63	Austria	0.717
64	Burkina Faso	0.716
65	Malaysia	0.713
66	Comoros	0.713
67	Slovakia	0.712
68	Mozambique	0.711
69	Kazakhstan	0.710
70	Zambia	0.709
71	Madagascar	0.708
72	Colombia	0.708
73	Uruguay	0.707
74	Ecuador	0.707
75	Brunei Darussalam	0.702
76	Honduras	0.702
77	Netherlands	0.702
78	Croatia	0.700
79	Sierra Leone	0.697
80	Germany	0.696
81	Costa Rica	0.696
82	Dominican Republic	0.695
83	Serbia	0.691
84	Malta	0.691
85	Bhutan	0.690
86	Cyprus	0.689
87	Papua New Guinea	0.685
88	Montenegro	0.684
89	Paraguay	0.683
90	Maldives	0.681
91	Niger	0.679
92	Gambia, Republic of The	0.677
93	Czechia	0.676
94	Guatemala	0.675
95	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.674
96	Mauritius	0.672
97	Gabon	0.670
98	Greece	0.669
99	Romania	0.667
100	Peru	0.667
101	South Africa	0.666
102	Brazil	0.666
103	Indonesia	0.666
104	Bahrain	0.663
105	Togo	0.663
106	Chile	0.661
107	Argentina	0.660
108	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.656
109	Lesotho	0.656
110	Armenia	0.652
111	Côte d'Ivoire	0.639
112	Kyrgyzstan	0.635
113	El Salvador	0.634
114	Timor-Leste	0.627
115	Angola	0.625
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.622
117	Mexico	0.618
118	North Macedonia	0.616
119	Japan	0.609
120	South Korea	0.608
121	Italy	0.600
122	Fiji	0.571
123	Oman	0.563
124	Uzbekistan	0.562
125	Kuwait	0.554
126	Jordan	0.552
127	Sri Lanka	0.548
128	Qatar*	0.547
129	Lebanon	0.535
130	Türkiye	0.525
131	Tunisia	0.519
132	Saudi Arabia	0.503
133	United Arab Emirates	0.492
134	Senegal	0.490
135	Tajikistan	0.480
136	Mali	0.477
137	Chad	0.457
138	Nepal	0.455
139	Algeria	0.449
140	Egypt	0.448
141	Morocco	0.424
142	Bangladesh	0.419
143	India	0.412
144	Pakistan	0.364
145	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.351

Central Asia | Eastern Asia and the Pacific | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean | Middle East and Northern Africa | Northern America | Southern Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

Note:* Re-enter to the index in 2026.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

TABLE 1.3 | **The Global Gender Gap Index 2026, results by subindex**

Educational Attainment subindex

Rank	Economy	Score 0–1
1	Argentina	1.000
1	Barbados	1.000
1	Belize	1.000
1	Botswana	1.000
1	Brazil	1.000
1	Canada	1.000
1	Colombia	1.000
1	Croatia	1.000
1	Czechia	1.000
1	Dominican Republic	1.000
1	Finland	1.000
1	France	1.000
1	Honduras	1.000
1	Ireland	1.000
1	Israel	1.000
1	Jamaica	1.000
1	Latvia	1.000
1	Lesotho	1.000
1	Luxembourg	1.000
1	Maldives	1.000
1	Mongolia	1.000
1	Netherlands	1.000
1	New Zealand	1.000
1	North Macedonia	1.000
1	Slovakia	1.000
1	Slovenia	1.000
1	Sweden	1.000
1	Trinidad and Tobago	1.000
1	United States of America	1.000
1	United Kingdom	1.000
1	Uruguay	1.000
1	Vanuatu	1.000
33	Zimbabwe	1.000
34	Qatar*	1.000
35	Cyprus	1.000
36	Belgium	1.000
37	Malta	1.000
38	Kyrgyzstan	1.000
39	Estonia	1.000
40	Spain	1.000
41	Republic of Moldova	0.999
42	South Africa	0.999
43	Romania	0.998
44	Namibia	0.998
45	Singapore	0.998
46	Italy	0.998
47	Denmark	0.998
48	Panama	0.998
49	Portugal	0.997
50	Brunei Darussalam	0.997
51	Poland	0.997
52	Norway	0.997
53	Sri Lanka	0.997
54	Uzbekistan	0.997
55	Costa Rica	0.997
56	Austria	0.997
57	Paraguay	0.997
58	Hungary	0.997
59	Saudi Arabia	0.996
60	Ecuador	0.996
61	Thailand	0.996
62	Malaysia	0.996
63	Kuwait	0.996
64	Switzerland	0.995
65	Mexico	0.995
66	Bulgaria	0.995
67	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.994
68	Japan	0.994
69	Greece	0.994
70	Guyana	0.994
71	Mauritius	0.993
72	El Salvador	0.993
73	Azerbaijan	0.993
74	Lithuania	0.992
75	Montenegro	0.992
76	Gabon	0.991
77	Jordan	0.991
78	Belarus	0.991
79	Australia	0.991
80	United Arab Emirates	0.990
81	Oman	0.990
82	Kazakhstan	0.990
83	Bahrain	0.990
84	Iceland	0.990
85	Eswatini	0.990
86	Lebanon	0.989
87	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.989
88	Germany	0.989
89	Philippines	0.989
90	Suriname	0.988
91	China	0.988
92	Chile	0.987
93	Türkiye	0.987
94	Georgia	0.986
95	Madagascar	0.985
96	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.984
97	South Korea	0.984
98	Ukraine	0.982
99	Armenia	0.982
100	Guatemala	0.982
101	Timor-Leste	0.981
102	Ghana	0.979
103	Peru	0.977
104	Fiji	0.976
105	Comoros	0.975
106	Tunisia	0.974
107	Algeria	0.974
108	Viet Nam	0.971
109	Serbia	0.969
110	Egypt	0.969
111	Indonesia	0.969
112	India	0.966
113	Kenya	0.965
114	Rwanda	0.963
115	Albania	0.962
116	Bangladesh	0.961
117	Burundi	0.960
118	Morocco	0.958
119	Bhutan	0.958
120	Zambia	0.957
121	United Republic of Tanzania	0.954
122	Cambodia	0.950
123	Nepal	0.945
124	Nigeria	0.940
125	Tajikistan	0.939
126	Senegal	0.938
127	Gambia, Republic of The	0.928
128	Lao PDR	0.924
129	Burkina Faso	0.918
130	Pakistan	0.917
131	Côte d'Ivoire	0.913
132	Papua New Guinea	0.911
133	Angola	0.901
134	Cameroon	0.896
135	Liberia	0.892
136	Mozambique	0.882
137	Togo	0.866
138	Malawi*	0.861
139	Cape Verde	0.856
140	Mali	0.846
141	Niger	0.841
142	Sierra Leone	0.829
143	Benin	0.828
144	Chad	0.685
145	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.623

Central Asia | Eastern Asia and the Pacific | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East and Northern Africa | Northern America | Southern Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: * Re-enter to the index in 2026.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

TABLE 1.3 | **The Global Gender Gap Index 2026, results by subindex**

Health and Survival subindex

Rank	Economy	Score 0–1
1	Belarus	0.980
1	Cape Verde	0.980
1	El Salvador	0.980
1	Eswatini	0.980
1	Guatemala	0.980
1	Guyana	0.980
1	Kyrgyzstan	0.980
1	Lesotho	0.980
1	Lithuania	0.980
1	Mauritius	0.980
1	Mexico	0.980
1	Mongolia	0.980
1	Namibia	0.980
1	Romania	0.980
1	Slovakia	0.980
1	Trinidad and Tobago	0.980
17	Hungary	0.980
18	Uruguay	0.979
19	Dominican Republic	0.979
20	Bulgaria	0.979
21	Estonia	0.979
21	Poland	0.979
23	Colombia	0.978
24	Republic of Moldova	0.978
24	Ukraine	0.978
26	Ecuador	0.977
27	Latvia	0.977
28	Brazil	0.977
29	Kazakhstan	0.977
29	Thailand	0.977
31	Czechia	0.977
32	Croatia	0.977
33	Sri Lanka	0.976
34	South Korea	0.976
35	Peru	0.976
36	Suriname	0.976
37	Georgia	0.975
38	Malawi*	0.975
39	Panama	0.975
40	Cambodia	0.975
41	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.975
42	Mozambique	0.975
43	Argentina	0.974
44	Costa Rica	0.974
45	South Africa	0.974
46	Zimbabwe	0.974
47	Paraguay	0.974
48	Jamaica	0.973
49	Japan	0.973
50	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.973
51	Gabon	0.973
52	Vanuatu	0.973
53	Lao PDR	0.973
54	Burkina Faso	0.973
55	Zambia	0.973
56	Burundi	0.973
57	United States of America	0.973
58	Angola	0.972
59	Slovenia	0.972
60	Lebanon	0.972
61	Montenegro	0.972
62	Ghana	0.972
63	Singapore	0.972
64	Kenya	0.971
65	Côte d'Ivoire	0.971
66	Togo	0.971
67	Benin	0.971
68	Finland	0.971
69	Botswana	0.971
70	Portugal	0.970
71	Serbia	0.970
72	Rwanda	0.969
73	France	0.969
74	Belize	0.969
75	Indonesia	0.969
76	Philippines	0.969
77	Canada	0.969
78	Egypt	0.969
79	Cameroon	0.968
80	Tunisia	0.968
81	Türkiye	0.968
82	Malaysia	0.968
83	Austria	0.968
84	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.967
85	Chile	0.967
86	Chad	0.966
87	Italy	0.966
88	Honduras	0.966
89	Nepal	0.966
90	Belgium	0.966
91	Germany	0.966
92	Oman	0.965
93	Australia	0.965
94	Albania	0.965
95	Armenia	0.965
96	Kuwait	0.965
97	Greece	0.965
98	Luxembourg	0.965
99	Barbados	0.965
100	Fiji	0.965
101	United Kingdom	0.965
102	Timor-Leste	0.964
103	New Zealand	0.964
104	Senegal	0.964
105	Tajikistan	0.964
106	Spain	0.964
107	Denmark	0.964
108	Gambia, Republic of The	0.964
109	United Republic of Tanzania	0.963
110	Switzerland	0.963
111	Ireland	0.963
112	Comoros	0.962
113	Sweden	0.962
114	Madagascar	0.962
115	Nigeria	0.962
116	Cyprus	0.961
117	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.961
118	Netherlands	0.961
119	Iceland	0.961
120	Bangladesh	0.960
121	Sierra Leone	0.960
122	Norway	0.960
123	Bhutan	0.959
124	Maldives	0.959
125	North Macedonia	0.959
126	Niger	0.959
127	Pakistan	0.959
128	Brunei Darussalam	0.959
129	Malta	0.959
130	United Arab Emirates	0.959
131	Saudi Arabia	0.958
132	Papua New Guinea	0.957
133	Morocco	0.956
134	Mali	0.956
135	Jordan	0.956
136	India	0.956
137	Uzbekistan	0.956
138	Liberia	0.955
139	Qatar*	0.954
140	Algeria	0.954
141	Bahrain	0.953
142	Israel	0.952
143	Viet Nam	0.952
144	China	0.948
145	Azerbaijan	0.939

Central Asia | Eastern Asia and the Pacific | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East and Northern Africa | Northern America | Southern Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

Note:* Re-enter to the index in 2026.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

TABLE 1.3 | **The Global Gender Gap Index 2026, results by subindex**

Political Empowerment subindex

Rank	Economy	Score 0–1
1	Iceland	0.954
2	Finland	0.728
3	Norway	0.704
4	United Kingdom	0.646
5	Germany	0.616
6	New Zealand	0.613
7	Namibia	0.603
8	Mexico	0.557
9	Australia	0.539
10	Ireland	0.533
11	Denmark	0.531
12	Bangladesh	0.509
13	Sweden	0.506
14	Spain	0.491
15	Ecuador	0.481
16	Chile	0.459
17	Lithuania	0.453
18	Costa Rica	0.448
19	South Africa	0.426
20	Latvia	0.425
21	Rwanda	0.404
22	France	0.401
23	Switzerland	0.394
24	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.392
25	Canada	0.387
26	Serbia	0.386
27	Philippines	0.379
28	Albania	0.373
29	Slovenia	0.373
30	Argentina	0.369
31	United Arab Emirates	0.368
32	Republic of Moldova	0.368
33	Estonia	0.363
34	Barbados	0.363
35	Colombia	0.358
36	Mozambique	0.344
37	Guyana	0.342
38	Netherlands	0.336
39	Austria	0.332
40	Portugal	0.330
41	Guatemala	0.325
42	Armenia	0.324
43	Angola	0.320
44	Belgium	0.320
45	Liberia	0.319
46	Burundi	0.318
47	Trinidad and Tobago	0.313
48	Cape Verde	0.312
49	Nepal	0.310
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.308
51	United Republic of Tanzania	0.307
52	Croatia	0.299
53	Poland	0.293
54	Honduras	0.293
55	El Salvador	0.292
56	Luxembourg	0.290
57	Senegal	0.288
58	Jamaica	0.280
59	Uruguay	0.272
60	Panama	0.270
61	Italy	0.268
62	North Macedonia	0.261
63	Gabon	0.249
64	United States of America	0.249
65	Singapore	0.246
66	Sierra Leone	0.245
67	India	0.245
68	Timor-Leste	0.231
69	Greece	0.230
70	Georgia	0.226
71	Suriname	0.226
72	Brazil	0.218
73	Cameroon	0.216
74	Uzbekistan	0.213
75	Malta	0.212
76	Montenegro	0.212
77	Zimbabwe	0.211
78	Dominican Republic	0.211
79	Chad	0.203
80	South Korea	0.203
81	Togo	0.201
82	Kyrgyzstan	0.201
83	Kenya	0.201
84	Malawi*	0.200
85	Cyprus	0.199
86	Mali	0.198
87	Czechia	0.197
88	Benin	0.195
89	Slovakia	0.195
90	Morocco	0.188
91	Madagascar	0.182
92	Peru	0.182
93	Israel	0.181
94	Thailand	0.179
95	Lao PDR	0.176
96	Paraguay	0.173
97	Ukraine	0.171
98	Belarus	0.170
99	Tajikistan	0.168
100	Eswatini	0.161
101	Viet Nam	0.153
102	Bahrain	0.150
103	Indonesia	0.146
104	Romania	0.145
105	Egypt	0.142
106	Mongolia	0.141
107	Pakistan	0.141
108	Niger	0.141
109	Tunisia	0.140
110	Lesotho	0.136
111	China	0.135
112	Hungary	0.132
113	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.128
114	Kazakhstan	0.123
115	Mauritius	0.119
116	Ghana	0.118
117	Türkiye	0.118
118	Bulgaria	0.116
119	Côte d'Ivoire	0.116
120	Comoros	0.107
121	Japan	0.105
122	Zambia	0.099
123	Jordan	0.096
124	Algeria	0.096
125	Burkina Faso	0.095
126	Lebanon	0.093
127	Azerbaijan	0.081
128	Botswana	0.080
129	Cambodia	0.080
130	Malaysia	0.080
131	Saudi Arabia	0.077
132	Gambia (Republic of The)	0.070
133	Fiji	0.070
134	Brunei Darussalam	0.067
135	Sri Lanka	0.061
136	Belize	0.059
137	Qatar*	0.051
138	Kuwait	0.048
139	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.046
140	Bhutan	0.045
141	Maldives	0.038
142	Oman	0.037
143	Nigeria	0.037
144	Papua New Guinea	0.015
145	Vanuatu	0.000

Central Asia | Eastern Asia and the Pacific | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean
Middle East and Northern Africa | Northern America | Southern Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa

Note:* Re-enter to the index in 2026.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

TABLE 1.4 | **The Global Gender Gap Index rankings by region, 2026**

Central Asia

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
Armenia	58	1	0.731
Georgia	60	2	0.727
Kyrgyzstan	88	3	0.704
Kazakhstan	95	4	0.700
Azerbaijan	98	5	0.697
Uzbekistan	110	6	0.682
Tajikistan	136	7	0.638

Eastern Asia and the Pacific

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
New Zealand	6	1	0.828
Australia	8	2	0.819
Philippines	20	3	0.780
Singapore	31	4	0.764
Thailand	55	5	0.735
Mongolia	70	6	0.719
Viet Nam	84	7	0.707
Lao PDR	89	8	0.703
Timor-Leste	93	9	0.701
China	96	10	0.699
South Korea	101	11	0.693
Malaysia	104	12	0.689
Indonesia	106	13	0.687
Vanuatu	107	14	0.686
Brunei Darussalam	111	15	0.681
Cambodia	113	16	0.680
Japan	117	17	0.670
Fiji	130	18	0.646
Papua New Guinea	132	19	0.642

Middle East and Northern Africa

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
Israel	71	1	0.717
United Arab Emirates	91	2	0.702
Bahrain	105	3	0.689
Tunisia	125	4	0.650
Jordan	127	5	0.649
Lebanon	128	6	0.648
Kuwait	133	7	0.641
Oman	134	8	0.639
Qatar*	135	9	0.638
Saudi Arabia	137	10	0.633
Egypt	138	11	0.632
Morocco	139	12	0.632
Algeria	141	13	0.618
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	144	14	0.585

Southern Asia

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
Bangladesh	79	1	0.712
Maldives	119	2	0.669
Nepal	120	3	0.669
Bhutan	121	4	0.663
Sri Lanka	129	5	0.646
India	131	6	0.645
Pakistan	143	7	0.595

Europe

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
Iceland	1	1	0.930
Finland	2	2	0.872
Norway	3	3	0.857
United Kingdom	5	4	0.842
Sweden	7	5	0.823
Germany	9	6	0.817
Ireland	10	7	0.814
Denmark	11	8	0.810
Spain	12	9	0.796
Lithuania	14	10	0.791
Republic of Moldova	15	11	0.791
Latvia	17	12	0.788
Estonia	19	13	0.782
France	22	14	0.779
Slovenia	23	15	0.778
Albania	25	16	0.775
Switzerland	27	17	0.771
Portugal	32	18	0.763
Belgium	33	19	0.762
Serbia	39	20	0.754
Austria	40	21	0.753
Luxembourg	42	22	0.752
Poland	44	23	0.751
Netherlands	46	24	0.750
Croatia	48	25	0.744
Belarus	52	26	0.740
Bosnia and Herzegovina	62	27	0.723
Slovakia	64	28	0.721
Ukraine	66	29	0.721
Malta	73	30	0.715
Montenegro	74	31	0.715
Greece	75	32	0.714
Czechia	77	33	0.712
Cyprus	78	34	0.712
Bulgaria	80	35	0.710
North Macedonia	82	36	0.709
Italy	83	37	0.708
Hungary	85	38	0.707
Romania	97	39	0.698
Türkiye	126	40	0.649

Note: * Re-enter to the index in 2026.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

TABLE 1.4 **The Global Gender Gap Index rankings by region, 2026**

Latin America and the Caribbean

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
Barbados	13	1	0.794
Ecuador	16	2	0.790
Mexico	18	3	0.787
Costa Rica	21	4	0.779
Chile	29	5	0.769
Colombia	34	6	0.761
Guyana	35	7	0.759
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	36	8	0.758
Jamaica	37	9	0.757
Trinidad and Tobago	38	10	0.757
Panama	41	11	0.753
Argentina	45	12	0.751
Guatemala	50	13	0.740
Honduras	51	14	0.740
Uruguay	53	15	0.740
Suriname	57	16	0.732
El Salvador	61	17	0.724
Dominican Republic	67	18	0.721
Brazil	72	19	0.715
Paraguay	86	20	0.706
Belize	92	21	0.701
Peru	94	22	0.700

Northern America

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
Canada	24	1	0.777
United States of America	47	2	0.749

Sub-Saharan Africa

Economy	Rank Global	Rank Regional	Score
Namibia	4	1	0.845
Burundi	26	2	0.771
Rwanda	28	3	0.769
South Africa	30	4	0.766
Liberia	43	5	0.751
Zimbabwe	49	6	0.743
United Republic of Tanzania	54	7	0.736
Ghana	56	8	0.732
Mozambique	59	9	0.728
Botswana	63	10	0.722
Kenya	65	11	0.721
Gabon	68	12	0.721
Cape Verde	69	13	0.721
Eswatini	76	14	0.714
Madagascar	81	15	0.709
Angola	87	16	0.705
Cameroon	90	17	0.703
Malawi*	99	18	0.695
Lesotho	100	19	0.693
Mauritius	102	20	0.691
Comoros	103	21	0.689
Zambia	108	22	0.684
Sierra Leone	109	23	0.683
Benin	112	24	0.681
Nigeria	114	25	0.676
Burkina Faso	115	26	0.676
Togo	116	27	0.675
Senegal	118	28	0.67
Côte d'Ivoire	122	29	0.66
Gambia, Republic of The	123	30	0.66
Niger	124	31	0.655
Mali	140	32	0.619
Democratic Republic of the Congo	142	33	0.595
Chad	145	34	0.578

Note: * Re-enter to the index in 2026.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

1.5 Progress over time

This section examines the evolution of gender gaps in the Global Gender Gap Index and its four subindexes: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. In addition to comparing results between the 2025 and 2026 editions, it reviews global progress since the inaugural edition of the report in 2006 and estimates the time required to close the remaining gender gaps across the index and its subindexes.

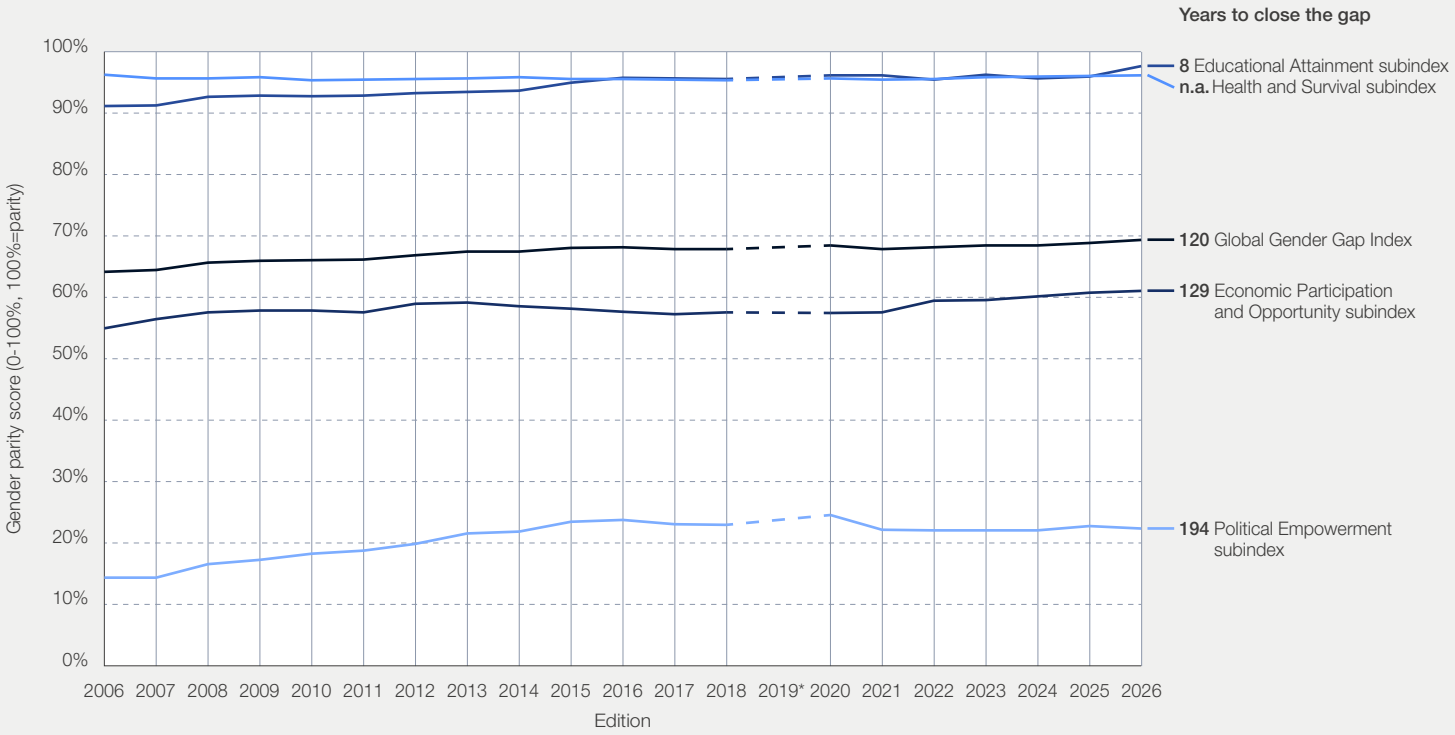
Among the 143 economies covered in both the 2025 and 2026 editions, the global gender gap narrowed by 0.4 percentage points, with overall parity improving from 68.8% in 2025 to 69.2% in 2026. This progress was driven primarily by gains in Educational Attainment, where parity increased by 1.6 percentage points, from 95.3% to 96.9%. Smaller improvements were also recorded in Economic Participation and Opportunity, which rose by 0.4 percentage points (from 61.3% to 61.7%), and Health and Survival, which edged up from 96.1% to 96.2%. However, these advances were partially offset by a decline in Political Empowerment, where parity fell by 0.4 percentage points, from 22.5% in 2025 to 22.1% in 2026.

Over the 20 editions since 2006, the report has constantly tracked 97 economies over each edition. Figure 1.6 shows the 20-year trajectory of the population-weighted average of these 97 economies.

Over the past 20 editions, the Global Gender Gap Index score has increased +5.2 percentage points across the 97 economies featured in all editions, from 64.2% in the 2006 edition 69.4% in the 2026 edition – its highest score to date. If these economies were to continue to advance at this estimated rate of progress, global gender parity is estimated to be attained in 120 years.

FIGURE 1.6 **Evolution of the Global Gender Gap Index and subindexes over time**

Evolution in scores, 2006–2026



Note: Population weighted averages for the 97 economies featured in all editions of the index, from 2006 to 2026. There is no corresponding edition for 2019.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

Over the same period, the global parity score for the **Economic Participation and Opportunity** subindex has increased by +6.1 percentage points, from 55% in the 2006 edition to 61.1% in the 2026 edition – the highest level recorded to date. If progress continues at its historical pace, global gender parity in this subindex is projected to be reached in 129 years (Figure 1.6).

All five indicators underlying the subindex have improved since 2006, although progress has been uneven. The largest gains have been in women's representation in relatively skilled and senior positions. The parity score for legislators, senior officials and managers increased by 15.8 percentage points, from 24.9% to 40.6%, representing the greatest improvement despite remaining the weakest-performing indicator of the subindex to date. Parity score for professional and technical workers recorded the second-largest gain, increasing by +8.8 percentage points, from 65.7% to 74.5%. Progress in labour-force participation has been more gradual. The parity score increased by +2.9 percentage points, from 63.7% in 2006 to 66.5% in 2026, reflecting the slower pace of change in overall participation across the broader labour market. Improvements in labour-market representation have also not been fully matched by progress in economic outcomes. Estimated earned income improved by +2.7 points over the period, from 50.8% in 2006 to 53.5% in 2026, while perceived wage equality for similar work increased by +1.8 percentage points, from 62.8% to 64.5% over the same period.

The **Educational Attainment** subindex also shows improvements over the past two decades, with its global parity score increasing by +6.5 percentage points, from 91.2% in the 2006 edition to 97.7% in the 2026 edition, the highest level recorded to date. If progress continues at its historical pace, global gender parity in this subindex is projected to be reached in eight years (Figure 1.6).

The overall improvement in the subindex has been driven primarily by progress in tertiary education enrolment, where the parity score increased by +17.2 percentage points, from 81.3% in 2006 to 98.5% in 2026. The remaining three indicators also recorded gains over the same period, although from comparatively higher starting levels. Adult literacy improved by +7.7 percentage points, from 84.2% to 91.9%; secondary education enrolment increased by +7.5 percentage points, from 91.8% to 99.3%; and primary education enrolment rose by nearly 3 percentage points, from 96.3% to 99.2%.

The global parity score for the **Health and Survival** subindex has remained broadly stable over the past two decades, edging down by 0.1 percentage points from 96.3% in the 2006 edition to 96.2% in the 2026 edition (Figure 1.6).

This stability reflects offsetting trends in the two underlying indicators. The parity score for the sex ratio at birth increased only minimally, by just +0.1 percentage points, from 93.3% to 93.4%, while the parity score for healthy life expectancy recorded a small net decrease..

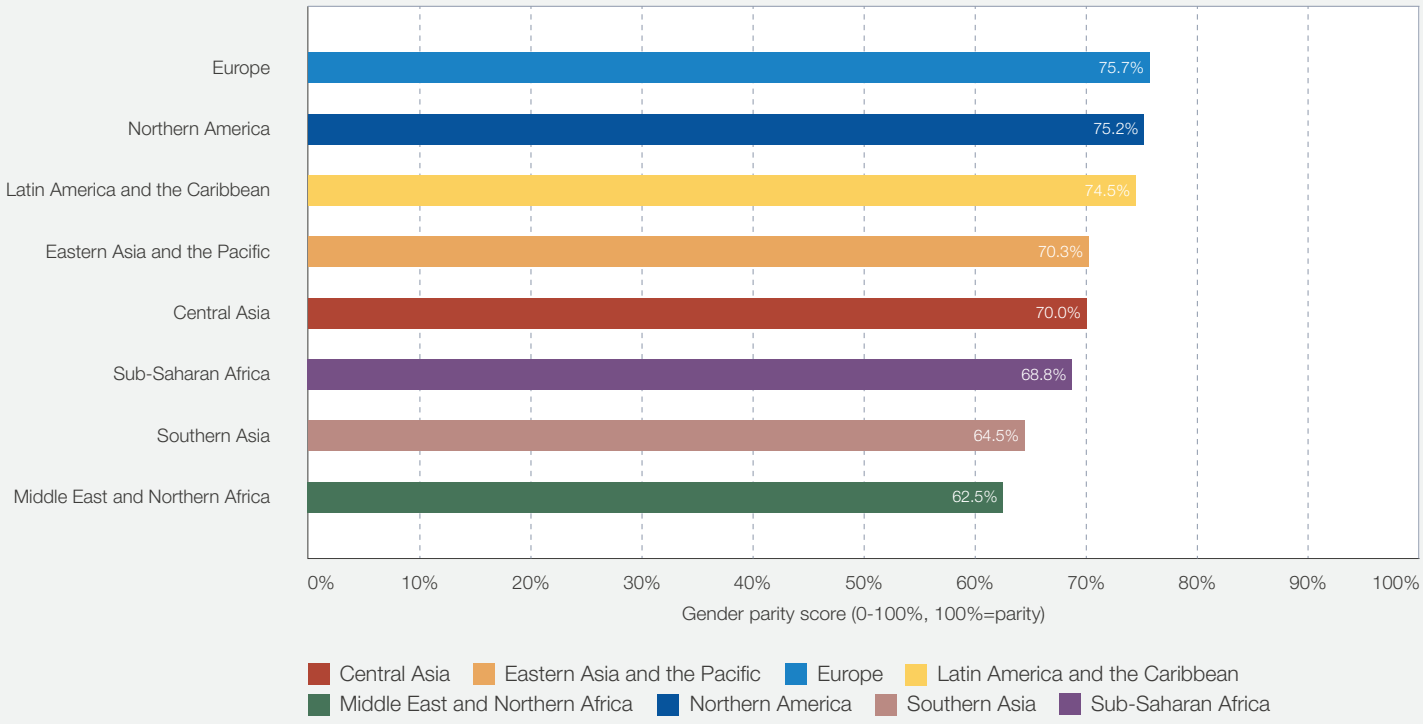
The **Political Empowerment** subindex has recorded the greatest improvement since 2006, with its global parity score increasing by +8 percentage points across the constant sample of 97 economies, from 14.4% in the 2006 edition to 22.4% in the 2026 edition, slightly below the record high of 24.6% reached in the 2020 edition. Although this represents the largest improvement among the four subindexes since 2006, Political Empowerment remains the subindex with the largest remaining gap to close. If economies continue to advance at the historical rate of progress, global gender parity in this subindex is projected to be reached in 194 years (Figure 1.6).

Progress has been driven primarily by gains in women's representation in parliamentary and ministerial positions. The parity score for representation in parliamentary positions increased by +13.5 percentage points, from 17.9% in 2006 to 31.4% in 2026, while the parity score for representation in ministerial positions rose by +11.1 percentage points, from 12.4% to 23.5%. By contrast, progress has been more limited in the share of years with a female head of state over the past 50 years, where the parity score increased by +2.6 percentage points, from 13% to 15.5%.

1.6 Performance by region

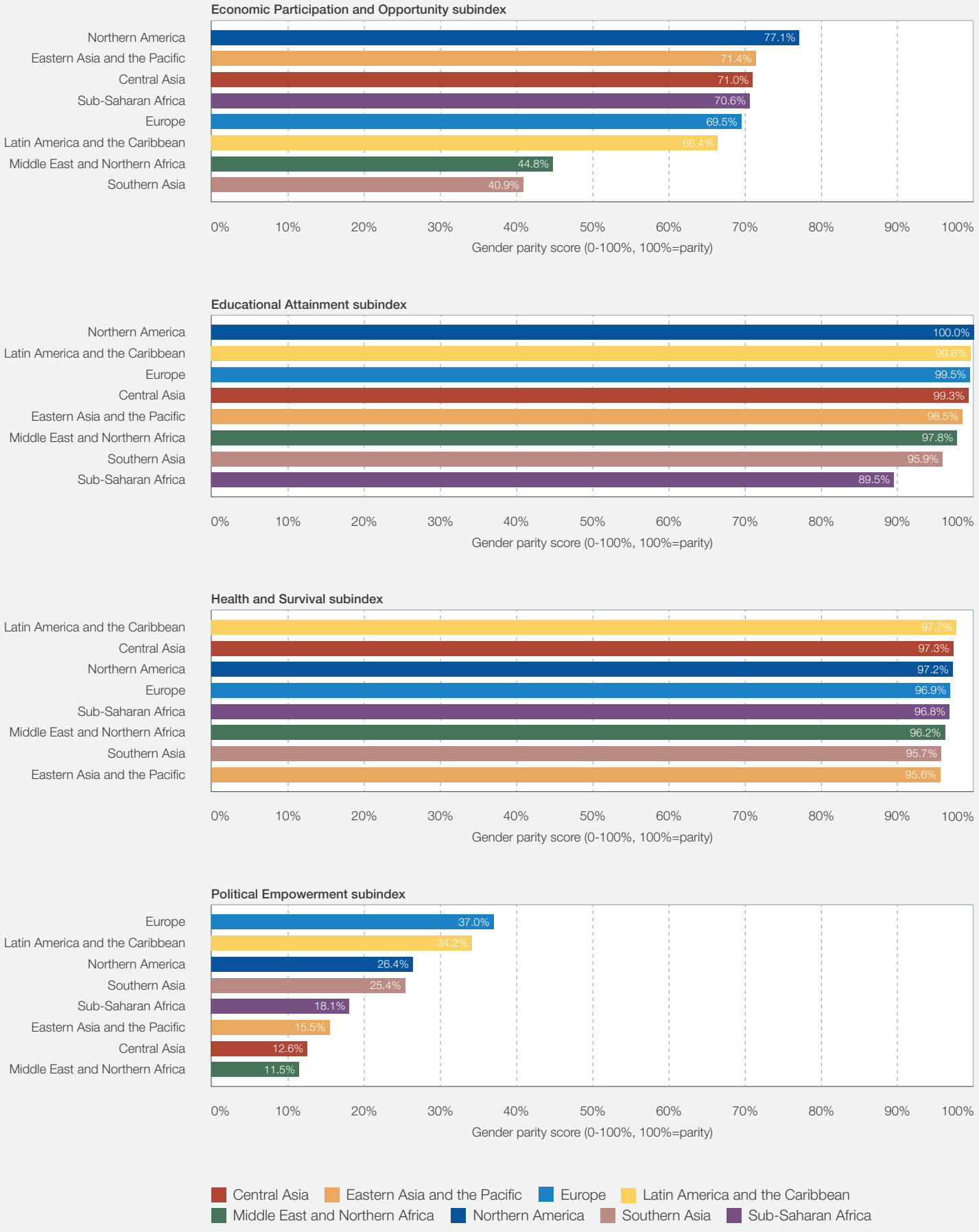
Consistent with previous editions, the *Global Gender Gap Report 2026* groups economies into eight regional clusters: Central Asia, Eastern Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and Northern Africa, Northern America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southern Asia. The regional composition is used throughout the report for comparative analysis. A complete list of economies included in each regional group is provided in Appendix A.

FIGURE 1.7 **Gender gap closed to date, by region**



Note: Population-weighted averages, 145 economies. The percentages indicate the gender gap that has been closed to date.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

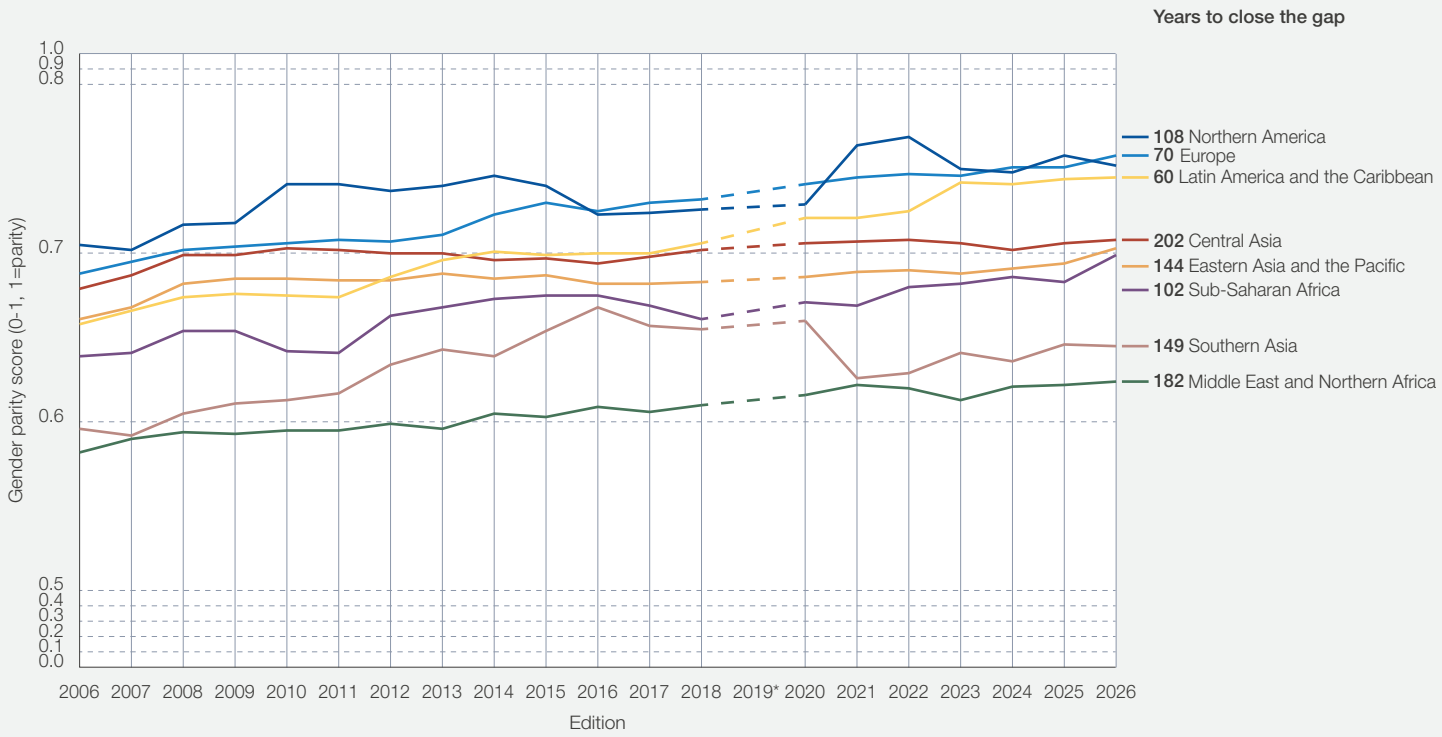
FIGURE 1.8 **Regional performance 2026, by subindex**



Note: Population-weighted averages, 145 economies. The percentages indicate the gender gap that has been closed to date.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

FIGURE 1.9 **Regional gender gaps over time**

Evolution in scores, 2006-2026



Note: Population-weighted averages for the 97 economies featured in all editions of the index, from 2006–2026. There is no corresponding edition for 2019.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

Central Asia

In 2026, Central Asia has closed 70.0% of its overall gender gap, improving slightly from the previous edition and by +2.9 percentage points since 2006 among the economies consistently covered over the period (Figure 1.7). At its current pace of progress, the region is projected to be the last region to reach full parity, in 202 years (Figure 1.9).

The regional grouping comprises seven economies in 2026, five of which rank among the global top 100: Armenia (73.1%, 58th), Georgia (72.7%, 60th), Kyrgyzstan (70.4%, 88th), Kazakhstan (70.0%, 95th) and Azerbaijan (69.7%, 98th). The difference between the highest- and lowest-scoring economies is less than 10 percentage points, making Central Asia the second-most homogeneous region after Northern America.

Central Asia records one of its strongest performances in Economic Participation and Opportunity, where it has closed 71.0% of the gender gap, ranking third globally behind Northern America (77.1%) and Eastern Asia and the Pacific (71.4%) (Figure 1.8). Since 2006, the region has narrowed its economic gender gap by 5.5 percentage points, with its parity score rising from 69.7% to 75.2%. Much of this improvement has been driven by greater parity among legislators, senior officials and managers. Regional progress on this indicator accelerated during the second decade of the index, with the regional score increasing from 62.2% in 2016 to 79.6% in 2026.

In Educational Attainment, Central Asia achieves a parity score of 99.3% in 2026, placing fourth among the eight regions (Figure 1.8). Despite remaining close to full parity, this dimension is the only one in which the region has recorded a slight deterioration over the past two decades. In fact, educational parity has declined by 0.3 percentage points since 2006, falling from 99.8% to 99.5% after reaching full parity in 2015. The decline is primarily explained by lower parity in secondary education enrolment, where the score decreased by 1.6 percentage points, from 99.9% in 2006 to 98.3% in 2026.

Central Asia ranks second globally in Health and Survival, with a parity score of 97.3%, trailing only Latin America and the Caribbean (97.7%) (Figure 1.8). The region has largely maintained its strong performance in this dimension throughout the life of the index.

Political Empowerment is the dimension where Central Asia has made the greatest long-term gains. Since 2006, the region has reduced its political gender gap by 6.3 percentage points among the constant sample of economies. This progress has been driven primarily by greater representation of women in national parliaments, where parity has improved by 12.4 percentage points over the past two decades. Despite these gains, Political Empowerment remains the region's weakest dimension: in 2026, Central Asia has closed just 12.6% of its political gender gap, leaving it with the second-largest remaining gap after the Middle East and Northern Africa (11.5%).

Eastern Asia and the Pacific

In 2026, Eastern Asia and the Pacific records an overall gender parity score of 70.3%, passing the 70% threshold for the first time with the remaining top half of the regional ranking (Figure 1.7). Alongside this increase in its overall parity score, the region gains one rank compared to last edition, placing fourth out of eight. Compared with last edition, the region improves its overall score by +0.9 percentage points. This advance boosts the region's overall trajectory, which has narrowed its overall gender gap by 4.2 percentage points since the index was first launched (sixth-highest reduction among the eight regions). This places Eastern Asia and the Pacific fifth in line to close the gap, in 144 years (Figure 1.9).

Out of the 19 economies included in this regional group in 2026, the top two feature in the global top 10, with more than 80% of the gap closed: New Zealand (82.8%, 6th) and Australia (81.9%, 8th). Two other economies, the Philippines (78%, 20th) and Singapore (76.4%, 31st), rank within the top 50 in this edition. Remaining economies show a wide score dispersion at the index level, with 10 economies in the group sitting below the 70% mark, the lowest of which is posted by Papua New Guinea (64.2%, 132nd).

In this edition, the region records the second-highest economic parity score, with 71.4% of the gap closed, behind Northern America (77.1%) (Figure 1.8). Considering all Eastern Asian and Pacific economies featured constantly throughout 20 editions, the region has improved parity in this subindex more than others, gaining +9 percentage points from 62.2% in 2006 to 71.3% in 2026. This long-term improvement has been driven by substantial advances in economic representation: parity among legislators, senior officials and managers has more than doubled from 20.6% to 49.4%, while parity among professional and technical workers has increased from 81.7% to 98.3%.

Educational Attainment sees gender parity reach 98.5% in 2026 – the fifth-highest regional score (Figure 1.8). The region records its largest annual improvement in this subindex, increasing parity by +3.3 percentage points. This change primarily reflects updated secondary education enrolment data for populous economies, contributing to an increase of nearly 8 percentage points for this indicator since the previous edition. However, when accounting for all economies covered since 2006, the region has made particularly strong progress in tertiary education enrolment, adding +14.4 percentage points to its gender parity score since 2006 and virtually closing the gap in this indicator, reaching 99.6% in 2026.

The region records a Health and Survival score of 95.6% (Figure 1.8). Health outcomes remain broadly stable and have little impact in the region's overall performance.

In Political Empowerment, Eastern Asia and the Pacific is position at the lower half of the regional ranking, having closed 15.5% of the political parity gap (Figure 1.8). The region has shown very modest gains since 2006 in this dimension, with a wide range of results at the individual economy level slowing down regional pace of progress. Despite the slow pace, the region has advanced at the aggregate level in political representation. Gender parity in parliament, for one, has climbed steadily across editions to 33.9% in 2026, gaining a total of +12.3 percentage points over time. Ministerial parity has also increased, albeit modestly, from 9.7% to 12.9%. Where the region has seen parity regress is at the head-of-state level. From an initial starting score of 4.8%, the region saw its scores peak between 2017–2019 at 9%, only to decline to 4.3% in 2026.

Europe

In 2026, Europe has closed 75.7% of its overall gender gap (Figure 1.7). The region reclaims from Northern America the top regional rank after recording a +0.6 percentage-point increase in score since the last edition. When the index was first launched, Europe ranked second in overall gender parity, behind Northern America. Since then, it has narrowed its gender gap by 7 percentage points, the second-largest improvement across regions by 2026. Relative to other regions, Europe's continuing advance towards parity places it second in line to close the gap within a 70-year timeframe, a decade after Latin America and the Caribbean (60 years) (Figure 1.9).

Approximately 40 economies comprise the region in 2026, seven of which feature among the current global top 10 performers. Europe is also the only region to have multiple economies appear consecutively in the global top 10 across every edition of the index: Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden. While only Iceland has closed more than 90% of the gender gap, approximately 95% of the region's economies have scores above 70%. Nevertheless, score dispersion remains evident, with the bottom two performers, Türkiye and Romania, standing more than 20 percentage points below Iceland.

Europe ranks fifth in Economic Participation and Opportunity, having closed 69.5% of the economic gender gap (Figure 1.9). When accounting for all the economies covered since the index was launched, Europe has seen parity score in workforce participation and perceived wage equality for similar work increase by +8.4 percentage points over the two decades. Furthermore, parity in representation in economic senior leadership has increased substantially, from 36.9% in 2006 to 52.9% in 2026. Parity among professional and technical workers also registered a double-digit improvement of +13.1 percentage points, bringing the region's score for this indicator from 83.4% in 2006 to 96.5% in 2026.

In Educational Attainment, Europe ranks third (Figure 1.9). It stands alongside Latin America and the Caribbean and Central Asia as one of three regions that remain less than one percentage point from closing the educational gender gap. Across this dimension, Europe has improved secondary and tertiary education scores the most, bringing the gap in both indicators to less than 2% from full parity.

The region records a gender parity score of 96.9% in Health and Survival, placing fourth behind Latin America and the Caribbean, Central Asia, and Northern America (Figure 1.9). While overall health parity remains high, parity in healthy life expectancy has been declining over time.

Europe leads all regions in Political Empowerment, with a parity score of 37%, making it one of only two regions that have closed more than one-third of the political gender gap, alongside Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 1.9). Since the last edition, gender parity parliamentary representation has declined from 53.5% to 51%. In contrast, ministerial representation improved by +1.3 percentage points, reaching 57.7%, while parity at the head-of-state level increased by +0.4 percentage points. Over the longer term, however, all political indicators have followed an overwhelmingly positive trajectory. Parity for women at the highest levels of political representation has tripled since the index was first launched, from 5.4% in 2006 to 16.6% in 2026.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In the 20th edition of the index, Latin America and the Caribbean retained both its overall rank (3rd) and overall score (74.5%) from last year (Figure 1.7). Although the region remains behind Europe and Northern America in overall score, it has maintained a consistently positive trajectory over time that gives it the fastest estimated timeframe to parity, at 60 years, a decade earlier than Europe (70 years) and almost half a century before Sub-Saharan Africa (102 years) (Figure 1.9).

The 22 economies that comprise this regional block show a high level of convergence in overall gender parity. While no economy in the region has a score above 80%, none score below 70% either. This relatively cohesive pace of progress has enabled Latin America and the Caribbean to record the largest improvement of any region since the Index was first launched. By narrowing its overall gender gap by 8.6 percentage points, the region has more than doubled the progress achieved by Eastern Asia and the Pacific and Middle East and Northern Africa (4.2 percentage points each) and tripled that of Central Asia (2.9 percentage points).

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Latin America and the Caribbean has closed 66.4% of the economic gender gap (Figure 1.8). At the individual economy level, however, performance varies considerably: with scores of 84.8% and 61.8%, Barbados and Mexico, the region's highest- and lowest-performing economies in this subindex, are separated by a 23 percentage-point spread. Long-term improvements in workforce representation underpin this progress. Since 2006, the region has narrowed the gender gap in Economic Participation and Opportunity by 10.6 percentage points. Parity has increased by 9.6 percentage points among professional and technical workers, reaching 98.2%, and by 17.7 percentage points among legislators, senior officials and managers, reaching 64.2%. Parity in estimated earned income has also improved by more than 20 percentage points across editions, from 40.2% in 2006 to 62.5% in 2026. Despite these gains, progress in labour-force participation has been more modest, with the workforce parity score increasing by 5 percentage points, fluctuating between 64.7% in 2006 and a high of 71.3% in 2021.

In Educational Attainment, Latin America and the Caribbean records the second-highest regional parity score, at 99.6%, behind only Northern America (100%) (Figure 1.8). Ten of the region's 22 economies have achieved parity in this dimension, while the remaining 12 are all within 3 percentage points of doing so. Over time, the region has reduced disparities in primary and tertiary enrolment by 2.4 percentage points each, reaching virtual parity in both indicators. Adult literacy differences between women and men are virtually absent in half of the region's economies, and the regional literacy score has improved by 1.3 percentage points since 2006 to reach 98.8% in 2026.

In Health and Survival, economies in the region have closed 97.7% of the health gap (Figure 1.8). This places Latin America and the Caribbean at the top of the regional rankings, ahead of Central Asia (97.3%) and Northern America (97.2%). Similar to its overall performance, economies in the region are tightly clustered in this subindex, with most scores falling within 1.5 percentage points of one another.

With a Political Empowerment score of 34.2%, Latin America and the Caribbean ranks second only to Europe (Figure 1.8). Beneath the regional average, however, lies substantial heterogeneity. Mexico (55.7%) records the 8th-highest subindex score globally, while Belize's score of 5.9% places

it among the ten lowest in the subindex. Despite these differences, the region has made substantial progress in political representation over the past two decades. Ministerial parity has more than tripled since 2006, increasing by 42.1 percentage points from 17.8% to 60%. Parliamentary parity has more than doubled, rising from 22.8% to 53.7%. While head-of-state parity remains lower than in Southern Asia (41.3%) and Europe (16.6%), it has nevertheless increased by 8.2 percentage points over time, reaching 8.7% in 2026.

Middle East and Northern Africa

In 2026, Middle East and Northern Africa achieves a 62.5% gender parity score, improving by +0.2 percentage points from the last edition. Despite this progress, it closes the regional ranking table in 8th place (Figure 1.7).

Fourteen economies are included in the regional block in 2026, and two of these rank in the global top 100: Israel (71.7%, 71st) and the United Arab Emirates (70.2%, 91st). Individual performances stretch across a 13.1 percentage-point range, with the lowest score posted by Iran (Islamic Republic of) (58.5%, 144th). While starting from a comparatively low baseline, Middle East and Northern Africa has consistently moved closer to parity over time with little reversal. Over the course of 20 editions, it has reduced its overall gender gap by 4.2 percentage points, and is estimated to close the gap seventh, in 182 years (Figure 1.9).

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Middle East and Northern Africa has closed 44.8% of the gap (Figure 1.8). It ranks 7th, ahead of Southern Asia (40.9%). Female representation across workforce categories has improved over time, pushing gender parity among professional and technical workers up by +14.9 percentage points and by +6.2 percentage points among legislators, senior officials and managers. Despite these gains, Middle East and Northern Africa has registered a decline in labour-force participation parity, from 38.5% in 2006 to 32.2% in 2026.

In Educational Attainment, Middle East and Northern Africa has reduced the educational gap to less than 3%, with a 2026 score of 97.8% (Figure 1.8). positioning the region ahead of Southern Asia (95.9%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (89.5%). Over time, the region has reached parity in two of the four indicators: primary and tertiary education enrolment. The region has also reduced the gender gap in adult literacy by a total of 12.5 percentage points, while parity in secondary education enrolment has increased by 4 percentage points, bringing the region to virtual parity (99.2%).

In Health and Survival, Middle East and Northern Africa records a gender parity score of 96.2% (Figure 1.8). The region ranks sixth, behind Europe (96.9%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (96.8%), and ahead of Southern Asia (95.7%) and Eastern Asia and the Pacific (95.6%).

Political Empowerment remains the region's weakest-performing dimension, with a parity score of 11.5%, the lowest of all regions (Figure 1.8). The region records the fifth-highest parity score for ministerial representation (16.4%) and the seventh-highest for parliamentary representation (23.9%) in 2026. The widest political gender gap remains at the head-of-state level, where the regional parity score is 0% in 2026.

Northern America

Northern America closes 75.2% of its overall gender gap in 2026, placing 2nd among the eight regions (Figure 1.7). Compared with last year, the region's score declines by 0.6 percentage points, allowing Europe to reclaim the top regional position. This shift reflects diverging trends between its two constituent economies with Canada's score improving from 76.7% to 77.7% and the United States score declining from 75.6% to 74.9%.

Northern America entered the inaugural 2006 edition as the only region to have surpassed the 70% parity threshold, with 70.5% of its gender gap closed, and remained the global leader through 2015. Since then, however, progress has been more gradual. At its current pace, the region is projected to close its remaining gender gap in 108 years, ranking fourth behind Latin America and the Caribbean (60 years), Europe (70 years) and Sub-Saharan Africa (102 years) (Figure 1.9).

The region continues to lead the world in Economic Participation and Opportunity, with 77.1% of the gap closed (Figure 1.8). The score improves by 1 percentage point from last year and by 1.6 percentage points since 2006. Full parity has been maintained among professional and technical workers throughout the history of the index, while perceived wage equality, estimated earned income and labour-force participation have all improved. By contrast, parity among legislators, senior officials and managers has declined by 7.4 percentage points since 2006, including a slight drop from 75.0% to 74.4% between 2025 and 2026.

Educational Attainment remains Northern America's strongest dimension. The region has held 1st place since 2019, maintaining full parity after entering the inaugural edition with an already high score of 98.3%.

Northern America ranks 3rd in Health and Survival, with 97.2% of the gap closed (Figure 1.8). Health outcomes have changed little over time. The sex ratio at birth has remained close to parity, while healthy life expectancy parity has gradually declined as healthy life expectancy has fallen for both women and men, with a steeper decline among women.

With 26.4% of the gap closed, Northern America ranks 3rd in Political Empowerment (Figure 1.8). The score falls by 3.3 percentage points this year, driven primarily by a 13.2 percentage-point decline in women's representation in ministerial positions, alongside a marginal decline in parliamentary representation. Despite this reversal, Northern America has narrowed its political gender gap by 16.1 percentage points since 2006, with substantial gains in both parliamentary (+22.1 percentage points) and ministerial (+37.3 percentage points) representation.

Southern Asia

Southern Asia closes 64.5% of its overall gender gap in 2026, placing 7th among the eight regions (Figure 1.7). The regional score declines marginally by 0.1 percentage points from last year, while its ranking remains unchanged.

Since the inaugural edition of the index, Southern Asia has narrowed its gender gap by 4.8 percentage points. While this represents steady progress, it has been slower than in most other regions. At its current pace, Southern Asia is projected to reach full gender parity in 149 years, placing sixth in line to close the gap (Figure 1.9).

The region performs the weakest in Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex, with 40.9% of the gap closed to date (Figure 1.8). The score improves by 0.3 percentage points from last year and by 1.0 percentage point since 2006. Over the past two decades, the largest gains have come from parity in representation in professional and technical occupations (+18.7 percentage points) and among legislators, senior officials and managers (+8.1 percentage points). Even so, both indicators remain the lowest of any region. By contrast, parity in labour-market outcomes has deteriorated over time, with declines in both perceived wage equality (-4.3 percentage points) and estimated earned income (-5.0 percentage points), while labour-force participation has remained broadly unchanged.

The region's Educational Attainment subindex ranks 7th, with 95.9% of the gap closed (Figure 1.8). Southern Asia records the largest improvement of any region since 2006, increasing its score by 15.0 percentage points, including a 0.5-percentage-point gain this year. Much of this progress was achieved during the first decade of the index. Tertiary enrolment has improved the most, gaining 31.8 percentage points since 2006, and almost all economies have now reached parity. The region has also made substantial advances in secondary enrolment (+18.8 percentage points), adult literacy (+18.0 percentage points) and primary enrolment (+7.5 percentage points). Despite these gains, only Maldives has achieved parity in adult literacy.

Southern Asia ranks 7th in Health and Survival, with 95.7% of the gap closed (Figure 1.8). The score improves slightly this year, driven by higher parity in the sex ratio at birth, while healthy life expectancy remains broadly unchanged. Over the longer term, however, the region has seen a modest decline in this subindex, reflecting lower parity in the sex ratio at birth despite improvements in healthy life expectancy.

With 25.4% of the gap closed, Southern Asia ranks 4th in Political Empowerment (Figure 1.8). The parity score declines by 1.4 percentage points from last year, largely reflecting developments in Bangladesh, where the dissolution of parliament in 2025 was followed by the formation of a new parliament with women holding 2.4% of seats. Since 2006, the region has narrowed its political gender gap by 3.5 percentage points, recording the slowest progress of any region. Over this period, parity has increased by 4.8 percentage points in parliamentary representation, 3.0 percentage points in ministerial representation and 2.9 percentage points in the share of years with a female head of state.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa closes 68.8% of its overall gender gap in 2026, placing 6th among the eight regions (Figure 1.7). No other region displays as wide a range of outcomes. Namibia ranks 4th globally with 84.5% of its gender gap closed, while Chad records the lowest score in the Index at 57.8%. Compared with last year, the regional score increases by 1.6 percentage points, although its position in the regional ranking remains unchanged.

Since the index was first launched, Sub-Saharan Africa has narrowed its overall gender gap by 6.0 percentage points. At its current pace, the region is projected to reach full gender parity in 102 years, placing third behind Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, the region has closed 70.6% of its gender gap, ranking 4th globally (Figure 1.9). The score improves by 1.0 percentage point from last year and by 8.0 percentage points since 2006. Much of this progress reflects stronger representation among legislators, senior officials and managers, where parity has increased by 28.7 percentage points over two decades. Labour-force participation (+18.7 percentage points), estimated earned income (+16.4 percentage points), and representation among professional and technical workers (+6.8 percentage points) have also improved substantially. By contrast, perceived wage equality has declined by 10.1 percentage points since 2006.

Educational Attainment remains the region's weakest-performing subindex, despite recording the largest annual improvement of any dimension (Figure 1.8). The regional score rises by 5.8 percentage points this year to reach 89.5%, bringing the cumulative gain since 2006 to 10.3 percentage points. Tertiary enrolment has improved the most, with parity increasing by 28.1 percentage points since 2006.

Strong gains have also been recorded in secondary enrolment (+14.4 percentage points), primary enrolment (+5.1 percentage points) and literacy (+4.7 percentage points).

Sub-Saharan Africa ranks 4th in Health and Survival, with 96.8% of the gap closed (Figure 1.8). The regional score is broadly unchanged from last year and remains close to its 2006 level. While parity in the sex ratio at birth has remained close to its benchmark, healthy life expectancy parity has declined over time as life expectancy has improved more rapidly for men than for women in several economies, including Burkina Faso, Chad, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Political Empowerment places Sub-Saharan Africa 5th among the eight regions, with 18.1% of the gap closed (Figure 1.8). The score declines slightly from last year but remains 6 percentage points above its 2006 level. Progress over the past two decades has been driven by gains in parliamentary representation (+11.6 percentage points), ministerial representation (+6.9 percentage points) and the share of years with a female head of state (+1.7 percentage points).

1.7 In-focus country performances: Top 10 and most populous

Top 10 economies

Iceland

Iceland ranks 1st in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index, with 93.0% of its gender gap closed. Compared with the 2025 edition, its overall parity score increased by +0.5 percentage points and is now 14.9 percentage points higher than in the inaugural 2006 edition. Iceland has demonstrated a consistently positive trajectory towards gender parity over the past two decades, remaining in the global top 10 throughout the period and holding the top position since the 2009 edition.

The economy has closed 81.6% of its gender gap in Economic Participation and Opportunity, an increase of 1.8 percentage points since the 2025 edition and 10.5 percentage points since 2006, from 71.1%. Over the past 20 editions, parity has improved across most indicators. Labour-force participation increased by 4.4 percentage points to 91%, the economy has maintained full parity in the representation of professional and technical workers, and parity among legislators, senior officials and managers has risen by 28.0 percentage points. Perceived wage equality for similar work also improved substantially, increasing by 19.4 percentage points, while parity in estimated earned income declined slightly, by 2.2 percentage points.

In Educational Attainment, Iceland has maintained near parity score since 2006. The economy has achieved full parity in adult literacy and tertiary education enrolment since 2006, while primary and secondary education enrolment have consistently remained close to parity, with scores above 95% throughout the period.

In Health and Survival, Iceland has closed 96.1% of its gender gap in the 2026 edition and has maintained near-full parity at the subindex level throughout the 20 editions. Although the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated slightly over time, parity has remained at its benchmark. Healthy life expectancy has declined modestly since the pre-pandemic period, reflecting reductions in healthy life expectancy for both women and men, with a faster decline among women.

Iceland continues to lead the world in Political Empowerment, with a parity score of 95.4%, remaining the only economy to have closed more than 90% of its gender gap in this subindex. Its parity score has more than doubled since 2006, rising from 45.6% to 95.4% in 2026. The economy has achieved full parity in ministerial positions since 2024 as well as years with a female head of state since 2023. Parliamentary representation also remains among the highest globally, with a parity score of 85.3%, slightly below its record high of 90.8%.

Finland

Finland ranks 2nd in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index, having closed 87.2% of its overall gender gap. Compared with the 2025 edition, its overall parity score declined by 0.6 percentage points, while its global ranking remained unchanged, at 2nd place. Since the launch of the index in 2006, Finland has consistently ranked among the global top five and has improved its overall parity score by 7.7 percentage points over the past two decades.

Finland has closed 79.1% of its gender gap in Economic Participation and Opportunity, a decline of 2.5 percentage points from the 2025 edition, reflecting lower parity across all underlying indicators except professional and technical workers. Since 2006, the economy has improved its Economic

Participation and Opportunity subindex score by 5.7 percentage points, up from 73.4%, with most gains achieved between 2006 and 2015. Since then, the subindex score has fluctuated, reflecting differing trends across the underlying indicators. Finland has maintained full parity among professional and technical workers throughout the period and has made steady progress in the share of women among legislators, senior officials and managers, increasing parity from 38.9% in 2006 to 55.4% in 2026. Labour-force participation parity improved from 86.3% in 2006 to 89.9% in 2026, although it has yet to recover to its pre-pandemic level of above 95%. Parity in estimated earned income stands slightly above its 2006 level (73.5% in 2026, compared with 72% in 2006). Meanwhile, parity in perceived wage equality for similar work increased steadily from 72.3% in 2006 to 80.5% in 2015 and has remained broadly stable at around 80% since then.

Finland achieves full parity in Educational Attainment in the 2026 edition. The economy has maintained full parity in adult literacy and enrolment in secondary and tertiary education since 2006, while parity in primary education enrolment has consistently remained above 98% over the past 20 editions.

In Health and Survival, Finland has closed 97.1% of its gender gap in the 2026 edition. The economy has maintained full parity in sex ratio at birth throughout the history of the index. Healthy life expectancy has declined modestly since the pre-pandemic period, driven by a slight increase in healthy life expectancy for men alongside a decline for women. Healthy life expectancy in Finland stood at 73.5 years for women and 68.7 years for men in the 2006 edition, compared with 71 years for women and 68.8 years for men in the 2026 edition.

Finland has closed 72.8% of its gender gap in Political Empowerment, ranking second globally behind Iceland (95.4%) in the 2026 edition. Since 2006, the economy has improved its Political Empowerment score by 25.8 percentage points. Over this period, parity among parliamentarians increased by 22.2 percentage points, from 61.3% to 83.5%; parity in ministerial positions rose by 11 percentage points, from 89% to full parity; and parity in years with a female head of state increased by 36.6 percentage points, from 13.6% to 50.3%.

Norway

Norway ranks 3rd in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index, having closed 85.7% of its overall gender gap. Compared with the 2025 edition, its overall parity score declined by 0.6 percentage points, while its global ranking remained unchanged at third place. Since the launch of the index in 2006, Norway has consistently ranked among the global top three and has improved its overall parity score by 5.8 percentage points over the past two decades.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Norway has closed 76.9% of its gender gap, a decline of 0.8 percentage points from the 2025 edition, reflecting lower parity across the economic outcomes indicators and labour-force participation. Since 2006, the economy has improved its Economic Participation and Opportunity score by 4.0 percentage points, from 72.9%. The subindex reached its highest level in 2015, at 86.8%, before gradually declining, although it remains above its 2006 level. This pattern is largely driven by changes in economic outcomes and representation in senior positions. Parity in estimated earned income increased from 74.8% in 2006 to full parity in 2010-2015 before declining to 68.9% in 2026. Similarly, parity in perceived wage equality for similar work rose from 65.9% in 2006 to 82.3% in 2015 and has since fallen to 77.5%. Parity among legislators, senior officials and managers improved from 42.9% in 2006 to a peak of 62.1% in 2018 before declining to 52.3% in 2026. Norway has maintained full parity among professional and technical workers in nearly every edition of the Index. Labour-force participation parity has remained broadly stable, increasing slightly from 87.2% in 2006 to 89.0% in 2026, but has yet to recover to its pre-pandemic level of just under 95%.

Norway scores 99.7% in Educational Attainment in the 2026 edition, with secondary education enrolment remaining the only indicator displaying a small gender gap. The economy has maintained full parity in adult literacy and tertiary education enrolment since 2006, while parity in primary education enrolment has consistently remained above 98% throughout the past 20 editions. The remaining gap in secondary enrolment reflects a higher share of boys than girls enrolled outside the official age range for secondary education, which may be associated with higher rates of grade repetition among boys. Although the gap is small, it has narrowed in recent years as boys' enrolment has moved closer to parity with girls.

In Health and Survival, Norway has closed 96.0% of its gender gap in the 2026 edition. The economy has maintained near-full parity in the sex ratio at birth throughout the history of the index. Healthy life expectancy has declined modestly since the pre-pandemic period, reflecting reductions for both women and men, with a more pronounced decline among women.

In Political Empowerment, Norway has closed 70.4% of its gender gap, ranking third globally in the 2026 edition. Since 2006, the economy has improved its Political Empowerment score by 20.9 percentage points. Over this period, the greatest sustained progress has been in the indicator measuring years with a female head of state, where parity more than doubled from 24.4% in 2006 to 56.7% in 2026. Parliamentary representation also improved markedly, with parity rising from 61.0% in 2006 to a peak of 85.9% in 2023, before declining to 74.2% in 2026. Parity in ministerial positions reached full parity between 2008 and 2013, declined in subsequent years, recovered to full parity in 2023 and 2024, and dropped to 90.0% in the 2025 and 2026 editions.

Namibia

Namibia ranks 4th in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index, having closed 84.5% of its overall gender gap. This marks the highest ranking the economy has achieved since the launch of the index in 2006. Compared with the 2025 edition, its overall parity score increased by 3.4 percentage points, while its global ranking improved by four places. Over the past 20 editions, Namibia has ranked among the global top 10 seven times and has improved its overall parity score by 15.9 percentage points.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Namibia has closed 80% of its gender gap, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the 2025 edition. Since 2006, the economy has improved its Economic Participation and Opportunity score by 18.6 percentage points, from 61.4%. While some of the underlying indicators draw on data that do not fully reflect the most recent labour-market conditions, the economy has recorded substantial long-term progress across several dimensions. Labour-force participation parity increased by 14.1 percentage points, from 74.3% in 2006 to 88.4% in 2026. Parity among legislators, senior officials and managers rose by 34.3 percentage points, from 42.9% to 77.2%, while parity in estimated earned income increased by 32.5 percentage points, from 51.0% to 83.5%. Perceived wage equality for similar work also improved, rising from 54.1% in 2006 to 65.4% in 2026. Namibia has maintained full parity among professional and technical workers throughout the history of the index.

Namibia scores 99.8% in Educational Attainment in the 2026 edition, achieving full parity in secondary and tertiary education enrolment, with only a small remaining gap in adult literacy. The economy has maintained full parity in secondary and tertiary enrolment in almost every edition since 2006. Parity in adult literacy improved from 96.2% in 2006 to 99.4% in 2026, despite minor fluctuations over time.

In Health and Survival, Namibia has maintained full parity at the subindex level (98.0%) since the 2014 edition. The economy has sustained near-full parity in sex ratio at birth throughout the history of the index. Over the past two decades, healthy life expectancy has increased for both women and men. However, the COVID-19 pandemic reduced healthy life expectancy more for women than for men, although overall parity in the subindex has been maintained.

Namibia has made significant progress in Political Empowerment over the past two editions, with its parity score increasing from 46.7% to 60.3%. The economy ranks 7th globally and 1st in Sub-Saharan Africa on this subindex. Following the inauguration of President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah on 21 March 2025, Namibia recorded its highest parity score for the head-of-state indicator over the past 20 editions, at 29%. At the same time, the economy achieved full parity in ministerial positions for the first time, up from a parity score of 58.3% in the 2025 edition. Since 2006, Namibia's Political Empowerment score has more than tripled, rising from 17.2% to 60.3%. Over this period, parity in years with a female head of state increased from 0% to 29%, parity in ministerial positions rose from 23.5% to full parity, and parity in parliamentary representation increased from 36.8% to 73.3%, although this remains below its peak of 85.7% recorded between the 2018 and 2019 editions.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom ranks 5th in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index, having closed 84.2% of its overall gender gap. Compared with the 2025 edition, its overall parity score increased by 0.4 percentage points, while its global ranking declined by one place. Over the past 20 editions, this is the third time the United Kingdom has ranked among the global top 10, and its overall parity score has improved by 10.6 percentage points.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, the United Kingdom has closed 75.9% of its gender gap, an increase of 1.4 percentage points from the 2025 edition. This improvement reflects gains in labour-force participation (+1.6 percentage points), estimated earned income (+5.3 percentage points), and the parity among legislators, senior officials and managers (+1.4 percentage points), partially offset by a slight decline in perceived wage equality for similar work (-0.8 percentage points). Since 2006, the economy has improved its Economic Participation and Opportunity score by 9.4 percentage points, from 66.4%. Over the past two decades, the United Kingdom has recorded steady progress across all three indicators measuring labour-market representation. Parity in labour-force participation increased from 79.7% in 2006 to 89% in 2026; parity among professional and technical workers rose from 82% to full parity; and parity among legislators, senior officials and managers increased from 49.3% to 68.7%. The indicators measuring economic outcomes have also improved compared with their 2006 levels, although both remain below their historical peaks. Parity in estimated earned income increased from 61.7% in 2006 to 68.5% in 2026, after exceeding 70% in the early 2010s. Similarly, parity in perceived wage equality for similar work rose from 63.3% in 2006 to 66.7% in 2026, compared with its peak of 71% in the 2022 edition.

The United Kingdom has maintained full parity in Educational Attainment in the 2026 edition and has achieved full parity in almost every edition since 2006.

In Health and Survival, the United Kingdom has closed 96.5% of its gender gap in the 2026 edition, unchanged from the 2025 edition. Over the past 20 editions, the healthy life expectancy parity score has declined by 3.1 percentage points. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, healthy life expectancy increased slightly for men while declining for women.

During the pandemic period, healthy life expectancy declined for both women and men, although women continue to enjoy a longer healthy life expectancy than men.

In Political Empowerment, the United Kingdom has closed 64.6% of its gender gap in the 2026 edition, an improvement of 0.3 percentage points from the 2025 edition. Since 2006, the economy has more than doubled its Political Empowerment score, rising from 30.7% to 64.6%. Over this period, parity in years with a female head of state increased from 29.9% to 41.8%. The economy achieved full parity in ministerial positions for the first time in the 2025 edition and maintained it in 2026, up from 40.1% in 2006 after reaching 50.0% in the 2023 and 2024 editions. Parliamentary representation has also followed a sustained upward trajectory, with parity increasing from 24.5% in 2006 to 68.8% in 2026.

New Zealand

In 2026, New Zealand ranks 6th, with a score of 82.8%, as well as first in its regional block. Despite the +0.1 percentage-point improvement in score, the economy dropped one rank since last edition. Since the launch of the index, New Zealand has featured 19 times among the top 10 performers. It has also reduced its overall gender gap by 7.7 percentage points, from 75.1% in 2006 to 82.8% in 2026.

Having closed 73.5% of the Economic Participation and Opportunity gap, New Zealand is the ninth-best performer from Eastern Asia and the Pacific in this subindex. Since 2006, New Zealand reduced its overall economic parity gap by 2 percentage points. However, since the last edition, the pacific nation saw a decline in score (-0.3 percentage points) and a drop in overall rank (-6) places) from the last edition. In 2026, New Zealand saw a relative increase in parity in labour-force participation rate (+1 percentage point), due to a higher reduction of men's workforce participation rate compared to women's. However, the absence of workforce representation data shifted index weight to the economy's score reduction in wage equality for similar work (-2.1 percentage points), negatively impacting its overall subindex performance.

In Educational Attainment, New Zealand has retained near to full parity since 2006 at the subindex level. Since the last edition, it has also conserved full parity across indicators, as well as the top rank overall and within its region. Although the headline result is unchanged, enrolment patterns continue to evolve. While overall educational parity remains unchanged, the underlying dynamics differ by level of education. In secondary education, women's enrolment increased slightly more than men's, reinforcing their dominant representation at this level. In tertiary education, however, men's enrolment increasing more compared to women's, narrowing women's overrepresentation in this tier.

In Health and Survival, New Zealand maintains its score and achieves a relative rank improvement, despite no major shifts occurring internally.

In Political Empowerment, New Zealand leads the Eastern Asia and the Pacific regional group, after nearly doubling its 2006 political parity score from 31.7% to 61.3% in 2026. Compared to the last edition, a slight increase in women's representation in parliament increases the gender parity score for the indicator to 86.4% and propels New Zealand's performance in this subindex to 6th overall. At the ministerial level, New Zealand retains the same gender distribution within the cabinet and, consequently, the same level of parity as the last edition (53.8%). Its parity score for head of state also remains unchanged since the past four editions, at 48%.

Sweden

In the 2026 of the index, Sweden makes its 20th consecutive appearance in the top 10 after placing 7th overall, with a gender parity score of 82.3%. Within Europe, this places Sweden in the 5th position. However, Sweden's consistently high ranking reflects a strong starting position rather than continued gains. Compared to the last edition, Sweden improved its score by +0.6 percentage points. But its initial gender parity score of 81.3% increased by +1 percentage point since 2006, leaving Sweden with a mostly flat, two-decade trajectory.

Sweden's gender parity efforts are slightly more dynamic in Economic Participation and Opportunity. Its 2026 score of 82.4% ranks it 7th overall, and 1st in its region, registering a +9.3 percentage-point improvement since 2006 (73.1%). Parity shifted in senior workforce representation since the last edition, upping the parity score for legislators, senior officials and managers from 77.5% in 2025 to 80% in 2026. This indicator is also one of the few where Sweden registers absolute gains in parity, up +37.2 percentage points from 42.9% in 2006. Sweden has maintained full parity in professional and technical workers since 2006, and increased parity in labour-force participation rate gradually over two decades, the most recent annual push increasing its 2025 91.2% score to 91.8% in 2026.

In Educational Attainment, Sweden is among the economies ranked first with a 100% parity score overall and within Europe. In the 20 years the economy has been indexed, it has recorded parity or near-parity scores across nearly all educational indicators. As a result, variation in this subindex has been minimal.

Sweden registers a 96.2% score in Health and Survival in 2026. Placed within the lowest 10 performers in this subindex in Europe, this is the sole subindex where Sweden diverges from

leading economies. Over time, its sex ratio at birth score has moved marginally upwards to meet the 94.4% parity cap. In turn, parity in healthy life expectancy has decreased gradually a total of -3.8 percentage points.

In Political Empowerment, the Nordic economy ranks 13th, having closed 50.6% of its political gender gap. While Sweden's overall parity score sits within the highest overall and top 8 in Europe, it lags significantly from the top score of Iceland (95.4%). Sweden has maintained its parity score for head of state for four editions running at 1.8%. In contrast, it is one of the few economies where parity at ministerial level has been above 80% since 2006. In 2026, the score for the indicator is 100%, slightly up from the 2025 edition score of 91.7%. For women in parliament, Sweden records a score of 80.8%, a -0.9 percentage-point drop from 2025 (81.8%). This constitutes a second consecutive reduction in score since 2024 (87.6%) and begins to sketch a second downturn in the economy's twenty-year trajectory in this indicator, which originally benchmarked a parity score of 89.8% in 2006.

Australia

Making its debut in the top 10 group as the 8th best performer in 2026, Australia achieves a gender parity score of 81.9%. This makes Australia the second-best performer from Eastern Asia and the Pacific, behind New Zealand (82.8%, 6th). The Australian economy improved its level of parity compared to the last edition by +2.7 percentage points from 79.2%, passing the 80% gap threshold where top performers cluster. Australia's recent performance follows a clear inflection point: consecutive gains since 2023 have lifted what had previously been a largely flat trajectory.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Australia ranks among the top 20 overall and 4th in Eastern Asia and the Pacific, having closed 77.9% of its economic gap. Australia sees a slight improvement in the economic rewards categories. Perceived wage equality improved since last edition, and absolute parity gains in estimated earned income also rose from 64.3% to 65.2% in 2026. While this spells good news, it is worth noting that parity in estimated earned income has not recovered to 2006 levels (72.1%). Parity in labour-market participation did not change from the last edition; the Pacific economy has made the most headway in this indicator over time (+8.8. percentage points). Since the index was launched, parity increased in labour-force participation rate from 79.9% in 2006 to 88.6% in 2026 – nearly recovering its peak level of 2021 (88.7%).

In Educational Attainment, Australia scores 99.1% in 2026, slightly improving its score from last edition, but falling short of its full parity standing as posted in the 2006–2021 editions. Within its regional block, Australia sits in the midpoint of the performance table. Australia has seen an absolute decline in parity for Educational Attainment over the past two decades, of -0.9 percentage points. With most economies clustering near parity in this dimension, small regressions can have an outsized impact on an economy's performance. In Australia's case, parity in secondary education enrolment dropped initially in 2022 (93.4%) and has only partially recovered since.

In Health and Survival, Australia scores 96.5%, which places it amidst the lower-middle range performers of the Eastern Asia and the Pacific region. In this subindex the economy has seen little variation over time in sex ratio at birth. However, in healthy life expectancy, Australia joins a broader group of economies where parity has been progressively declining over time.

Australia continues to register year-on-year improvements in Political Empowerment. From last edition, the economy boosted its 45.8% political parity score to 53.9%, an +8.2 percentage-point improvement since 2025. Over time, Australia has narrowed its political gap by +37.6 percentage points, more than tripling its initial 2006 score of 16.3%. While the economy has not had a second woman head of state since 2013, it has seen political representation improve significantly in the two remaining indicators. In 2026, Australia reaches full parity at ministerial level, up +6.7 percentage points from 2025, and adds +21.1 percentage points to parliamentary parity (85.2% in 2026).

Germany

Germany ranks 9th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2026, with a gender parity score of 81.7%. Over the past two decades, Germany has made the top 10 on eight occasions. Within Europe, the economy is the sixth-highest ranked in this edition. Compared with the last edition, Germany advanced parity by +1.3 percentage points, from 80.3%. This represents nearly one fifth of Germany's overall gains over time, which amounts to +6.4 percentage points since its initial index score of 75.2%.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Germany scores 69.6%, which positions it just below the middle of the global ranking, in 80th place. This placement carries over to its regional block, where Germany stands in 29th position out of 40. Since the last edition, Germany registered a positive +1.7 percentage point increase in economic parity, adding to an overall twenty-year positive trend, narrowing its initial gap of 66.9% by 2.7 percentage points. Since 2015, Germany has retained full parity among professional and technical workers. While Germany saw an increase from last edition's parity score in legislator, senior officials and managers – from 40.1% to 43.4% – the overall trajectory in this indicator has been negative,

dropping -12.8 percentage points from 56.3% in 2006. In comparison, the gender gap in labour-force participation rate has been reduced by eight percentage points since 2006. While Germany has not yet recovered to 2021 levels (89.7%), it has posted increasing scores since 2023.

In Educational Attainment, Germany records a score of 98.9%, ranking 88th overall and 36th in Europe. The economy has achieved full parity in adult literacy, primary education enrolment, and tertiary education enrolment, and shows little variation over time in this subindex. Educational parity is held back only by comparatively decreasing parity scores in secondary education enrolment, from 98% in 2006 to 95.2% in 2026. In the German context, male students are overrepresented in secondary education enrolments compared to female students, even if both groups have increased their share over time.

In Health and Survival, Germany scores 96.6%, placing 91st overall and 25th within Europe. The economy has seen parity marginally increase over time in the sex ratio at birth, by +0.1 percentage point from 2006. Parity in healthy life expectancy, however, has decreased over time like in many other European economies.

Germany records a Political Empowerment score of 61.6%, ranking 5th overall and within Europe. In 2026, the economy has achieved full parity at the ministerial level, up from 85.7% in 2025. In the legislative setting, parity stands at 48.2%, showing a slight increase in women's parliamentary representation since the last edition, and a slight +1.6 percentage point increase in parity since Germany was first indexed. In Europe, there are 32 economies who have had a woman head of state in the past 50 years. Germany has the fifth-highest score among them, at 49.5%. Germany's first score in this indicator, in 2006, was 2%. This means that almost the entirety of gains in political representation for women head of state was achieved in the past 20 years.

Ireland

Closing the top 10 is Ireland, with a gender parity score of 81.4%. This European economy has been among the top performers in 19 editions, and in 2026 ranks 7th within its regional group. Compared with the last edition, Ireland improved its overall parity score by +1.3 percentage points, from 80.1% to 81.4%. Aggregated across editions, Ireland has narrowed its overall gender gap by 8.1 percentage points, up from 73.3% in 2006. Its long-term trajectory has been one of sustained progress, driven by steady gains in economic participation and political representation while maintaining full educational parity.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Ireland scores 76.1%, ranking 29th globally and 11th within Europe. Compared with the last edition, the economy improved by +0.6 percentage points, while since 2006 it has narrowed its economic gap by 12 percentage points, from 64.0% to 76.1%. Across the report's 20 editions, Ireland has retained full parity among professional and technical workers and improved gender parity among legislators, senior officials and managers, from 40.8% to 64.1%. Over time, it has recorded parity increases in labour-force participation rate, reaching 86.1% in 2026, up from 83.4% last year and 73.5% in 2006. Parity in estimated earned income also increased from 41.3% in 2006, to 64.1% in 2025, to 65.0% in 2026.

Ireland is one of the few economies to showcase full parity in Educational Attainment, recording a score of 100% and ranking among the best performers globally. The economy has maintained parity across adult literacy, primary education enrolment, secondary education enrolment, and tertiary education enrolment throughout the history of the index, making education its strongest and most stable dimension.

In Health and Survival, Ireland retains a score of 96.3%, ranking 111th globally and 33rd within Europe. Over time, the economy has seen gender parity devolve slightly from 97% to 96.3%. Sex ratio at birth increased from 93.5% to full parity at 94.4% in healthy life expectancy has gradually dropped by -4.5 percentage points across editions.

Ireland records a Political Empowerment score of 53.3%, placing it 10th globally and 6th in Europe. Compared with the last edition, the economy improved by +4.6 percentage points. Over time, however, Ireland has bridged the gap by 21 percentage points, up from 32.3% in 2006. Much of Ireland's progress has been driven by improvements in women's representation as head of state, where Mary McAleese's term raised the parity score from 47.1% in 2006 to 71.2% in 2012. With Catherine Conolly's election, Ireland's score rises once more to 74.7%. Parliamentary representation has also more than doubled since 2006, rising from 15.3% to 33.3%, while ministerial parity increased from 27.2% to 40%.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh ranks 79th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2026, with 71.2% of its gender gap closed. Compared to last year, Bangladesh records one of the largest declines in score (- 6.2 percentage points). Even so, Bangladesh has followed a positive trajectory since 2006, that places it + 8.5 percentage points ahead of its starting position.

Of all subindexes, Economic Participation and Opportunity is where Bangladesh has its lowest ranking. In 2026, it closed 41.9% of the gender gap and reports mixed results across indicators. Since the previous edition, parity in estimated earned income, labour-force participation and senior workforce leadership has been reduced by 15, 5.7 and 1.3 percentage points respectively. Compared to 2006, however, the losses are far more substantive in parity in labour-force participation (-13.1 percentage points), which dropped from a parity score of 61.1% to 48% in 2026, and in estimated earned income parity (-16.9 percentage points), from 54.4% to 37.5%. Gender parity stands at 26.2% among professional and technical workers, from an initial 33.3% in 2006.

By contrast, Bangladesh has a positive, 20-year trajectory in Educational Attainment, after reaching its highest score to date in 2026 of 96.1%. This raises its total advance towards gender parity to +9.3 percentage points, propelled by high parity gains in adult literacy rate (+31.7 percentage points) and in tertiary education enrolment (+27.3 percentage points). Higher education nevertheless remains the country's widest education gap, with parity standing at 77.1% in 2026. For primary and secondary enrolment, Bangladesh retains parity in 2026.

Health and Survival remains virtually unchanged, with 96.0% of the gap closed in 2026. Stability in the sex ratio at birth, however contrasts, with a slight decline in parity in healthy life expectancy since 2014.

Where Bangladesh has a comparatively stronger performance is in Political Empowerment. In 2026, it ranks 12th globally with 50.9% of the gap closed. The country has retained a full parity score in the head-of-state indicator since 2019. It has also improved gender parity among ministers, raising parity from 9.1% to 23.5% over the past 20 years. At the parliamentary level, Bangladesh records its lowest level of parity over time in 2026, at 2.4%.

Brazil

Brazil retains its rank of 72 in the 2026 index, but sees its score decline from last year to 71.5%. This year's decline (-0.4 percentage points) has a relatively small impact on the economy's predominantly flat trajectory, in which the gender gap has narrowed by 6.1 percentage points since 2006.

Brazil has closed 66.6% of its Economic Participation and Opportunity gap, placing just outside the global top 100 on this subindex. The score is broadly unchanged from last year but stands 6.2 percentage points above its 2006 level. Long-term progress has been driven by improvements in parity scores across indicators; notably, estimated earned income (62.2% in 2026) and legislators, senior officials and managers, which rose from 58.7% to 66% in 20 years. Labour-force participation parity has also edged upwards overall, with some variation, from 70.9% to 73.1%.

Ranking among the best-performing economies, Brazil has maintained full parity in Educational Attainment across all indicators for a second year in a row. With mostly stable results over time, the South American economy has seen parity rise in primary education enrolment from 94% in 2006 to 100% in 2026.

Little variation has occurred in Health and Survival, where Brazil has closed 97.7% of the gender gap. In line with other economies in the index, parity in healthy life expectancy has decreased ever so slightly.

Where Brazil has made the most progress over time is in Political Empowerment. Despite a decline of -2.1 percentage points from the last edition, Brazil has closed over one-fifth of the gap (21.8%), boosting its parity score by +15.8 percentage points since 2006. Progress is spread across indicators, with parity in parliament more than doubling since 2006 (from 9.4% to 20.7%), and parity among ministers tripling from 12.9% to 40.9%. Brazil also accrued years of female head-of-state leadership in the last half-century that keep its indicator score at 12% since 2016.

China

In this year's edition, China climbs seven ranks into the top 100, placing 96th with 69.9% of its gender gap closed. Compared with last year, China raised its overall score by +1.3 percentage points, and since 2006, it has narrowed its gender gap by 4.2 percentage points.

With its best performance in Economic Participation and Opportunity, China sees parity at 72.3%, which positions the economy 57th globally. The score is broadly unchanged from last year but stands 10.3 percentage points above its 2006 level. As occupational data indicators is unavailable, China's overall score is derived from a smaller set of indicators, giving greater weight to the remaining measures.

The Eastern Asian economy's performance in Educational Attainment increases in 2026, lifting the score by +5.3 percentage points from the last edition to 98.8%. This improvement reflects updated secondary education enrolment data. From a longitudinal perspective, China's performance is bolstered by achieving full parity in tertiary enrolment in 2009, as well as a progressive, two-decade improvement in adult literacy, rising from 91% in 2006 to 96.6% in 2026.

In Health and Survival, despite improving its performance slightly over time, China records a score of 94.8%. The economy's gender gap in sex ratio at birth remains, yet improvements were registered in healthy life expectancy.

Political Empowerment has changed little over the past two decades. In this edition, China achieves a 13.5% score and a 111th rank. All three indicator scores remain unchanged from the last edition. Across time, however, China has seen political representation improve the most in parliament with parity score increasing from 25.5% in 2006 to 36.1% in 2026. Parity in ministerial representation has also advanced over time, from 6.7% in 2006 to 9.1% in 2026.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In this edition, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (59.5%, 142nd) gains one rank relative to last year, despite a slight decline in score from the last edition (-0.6 percentage points). Since joining the Index in 2018, the economy has seen gains offset by setbacks across index dimensions.

Democratic Republic of the Congo has closed 65.6% of its gender gap in Economic Participation and Opportunity. A slight improvement in score from last year (+0.4 percentage points) emerges from an improvement in perceived wage equality, yet most indicators remain unchanged since the previous edition. Gender parity in labour-force participation is comparatively high at 90.3%, although both male and female shares are lower in 2026 than in 2018. Representation among legislators, senior officials and managers also stands above 70% parity. Women remain underrepresented in professional and technical occupations, where parity stands at 43.3%.

In line with the broader Sub-Saharan African region, Democratic Republic of the Congo has the widest gender gap in Educational Attainment. With 62.3% of the gap closed, the economy sits at the bottom of the overall educational parity subindex. Tertiary education enrolment has the highest levels of disparity, with parity score stands at 59.2%. Parity in adult literacy rate follows at 63%, and parity in secondary education enrolment rate at 63.3%. Over the eight editions that the economy has been indexed, the educational gender gap has widened by 5.1 percentage points.

In Health and Survival Democratic Republic of the Congo has a comparatively better performance, ranking 50th globally, with a parity score of 97.3%. For this economy, health outcomes have remained stable over time.

Political Empowerment has improved steadily (+6.5 percentage points overall) since the Democratic Republic of the Congo first entered the index, with 12.8% of the gap now closed. In 2026, women hold one quarter of ministerial positions, equivalent to 33.3% parity, while parliamentary representation stands at 14.7% parity. Without a female head of state in the past 50 years, the economy's score remains at zero.

Egypt

Egypt places 138th in this year's index, having closed 63.2% of its gender gap. The Northern African economy moves up one place in this year's rankings and improves its overall score by 0.7 percentage points compared with last year. Since 2006, Egypt has narrowed its gender gap by 5.3 percentage points, with most of that progress taking place in the education and political subindexes.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Egypt has the most ground to cover, as gender parity reaches 44.8%. This year's 4.2 percentage-point increase marks a recovery after a multi-year negative trajectory. This edition's boost came from a +7.4 percentage-point jump in parity in labour-force participation rate (33.6%) and a +9.5 percentage-point increase in estimated earned income (27.9%). Even so, the subindex has exhibited considerable volatility over time, leaving Egypt's long-term improvement at just 3.2 percentage points since 2006 and among the lowest scores globally.

Educational Attainment is one of Egypt's strongest-performing dimensions, at 96.9%. The score has improved by 6.6 percentage points since 2006, driven by broad-based gains across most indicators. The economy has maintained parity in primary and tertiary enrolment for several consecutive editions, while parity in secondary enrolment has curved upwards again reaching 97.9% in 2026, after dropping from full parity in 2022. Parity in adult literacy has recorded the largest advance over time, increasing from 68.7% parity in 2006 to 85.9% in 2026, although it continues to account for the largest education gap.

Virtually no changes are recorded in Health and Survival compared to the last edition, where parity reaches 96.9%. However, parity in healthy life expectancy has been in modest decline over time.

Political Empowerment has the largest long-term improvement of any subindex. Egypt advanced from 2.2% to 14.2% in 20 editions, lifting parliamentary representation sharply over two decades, from 2.0% parity in 2006 to 36.7% in 2026. In the cabinet, parity has also improved over time, from 6.3% to 11.5%. In contrast, the head-of-state indicator remains at zero.

India

In India, progress towards gender parity stands at 64.5%. With a slightly improved individual score, India retains the 131st position in the global ranking. Its overall gains towards gender parity amount to a +4.3 percentage-point advance since 2006, localized primarily in Educational Attainment.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, India reports a 41.2% parity score – higher than the previous edition by +0.5 percentage points, but lower by 3.5 percentage points from its best result in 2013 (44.6%). Over time, India's scores on economic parity have varied significantly, muting its overall 20-year progress to +1.5 percentage points. Strong advances in professional and technical workers doubled parity from 26.6% in 2006 to 49.9% in 2026. Representation among legislators, senior officials and managers also improved by +10 percentage points since the 2006 edition but remains comparatively low, at 13.1%. Parity in labour-force participation has increased little over the past two decades, standing at 44.1% in 2026.

In Educational Attainment India posts a 96.6% parity score. The result carries a slight reversal from last year's performance (-0.5 percentage points), with an even lesser impact on the economy's overall progress over time (+14.7 percentage-point gain). In 2026, India maintains full parity in both secondary and tertiary enrolment and retains a near-parity score in primary education enrolment. Parity in adult literacy (82.5%) is the sole indicator to decrease slightly (-2.7 percentage points) year on year, yet here too India shows a strong upwards trend lifting parity from 65.2% in 2006 by +17.4 percentage points.

In Health and Survival India improves its score from last year's edition, reaching 95.6% parity. Despite it following an upwards trajectory since 2017, in 2026, sex ratio at birth continues to stand nearly one percentage point lower than in 2006.

Political Empowerment is India's highest ranked subindex in 2026, with 24.5% of the gap closed and a global rank of 67th. Despite this, the Southern Asian economy has seen its score decline since a drop in 2019, and its overall gains in closing the political gap reduced to a 1.8 percentage point shift since 2006.

India had one of the highest starting parity scores on the head-of-state indicator (42.9% in 2006), which increased to 72.3% over the index' first decade, reflecting many years of female leadership within the indicator's rolling 50-year reference period. However, since 2021, the indicator's score declined to its present 40.7%. Across other indicators, parity remains comparatively lower. In parliament, the gender gap is 16.1% closed in 2026. This represents an overall gain of 7 percentage points since 2006. At the ministerial level, India has made an overall advance of 2.4 percentage points, from 3.5% in 2006 to 5.9% in 2026. This marks a strong decline from the economy's highest score of 30%, from 2019.

Indonesia

Indonesia ranks 106th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2026, with 68.7% of its gender gap closed. Within Eastern Asia and the Pacific, Indonesia places 13th. Compared with last year, the economy drops nine positions, and its parity score declines by 0.4 percentage points. The decrease reflects small setbacks across every subindex except Health and Survival. After more than a decade of gradual improvement, progress has slowed since 2023, bringing Indonesia's overall gain since 2006 to 3.3 percentage points.

Indonesia has closed 66.6% of its gender gap in Economic Participation and Opportunity in 2026.The score slips by 0.2 percentage points from last year but remains 6.8 percentage points above its 2006 level. Much of this long-term progress has come from women's representation in the workforce. Indonesia reached full parity among professional and technical workers in 2016 and has maintained it since 2022. Parity among legislators, senior officials and managers has also more than doubled over two decades, rising from 20.5% in 2006 to 49.4% in 2026.

Educational Attainment stands at 96.9%, placing Indonesia 111th globally. The country has narrowed its education gap by two percentage points since 2006, driven largely by gains in tertiary enrolment, where parity has increased by 20.6 percentage points and the gap has now closed. Primary (96.1%) and secondary (96.7%) education enrolment remain the largest education gaps.

Health and Survival continues to be Indonesia's most stable subindex. Both the score and ranking have shown little variation over time.

Political Empowerment in Indonesia has made more limited progress. After improving between 2014 and 2018, the subindex has moved backwards, with parity falling to 14.6% in 2026. Indonesia ranks outside the global top 100 on this measure. Since 2006, Political Empowerment has improved by 4.5 percentage points, but parity remains below 30% across every indicator, leaving women underrepresented in parliament, ministerial positions, and head-of-state leadership.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iran ranks 144th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2026, with 58.5% of its gender gap closed. Over the past two decades, Iran has not reached higher rankings and retained a flat trajectory.

With 35.1% of the gap closed, Iran has the lowest performance in Economic Participation and Opportunity, ranking 145th globally. Although the score slightly improves from last year, it remains nearly one percentage point below its 2006 level (35.9%). Labour-force participation parity has progressively declined, being effectively halved

in 2026 (20.9%) compared to 2006 (52%). This drag on economic parity is somewhat offset by modest gains in workforce representation. Parity in legislators, senior officials and managers has a higher score than last edition by +1.8 percentage points, reaching 25.5%, and over time, from 14.9% in 2006. Professional and technical occupations have also moved closer to parity by +7.4 percentage points since 2006, to 56.7%. The gender gap in estimated earned income has widened over time, with parity score from 28.5% to 16.3% in 2026.

In Educational Attainment, Iran shows higher levels of parity. In 2026, it has closed 98.4% of the gap, advancing by +3.1 percentage points since 2006. Full parity is reached or maintained in primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment, and adult literacy has recovered to 91.7%, almost matching its 2023 score of 92%.

Health and Survival has not shifted significantly overall, with a score of 96.1%. However, parity in healthy life expectancy has declined since 2006 by -5.5 percentage points.

At present, 4.6% of the political empowerment gap is closed. Although the score has increased modestly since 2006, Iran ranks 139th globally on this subindex. Women's representation in ministerial and parliamentary spheres has seen some level of increase over time (+4.8 and +0.9 respectively), yet insufficient to raise parity scores above 12% and 5.2% in 2026. The head-of-state indicator remains at zero, as Iran has not recorded any years of female leadership within the past half century.

Japan

Improving its score (+0.4 percentage points) and ranking (+1) from last year, Japan comes in 117th in 2026 with a gender parity score of 67.0%. The economy still lags behind its regional block, as the third-lowest position in Eastern Asia and the Pacific. It records a +2.6 gain in gender parity since 2006, driven predominantly by increases in economic and political parity.

In Economic Participation and Opportunity, Japan records a score of 60.9% in 2026, down from 61.3% in 2025. The economy has had a variable trajectory, narrowing its gender gap in the past 20 years by +6.4 percentage points. This reduction stems in part from improvements in workforce representation, with absolute increases in parity registered in labour-force participation rate (+13.1 percentage points); professional and technical workers (+8.6 percentage points); and legislators, senior officials and managers (+5.7 percentage points). Parity in estimated earned income in Japan has also increased by a total of +14.1 percentage points across the 20 editions of the index.

In Educational Attainment, Japan achieves a score of 99.4%, which places it 68th globally and 8th within Eastern Asia and the Pacific. Since it was first indexed, the economy has maintained full parity in adult literacy and primary education enrolment. Its sole remaining gap is concentrated in tertiary education enrolment, where parity reaches 97.4% in 2026.

In Health and Survival, Japan has a broadly stable trajectory over time, experiencing a decrease in parity in healthy life expectancy, alongside a broader set of economies.

Despite having a low departure point in Political Empowerment, developments within the past decade have translated into increased political parity in Japan. In 2026, the Political Empowerment gap stands 10.5% closed. Over time, Japan has experienced modest improvements in political representation at ministerial and parliamentary levels, which have shifted parity by +4.5 percentage points and +6.8 percentage points, respectively. However, Japan recently elected its first female prime minister, Sanae Takaichi, a historical development that raised its 2026 indicator score to 1.3% and contributed to a positive shift in the subindex trajectory.

Mexico

Mexico ranks 18th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2026, with 78.7% of its gender gap closed. It is the third-highest ranked economy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Compared with last year, its score improves by 1.1 percentage points. Since 2006, Mexico has reduced its gender gap by 14.1 percentage points, climbing from 64.6% to break into the global top 20 for the first time. At its current pace, the country is projected to close its remaining gender gap within 31 years, placing it among the 10 economies expected to reach parity the first.

Mexico has closed 61.8% of its Economic Participation and Opportunity gap. Although this remains its weakest-performing subindex and the widest economic gap in the region, the trend has been positive. The score is up 0.9 percentage points from last year and 13.8 percentage points since 2006. The biggest gains have come from women's representation in the workforce. Parity among legislators, senior officials and managers has nearly doubled, rising from 33.3% to 64.8%, while professional and technical workers are now close to full parity at 98.9%, up 32.2 percentage points over the two decades of the index. Parity in estimated earned income (54.9%) and perceived wage equality for similar work (51.3%) remain the country's largest economic gaps.

Educational Attainment is nearly at parity, with a score of 99.5%. Mexico has maintained full parity secondary and tertiary enrolment since 2016. Since 2006, adult literacy parity has improved by 1.5 percentage points and tertiary enrolment by 1.8 percentage points, lifting the overall score by 0.3 percentage points.

Health and Survival remains one of Mexico's strongest areas. With a score of 98.0%, the country shares first place globally. Both the score and ranking have remained broadly unchanged over time.

Mexico has made its greatest gains in Political Empowerment. The country has now closed 55.7% of the political gender gap, improving by 3.5 percentage points since last year and by 42.4 percentage points since 2006. It ranks eighth globally and first in the region. Mexico has reached full parity in parliamentary representation, while achieving 90.9% parity in ministerial positions. Head-of-state parity remains comparatively low at 5.1%, but Mexico is now accumulating years of female leadership under President Claudia Sheinbaum, gradually raising its score on this indicator.

Nigeria

Nigeria has closed over two-thirds of its gender gap in 2026, with a gender parity score of 67.6%. Compared to 2025, Nigeria improved its score by +2.7 percentage points, from 64.9%, and its overall ranking by +10 places. Over the past two decades, the Sub-Saharan economy has advanced a total of 6.6 percentage points from its 2006 score of 61%. After several years of limited movement, the economy records in the current edition one of its strongest annual improvements.

Among the 30 best performers in Economic Participation and Opportunity, Nigeria has raised its economic parity score to 76.6% – the 7th highest in its region. The score has increased by +0.4 percentage points since the previous edition of the index and represents a 20-year improvement of +15.4 percentage points, up from 61.2% in 2006. Over time, the economy's performance has been boosted by gains in workforce parity: parity in labour-force participation rate improved from 53.5% in 2006 to 97.4% in 2026. Nigeria has also reported strong advances in estimated earned income parity, lifting its score from 41.1% in 2006 to 77.1% in this edition.

Educational Attainment remains Nigeria's second-lowest ranked subindex, reflecting persistent gender gaps in educational access accumulated over time. This is evident in the adult literacy gender gap, which has closed by 79.6%. In 2026, Nigeria has reached full parity in secondary education enrolment, which increased by +17.5 percentage points since 2006.

In Health and Survival, Nigeria records a score of 96.2%, with health outcomes remaining broadly stable throughout time.

In Political Empowerment, Nigeria has the most terrain to cover, with 96.3% of the gap left to be closed. In this subindex, Nigeria is third from the bottom on the overall index. Parity at ministerial and parliamentary levels does not only sit below the 10% threshold but has declined more than 1 percentage point over time on both indicators. The economy continues to record 0% parity at the head-of-state level.

Pakistan

Coming in 143rd is Pakistan, with a relative improvement in its 2025 standing of five ranks. The Southern Asian economy also showed absolute improvement in its 2026 score of 59.5%, higher than last year's edition by +2.8 percentage points. While Pakistan remains among the lowest-ranked economies in the index, it has nonetheless narrowed its gender gap over time by 5.2 percentage points, up from 54.3% in 2006. Furthermore, the 2026 edition marks its strongest year-on-year improvement in a decade, driven primarily by substantial gains in Educational Attainment.

Despite modest gains in recent editions, Economic Participation and Opportunity remains Pakistan's weakest-performing subindex and the principal constraint on overall gender parity. Pakistan records a score of 36.4%, ranking 144th globally and last within Southern Asia. Compared with the previous edition, economic gender parity improved by +1.6 percentage points, although its score remains 0.5 percentage points below its 2006 level. Pakistan has the eighth-widest workforce gender gap overall, with parity in labour-force participation at 34.6%. Women account for 44.9% of professional and technical workers and 6.5% of legislators, senior officials and managers, despite the latter figure having tripled over time. Estimated earned income parity stands at 26.3% yet has declined over two decades by -7.7 percentage points.

Better results emerge in Educational Attainment, where Pakistan reaches a record high parity score of 91.7%, over 6 percentage points higher than the previous edition and amounting to its largest annual gain across the four subindexes. This aligns with broader gains that results in a 21 percentage-point advance towards parity since 2006, from 70.6% to 91.7%. Across primary, secondary and tertiary education enrolment indicators, Pakistan has increased parity by +20 percentage points over time, making Educational Attainment the principal driver of overall performance.

In Health and Survival, Pakistan records a score of 95.9%. The subindex has shifted upwards by 0.8 percentage points compared to 2006, due to improved parity in healthy life expectancy.

Pakistan records a Political Empowerment score of 14.1%, ranking 107th globally and 4th within Southern Asia. Since the last edition, parity at parliamentary and ministerial levels increased by +7.1 and +3.6 percentage points respectively, yet both indicators failed to reach Pakistan's highest scores to date. In addition, its head-of-state score remains at 0.104 since 2010.

Philippines

Remaining in 20th place for a consecutive year, the Philippines records a slightly lowered gender parity score in 2026, of 78%. The economy remains one of the most consistent and higher ranked performers in Eastern Asia and the Pacific, coming in 3rd this edition. Despite this, the Philippines has failed to keep the momentum that kept the economy in the top 10 on 13 prior editions. Over two decades, the archipelago has narrowed its overall gender gap by 2.8 percentage points, which started at 75.2% in 2006.

The Philippines has closed over three-quarters of its Economic Opportunity and Participation gap, recording a top 20 overall score of 78.3% in this subindex. Nevertheless, the result entails a -0.8 percentage-point decline for the economy, reducing its two-decade advancement to a total of + 2.5 percentage points over its 2006 score. Over time, economic indicators have had varying trajectories. Estimated earned income parity increased most of all, by +14.6 percentage points from 59.4% in 2006 to 74% in 2026. Workforce representation for professional and technical workers has remained static, at full parity. Yet, while professional and technical workers participate equally, those in the legislator, senior official, and manager category record more fragility since 2024. Since the previous edition, parity of legislators, senior officials and managers dropped by -10.5 percentage points.

In Educational Attainment, the Philippines is among the top 100 economies (89th) with a score of 98.9%. While that is higher than last year's score (98.8%), it remains 1.1 percentage points below its 2006 score. With the economy maintaining full parity across most indicators, the sustained decline of parity in primary education enrolment (from 100% in 2024 to 97.5% in both 2025 and 2026) impacts the economy's trajectory negatively.

In Health and Survival, the Philippines has a parity score of 96.9%. Health outcomes have remained broadly stable over time, with a modest negative variation in score recorded in sex ratio at birth.

Where Political Empowerment is concerned, the Philippines sees parity remain stable compared to last year, at 37.9%. Over the past two decades, the economy has increased political parity by 10.9 percentage points – partly due to sustained gains in parliamentary representation parity, which in 2026 rises 39.5% from 18.6% in 2006. By contrast, ministerial representation remains comparatively lower at 21.1%.

United States of America

Included among the top 50, the United States places 47th in 2026, with a parity score of 74.9%. Compared with last year, the economy slips five places and loses -0.8 percentage points. Looking over the past two decades, however, the United States of America has narrowed its overall gender gap by 4.5 percentage points. Within Northern America, it falls behind regional leader Canada.

The United States of America sees its second-best performance in Economic Participation and Opportunity, where it has closed 77.3% of the gap. Their score improved by 1.1 percentage points from last year and stands +1.5 percentage points above its 2006 level. The country's overall advances are muted by variance among indicators. Estimated earned income parity has seen the largest long-term improvement (+3.1 percentage points since 2006). Women have matched or exceeded men's representation among professional and technical workers, resulting in full parity scores since 2006. Leadership roles tell a different story, as parity among legislators, senior officials and managers has been reduced by -10.8 percentage points over time, reaching in 74.4% in 2026. Parity in labour-force participation has shifted by slightly less than +3 percentage points over the past two decades and stands at 84.5% in 2026.

The United States of America has reached full parity in Educational Attainment for the second consecutive year, placing first globally on this subindex. Full parity is maintained across literacy, primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment, bringing the economy 1.8 percentage points above its 2006 score.

Health and Survival remains broadly unchanged at 97.3%. Only a modest decline in parity for healthy life expectancy is recorded.

Political Empowerment continues to be the economy's weakest-performing area across subindeces, with 24.9% of the gap closed, which places the United States of America in the middle tier of economies in this subindex. The Northern American economy's score falls by -4.1 percentage points from last year but remains 15.2 percentage points higher than in 2006. The decline compared to the last edition is driven primarily by a lower share of women ministers, with parity falling from two-thirds in 2025 to one-half in 2026. Parliamentary representation has remained broadly stable at 40.5% parity, more than doubling since 2006. The head-of-state indicator remains at zero.

Viet Nam

Viet Nam ranks 84th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2026, with 70.7% of its gender gap closed. The economy falls 10 places from last year, following a 0.6 percentage-point decline in its overall score. The recent decline only partially offsets the gains made over the past two decades of approximately +1.8 percentage points since 2007, when it was first indexed.

Economic Participation and Opportunity remains Viet Nam's strongest-performing subindex, where the

economy ranks among the top 50, with 75.2% of the gap closed. Compared to the previous edition, Viet Nam scores slightly lower (-0.7 percentage points) while remaining above its 2007 level of 74.5%. With high result variance over time, Viet Nam has advanced parity the most among legislators, senior officials and managers, from 28.5% parity in 2007 to 40.1% in 2026. Parity in professional and technical occupations has not dropped from 100% since it was first indexed. However, despite boasting a high labour-force participation rate parity score of 88.3%, Viet Nam has seen labour-force parity erode since 2007 by -5.6 percentage points.

Educational Attainment stands at 97.1%, placing Viet Nam 108th globally. The country has made gradual progress since 2007, driven by gains in adult literacy (+5.2 percentage points) and the achievement of full parity in tertiary enrolment in 2012. However, the absence of data for primary and secondary education during the index' first decade makes progress in this area difficult to establish.

Health and Survival is largely unchanged over time at 95.2%, although Viet Nam continues to rank near the bottom globally because of widening disparities in the sex ratio at birth.

Political Empowerment remains Viet Nam's lowest-performing subindex, with 15.3% of the gap closed. The score falls by -2.1 percentage points from last year, leaving the economy just outside the global top 100. Gender parity among parliamentarians fell to 42.9%, below the economy's best score of 45.7%. Ministerial parity also fell, from 12.5% in 2025 to 7.7% in 2026. The head-of-state indicator remains close to zero, reflecting a small period of years of female leadership over the past 50-years.

1.8 Speed of progress

The *Global Gender Gap Report* is the longest-standing index for gender parity, offering a unique overview of national, regional and global evolution across the four dimensions measured by the index. In its 20th year, the report analyses long-term progress made by a group of 97 economies that have been featured in the index since 2006.

The first pattern emerging is overwhelmingly positive, as the near entirety of economies in the sample have improved their overall gender parity score since 2006. The sole exception is Sri Lanka. On average, economies have advanced by approximately +6.2 percentage points (unweighted average) across the 20 editions of the index.

Beneath the aggregate, however, is a less than linear path to parity. While the sample's long-term direction has been positive, year-to-year fluctuations trace periods of acceleration, plateau and even decline.

Collective evolution year on year

Whereas the global gender parity score measures the magnitude of progress, analysing the share of economies that improve in each edition offers insights into the breadth of progress, or collective evolution, across the cohort of constant economies included since 2006.

As a complementary analysis, it illustrates how progress is distributed across economies, rather than how much progress has been achieved in the aggregate. This analysis is also weighted by population, meaning a handful of populous economies can have an oversized effect on the global score, as they encompass a broader share of the global population.

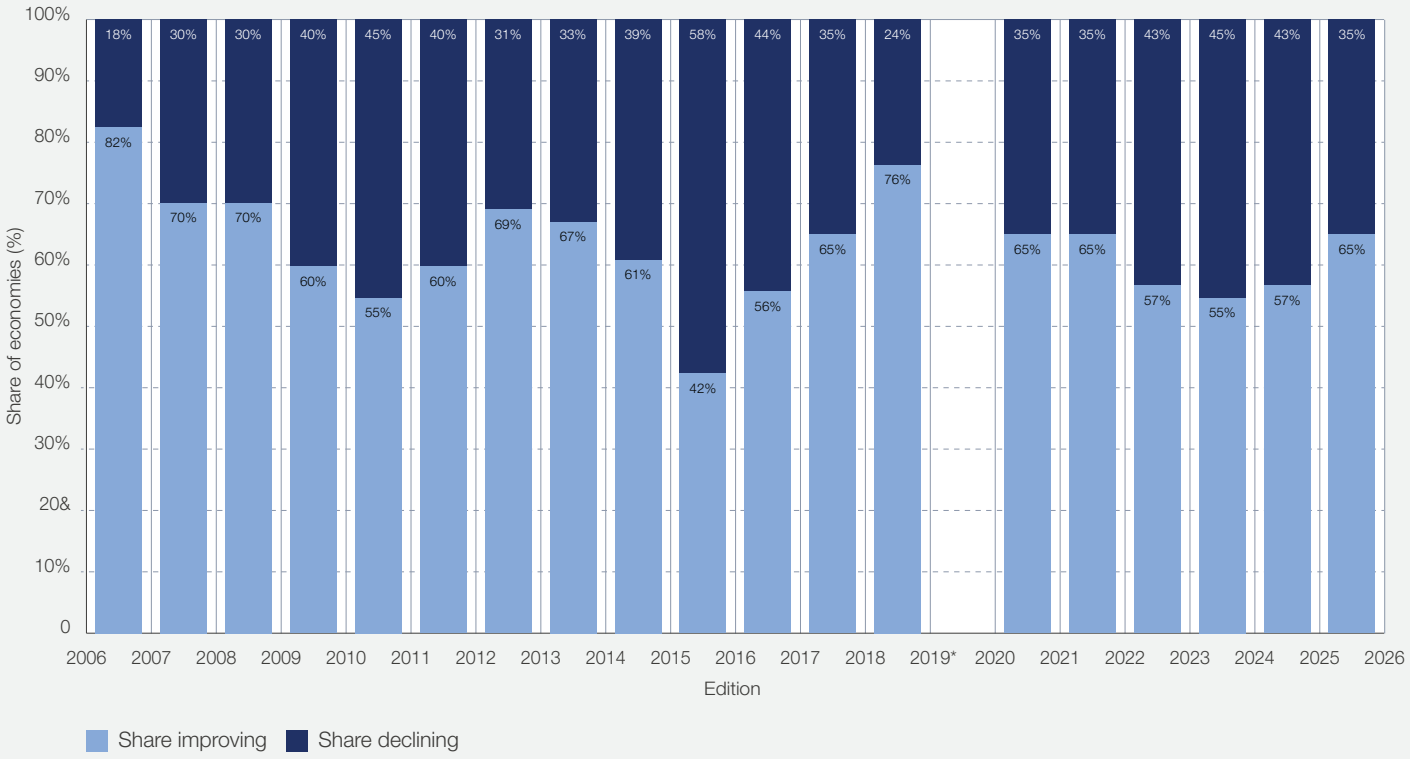
To round off our understanding of change, a metric for collective evolution of the gender gap helps track how progress is diffusing across economies and throughout the time series

Figure 1.10 shows that collective progress has unfolded in phases rather than at a constant pace. A first period of collective advance occurred between 2012 and 2015. During this wave, between 60% and 69% of the sample reported score improvements. Between 2015 and 2016, however, the trend reversed, pushing nearly two thirds (58%) of the sample into decline.

The COVID-19 period capped another forward-advancing period that had begun in 2016, which at its peak included three-quarters of the sample (76.3%) experiencing positive results between 2018 and 2020. While over a tier of the economies indexed experienced setbacks in parity in the aftermath of the pandemic, a transition towards recovery was recorded by more than half of the sample from 2024 onwards.

FIGURE 1.10 **Breadth of progress across indexed economies, 2006–2026**

Share of economies with improving or declining scores, by edition



Note: Features the 97 economies included in all editions of the index, from 2006–2026. There is no corresponding edition for 2019.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

Speed of change

Across editions, the state of parity has dynamically evolved, improving or reducing global results, thus speeding up or slowing down the timeline to parity. An analysis of the starting, mid, and latest point in the index' 20-year time series reveals that, across index dimensions, gender parity has progressed in a sustained manner in two subindexes (Figure 1.11).

Economic Participation and Opportunity and Educational Attainment all see smaller gender gaps in 2026, compared to 2006 and 2016. Political Empowerment is the only dimension with a clear reversal, with gender parity being higher in 2016 than in 2026.

At the indicator level, dynamic variation is also present. In Political Empowerment, two indicators have lower parity levels in 2026 than in 2016: head of state and women at ministerial level. In Economic Participation and Opportunity, professional and technical workers see lower levels of parity at the end of the index time series. In Health and Survival, it is healthy life expectancy that reports a wider gender gap in 2026 than in 2006 and 2016.

FIGURE 1.11

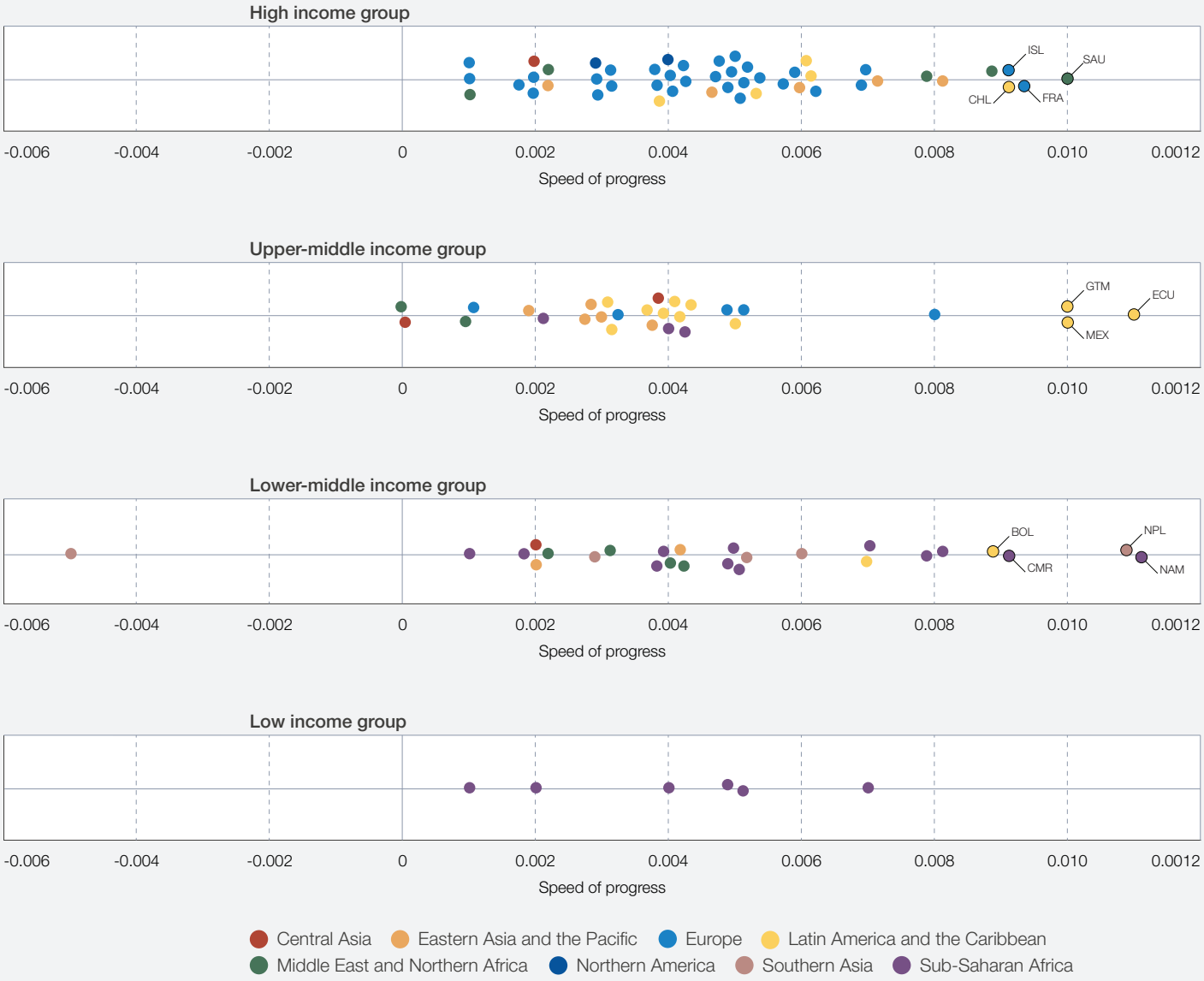
Fast forward on the global gender gap

2006, 2016 and 2026 editions



Note: Population-weighted averages for the 97 economies featured in all editions of the index, from 2006–2026. * For Sex ratio at birth, full parity stands at 0.944. For Healthy life expectancy, full parity stands at 1.06. Refer to Appendix B for more details.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

FIGURE 1.12 **Speed of progress, by income group**
2006 and 2026 editions



Note: Includes 108 economies featured in both 2006 and 2026 editions. Speed of progress refers to the average annual progress rate as per an economy's 2006 index score. BOL=Bolivia; CHL=Chile; CMR=Comoros; ECU=Ecuador; FRA= France; GTM= Guatemala; ISL = Iceland; MEX= Mexico; NAM = Namibia; NPL=Nepal; SAU=Saudi Arabia.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

Speed by income level

When filtered by income level, as seen in Figure 1.13, economies featured in both the first and twentieth edition of the report show no association between speed and level of resources. These results show that rapid progress is not confined to any one level of economic development, with several middle-income economies outpacing their higher-income peers over the past two decades.

However, within income groups, economies display a broad range of velocities. Among high income economies, Saudi Arabia has the strongest average annual improvement since 2006, followed closely by France, Chile and Iceland. In the upper-middle income group cluster are some of the fastest economies overall, led by Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico. Namibia and Nepal record the highest annual rates of progress among low middle income economies and rank among the fastest-moving economies in the entire sample. Although the low income group contains fewer economies in its count, it includes economies with relatively fast rates of progress, such as Burkina Faso.

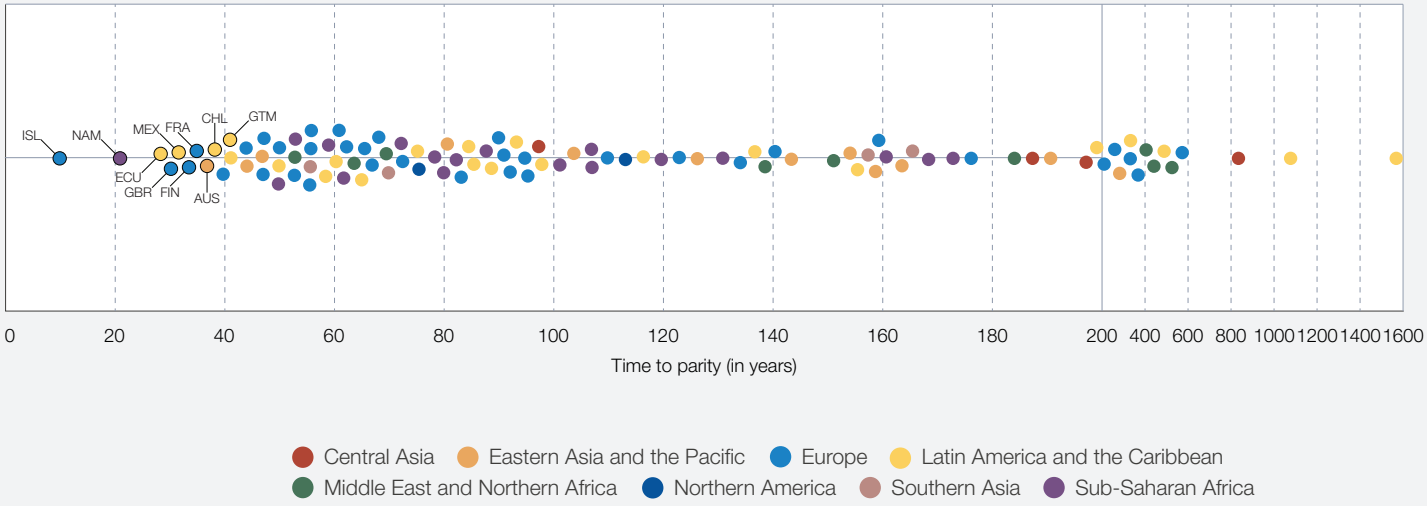
Projections based on speed of change to date

Considering the group of 108 economies featured in both the first and twentieth editions of the report, our analysis finds that absolute levels of progress differ significantly between economies.

In terms of overall gains, the economies that have made the absolute biggest leaps to gender parity are Namibia, Iceland, Ecuador, Mexico, Guatemala, France, Bolivia, Chile and Nepal. Collectively, this group has improved their overall individual parity score by more than 12 percentage points since 2006. At the other end of the spectrum, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Kazakhstan and Sweden have remained within one percentage point of their 2006 baseline.

Furthermore, using each economy's average annual rate of progress since 2006, the report estimates the implied number of years required to close the remaining gap if such pace were maintained. This relatively small group of economies has maintained a sufficiently consistent and rapid rate of improvement to be able to reach parity the fastest, within the coming decades (Figure 1.13). Iceland leads the group, followed by Namibia, Ecuador, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Finland, France, Australia, Chile and Guatemala. Based on the past rates of change, these economies could be poised to close the gap within the next 40 years. This analysis can be helpful for understanding the current picture but past rates of change should not be seen as deterministic for the future: progress may be faster or slower than in the past based on policies, practices and priorities.

FIGURE 1.13 **Economies likely to close gender gaps based on past rates of change**



Note: AUS = Australia; CHL=Chile; ECU=Ecuador; FIN = Finland; FRA= France; GBR = United Kingdom; GTM= Guatemala; ISL = Iceland; MEX= Mexico; NAM = Namibia.
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2026.

2

Trends and Pathways Shaping the Future of Parity

For two decades, the Global Gender Gap Report has benchmarked whether women and men have equal opportunities to achieve comparable outcomes across the economy, education, health and politics. While this lens remains essential, this chapter dives deeper into trends and dynamics that have the potential to bring the next step change for gender parity. The coming frontier of parity will be shaped by mechanisms generating lasting economic value and decision-making power for women: who advances into leadership, participates in high-value industries and occupations, directs capital, shapes institutions, and implements the frameworks that make room for opportunity.

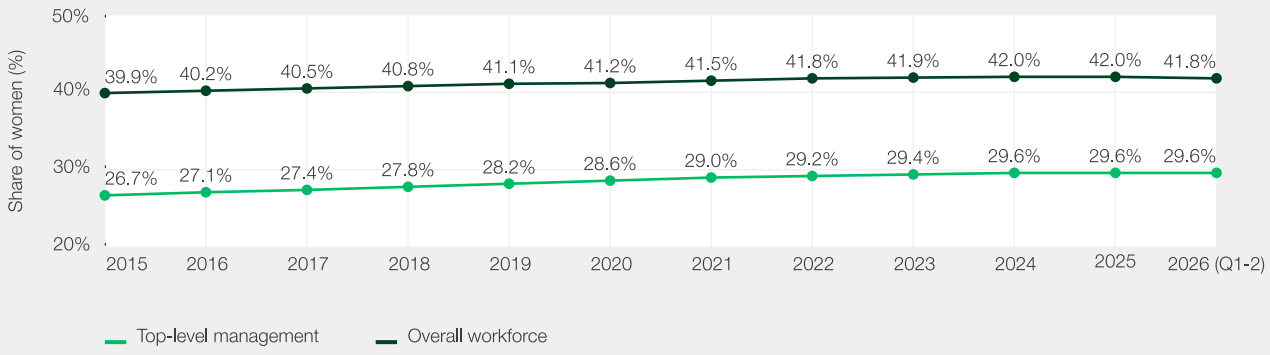
Drawing on new insights from data partnerships with LinkedIn and the World Bank, this chapter of the report examines the systems that shape influence, opportunity and long-term economic resilience at this time of profound global transformation.

The first section examines the path to senior leadership and changing career pathways. The second section analyses the role that technology and the financial sector play today as engines of future economic transformation. The final section considers how decades of legal reform, institutional implementation and political representation have shaped today's opportunities and to what extent women are in positions to influence the newly emerging global order.

2.1 Corporate leadership and career pathways

Work remains fundamental to economic participation, but employment alone no longer guarantees economic stability or mobility. As labour markets evolve, the next frontier of gender parity will be shaped by access to productive, resilient and upwardly mobile careers. This section considers workforce composition, hiring trends, career breaks and talent mobility across industries and seniority levels. In collaboration with the LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute, the Global Gender Gap Report has tracked real-time labour-market data since its 2021 edition, providing new insights into the factors shaping gender gaps over time.

FIGURE 2.1 **Share of women in the overall workforce and top-level management, 2015-2026 Q1-2**



Note: Refer to Appendix C for more details on the seniority levels. Values refer to the unweighted average of 62 economies: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hong Kong SAR, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of.
Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

Workforce representation

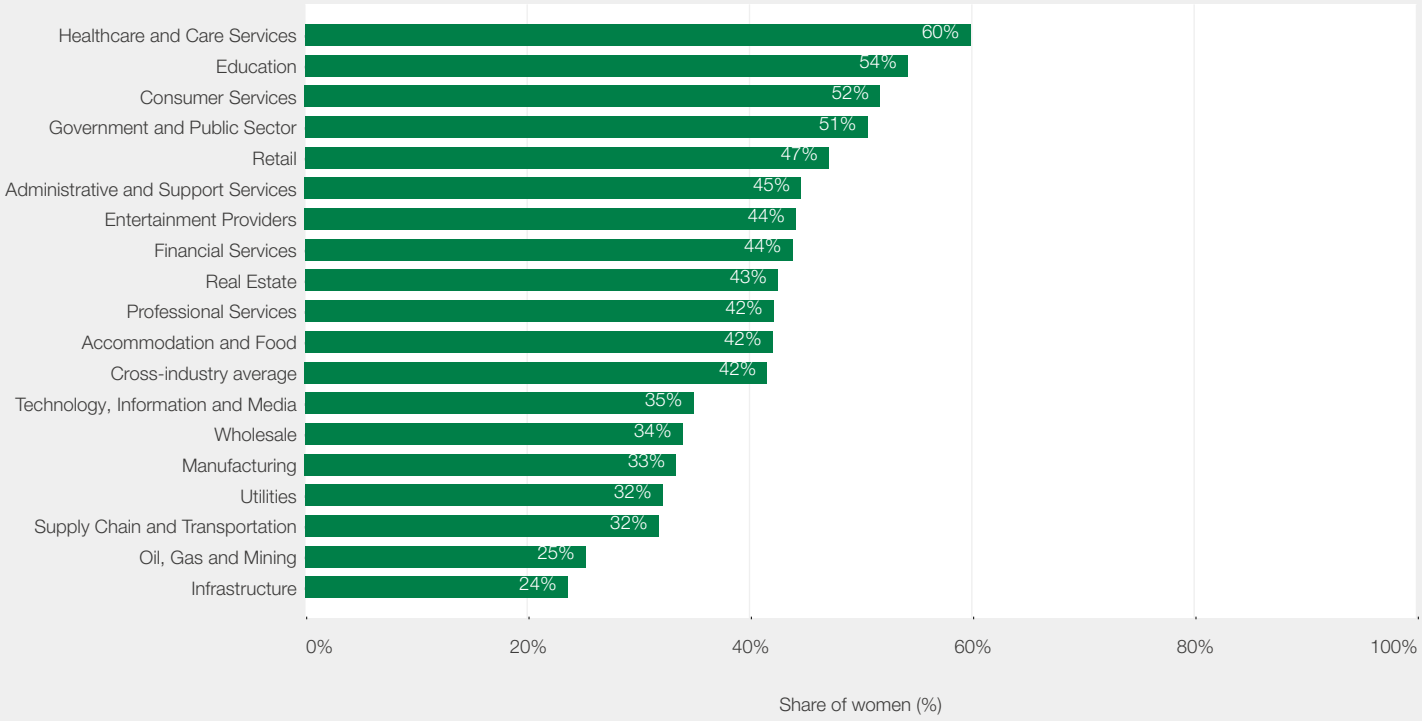
The past decade has seen an overall increase in women's participation in the labour market. As documented in the previous section, across the 97 economies featured in every edition of the Global Gender Gap Report, the gender gap in labour-force participation narrowed from 63.7% in 2006 to 66.5% in 2026. Similarly, International Labour Organization (ILO) statistics show that women's share in global employment increased slightly from 39.7% to 40.1% between 2006 and 2025[1].

ILO statistics provide the global benchmark, while the analysis that follows draws on LinkedIn data for a more timely and granular view of labour-market dynamics. Across the 62 economies covered by the LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute, women's share of the total workforce rose from 39.9% in 2015 to 42.0% in 2025. More recently, however, progress has begun to stall, with women's representation edging down to 41.8% by June 2026 (Figure 2.1).

Representation by industry

Behind this aggregate picture, women's representation across industries remains uneven and the overall pattern has barely shifted over time. By June 2026, women accounted for more than half of the workforce in four industries: Healthcare and Care Services (59.9% vs 60.1% in 2025 and 57.8% in 2015), Education (54.2% vs 54.3% in 2025 and 52.6% in 2015), Consumer Services (51.7% vs 52.0% in 2025 and 49.6% in 2015), and Government and Public Sector (50.6% vs 50.7% in 2025 and 48.0% in 2015). At the other end of the spectrum, women make up around one-quarter of the workforce in Oil, Gas and Mining (25.2% vs 25.4% in 2025 and 24.2% in 2015) and Infrastructure (23.6% vs 23.7% in 2025 and 21.6% in 2015) (Figure 2.2).

FIGURE 2.2 **Share of women in the overall workforce, by industry**



Note: Including observations up to end of June 2026. Values refer to the unweighted average of 61 economies: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hong Kong SAR, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

The "Drop to the top"

Differences in overall industry representation are compounded by how women progress through seniority levels within industries. Women's representation decreases significantly with seniority. The gap between women's representation in entry-level positions and the C-suite, the "drop to the top", has been tracked across recent editions of the Global Gender Gap Report. Data from June 2026 shows that women's representation from entry-level positions to the C-suite drops by half, from 46.0% to 23.0%, on average across 57 economies (Table 2.1).

Among the 11 economies for which LinkedIn data provide a complete trend since 2015, the average drop to the top has narrowed slightly across industries, by less than 10 percentage points. This narrowing has been driven primarily by faster gains in women's representation at the C-suite level than at entry level. Sustaining progress toward parity will therefore require building on gains in senior leadership while accelerating women's representation at the entry point to strengthen the leadership pipeline over time.

The degree of the drop to the top varies considerably across industries: from around one-third in Consumer Services (33.9%) and Education (35.4%) to more than half in Supply Chain and Transportation (56.8%), Infrastructure (56.6%) and Real Estate (55.0%). Overall, industries with a higher share of women at entry level tend to have a relatively smaller drop to the top, but this relationship does not hold consistently. For example, in Real Estate and Financial Services, women account for around 48% of entry-level positions, above the cross-industry average, yet the drop to the top reaches 53–55%, also above the cross-industry average. By contrast, in Utilities, women hold 36.2% of entry-level positions, almost 10 percentage points below the average of 46%, while the drop to the top, at 49.2%, is roughly in line with the cross-industry average (Table 2.1).

The stage at which women experience the sharpest decline across the seniority hierarchy also differs by industry. For example, in Oil, Gas and Mining, women's representation drops early in the career pipeline, by one-third between individual contributors and mid-level management, and a further 10% between mid- and top-level management. While in Financial Services and Technology, Information and Media, women's representation declines relatively modestly (at around 15%) from individual contributors to mid-level management roles but drops by almost 25% at the transition to top-level management[2]. Building more inclusive talent pipelines therefore requires both industry-specific and career-stage-specific approaches.

TABLE 2.1

Drop to the top, by industry

	Entry-level	C-suite	% Drop
Supply Chain and Transportation	35.7%	15.4%	-56.8%
Infrastructure	29.0%	12.6%	-56.6%
Real Estate	48.7%	21.9%	-55.0%
Technology, Information and Media	38.9%	17.6%	-54.8%
Financial Services	47.8%	22.3%	-53.3%
Wholesale	37.9%	17.7%	-53.3%
Manufacturing	37.7%	17.8%	-52.7%
Oil, Gas and Mining	29.5%	14.5%	-50.7%
Cross-industry average	46.0%	23.0%	-50.0%
Professional Services	46.8%	23.6%	-49.4%
Utilities	36.2%	18.4%	-49.2%
Entertainment Providers	47.5%	27.0%	-43.1%
Accommodation and Food	46.4%	26.4%	-43.1%
Healthcare and Care Services	64.1%	36.7%	-42.7%
Administrative and Support Services	49.4%	28.3%	-42.6%
Government and Public Sector	53.4%	31.6%	-40.9%
Retail	50.6%	30.3%	-40.2%
Education	56.4%	36.5%	-35.4%
Consumer Services	56.1%	37.1%	-33.9%

Note: Including observations up to end of June 2026. Refer to Appendix C for more details on the seniority levels. Values refer to the unweighted average of 57 economies: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hong Kong SAR, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of.
Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

Senior leadership representation trends

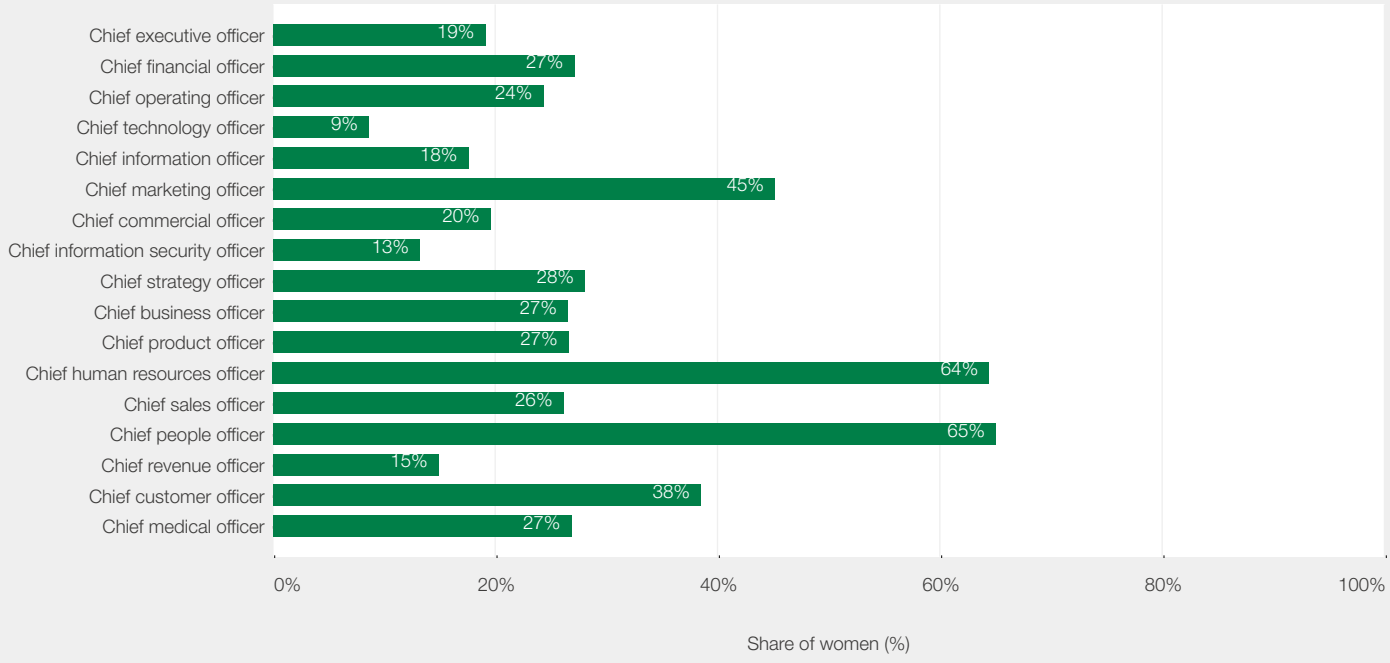
While the drop to the top remains significant, overall, the past decade has been marked by progress in women's representation in senior leadership. Women's representation in top-level management roles, comprising vice presidents, C-suite and board members, increased from 26.7% in 2015 to 29.4% by 2023, but has remained at approximately this level since then (Figure 2.1).

C-suite representation

Within the C-suite, the following patterns emerge on average for the 39 economies included in the sample: Among the most common roles, women account for 19.1% of chief executive officers (CEO) and around one-quarter of chief financial officers (CFO) and chief operating officers (COO), positions that typically carry the greatest decision-making power. This uneven representation also has implications for pathways to the top: prior CEO, CFO and COO experience is among the most common backgrounds of CEOs at the world's largest publicly traded companies. Yet representation in these feeder roles alone does not close the gap. Even among executives with comparable CEO-feeder experience, women are currently less likely than men to become CEOs. This suggests that barriers persist beyond entry into the leadership pipeline, including in the processes and selection decisions that determine who ultimately reaches the top[3]. (Figure 2.3).

Women are more strongly represented in some functionally oriented C-suite roles, accounting for around two-thirds of chief human resources officers (CHRO) and chief people officers (CPO) in the LinkedIn sample and slightly less than half of chief marketing officers (CMO). By contrast, they remain underrepresented in technology-oriented leadership roles that have gained prominence as digital transformation and AI reshape corporate leadership structures. Women represent less than one in five chief information officers (CIO) and just 8.6% of chief technology officers (CTO) (Figure 2.4). As C-suite structures evolve, these differences matter not only for current representation, but also for women's access to the functions and experiences that can provide pathways to the most senior leadership positions.

FIGURE 2.3 **Share of women in C-suite positions**



Note: Include observations up to end of December 2025. C-suite positions are presented in descending order by their average share among all C-suite positions, regardless of gender. Values refer to the simple average across 39 economies with available data for all C-suite positions presented in the figure: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute for the World Economic Forum (2026), Closing the gender gap in senior leadership.

Board representation

Uneven representation at the highest levels of decision-making extends to corporate boards. Between 2014 and 2024, the share of board seats held by women nearly doubled, from 15.2% to 29.3%[4]. Yet progress in overall board representation has not translated into equivalent gains in board leadership positions, where women's representation increased from 3.2% to 5.2% over the same period and remains marginal.

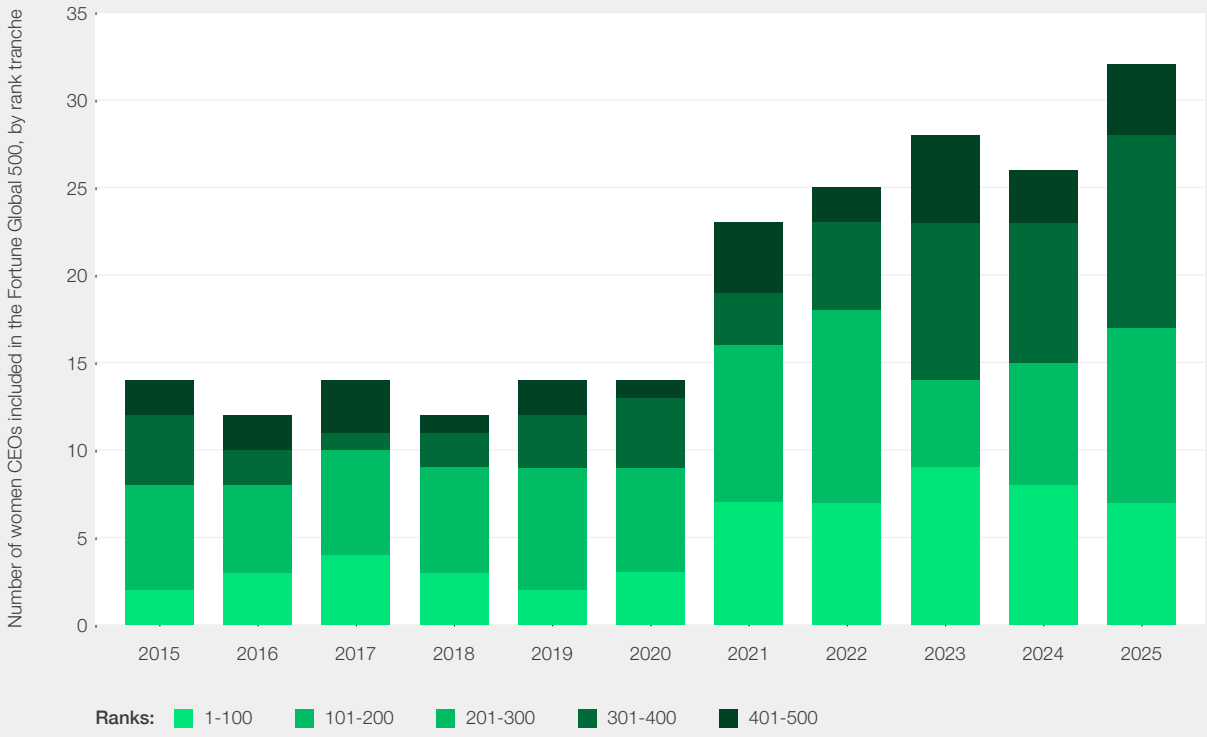
CEO representation

A review of the Fortune Global 500 offers an additional perspective on women's presence at the helm of the world's largest companies by revenue. Over the past decade, the number of women CEOs in the Fortune Global 500 increased from 14 in 2015 to 32 in 2025, corresponding to a rise in their share from 2.8% to 6.4% (Figure 2.4).

The 2025 Fortune Global 500 has a varied industry makeup. Financial services and insurance companies represent 26% of the list, with 131 firms included. Industrial manufacturing and materials, as well as energy, oil and gas, each account for more than 10% of listed companies. Sectors with more companies in the ranking tend to have more women CEOs overall. However, when measured as a share of each sector, female representation varies in meaningful ways. In 2025, Utilities recorded the highest proportion of women CEOs in 2025, at 17%, followed by telecommunications and media at 11%. Retail and consumer distribution, energy, oil and gas, and construction and real estate each recorded shares of around 9%.

The representation of women CEOs also varies across company revenue rankings and over time. Among the 100 largest companies by revenue in the Fortune Global 500, the number of women CEOs remained at around 3 between 2015 and 2020, before increasing to 7 in 2021 and 2022. It reached a peak of 9 in 2023 and subsequently declined to seven in 2025. As a share of all women CEOs in the Fortune Global 500, those leading companies in the top 100 accounted for slightly more than 30% between 2021 and 2024, before declining to around 22% in 2025 (Figure 2.4). This pattern is broadly consistent with the earlier observations from LinkedIn data, suggesting that recent progress toward greater gender parity in corporate leadership has lost some momentum.

FIGURE 2.4 **Number of women CEOs in the Fortune Global 500, by rank tranche, 2015-2025**



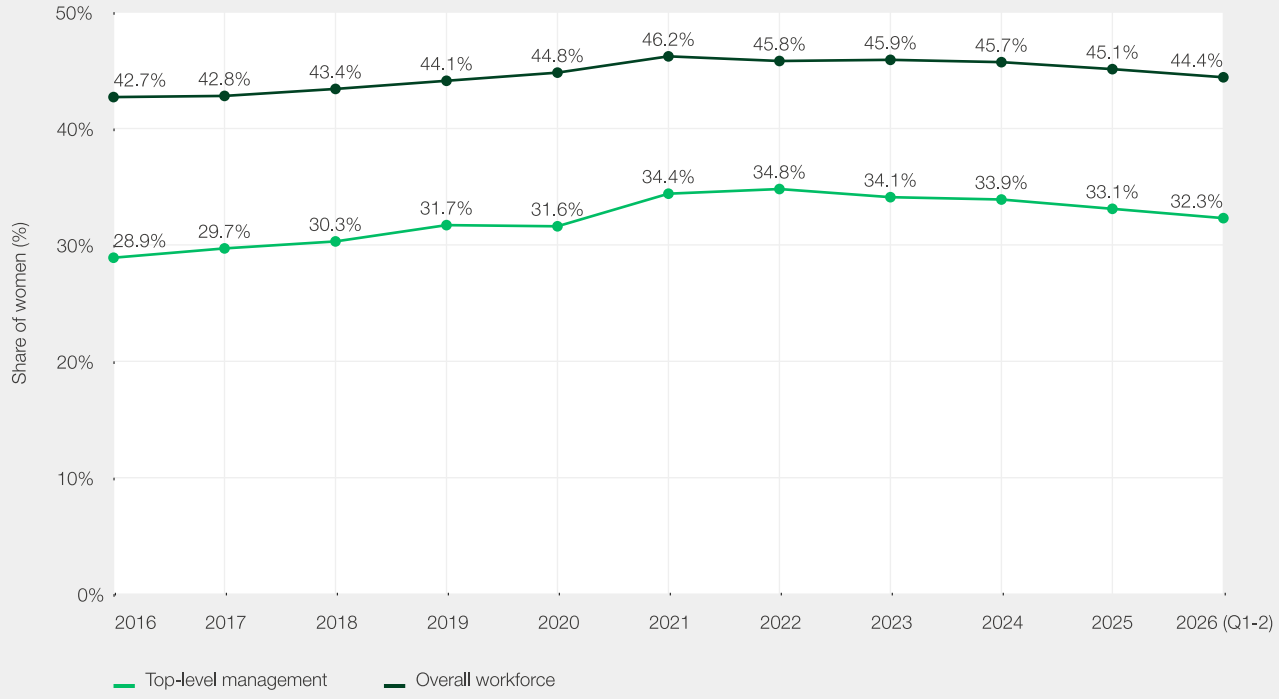
Source: World Economic Forum's calculation.

Hiring trends

Hiring data provides an important window into the likely future evolution of senior leadership patterns. Over the past decade, the share of women among overall hires increased through the first years of the COVID-19 pandemic, from 42.7% in 2016 to 45.8% in 2022, before declining to 44.4% by June 2026 (Figure 2.5).

While the direction of these trends is similar, hiring into top-level management has been more volatile than hiring into the overall workforce. Between 2016 and 2022, the relative increase in women's share of hires was considerably larger for top-level management than for the overall workforce (20.3% compared with 7.4%). Since 2022, the decline has also been steeper for top-level management (7.2% compared with 3.1%). These recent hiring trends are consistent with the broader slowdown in women's representation documented above, including the stalling of progress at senior levels (Figures 2.1 and 2.3); and 2026 has so far seen another decline in the series of consecutive drops since 2022.

FIGURE 2.5 **Share of women among new hires to the overall workforce and leadership positions, 2016-2026 Q1-2**



Note: Refer to Appendix C for more details on the seniority levels. Values refer to the unweighted average of 16 economies: Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States of America.

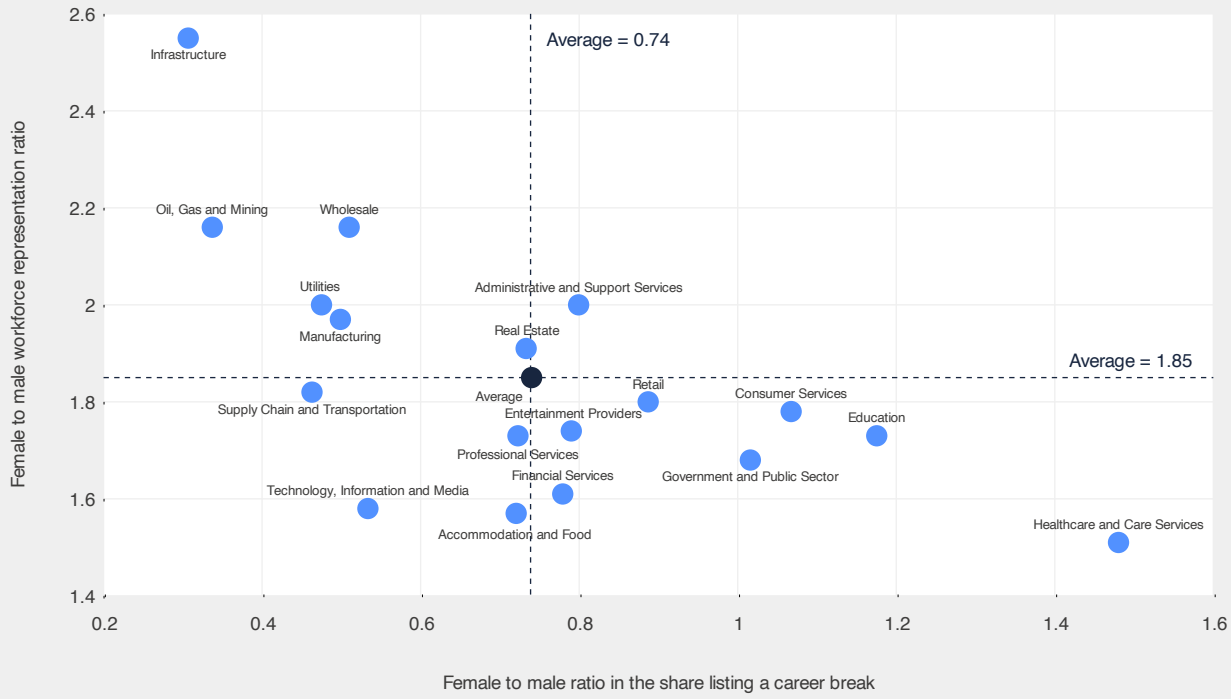
Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

Career pathways

As documented in the *2025 Global Gender Gap Report*, modern careers are becoming increasingly non-linear. This section considers whether men's and women's careers remain equally resilient in the face of different types of career breaks and less linear pathways.

Women are almost twice as likely as men to list career breaks, according to LinkedIn data covering 60 economies. Across industries, a negative association emerges between the gender gap in reported career breaks and women's current workforce representation: industries with relatively high female representation tend to show smaller female-to-male differences in career-break reporting. Healthcare and Care Services, for example, has the highest female-to-male workforce representation ratio (1.5) and one of the lowest career-break ratios (1.5), with Education and Government and Public Sector showing a similar pattern. By contrast, Infrastructure and Oil, Gas and Mining combine some of the lowest female-to-male representation ratios (0.3 and 0.3, respectively) with among the largest career-break ratios (2.6 and 2.2). The relationship is not uniform across all industries: Technology, Information and Media has relatively low female representation ratio (0.5) despite a comparatively small career break ratio (1.6), while Administrative and Support Services is the only industry with both an above-average female-to-male career-break ratio (2.0) and above-average female-to-male workforce representation (0.8) (Figure 2.6).

FIGURE 2.6 Gender differences in career break listing and workforce representation, by industry



Note: Including observations up to end of July 2026. Values refer to the unweighted average across 60 economies: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hong Kong SAR, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of.

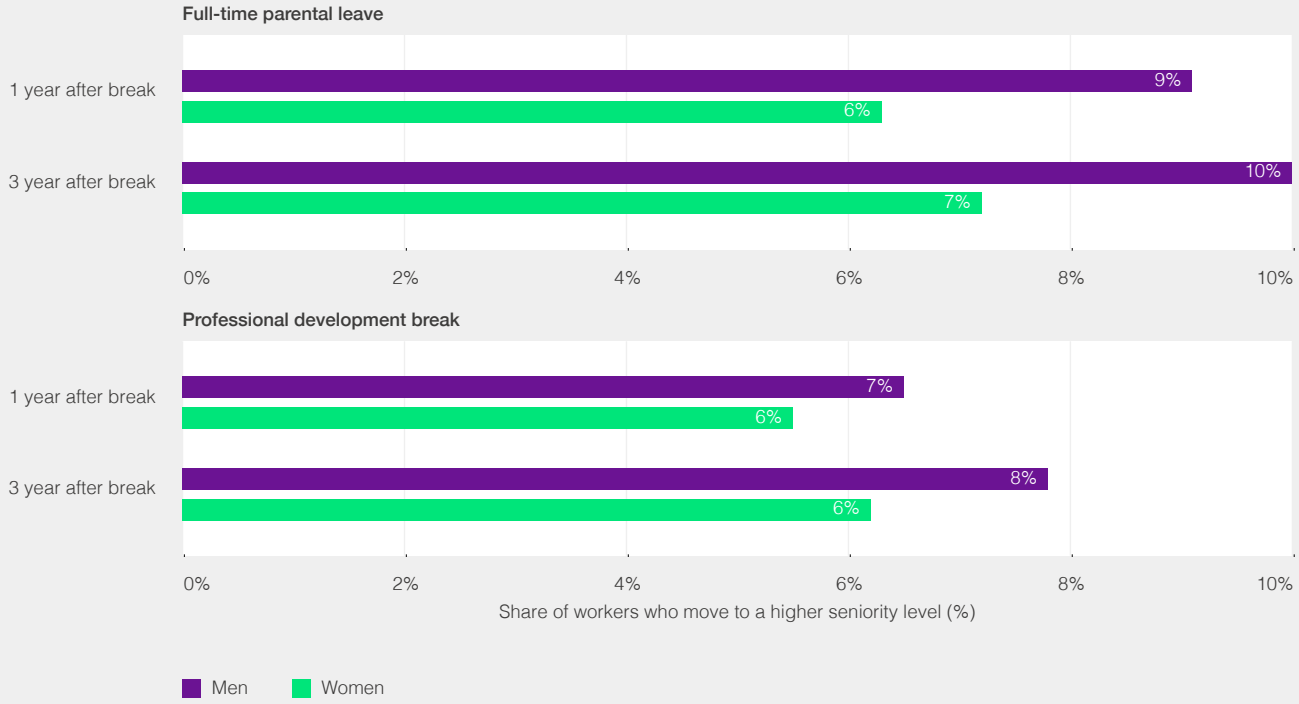
Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

Full-time parental leave is the most common reason women take a career break: women are more than four times as likely as men to take a break for full-time parenting, at 26.5% compared with 6.0%[5]. By contrast, professional development is the most common reason for men to take a career break and the second most common reason for women, cited by 19.8% of men and 15.1% of women. Together, these two categories capture the most common types of career breaks taken by women and men, making them particularly relevant for examining post-break career progression.

FIGURE 2.7

Gender differences in post-break career trajectory, most frequently listed career breaks

Workers who were senior individual contributors before taking career break



Note: Including observations up to end of July 2026. Values refer to the unweighted average across 36 economies: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

Among workers taking these career breaks, senior individual contributors provide the most consistent comparison across the economies covered by LinkedIn. Within this group, the share of workers who move to a higher seniority level increases between one and three years after returning from both types of breaks and remains consistently higher for men. One year after returning from a full-time parenting break, 6.3% of women had moved to a higher seniority level, compared with 9.1% of men; three years after return, the shares were 7.2% and 10.0%, respectively. The finding is salient when comparing data from professional-development breaks, where the gap is smaller but slightly widens over time: 5.5% of women and 6.5% of men had increased their seniority level after one year, compared with 6.2% and 7.8% after three years (Figure 2.7).

Taken together, the data suggests that real progress in women's workforce representation and leadership is creating a stronger foundation for broader industry transformation. Gains in senior leadership representation demonstrate the potential for continued advancement, while differences across and within industries point to where further progress can have the greatest impact. These patterns also intersect with persistent differences across industries and gendered patterns in career breaks and post-return progression, highlighting how workforce mobility and gender parity remain interlinked.

2.2 Technology and capital

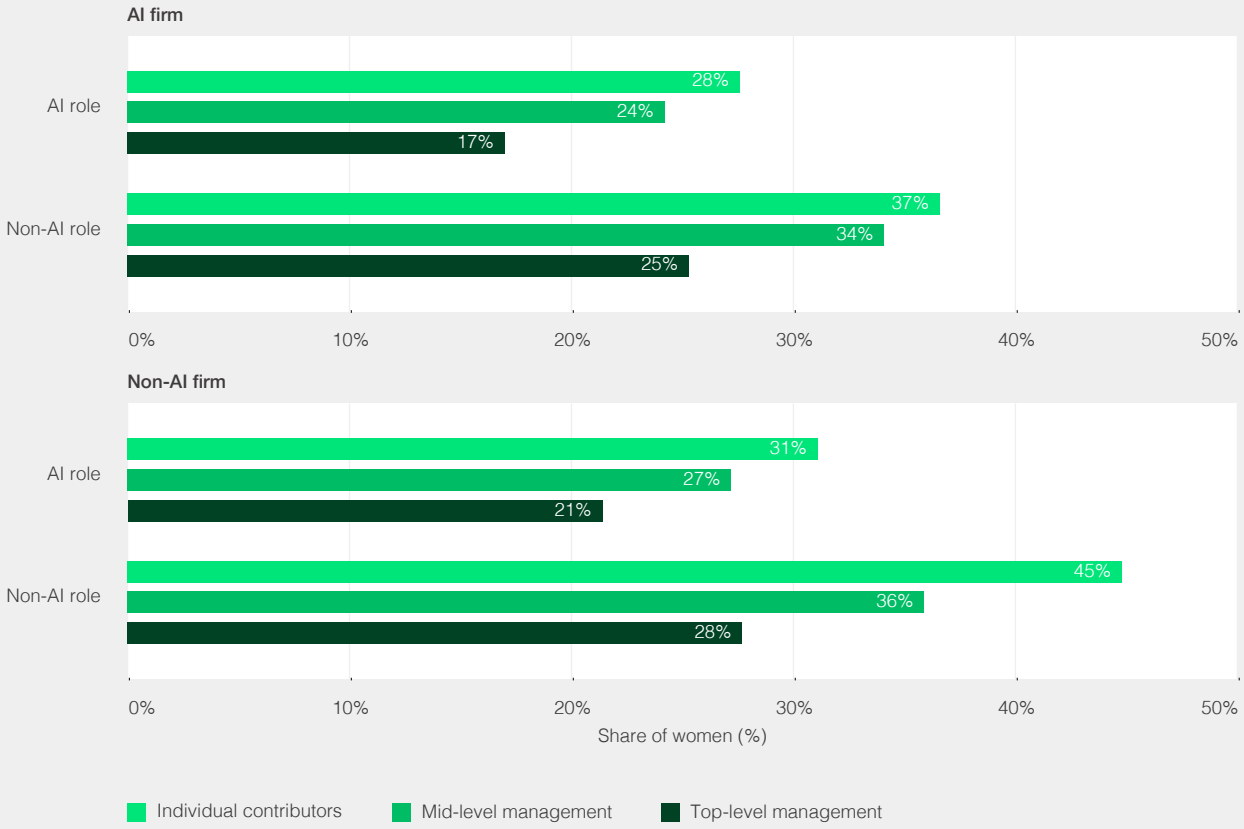
Alongside developments in the labour market, innovation, technology and investment are reshaping the architecture of economic opportunity. How these systems concentrate value or distribute it determines who participates, advances and benefits from economic transformation, and with it the state of gender parity.

Representation trends in the AI ecosystem

As economies become increasingly AI-intensive, the implications for gender parity extend across the labour market. The World Economic Forum white paper Gender Parity in the Intelligent Age found that women are more concentrated than men in jobs exposed to AI-driven disruption and less represented in roles where AI is expected to augment workers' capabilities. These patterns are not fixed and will continue to evolve as AI adoption, job design and workforce skills change.

This section focuses on a related dimension: women's participation within the AI ecosystem itself. As AI becomes part of the core infrastructure of a new economic model, gender parity is shaped not only by who is affected by the technology, but also by who participates in developing and deploying it. Women's representation in AI firms, across functions and seniority, provides an indication whether patterns of occupational and sectoral segregation are being reproduced in this emerging industry, which can cap the visibility, remuneration and influence women can have[6].

FIGURE 2.8 **Share of women in AI and non-AI firms, by role type and seniority**



Note: Including observations up to end of July 2026. AI roles refer to AI builder occupations. AI firms refer to firms with at least 10% of members who have at least one current or past AI role, and/or have more than two AI engineering skills. Refer to Appendix C for more details on the seniority levels. Values refer to unweighted average of 22 economies: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

Representation between AI and non-AI firms

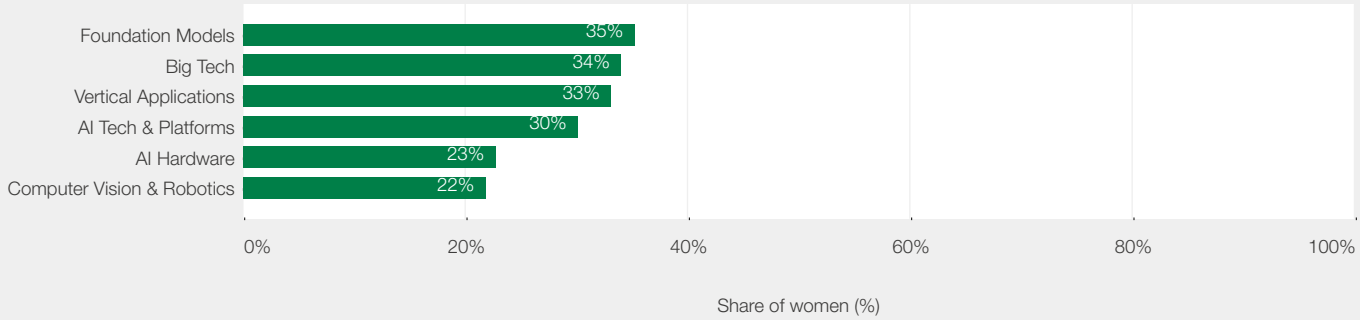
As broadly observed across the labour market, women's representation declines with seniority, and this pattern holds in both AI – defined as those with at least 10% concentration of AI talent and skills – and non-AI firms. However, women are consistently less represented in AI firms than in non-AI firms at comparable seniority levels: they account for 36.6% versus 44.8% of individual contributors, 34.1% versus 35.9% of professionals in mid-level management positions, and 25.3% versus 27.7% of professionals in top-level management positions. The gap is also evident in AI vs non-AI roles, with women less represented in AI roles than in non-AI roles across both firm types and at every seniority level (Figure 2.8).

Representation by AI firm type

These differences also extend across segments of the AI ecosystem, with activity concentrated differently across economies and firm types. As a result, not all economies covered by the LinkedIn dataset have sufficient observations for every AI firm type. To provide a comparable view, the analysis focuses on the top five economies with the largest employee samples for each firm type.

Across these economies, women's representation is lowest in the more hardware- and physical-world-intensive segments of the AI ecosystem, at 21.8% in computer vision and robotics firms and 22.7% in AI hardware firms. Representation is higher in firms focused on AI development and deployment: women account for 30.1% of employees in AI tech and platform firms and 33.1% in vertical application firms. Their representation is slightly higher still in Big Tech firms involved in the AI supply chain or deploying AI in their products, at 34.0%, and in foundation model firms developing large-scale models, at 35.2% (Figure 2.9). These estimates do not include China, an important limitation given the country's significant role in the global AI ecosystem.

FIGURE 2.9 **Share of women in AI companies, by firm type**



Note: Including observations up to end of July 2026. A selection of the top 5 economies by total employee count is shown for each AI firm type. The economies included therefore vary across firm types. Refer to Appendix C for details on the economies included in each category. Values refer to unweighted average of 5 economies per AI firm type.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

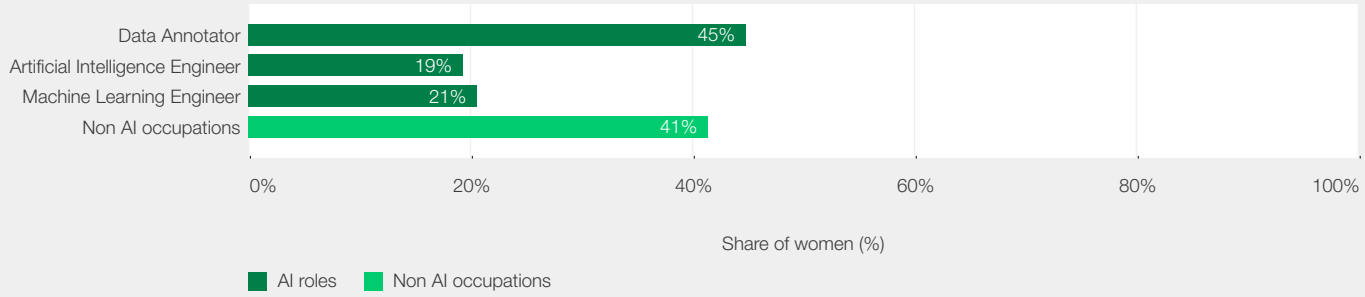
Representation by AI role type

The differences in women's representation across AI firm types suggest that their participation is unevenly distributed across the AI value chain. This pattern becomes even more pronounced when looking at specific AI occupations. LinkedIn data show that women are comparatively well represented in data annotator roles, which support the preparation and labelling of data used to train AI systems. Across the 19 economies with available data, women account on average for 44.8% of data annotator roles, above their 41.4% share in non-AI roles. By contrast, their representation falls by more than half in occupations more closely associated with model development and deployment, to 19.3% among AI engineers and 20.6% among machine learning engineers (Figure 2.10). These estimates do not include China, an important limitation given the country's significant role in the global AI ecosystem.

The occupations shown in Figure 2.10 are a selected set with sufficient presence across economies to support cross-country comparison. LinkedIn's analysis of the United States adds an important pay dimension to this picture. Notably, data annotators, the AI role in which women are most represented, are also among the lowest-paid AI roles in the United States, with midpoint job posting pay below that of the median of non-AI occupations. At the other end of the spectrum, women are less represented in many of the highest-paid AI roles. This pattern also shows why seniority alone does not fully capture where economic value is concentrated within the AI workforce: highly technical roles such as member of technical staff can command higher pay than some senior management positions, including VP of AI and head of AI[13]. Examining specific occupations alongside seniority therefore provides a more complete picture of how women are distributed across the AI workforce.

As AI becomes more deeply embedded across the economy, new roles may emerge at the intersection of technical expertise and industry know-how. This shift could broaden the range of talent relevant to AI development and deployment. Recognizing and advancing women's expertise across these functions may help companies broaden their talent base and support the development of competitive AI-enabled products and services.

FIGURE 2.10 **Share of women in AI or non-AI roles, by role type**



Note: Including observations up to end of July 2026. Values refer to unweighted average of 19 economies: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, India, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

Representation trends in the financial ecosystem

Equal access to the systems that capture, accumulate and allocate economic value is as central to gender parity as women's participation in value-generating industries. Data from the financial sector helps outline how women and men engage with the systems underpinning resilience, financial influence and economic power. It also illustrates the roles that ownership, investment and financial decision-making play in determining who can build and preserve wealth, exercise economic agency and shape the economic future.

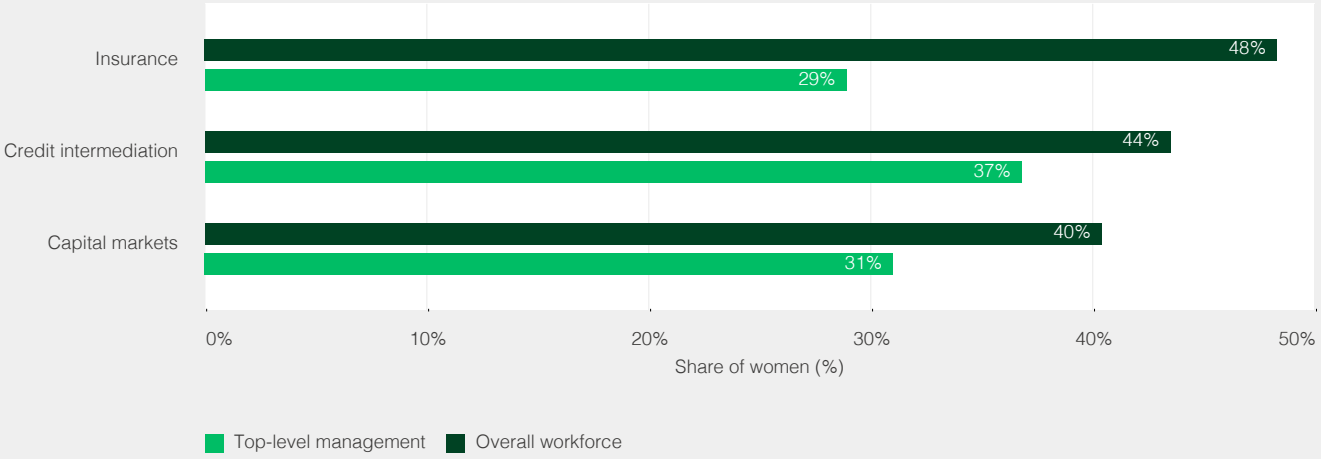
At the most basic level, financial account ownership, a key measure of financial inclusion, has increased globally over time. Across the 96 economies covered in the Global Gender Gap Report 2026 with comparable trend data from the World Bank Global Findex database, the average share of adults with a financial account rose for both women and men, with a slightly larger increase among women. Account ownership among men increased from 57.5% in 2011 to 79.5% in 2025, while among women it rose from 52.1% to 73.6%[7].

While access to financial services has expanded, the next level of gender parity in economic value creation depends on who participates in and shapes the institutions that allocate capital, design financial products and make investment decisions[8]. LinkedIn data provides further insight into women's representation across financial-services subsectors, distinguished by their functions within the financial system.

Across the 19 economies with available data, women's representation is highest in insurance (48.3%), followed by credit intermediation (43.5%) and capital-market activities (40.4%). This pattern broadly runs counter to the relative influence of these segments within the financial ecosystem, with capital-market institutions accounting for a smaller share of employment but playing an important role in directing investment and allocating capital (Figure 2.11).

Women's representation declines with seniority across all three segments, but most sharply in insurance, where women hold 28.9% of top

FIGURE 2.11 **Share of women in Financial Services industry, by industry subsector and seniority level**



Note: Including obsevations up to end of June 2026. Industry classification is aligned with the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Funds and Trusts subindustry group as well as monetary authorities are excluded from the figure due to limited sample size. Refer to Appendix C for Financial Services industry taxonomy and seniority levels. Values refer to unweighted average of 19 economies: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

management roles, around 20 percentage points below their overall workforce share. The decline is smaller in credit intermediation (36.8% vs. 43.5%) and capital-market activities (31.0% vs. 40.4%) (Figure 2.11).

Our analysis extends beyond private capital markets to public financial institutions, notably central banks. Through monetary policy, financial supervision and regulation, central banks help shape the conditions for economic growth, stability and opportunity. Their leadership composition therefore indicates the extent to which women participate in the highest levels of economic decision-making. OMFIF's Gender Balance Index documents women's representation across central-bank leadership and shows a rising share of women in governorships[9].

Considering only the economies covered by the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index, all three of the metrics tracked by OMFIF for central banks show an increase in women's representation, although unevenly, across regions. Among governors, women hold 16.4% of positions across the cohort, rising to 19% when regional banks are included.

This represents a substantive increase from around 10% five years earlier. In the same five-year period, the number of female governors increased in Central Asia, Eastern Asia and the Pacific, Europe, North America, and Southern Asia; remained unchanged in Sub-Saharan Africa and decreased in Latin America and the Caribbean. In contrast, Middle East and Northern Africa did not report any women at the highest level of central-bank leadership.

At deputy governor level, the number of women increased by 39%, from 70 in 2022 to 97 in 2026, indicating growth in the overall leadership pipeline. Among senior-staff, women accounted for 29.8% of positions in 2026, up from 28.8% in 2024[10].

Entrepreneurship offers a further lens into how technology and capital shape access to new sources of economic value. Women's share among business founders has risen steadily over the past decade, accelerating ahead of the COVID-19 pandemic, then subsequently moderated. This growing presence among founders would suggest that access to this pathway expanded, while also raising questions about whether entrepreneurship reflects greater opportunity, changing labour-market conditions or both.

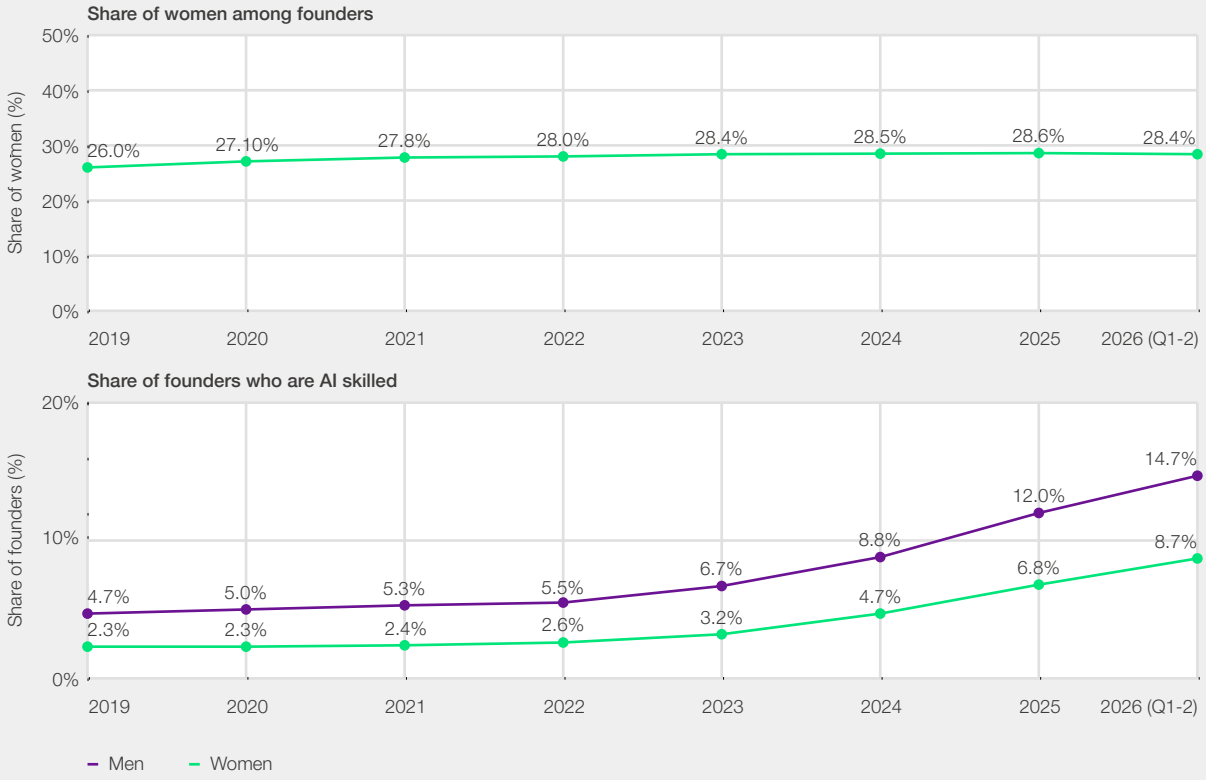
The aggregate trend is less dynamic. Women's overall share among the number of founders has remained broadly unchanged since 2022, at around 28% (Figure 2.12). Yet the number of LinkedIn members adding "founder" to their profiles increased by 60% over 2024–2025, and more than tripled since July 2022[11]. An additional dimension to keep in mind is that the volume of capital going to female founders is disproportionately smaller. In 2025 approximately 2% of total venture capital globally went to all-female founder teams[12].

At the same time, the profile of founders appears to be evolving differently by gender as AI becomes more central to entrepreneurship. The share of founders listing AI skills has risen rapidly for both women and men, but remains consistently higher

among men, with the gap widening over time. In 2019, 4.7% of male founders and 2.3% of female founders were AI-skilled; by 2026, these shares had risen to 14.7% and 8.7%, respectively (Figure 2.12). However, within the broader workforce, women's share among those listing AI engineering skills has edged up over the between 2019 and 2025, from 28.9% to 31.0%, according to the latest estimates from LinkedIn. The contrasting trends suggest that the gender gap in AI skills is evolving differently within entrepreneurship than across the broader workforce, widening among founders even as women's representation among AI-skilled workers overall has edged up.

Taken together, the evidence from technology, finance and entrepreneurship shows that gender parity is increasingly shaped not only by access to economic participation, but also by who is positioned to create, capture and direct economic value. Differences in representation across specialized AI roles, senior financial leadership, capital-market activities and company founders point to areas where further progress could carry particularly significant economic influence. As technology and capital become more central to economic transformation, strengthening women's participation in these areas will be increasingly critical to advancing gender parity.

FIGURE 2.12 **Gender dynamics among founders, 2019-2026 Q1-2**



Note: Founders with AI skills are defined as those with at least one AI engineering skill or has been / is employed in an AI occupation. Values refer to unweighted average of 10 economies: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Source: LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute.

2.3 Policy frameworks and political leadership

The international context in which gender parity advances is changing. In the past few decades, multilateral cooperation shaped broad policy consensus around gender parity, enabling the coordinated adoption of policy frameworks and the exercise of political leadership seeking to level the field. Today, a different and more plural landscape emerges. Understanding gender parity in this context invites benchmarking to extend its lens beyond outcomes and include in its assessment the changing nature of institutions themselves. This section maps how reforms have evolved, the type of stewardship that brought them forward, and the extent to which they are perceived to be successfully enforced. The resulting analysis shows trends in geography and substance of gender parity reform that speak to the footprint of coordinated and collaborative action on a global scale.

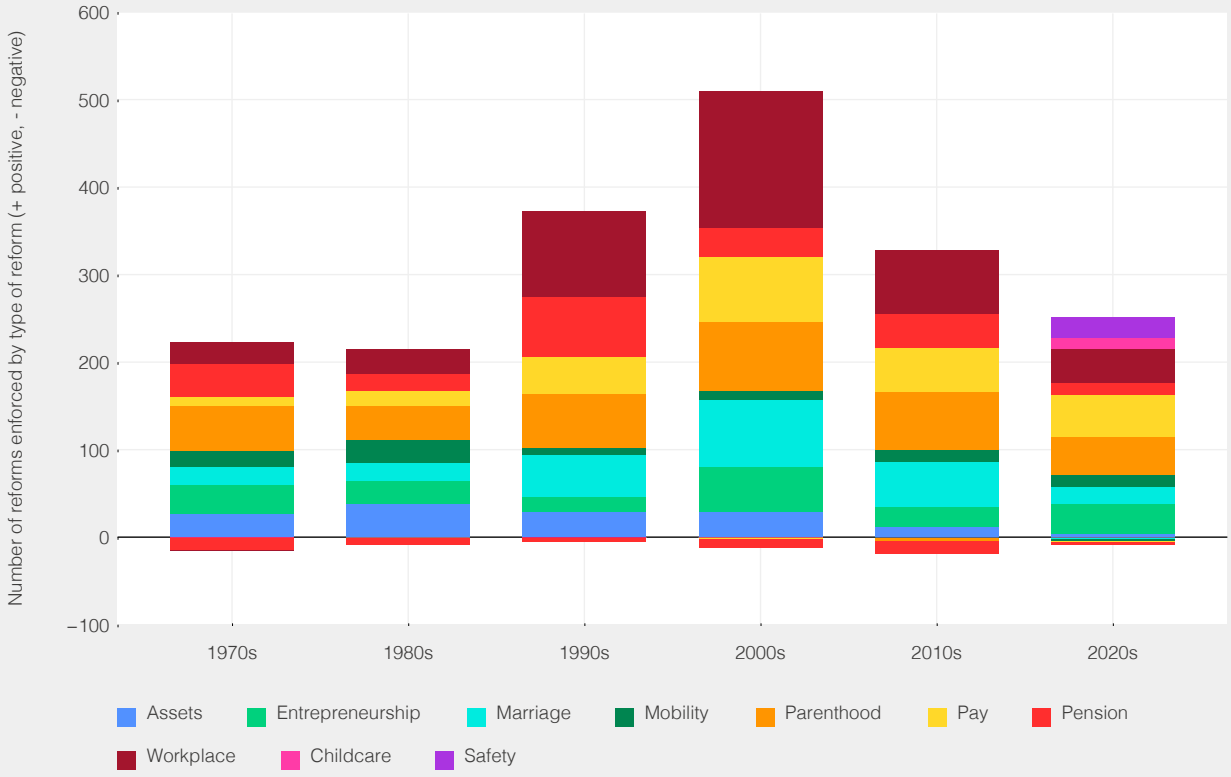
Evolution of gender parity reforms

From a pre-distributive perspective, institutions allocate opportunity before individuals experience it. Legal frameworks delineate the scope and manner of economic participation men and women are entitled to in their own economies, such as the right to work, to be remunerated fairly for work of equal value, to own and manage property, to take paid leave, to access credit opportunities, to access pension benefits, and more.

The World Bank's Women, Business, and the Law project has captured a history of legal reforms spanning over five decades, with the first recorded observations dating back to the 1970s. Continuing the data collaboration established in the previous edition, this section delves into an exploration of the evolving geography of gender parity reform across the 10 issue areas captured by the project, which represent a different phase or aspect of a woman's working life.

A string of findings emerges from the analysis of a body of nearly 2,000 legal reforms adopted across the cohort of 145 economies included in this year's index. Figure 2.13 shows that economies have enforced an overwhelmingly positive set of reforms since the 1970s – meaning that 96% of all reform activity showed an improvement in the direction of change concerning laws and regulations for women's economic participation.

FIGURE 2.13 **Legal reform evolution over time, by issue area**



Note: Reform activity for 145 economies included in Global Gender Gap Index 2026. Childcare and Safety reform areas were introduced in 2024 edition of Women, Business and the Law report. Data includes only reforms entered into force. Retroactive enforcement periods are not included in calculation.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations using World Bank's Women, Business and the Law historical dataset, 1971-2025

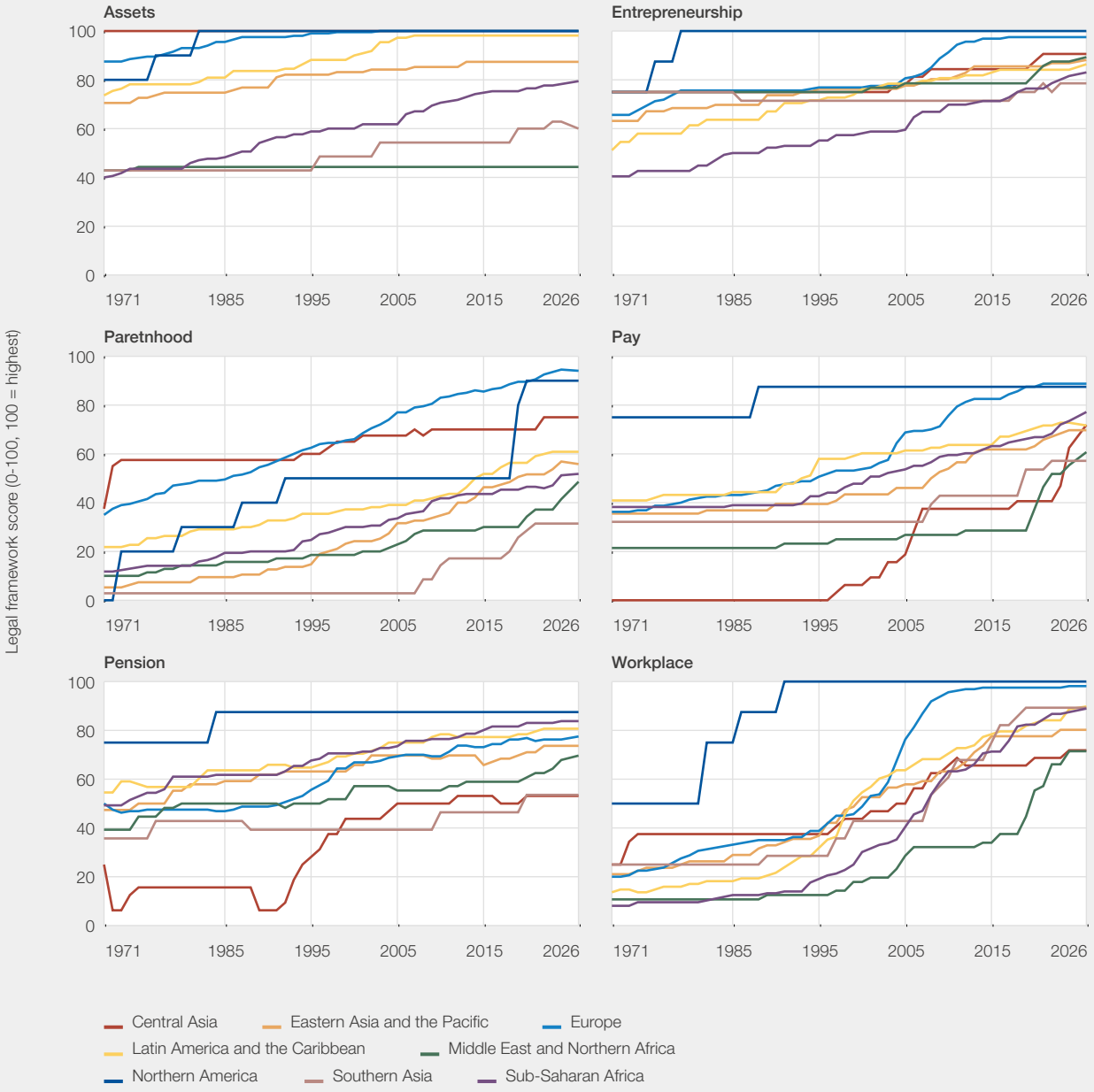
At the aggregate level, reform activity was highest during the early 2000s, with around 27% of all reforms enforced during that period. Since 1970, workplace legislation represents the largest category (21%) out of all enforced reforms, followed by parenthood (18%), and pension (14%). The latter category holds nearly three-quarters of all negative reforms enforced since 1970s, where the direction of legal change in pension regimes has reversed or reduced the scope of economic participation for women.

While reform activity has largely expanded legal rights for women worldwide, geographical regions have followed differing reform trajectories over time, as illustrated by the aggregate legal framework scores recorded by the different blocks in Figure 2.14.

Overall, Europe, Northern America, and Latin America and the Caribbean enforced much of their reform activity during the 1990s and 2000s, while the Middle East and Northern Africa began later but has increased progressively and is the most reform-intensive region in the current decade.

While workplace reform constitutes the biggest body of reforms, regions had different starting points across reform areas. Pay and Workplace reforms emerged comparatively earlier in Northern

FIGURE 2.14 **Legal framework score over time, by region and issue area**



Note: Legal framework score for 145 economies included in Global Gender Gap Index 2026. Data includes only reforms entered into force.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations using World Bank's Women, Business and the Law historical dataset, 1971-2025

America, although other regions caught up over the past two decades. Central Asia introduced Parenthood reforms in earlier decades. Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa recorded high levels of Workplace reform from the 1990s through the 2010s; in Sub-Saharan Africa, this was followed by substantial activity in Parenthood and Assets. This latter category includes the introductoin of changes to equal rights to immovable property, inheritance rights for sons and daughters and spouses, and the valuation of non-monetary contributions in marriage dissolution. Latin America and the Caribbean focused primarily on Workplace reform, which peaked in the 1990s, followed by Marriage-related reforms. In the Middle East and Northern Africa, Parenthood, Pay, Workplace and Mobility have been active areas over the past two decades, while Pension was among the region's earliest areas of reform. Northern America has made recent advances in Parenthood legislation.

Across the entire breadth of reform activity, Parenthood has remained a consistent feature of reform agendas, covering mechanisms such as paid leave for mothers and fathers, protections against the dismissal of pregnant workers, and whether maternity benefits are paid by the government. Pension reforms have distinctly surged across regions since the 1990s, a significant number of which are classified as negative.

As a result, rather than following a single sequence of reforms, economies have broadened the legal framework for gender parity in waves, and through diffused and contextually relevant reform agendas.

However, the legal ambition behind reform activity has not been fully met by implementation capacity. The last edition of the report found that across the entirety of economies covered by the Gender Gap Index there is a near-universal implementation gap, evidence of a lack of robust frameworks to support the translation of laws into practice. This finding is not only evidenced by the presence of supportive mechanisms, but also by the delay taken by governments to translate legal commitments into enforceable rights.

Based on the time frame that separates the enactment of a reform from its implementation, we were able to estimate an overall average implementation delay of 99 days, or three months, across the entire sample. However, when broken down by decade, we found that the time frame has ebbed and flowed over time as well. In the 1970s, the delay required to put a law into practice was on average 53 days. Between 1990 and 2010, the two decades when reforms activity peaked, translating a law from paper to practice took between 75 and 91 days. The time frame increased to 161 days between 2010 and 2019, and 96 days for the present decade.

In terms of focus areas, the data shows that for indicators with data across every decade, Childcare has the fastest enforcement window (38 days), while Pension has the slowest (218 days). This last point would suggest that differences in enforcement windows are revealing of administrative and policy complexity, as well as stakeholder coordination. Reforms typically requiring large-scale administrative readiness and multi-system coordination, such as pensions, take longer to enter into force than regulatory reforms such as equal pay.

Policy enforcement perceptions

The expansion of legal rights does not, on its own, guarantee the conversion of opportunities into outcomes. As explored in last year's edition, the bridge in implementation is determinant to the efficacy of a legal project. To complement our analysis of reform activity and the actors who steward it, this section seeks to understand the extent to which legal projects are being experienced as intended. For this task, we analysed the enforcement perception data included for the first time in the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law 2026 report, which draws from expert assessments of enforcement to assign a 0-4 perception score descriptive of whether reform implementation is meaningful[14].

Our analysis of perception scores across the economies included in the 2026 index found a range of patterns across regional blocks and indicator areas. As seen in Figure 2.15, Assets has the highest overall enforcement perception score overall (3.0). Across regions, this indicator area registers relatively high scores, suggesting a broadly formalised administrative backing for these rights, with exceptions. In the Middle East and Northern Africa and Southern Asia, the recognition of non-monetary contributions is deemed low, therefore diminishing the enforcement perception score of the indicator category.

Parenthood, Pension and Pay receive middling scores, with important differences between specific provisions. Mandatory retirement ages are among the measures perceived to be more consistently enforced, while leave entitlements and survivor benefits receive lower ratings. Paternity leave receives particularly low assessments, as do publicly supported leave provisions in Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. In Pay, equal-pay provisions are perceived as among the least effectively enforced measures, underscoring the remaining gap between formal commitments and workplace practice (Figure 2.15).

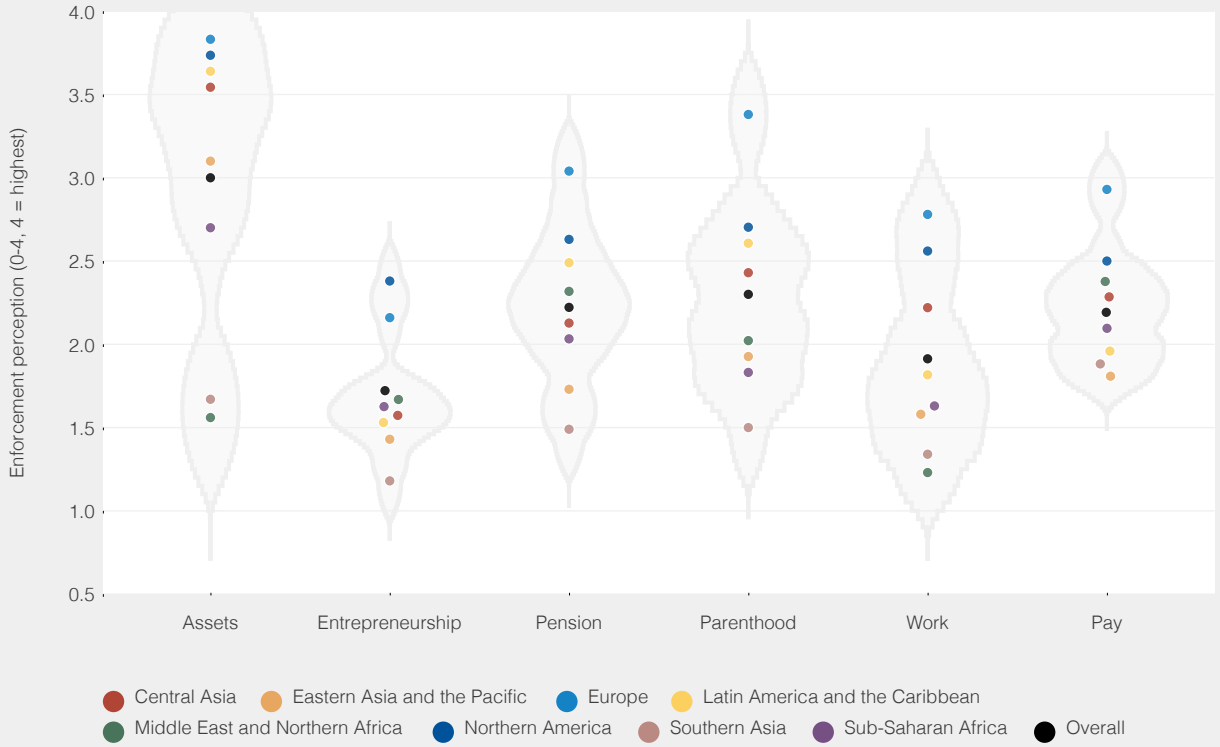
Enforcement perceptions are lowest in Entrepreneurship (1.7 overall) and Work (1.9). While the right to start a business is scored as highly enforced, especially in Northern America and the

Middle East and Northern Africa, other dimensions of entrepreneurship are not – including access to credit. The enforcement of board quotas is also lowly rated across several regions, whereas public-procurement provisions receive somewhat stronger recognition. In terms of employment, the right to work is deemed to be better enforced than protections against discrimination in recruitment or access to flexible working arrangements (Figure 2.15).

These patterns reflect how strong coordination of stakeholders and systems is needed to fully and effectively implement reforms. Rights relating to asset-holding are backed by formal legal codes and administrative services, while entrepreneurship and workplace equality require the additional coordinated adherence of employers, financial institutions, and workforce regulators. These findings would suggest that reform implementation is challenged when administrative, legal, industrial and social systems fail to coherently coordinate to translate legal rights into lived economic opportunity.

FIGURE 2.15 **Enforcement perceptions in regions, by issue area**

Scores 0-4, 4= highest



Note: Unweighted averages for the 145 economies in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations using World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Enforcement Perceptions dataset, 2026.

Representation trends in parliaments

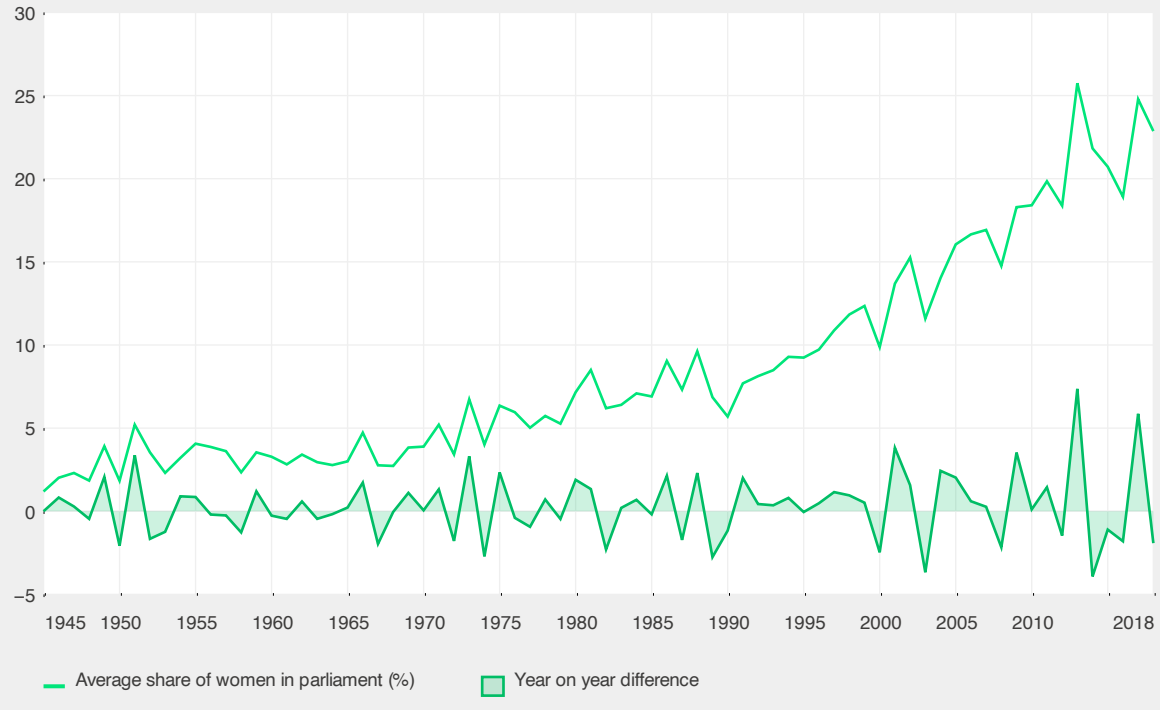
Those who exercise political leadership in legislative spaces steward the expansion of economic entitlements over time. Women's equal representation in parliament can be appreciated as both an outcome of political and economic empowerment as well as a vehicle to expand it. Understanding how this category has evolved over time, particularly with regards to gender parity, offers insights into one of the most resilient dimensions of the index.

Over time, the Global Gender Gap report has tracked the share of women in parliament within its Political Empowerment subindex. The metric has proved to be not only stable, but one of enduring gains: since 2006, gender parity in parliament has increased +13.6 percentage points without registering overturning reversals, reflecting a continued and absolute aggregate increase in the share of women holding legislative seats globally (Figure 2.16).

Across the index sample, nearly all economies show progressively rising numbers for women's participation in parliamentary chambers, showing the incremental and persisting nature of parity gains in this domain. Between 1945 and the early 1970s, women occupied on average less than 5% of parliamentary seats. The line progressed upward over the next two decades, finally crossing the 10% threshold in 1997. This period was marked by the United Nation's Decade for Women (1976–1985), and by the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1985, which introduced a global roadmap for gender equality. In the last 30 years, the rate of change further accelerated. Since then, legislated gender quotas have been introduced and adopted across 82 of the 97 of the economies tracked[15].

Historical data from the Inter Parliamentary Union further illuminates some of the underlying components of that change, particularly with regards to the timing of advances in lower chambers. An analysis of election intervals between 1945 to 2018 across the constant set of 97 economies tracked by the index[16] revealed that women's representation in parliament has increased on a mostly consecutive basis. Over half of election intervals rendered positive changes in parliamentary seats held by women, with average consecutive increase of +1.3 percentage points. Moreover, changes were increasingly significant in the decade following 1995, with annual increases averaging +0.7 percentage points until 2005 and +0.5 percentage points in the decade after, between 2005–2015. Jumps in female representation became also more frequent in these decades.

FIGURE 2.16 Share of women in parliament, 1945-2018



Note: Includes 92 ofthe 97 economies featured in each edition of the Global Gender Gap Index, 2006-2026.
Source: World Economic Forum's calculations using Inter Parliamentary Union historical dataset,1945-2018.

Representation trends in ministerial positions

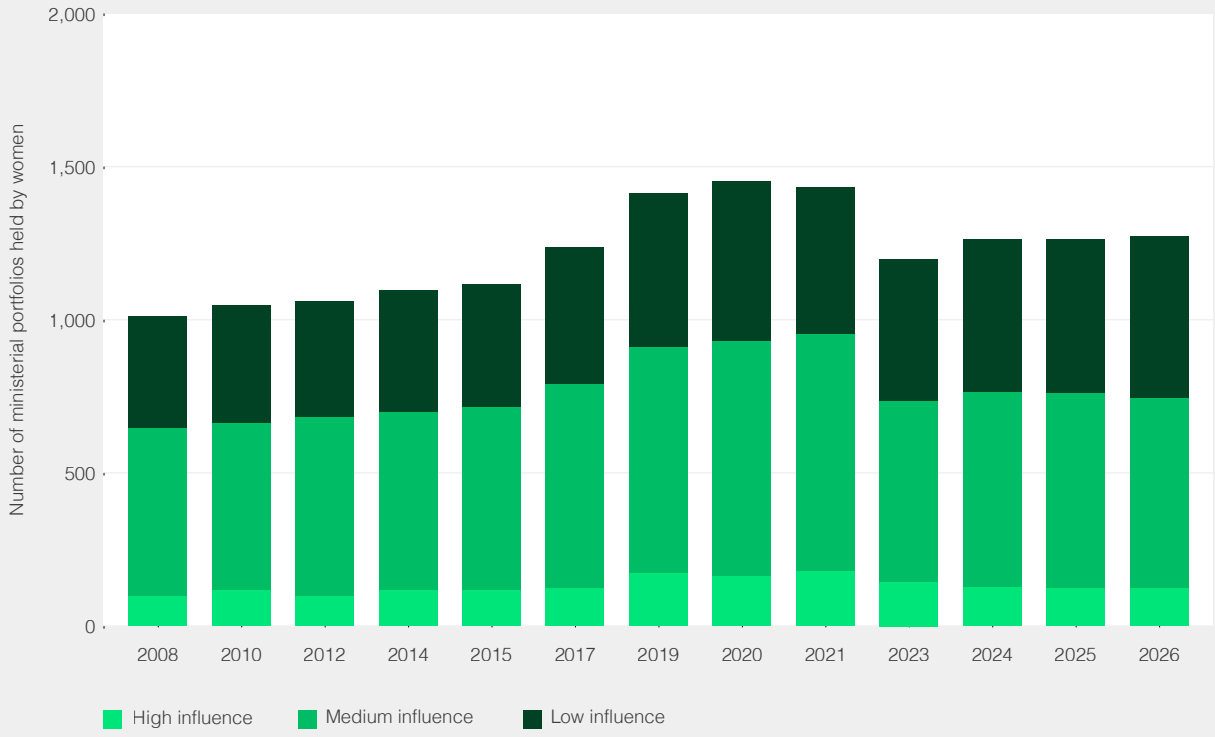
The Global Gender Gap Index has also tracked the state of gender parity at ministerial level for the past twenty years. This indicator, listing the share of women in ministerial positions, has accounted for the level of political representation women have had within a critical layer of governance systems where national priorities are set, resources allocated, and industry activity is promoted.

The 2025 edition of the report offered a complementary assessment of that indicator that looked at the category of portfolios led by women ministers. This year, our analysis extends throughout time and across the nature of the portfolios themselves, to assert not only presence in the political plane, but power exerted in the form of ministerial influence over key policy domains.

The data analysed was drawn from UN Women and Inter Parliamentary Union's annual Women in Politics maps, specifically data points on portfolios held by women ministers, in consecutive editions from 2008 to 2026[17].

Overarching findings show an overall 26% increase in the number of portfolios headed by women ministers since 2008, suggesting an expansion of their representation in policy areas over time. However, the data also mirrors the index's reversal in ministerial parity between 2016 and 2026, as the count of portfolios headed by women declines slightly from and since posting its highest value in 2020 as illustrated in Figure 2.17.

FIGURE 2.17 **Number of ministerial portfolios headed by women, by level of influence, 2008-2026**



Note: Leve of influence classification adopted from Krook and O'Brien's "Gender Power Score" (2012)

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on UN Women and Inter-Parliamentry Union Women in Politics map data, years: 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026.

Overall long-term gains are also muted when considering the type of portfolios women are leading. Classified in accordance with their visibility, budget share, staffing and resourcing, as well as its proximity to executive power, almost half of the portfolios that women ministers spearheaded in 2008 were of medium influence, and only one in 10 portfolios held by women was high influence.

Nearly 20 years later, the distribution remains virtually unchanged despite the absolute increase in portfolios led by women (Figure 2.17). In 2026, the share of medium influence portfolios held by male ministers in 2026 is similar to that held by women, at 63.2%, yet there are nearly twice as many high prestige portfolios led by male ministers in comparison (17.5%).

While the taxonomy used includes over twice as many portfolios in the low-influence category than in the high-influence once, the average portfolio increase in the low-influence category was nearly triple that of the high-influence one, and more than four times that of middle-influence. Across the years, the women-led portfolios that increased most in number are Social Affairs, followed by Energy and Mining and Tourism. In contrast, the women-led portfolios that shrunk in number are Trade, Local Governance, and Justice. This suggests that cabinets are expanding representation in less-influential areas of government, similar to patterns of top-level female leadership in the corporate sector, as shown in Figure 2.3.

The dynamics observed in ministerial leadership mirror to a degree those seen in senior corporate leadership in both time frame and nature: both occurred in the years leading to the COVID-19 pandemic, and throughout its first phase, and both trends saw women's leadership grow in public and private spheres. Across both public and private sectors, women have secured more roles, but not necessarily higher influence, suggesting the barrier to parity lies in allocation, and not in talent or leadership availability.

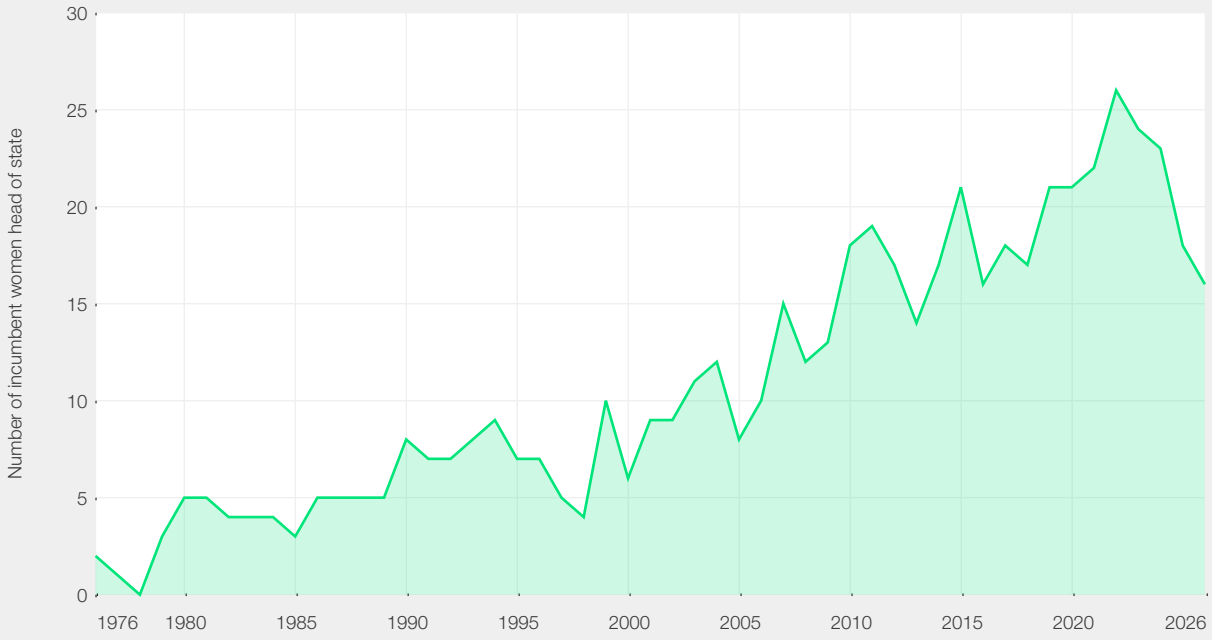
Representation trends at head of state level

As the global economic and governance system is undergoing profound changes, the final section attempts to give an indication of how well women are placed in the highest levels of government to shape what comes next.

In the past 50 years, both the number and share of women leading economies have followed positive curves, increasing the representation of women at the highest level of political office. However, the overall trend hides an important degree of movement over the years. This is particularly relevant when considering that over the same 50-year period, the highest level of political representation achieved for head-of-state roles held by women was 27% in 2022, or less than one in three world leaders across the economies in the constant sample tracked by the index over time. Between 2016 and 2022, the number of women incumbents in head-of-state roles climbed to said peak, only to decline steeply in the years to follow to the same levels reported in 2016 – a full reversal within the space of a decade (Figure 2.18).

This trend chimes with findings presented in earlier sections on the reversal of hiring trends for women into top corporate leadership. Both are trends that will need to be closely watched.

FIGURE 2.18 **Number of incumbent women Heads of States, 1976-2026**



Note: include the 97 economies that are featured in each edition of the Global Gender Gap Report, 2006-2026.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculation.

Appendix A

Regional and Income classifications

TABLE A.1 **Regional classifications of the 145 economies included in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index**

The following regional classifications are used for creating the regional performance tables and figures in Chapter 1.

Central Asia
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan

Eastern Asia and the Pacific
Australia
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Fiji
Indonesia
Japan
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Mongolia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
South Korea
Singapore
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Europe
Albania
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway

Europe
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Serbia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Türkiye
Ukraine
United Kingdom

Latin America and the Caribbean
Argentina
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay

Middle East and Northern Africa
Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Morocco
Oman
Qatar*
Saudi Arabia
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates

Northern America
Canada
United States of America

Southern Asia
Bangladesh
India
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

Sub-Saharan Africa
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Chad
Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Eswatini
Gabon
Gambia (Republic of the)
Ghana
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi*
Mali
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Togo
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Note

* Re-enter to index in 2026.

TABLE A.2 Income classifications of the 145 economies included in the 2026 Global Gender Gap Index

The following income classifications are based on World Bank country classifications by income level for 2025-2026.

High income
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Guyana
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kuwait
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Oman
Panama
Poland
Portugal
Qatar*
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Korea
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay

Upper-middle income
Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belize
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Cape Verde

Upper-middle income
China
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Fiji
Gabon
Georgia
Guatemala
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Jamaica
Kazakhstan
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Montenegro
North Macedonia
Paraguay
Peru
Republic of Moldova
North Macedonia
Serbia
South Africa
Suriname
Thailand
Türkiye
Ukraine

Lower-middle income
Angola
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Cambodia
Cameroon
Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire
Egypt
Eswatini
Ghana
Honduras
India
Jordan
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Lao PDR
Lebanon
Lesotho
Morocco
Namibia
Nepal
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Senegal
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Timor-Leste
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania

Lower-middle income
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Low income
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Chad
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Gambia (Republic of The)
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi*
Mali
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Togo

Note

* Re-enter to index in 2026.

Appendix B

Section A: Computation and composition of the Global Gender Gap Index

The methodology of the index has remained stable since its original conception in 2006, providing a basis for robust cross-country and time-series analysis.

Three underlying concepts

There are three basic concepts underlying the Global Gender Gap Index, forming the basis of how indicators were chosen, how the data is treated and how the scale can be used. First, the index focuses on measuring gaps rather than levels. Second, it captures gaps in outcome variables rather than gaps in input variables. Third, it ranks countries according to gender equality rather than women's empowerment.

Gaps vs. levels
The index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in countries, rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries. We do this to disassociate the Global Gender Gap Index from countries' levels of development. In other words, the index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps not on their development level. For example, advanced economies are, generally speaking, able to offer more education and health opportunities to all members of society, although this is quite independent of the gender-related gaps that may exist within those higher levels of health or education. The Global Gender Gap Index rewards countries for smaller gaps in access to these resources, regardless of the overall level of resources. Thus, in the case of education, for example, the index penalizes or rewards countries based on the size of the gap between male and female enrolment rates, but not for the overall levels of education in the country.

Outcomes versus inputs
The second basic concept underlying the Global Gender Gap Index is that it evaluates countries based on outcomes rather than inputs or means. Our aim is to provide a snapshot of where men and women stand with regard to some fundamental outcome indicators related to basic rights such as health, education, economic participation and political empowerment. Indicators related to country-specific policies, rights, culture or customs – factors that we consider "input" or "means" indicators – are not included in the index but are discussed further in the analytic sections of this appendix, as well as featured in the report's Economy Profiles. For example, the index includes an indicator comparing the gap between men and women in high-skilled jobs such as legislators, senior officials and managers (an outcome indicator) but does not include data on the length of maternity leave (a policy indicator). This approach has contributed significantly to the index's distinctiveness over the years and, we believe, continues to provide the most objective basis for discussing underlying contextual factors.[1]

Gender equality vs. women's empowerment
The third distinguishing feature of the Global Gender Gap Index is that it ranks countries according to their proximity to gender equality rather than to women's empowerment. Our aim is to focus on whether the gap between women and men in the chosen indicators has declined, rather than whether women are winning the so-called "battle of the sexes". Hence, the index rewards countries that reach the point where outcomes for women equal those for men, but it neither rewards nor penalizes cases in which women are outperforming men in particular indicators in some countries. Thus, a country that has higher enrolment for girls rather than boys in secondary school will score equal to a country where boys' and girls' enrolment is the same.

The index is focused on assessing gender gaps between women and men across economic, educational, health and political outcomes based on the data available. The Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey – a key source for the index, as outlined in Table B1 – seeks to address additional data gaps by collecting information on differential outcomes based on gender, sexual orientation,

TABLE B.1 | Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

Subindex	Indicator	Source
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Labour-force participation rate	International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database, Labour Force Surveys.
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Wage equality for similar work	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS).
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Estimated earned income	International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database; UN World Population Prospects 2024; World Bank, World Development Indicators database.
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Legislators, senior officials and managers	International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database.
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Professional and technical workers	International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database.
Educational Attainment	Literacy rate	UNESCO, UIS.Stat Education statistics data portal.
Educational Attainment	Enrolment in primary education	UNESCO, UIS.Stat Education statistics data portal.
Educational Attainment	Enrolment in secondary education	UNESCO, UIS.Stat Education statistics data portal.
Educational Attainment	Enrolment in tertiary education	UNESCO, UIS.Stat Education statistics data portal.
Health and Survival	Sex ratio at birth	World Bank, World Development Indicators database.
Health and Survival	Healthy life expectancy	World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory database.
Political Empowerment	Women in parliament	Inter-parliamentary Union.
Political Empowerment	Women in ministerial positions	UN Women.
Political Empowerment	Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	World Economic Forum's calculations

Source
World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2025.

religion, ethnic and/or racial background, income level and disability. Further efforts will be required to capture the relationships between these intersecting categories and additional gender identities.

The four subindexes

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women across four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. Table B1 displays all four of these subindexes and the 14 indicators that compose them, along with the sources of data used for each.

Economic Participation and Opportunity
This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour-force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Educational Attainment
This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through the enrolment ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of women's literacy rate to men's literacy rate.

Health and Survival
This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health using two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women", prevalent in countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by accounting for the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other factor.

Political Empowerment
This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, the index includes the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. Differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government are currently not captured. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the index.

Section B: Construction of the index

The Global Gender Gap Index is constructed using a four-step process, outlined below. Some of the indicators listed in Table B2 require specific standardization or modification to be used in the index. For further information on the indicator-specific calculations, please refer to Section C of this appendix.

Step 1. Convert to ratios:
Initially, all data is converted to female-to-male ratios. For example, a country with 20% of its ministerial positions represented by women is assigned a ratio of 20 women to 80 men, thus a value of 0.25. This is to ensure that the index is capturing gaps between women and men's attainment levels, rather than the levels themselves.

Step 2. Data truncation at parity benchmark:
The ratios obtained above are truncated at the "equality benchmark". For all indicators, except the two health indicators, the equality benchmark is set at 1, meaning equal numbers of women and men. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the equality benchmark is set at 0.944,[5] and in the case of healthy life expectancy the equality benchmark is set at 1.06 to capture that fact that women tend to naturally live longer than men. As such, parity is considered as achieved if, on average, women live five years longer than men.[6]

Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each assigns the same score to a country that has reached parity between women and men and one where women have surpassed men. The type of rating scale chosen determines whether the index is rewarding women's empowerment or gender equality. To capture gender equality, two possible scales were considered. One was a negative-positive scale capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This scale penalizes either men's advantage over women or women's advantage over men and gives the highest points to absolute equality. The second choice was a one-sided scale that measures how close women are to reaching parity with men but does not reward or penalize countries for having a gender gap in the other direction. We find the one-sided scale more appropriate for our purposes, as it does not reward countries for having exceeded the parity benchmark. However, disparities in either direction are recorded in the Economy Profiles.

Step 3. Calculation of subindex scores:
Each of the four subindexes is computed as the weighted average of the underlying individual

indicators. Averaging the different indicators would implicitly give more weight to the measure that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. We therefore first normalize the indicators by equalizing their standard deviations. For example, within the Educational Attainment subindex, standard deviations for each of the four indicators are calculated. Then we determine what a 1%-point change would translate to in terms of standard deviations by dividing 0.01 by the standard deviation for each indicator. These four values are then used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four indicators. This way of weighting indicators allows us to make sure that each indicator has the same relative impact on the subindex. For example, an indicator with a small variability or standard deviation gets a larger weight within the subindex than an indicator with a larger variability. Therefore, a country with a large gender gap in the first indicator will be more heavily penalized. Another example is the case of the sex ratio at birth indicator (within the Health and Survival subindex): where most countries have a very high sex ratio and the spread of the data is small, the larger weight will penalize more heavily those countries that deviate from this value. Table B2 displays the values of the weights used.[8]

TABLE B.2 **Calculation of weights within each subindex, 2024**

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Labour-force participation rate, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.160	0.063	0.199
Wage equality for similar work (survey), 1-7 scale (female-to-male ratio)	0.063	0.097	0.310
Estimated earned income, PPP, int.$ (female-to-male ratio)	0.144	0.069	0.221
Legislators, senior officials and managers, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.214	0.047	0.149
Professional and technical workers, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.262	0.038	0.121

Educational Attainment

Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Literacy rate, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.145	0.069	0.191
Enrolment in primary education, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.060	0.167	0.459
Enrolment in secondary education, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.120	0.083	0.230
Enrolment in tertiary education, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.228	0.044	0.121

Health and Survival

Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Sex ratio at birth, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.010	0.998	0.693
Healthy life expectancy, years (female-to-male ratio)	0.023	0.441	0.307

Political Empowerment

Ratio	Standard deviation	Standard deviation per 1% point change	Weight
Women in parliament, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.166	0.06	0.31
Women in ministerial positions, % (female-to-male ratio)	0.208	0.048	0.247
Years with female head of state (last 50), Share of tenure years (female-to-male ratio)	0.116	0.086	0.443

Note

Population-weighted averages, including the 100 economies featured throughout all the 2006-2026 editions of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Step 4. Calculation of final scores:
For all subindexes, the highest possible score is 1 (gender parity) and the lowest possible score is 0 (imparity). A simple average of each subindex score is used to calculate the overall Global Gender Gap Index score – a final value that, like subindex scores, ranges between 1 (parity) and 0 (imparity). The parity and imparity benchmarks have remained fixed through report editions to allow for the comparison and relative ranking of countries each year, and across time. This allows readers to track individual country progress. Furthermore, the option of roughly interpreting the final index scores as a percentage value that reveals how a country has reduced its gender gap should help make the index more intuitively appealing to readers.[11]

Section C: Indicator definitions and sources

Global Gender Gap Index data and methodology review

This edition marks the completion of a 20-year dataset, providing a unique longitudinal record of gender parity outcomes across a broad and diverse set of economies. The continuity of the methodology over this period has enabled meaningful comparisons over time.

Prior to the production of the 20th edition, a set of consultations with custodian organizations for all existing indicators in the Global Gender Gap Index was carried out to ensure data quality, coverage and recency. Discussions covered updates to technical methodologies used to compile indicators, the frequency and nature of historical revisions, dissemination calendars and update cycles, and coverage in reporting.

In parallel, an initial exploration of potential indicator updates, replacements and additions was conducted to ensure that future editions of the Report continue to provide a relevant and robust framework to address evolving questions related to gender parity. This first review was an initial step in the path of capturing a new data landscape and adding value to an expanding field and body of literature on the assessment of gender gaps. This work remains ongoing and exploratory, with any potential to be assessed against the index's core objectives and principles. In-depth consultations with leading academics and experts will be a next step in evolving the Index structure.

Indicators composing the Global Gender Gap Index

Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex

Labour-force participation rate, %
The labour-force participation rate is the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. The labour force is the sum of all persons of working age who are employed and those who are actively looking for employment.

Period: 2010 or latest year available.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT* database.

Wage equality for similar work, 1–7 (best)
Response to the World Economic Forum Executive Opinion 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).

For the past 47 years, the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (referred to as the Survey) has played a vital role in flagship publications of the World Economic Forum, as well as at other organizations and research institutions. It stands as the most comprehensive and enduring survey of its kind, with responses from over 11,000 business leaders across 116 countries in 2025. The Survey delves into assessing crucial factors that drive economic growth and competitiveness, including aspects of diversity, equity and inclusion. The significance of this survey lies in its ability to offer valuable insights when statistical data is unavailable or is extremely difficult to measure on a global scale. It captures the perspectives of business leaders who are best positioned to assess their operating environment.

Period: Moving average 2024-2025 or most recent year available (no earlier than 2020-2021).
Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS).

Estimated earned income, int'l $1,000s
The estimated female earned income is a proxy for how much command women have over a country's economic resources. For each country, it is computed using female and male shares of the economically active population, the ratio of the female to male wages (both indicators are sourced from the ILO), gross domestic product valued at constant 2021 international dollars (World Bank), and female and male shares of population (World Bank). The methodology used to compute this indicator is adapted from the methodology developed by the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report Office for computing the Gender Development Index (UNDP, 2021–2022, pages 6–7). Female and male wage measures used in the computation of the gender wage ratio correspond to the mean nominal monthly earnings of female and male employees, respectively. In the absence of wage data, a gender wage ratio of 0.75 is used in the computation of the wage bill. ILO's measure of earning corresponds to the mean of monthly earnings of all employees in nominal terms. The earnings of employees relate to the

gross remuneration in cash and in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation, other type of paid leave or holidays. Earnings exclude employers' contributions with respect to employees' social security and pension schemes as well as the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay. Statistics of earnings relate to the gross remuneration of employees, i.e. the total before any deductions are made by the employer. The measurement period of this indicator corresponds to that of the wage data. In the Economy Profiles section, values reported are the estimated average annual earned income per capita in constant 2021 international dollars for women and men, respectively, and the ratio of the two values.

Period: 2025 or most recent year available.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT* database; World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database.

Legislators, senior officials and managers, %
Ratio of women to men employed in senior roles, defined by the ILO as those who plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations. It corresponds to Major Group 1 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) or ISCO88 if ISCO-08 is not available.[13]

Period: 2025 or most recent year available.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT*.

Professional and technical workers, %
Ratio of women to men employed in professional and technical roles, defined by the ILO as those who increase the existing stock of knowledge, apply scientific or artistic concepts and theories or those who perform technical and related tasks that require advanced knowledge and skill. It corresponds to the sum of Major Groups 2 and 3 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) or ISCO88 if ISCO08 is not available.

Period: 2025 or most recent year available.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT*.

Educational Attainment subindex

Literacy rate, %
Percentage of the adult population (women and men over 15 years of age) with the ability to both read and write and make simple arithmetic calculations. For advanced economies for which data was unavailable in the last 10 years, the authors assumed based on older data that the gender gap on literacy rate is closed.

Period: 2025 or most recent year available.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat* education statistics data portal.

Enrolment in primary education, %
Percentage of girls and boys in the official primary school age range (Net Enrolment rate in Primary education) who are enrolled in primary education (International Standard Classification of Education [ISCED] 1).[4]

Period: 2023 or most recent year available.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat* education statistics data portal.

Enrolment in secondary education, %
Based on Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). Measures the percentage of girls and boys enrolled in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to secondary education. A high GER generally indicates a high degree of participation, whether the pupils belong to the official age group or not. A GER value approaching or exceeding 100% indicates that a country is, in principle, able to accommodate all its school-age population, but it does not indicate the proportion already enrolled. The achievement of a GER of 100% is therefore a necessary but not sufficient condition for enrolling all eligible children in school. Where gross secondary enrolment ratio data are unavailable, the index calculates female-to-male enrolment parity using the latest available sex-disaggregated secondary enrolment counts relative to the school-age population. In this edition, this proxy is applied to China.

Period: 2025 or most recent year available.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat* education statistics data portal.

Enrolment in tertiary education, %
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the most recent five-year age cohort that has left secondary school. Tertiary education consists of ISCED levels 5–8, and 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.

Period: 2025 or most recent year available.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat* education statistics data portal.

Health and Survival subindex

Sex ratio at birth, %
Sex ratio at birth refers to male births per female births.

Period: 2024 or most recent year available.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

Healthy life expectancy, years
Average number of years that a person of each gender 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.

Period: 2021 or most recent year available.
Source: World Health Organization (WHO), *Global Health Observatory* data repository.

Political Empowerment subindex

Women in parliament, %
Percentage of women holding parliamentary seats as a share of total parliamentary seats. In instances where a parliamentary system is bicameral, the figure used is the one for the lower house.

Period: Data as of 1 June 2026.
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Women in ministerial positions, %
Percentage of women holding ministerial portfolios as a share of total ministry positions in each government. Some overlap between ministers and heads of government that also hold a ministerial portfolio may occur.

Period: Data as of 1 January 2026.
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)-*UN Women*.

Years with female/male head of state (last 50)
The number of years in the past fifty-year period for which a woman has held a post equivalent to an elected head of state or head of government in the country. It considers prime ministers and/or presidents. Royalties are not considered.

Period: 15 June 1976 – 15 June 2026.
Source: World Economic Forum's calculations.

Contextual Indicators

General indicators

GDP, current US$ billions
Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international $)
Per capita value for gross domestic product (GDP) expressed in current international dollars converted by purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

Total population, million people
Estimate of the number of people of all ages living in a country, 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).

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

Population sex ratio (female/male), %
Ratio of the number of females (thousands) to males (thousands) in the population of a society. World Bank staff estimates based on age/sex distributions of United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects*.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

Population growth rate, %
Year-on-year percentage change in total population, calculated based on current and previous year. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

Work participation & leadership

Gender wage gap
The gender wage gap is defined as the difference between male and female median wages divided by male median wages. Data are unadjusted and refer to full-time workers. The distinction between full-time and part-time is according to national definitions.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Share of women's membership on boards, %
Share of board members of listed companies that are women. "Board members" refers to all members of the highest decision-making body in the given company, such as the board of directors for a company in a unitary system or the supervisory board in the case of a company in a two-tier system.

Period: 2025 or most recent years.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Dashboard on gender gaps.

Firms with female majority ownership, %
Percentage of firms answering, "More than 50%" to the question, "What percentage of the firm is owned by females?". For African countries surveyed in 2009-2011, this indicator is the percentage of companies answering, "Majority are women" or "All women" to the question, "Are the owners of the firm?". For more details refer to: https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Indicator-Descriptions.pdf.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank Enterprise Survey.

Firms with female top managers, %
Percentage of firms in the private sector that have 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. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank Enterprise Survey.

Share of workers in informal sector, %
Ratio of employment of women/men in the informal sector to the total employment (irrespective of the informality/formality) of women/ men. Employment in the informal sector refers all persons who, during a given reference period, were employed in at least one informal sector enterprise, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it was their main or a secondary job. An informal sector enterprise is (1) an unincorporated enterprise, (2) a market enterprise (i.e. it sells at least some of the goods or services it produces), and (3) meets at least one of the following criteria: (i) the enterprise is not registered, (ii) the employees of the enterprise are not registered, or (iii) the number of persons engaged on a continuous basis is below a threshold determined by the country.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT*.

Advancement of women to leadership roles, 1-7 (best)
Response to the survey question, "In your country, to what extent do companies provide women with the same opportunities as men to rise to positions of leadership?" 1=not at all; 7=to a great extent.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS).

Labour force participation (%)
Total number of people (M/F) aged 25 and above participating in the labour force.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT*.

Unemployed adults, % of labour force
Share of the labour force aged 15-64 (M/F) that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT*.

Incidence of part-time employment, %
The incidence of part-time employment, also known as the part-time employment rate, represents the percentage of employment that is part time. Part-time employment in this table is based on a common definition of less than 35 actual weekly hours worked.

It is derived from both the indicator on employment by sex and actual weekly hours worked.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT*.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location, %
Monitors the average time men and women spend on unpaid domestic and care work per day. Data is expressed as a proportion of time in a day. Domestic and care work includes food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members, among others.

Period: 2023 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank.

Access to finance

Access to financial services
Measures whether women and men have the same legal rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution. For each case, the OECD numerical scores have been translated as: Equal rights: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's above legal rights; Near-equal rights: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution to women and men, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women's legal rights; Uneven rights: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution to women and men. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; Restricted rights: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account at a formal financial institution. However, women do not have the same rights as men to obtain credit; Unequal rights: Women do not have the same rights as men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Inheritance for widows & daughters
Measures whether women and men have the same legal rights to inheritance of land and non-land assets. For each case, the OECD numerical scores have been translated as: Equal rights: Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and non-land assets. This applies to all groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's inheritance rights; Near-equal rights: Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and non-land assets. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are some customary, religious or traditional laws that discriminate against women's inheritance rights; Uneven rights: Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and non-land assets. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; Restricted rights: Widows or daughters do not enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and/or non-land assets; Unequal rights: Widows and daughters do not enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and/or non-land assets.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Access to land assets
Measures whether women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets. For each case, the OECD numerical scores have been translated as: Equal rights: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal rights; Near-equal rights: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women's legal right; Uneven rights: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; Restricted rights: Women and men have the same legal rights to own land assets, but not to use, make decisions and/or use land assets as collateral; Unequal rights: Women do not have the same legal rights as men to own land assets.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Access to non-land assets
Measures whether women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets. For each case, the OECD numerical scores have been translated as: Equal rights: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal rights; Near-equal rights: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women's legal right; Uneven rights: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; Restricted rights: Women and men have the same legal rights to own non-land assets, but not to use, make decisions and/or use land assets as collateral; Unequal rights: Women do not have the same legal rights as men to own non-land assets.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Civil and political freedom

Year women received right to vote
Year in which women obtained the right to vote. More than one year may be referenced depending on the status of the right – restricted or universal – and changes in status. In such cases, the first year displayed refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election.

Period: Data as of 15 June 2026.
Source: Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU).

Number of female heads of state to date
The number of terms women have sat in office over the past fifty-year period as head of state or head of government in a country.

Period: Data as of 15 June 2026.
Source: World Economic Forum's calculations.

Access to justice
Measures whether women and men have the same rights to provide testimony in court, hold public or political office in the judiciary, and sue. For each case, the OECD numerical scores have been translated as: Equal rights: A woman's testimony holds the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases and women have the same rights as men to sue and to hold public or political office in the judiciary. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal right to sue, to provide testimony in court or to be a judge, advocate or other court officer; Near-equal rights: A woman's testimony holds the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases and women have the same rights as men to sue and to hold public or political office in the judiciary. Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in customary/religious courts/tribunals. However, some customary, traditional or religious practices or laws discriminate against women's legal right to sue, to provide testimony in court or to be a judge, advocate or other court officer; Uneven rights: A woman's testimony holds the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases and women have the same rights as men to sue. However, women do not have the same rights as men to hold public or political office in the judiciary; Restricted rights: Women and men have the same rights to sue. However, a woman's testimony does not hold the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases; Unequal rights: Women and men do not have the same rights to sue.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Freedom of movement
Measures whether women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and travel outside the country. For each case, the OECD numerical scores have been translated as: Equal rights: Women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and to travel outside the country, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against these rights: Near-equal rights: Women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and to travel outside the country, without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women. However, some customary, traditional or religious practices or laws discriminate against these rights; Uneven rights: Women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and to travel outside the country. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; Unequal rights: Women do not have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) or passports and to travel outside the country.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Election list quotas for women, national (yes/no)
Reports if a country has in place electoral laws specifying quotas for female candidates in national elections to the lower parliamentary house.

Period: Data as of 15 June 2026.
Source: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), *Gender Quotas Database*.

Party membership quotas, voluntary, (yes/no)
Reports if a country has in place voluntary quotas specifying the number of women for political party membership.

Period: Data as of 15 June 2026.
Source: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), *Gender Quotas Database*.

Seats held in upper house, % of total seats
Percentage of women holding seats in the higher house of representatives as a share of total seats. Applies only to bicameral parliamentary systems.

Period: Data as of 15 June 2026.
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Family and care

Unmet family planning , all women (%)
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of women ages 15-49 who do not want to become pregnant but are not using contraception.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank.

Early marriage, %
Percentage of girls ages 15–19 years who are currently married or in an informal union.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)..

Mean age of women at birth of first child
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.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Right to divorce
Measures whether women and men have the same legal rights to initiate divorce and have the same requirements for divorce or annulment. For each case, the OECD numerical scores have been translated as: Equal rights = Women have the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalize divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions from their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's rights regarding divorce or parental authority after divorce; Near equal rights = Women have the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalize divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions from their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are some customary, religious or traditional laws or practices that discriminate against women's rights regarding divorce and/or parental authority after divorce; Uneven rights = Women have the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalize divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions from their parental authority. However, this does not apply to all groups of women; Restricted rights = Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: either their rights to initiate divorce and/ or the requirements to finalize divorce or annulment are unequal, or their freedom from parental authority after divorce is restricted; Unequal rights = Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: their rights to initiate divorce and/or the requirements to finalize divorce or annulment are unequal, and their freedom from parental authority after divorce is restricted.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Length of paid parental leave, calendar days
Parental leave refers to leave available equally to parents – regardless of gender – for the purpose of childcare immediately following maternity and paternity leave OR instead of maternity and paternity leave. Where the paid leave period is available only by sex, it is indicated under "female" or "male". Where the leave period can be shared amongst the parents as they choose, the length of the paid leave period is indicated under "Value".

Period: 2026.
Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law Database 1.0*.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Arts & Humanities graduates, %

Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Arts & Humanities programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Business, Administration and Law tertiary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Business, Administration and Law programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Education tertiary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Education programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction tertiary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Health & Welfare tertiary graduates, %

Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Health and Welfare programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Information and Communication Technologies tertiary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Information and Communication Technologies programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics tertiary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Social Science, Journalism and Information tertiary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from Social Science & Journalism programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

STEM tertiary graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates from STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) programmes.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Vocational education and training, % enrolment
Percentage of 15-24-year-old girls/ boys enrolled in vocational education and training to the total 15-24-year-old population.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

PhD graduates, % attainment
Percentage of 25+ year-old women/men who have attained a doctoral degree or equivalent (ISCED 8) relative to the total population of over-25-year-olds.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Tertiary education graduates, %
Percentage of male/female tertiary education graduates.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: UNESCO, *UIS.Stat Education statistics* data portal.

Health

Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime, % women
Percentage of ever-partnered women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence.

Period: 2023.
Source: World Health Organization (WHO).

Births attended by skilled personnel, % live births
Share of live births attended by skilled health personnel to total live births in a given year.

Period: 2022 or most recent year.
Source: World Health Organization (WHO).

Maternal mortality ratio
Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Period: 2025 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank.

Total fertility rate, births per woman
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.

Period: 2024 or most recent year.
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database.

Reproductive autonomy
Measures whether the legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights.
For each case, the following scores are assigned:

Equal rights = The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy, without any justifications;

Near-equal rights = The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy, but requires justifications;

Uneven rights = The legal framework only protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy with some justifications;

Restricted rights = The legal framework only protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy with strict justifications;

Unequal rights = The legal framework does not protect women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy.

Period: 2023.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Gender, Institutions and Development Database* (GID-DB).

Appendix C

Concepts and definitions employed in Chapter 2

Taxonomy of workforce seniority levels for LinkedIn data

Table C.1 contains the taxonomy of LinkedIn's seniority levels that the Report features in Figures 2.1, 2.3, 2.8 and 2.11 and Table 2.1. These standardised categories support consistent analysis and interpretation of workforce and talent data across industries and economies. The workforce seniority taxonomy does not classify Founder.

TABLE C.1 **Taxonomy of workforce seniority levels for LinkedIn data**

Seniority level	Definition
Individual contributors	Includes entry-level, experienced and distinguished professionals.
Mid-level management	Includes entry-level and experienced managers and directors.
Top-level management	Includes vice-president and C-suite positions (including president) and organisational governance

Industry grouping of Fortune Global 500 companies

Table C.2 contains the World Economic Forum's industry grouping of Fortune Global 500 companies.

TABLE C.2 **Industry grouping of the Fortune Global 500 companies**

Industries in Figure 2.6	Industries from Fortune Global 500
Construction & Real Estate	Engineering & construction, homebuilders and real estate.
Consumer Goods	Apparel, beverages, food consumer products, food production, household and personal products, textiles and tobacco.
Energy, Oil & Gas	Energy, mining, crude-oil production, oil and gas equipment, services, petroleum refining and pipelines.
Financial Services & Insurance	Banks: commercial and savings, commercial banks, diversified financials, insurance: life, health, insurance: life, health (mutual), insurance: life, health (stock), insurance: property and casualty (mutual), insurance: property and casualty (stock), securities and trading.
Healthcare & Life Sciences	Healthcare: insurance and managed care, healthcare: pharmacy and other services, wholesalers: healthcare, pharmaceuticals, healthcare: medical facilities and medical products and equipment.
Hospitality & Food Services	Hotels, casinos, resorts and food services.
Industrial Manufacturing & Materials	Aerospace & defense, building materials, glass, chemicals, construction and farm machinery, industrial machinery, metals, motor vehicles & parts and packaging, containers.

TABLE C.2 **Industry grouping of the Fortune Global 500 companies**

Industries in Figure 2.6	Industries from Fortune Global 500
Retail & Consumer Distribution	Automotive retailing, services, food & drug stores, general merchandisers, specialty retailers and specialty retailers: other.
Technology, Software & Electronics	Communication equipment, computer peripherals, computer software, computers, computers, office equipment, electronics, electronics, electrical equipment, internet services and retailing, network and other communications equipment and semiconductors and other electronic components.
Telecommunications & Media	Entertainment and telecommunications.
Transport, Logistics & Travel	Airlines, mail, package, and freight delivery, railroads, shipping and transport and logistics
Utilities	Utilities and utilities: gas and electric.
Wholesale & Business Services	Diversified outsourcing services, wholesalers: diversified, wholesalers: electronics and office equipment and wholesalers: food and grocery.

Taxonomy of artificial intelligence (AI) companies and roles for LinkedIn data

Table C.3 contains the taxonomy of AI roles for LinkedIn data featured in Figure 2.10 of the Report.

TABLE C.3

The LinkedIn sample considers the following roles to be AI roles:
AI engineer
Applied AI engineer
Director of AI
Forward deployed engineer
Generative artificial intelligence (GAI) engineer
Head of AI
Manager of AI
Member of technical staff
Machine learning (ML) engineer
Other AI occupations
Vice-president (VP) of AI

Taxonomy of subindustries of the financial services industry for LinkedIn data

Table C.4 contains the taxonomy of subindustries of the financial services industry featured in Figure 2.11 of the Report.

TABLE C.4 **Taxonomy of subindustries of the financial services industry for LinkedIn data**

Subindustry	Definitions
Credit Intermediation	Banking
	Savings Institutions
	Loan Brokers
	International Trade and Development
Capital Markets	Investment Banking
	Securities and Commodity Exchanges
	Investment Management
	Venture Capital and Private Equity Principals
	Investment Advice
Insurance	Insurance Carriers
	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages
	Claims Adjusting, Actuarial Services
Funds and Trusts	Insurance and Employee Benefit Funds
	Pension Funds
	Trusts and Estates

Taxonomy of ministerial portfolios

Table C.5 contains the taxonomy of the ministerial portfolio by type as featured in Figure 2.11. The World Economic Forum regrouped the ministerial positions from UN Women and the Inter Parliamentary Union data based on Krook, M. L., and O'Brien, D. Z. (2012).

TABLE C.5 **Taxonomy of ministerial portfolios by portfolio prestige**

High influence	Defense
	Finance
	Budget
	Foreign Affairs
	Home Affairs
	Immigration

Medium influence	Agriculture
	Food
	Forestry
	Fishing
	Communications
	Telecommunications
	Media
	Economy
	Development
	Employment
	Labour
	Energy
	Mining
	Trade
	Industry
	Transport
	Education
	Environment
	Natural Resources
	Civil Service
	Governance Affairs
	Local Government
	Parliamentary Affairs
	Public Administration
	Public Service
	Public Works
	Health
	Housing
	Community
	Justice
	Religious affairs

Low influence	Culture
	Family
	Children / Youth
	Elderly
	Disabled
	Human rights
	Indigenous and Minority Affairs
	Population
	Research and Development
	Science and Technology
	Social Affairs
	Protection
	Security
	Sport
	Recreation
	Tourism
	Women's Affairs / Gender Equality

Endnotes

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8 Klapper, L., Singer, D., Starita, L., & Norris, A. (2025). *The Global Findex Database 2025: Connectivity and Financial Inclusion in the Digital Economy*. World Bank.

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10 Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum (OMFIF). (2026). *Gender Balance Index 2026: The Time for Talking Is Over—Moving Beyond Rhetoric*. https://www.omfif.org/gender-balance-index-2026-report/

11 OMFIF, 2026

12 LinkedIn Economic Graph Research Institute. (2025). *How Small Businesses Can Win in 2026*. https://economicgraph.linkedin.com/research/work-change-report-dec-2025

13 World Economic Forum. (2026). *Transforming Capital for the Next Era: Gender Parity and the Expansion of the Investable Frontier*. https://www.weforum.org/publications/transforming-capital-for-the-next-era-gender-parity- and-the-expansion-of-the-investable-frontier/

14 World Bank. (n.d.). *Women, Business and the Law*. https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl

15 International IDEA. *Gender Quotas Database: Countries Overview*. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas-database/countries.

16 Out of the 97 economies included in the sample, 92 had IPU observations that were included in the calculations.

17 While the series is not available for every calendar year, the *Women in Politics* maps have been published continuously, providing a multi-year dataset for longitudinal analysis. Depending on the year, the dataset covers between 186 and 193 economies, reflecting changes in country coverage over time. Ministerial portfolios were classified using the Krook & O'Brien 2012 *Gender Power Score* typologies and classifications

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User's Guide

How to read the Economy Profiles

The Economy Profiles section of the report presents a two-page profile for each of the 148 economies covered by this year's edition. The first page corresponds to the index results, and the second offers a complementary set of contextual indicators and metrics for that economy.

The *Global Gender Gap Report 2026* is complemented by an online dashboard, which provides detailed Economy Profiles of all economies featured in the index, as well as a data tool enabling the reader to explore index results and rankings in depth, and to compare results by economy, region, indicator and subindex. The Global Gender Gap dashboard can be found at https://www.weforum.org/publications/gender-gap-report-2026/.

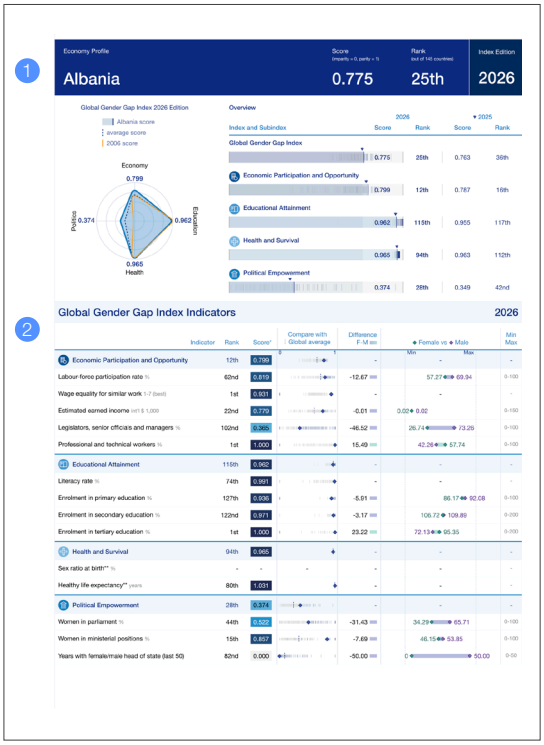
Economy selection

To monitor the state of gender parity across the widest possible range of economies, the index performance for an economy is computed when recent data is available for at least 12 of the 14 indicators composing the index. Obsolescence varies by indicator; while most data points date from the past two years or less, for very few cases, up to 10-year-old data points are used for the calculation. Given the update to the labour-force participation rate data series introduced in 2023, an allowance is made to include data up to 2010 in individual cases for this indicator.

Economy Profiles

Each Economy Profile is divided into three sections:

The first section 1 presents each economy's overall Global Gender Gap Index rank and its progress, represented on a 0-to-1 scale, towards closing the gender gap and achieving full gender parity (benchmark score of 1). The radar chart on the top left-hand side of each Economy Profile gives an overview of the country's scores for each of the four subindexes relative to the ideal outcome of full gender parity (score of 1) and the global average score of all economies in the Index weighted by population across all economies.



The second section 2 of each Economy Profile provides an overview of each economy's ranks and scores on the four subindexes of the Global Gender Gap Index, as well as on the individual indicators that compose each subindex. For each of the indicators, column one displays the country's rank; column two displays the economy's score; column three locates the economy's score against the population-weighted global average for that indicator (out of 146 economies); column four displays the gap between the female and male value; column five charts the female and male value on a scale, respectively; and, finally, column six displays the minimum and maximum value for the indicator. Although full-precision values have been used for calculating ratios and scores, rounded values to one decimal are displayed to facilitate reading. The "n/a" symbol indicates where data is unavailable, and the "-" symbol indicates where the statistic cannot be computed. Economy scores are highlighted by a colour scale – increasing by 20% intervals from light blue (0.0–0.2; worst) to dark blue (0.8–1.0; best) – to help the reader visually interpret the Index results. The female-male values and their gaps are colour-coded – purple for men and green for women. The gap between them is coloured based on which gender has the higher value. To

calculate the index, all ratios are truncated at the parity benchmark of 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.

The third section 3 of the Economy Profile includes complementary and contextual indicators, which are not incorporated into the calculation of the index but provide relevant information about gender parity in other areas. These indicators are displayed separately and organized into seven thematic groups: a) General indicators; b) Work participation & leadership; c) Access to finance; d) Civil and political freedom; e) Family and care; f) Education and skills; g) Health. The full definitions



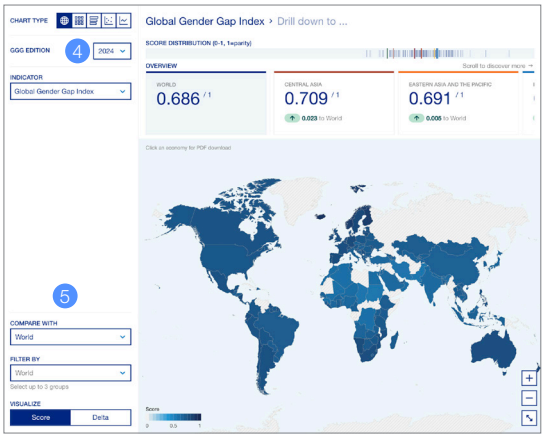
of all indicators are provided in Appendix B.

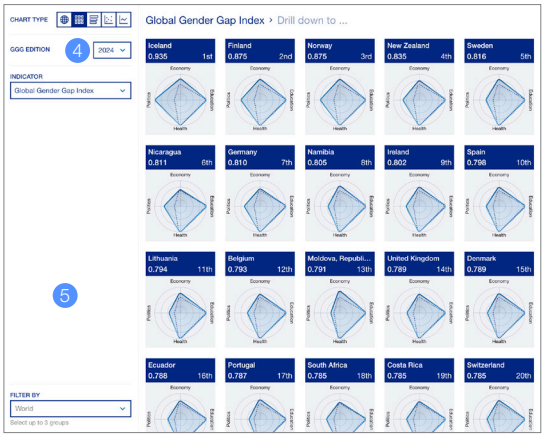
Online dashboard

An expanded interactive dashboard accompanies the release of the 20th edition of the Global Gender Gap Index (available at https://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2026). Additional features allow users to explore gender parity scores over time, compare selected indicators and track highlighted economies' performance.

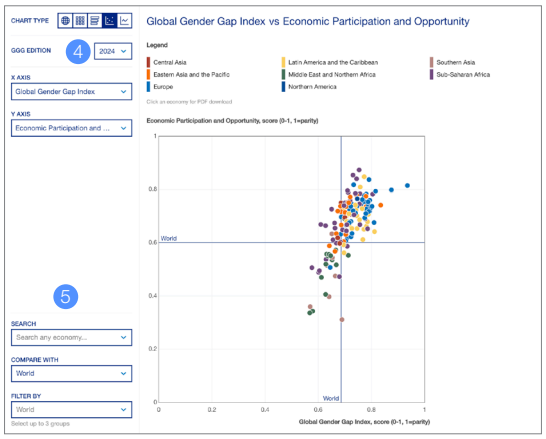
Users can select the Global Gender Gap Index editions by year and can access different chart views of the data by clicking on the corresponding icon option at the top-left corner of the page 4.

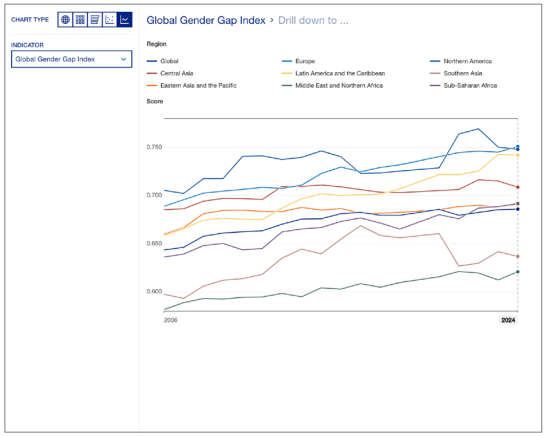
They can also choose between a world-map view, which allows the reader to explore geographical trends and patterns; a bar-chart view, which depicts an economy's performance for the selected indicator relative to other economies; a scatterplot chart, which visualizes the relationship between two variables; and a line chart, which visualizes the evolution of gender gap scores by indicator over time. Across views, countries are highlighted by an extended colour scale to enhance contrast and readability – ranging in 20% intervals from light blue (0.0-0.2, worst) to dark blue (0.8-1.0, best).











User also have the possibility to directly compare two countries side-by-side and across the time series. The Economy Comparison Tool 6 can be accessed by clicking an economy within the charts, and then selecting a second economy from the “compare with” drop-down menu on the bottom left corner of the explorer. This feature enables a side-by-side view of indicators for the selected comparison economy relative to the original economy selected in the Economy Profile view of the Data Explorer. Users may also select the time period for comparison 7. Users may return to the original view by clicking on the Back-to-Economy menu option at the top-left corner of the page or may continue exploring the data by clicking through to the other views of the Data Explorer.





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Rwanda	318
Saudi Arabia	320
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Serbia	324
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South Korea	336
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Sri Lanka	340
Suriname	342
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United States of America	370
Uruguay	372
Uzbekistan	374
Vanuatu	376
Viet Nam	378
Zambia	380
Zimbabwe	382

Economy Profile

Albania

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.775

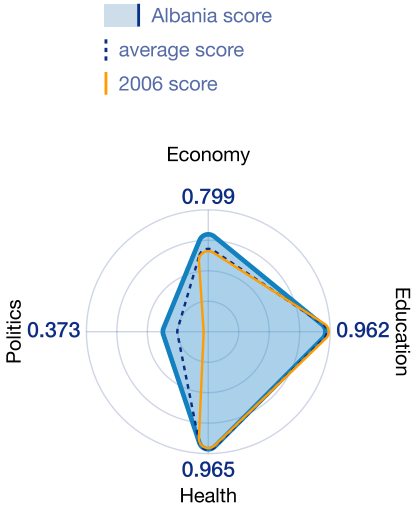
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

25th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.775	25th	0.763	36th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.799	12th	0.787	16th
Educational Attainment	0.962	115th	0.955	117th
Health and Survival	0.965	94th	0.963	112th
Political Empowerment	0.373	28th	0.349	42nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	12th	0.799		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	62nd	0.819		-12.67	57.27 – 69.94	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	1st	0.931		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	22nd	0.779		-5.39	18.98 – 24.37	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	102nd	0.365		-46.52	26.74 – 73.26	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		15.48	42.26 – 57.74	0-100
Educational Attainment	115th	0.962		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	74th	0.991		-0.93	97.22 – 98.15	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	127th	0.936		-5.91	86.17 – 92.08	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	122nd	0.971		-3.17	106.72 – 109.89	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		23.22	72.13 – 95.35	0-200
Health and Survival	94th	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	130th	0.936		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	80th	1.031		2.02	65.74 – 67.76	0-100
Political Empowerment	28th	0.373		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	44th	0.522		-31.42	34.29 – 65.71	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	15th	0.857		-7.70	46.15 – 53.85	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	27.05
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	21.64
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.57
Population growth rate	%	-1.54

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.20	1.18	2.38

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	23.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	19.11
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.55	0.63	1.17

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	9.88	8.75	9.28
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	14.47	9.84	11.95
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1920
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	15.20
Early marriage	%	6.70
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	26.60

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		365	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.79	39.99	24.06
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.06	3.76	2.64
Arts & Humanities		8.02	4.59	6.85
Business, Admin. & Law		25.91	21.58	24.43
Education		10.06	4.34	8.10
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.66	25.22	13.66
Health & Welfare		24.05	12.36	20.05
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.34	13.19	8.02
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.79	1.58	2.38
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		11.92	4.71	9.45

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		3.09	11.61	7.29
PhD graduates		0.34	0.32	0.33
Graduates from tertiary education		3.09	11.61	7.29

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	18.70
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	7.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.34

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Algeria

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.618

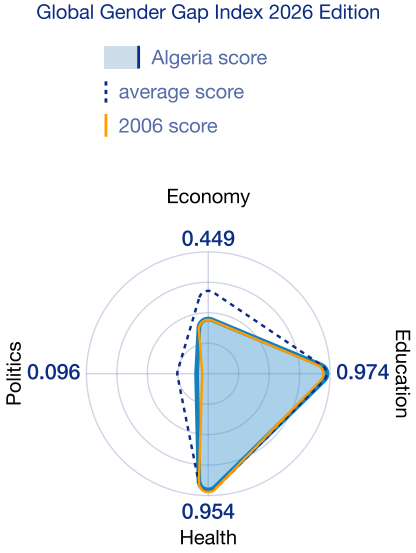
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

141st

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.618	141st	0.614	141st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.449	139th	0.463	139th
Educational Attainment	0.974	107th	0.974	106th
Health and Survival	0.954	140th	0.954	142nd
Political Empowerment	0.096	124th	0.064	136th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	139th	0.449		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	144th	0.256		-49.28	16.98 – 66.26	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	17th	0.752		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	144th	0.199		-20.42	5.09 – 25.51	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	107th	0.974		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	112th	0.862		-12.10	75.32 – 87.42	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		3.05	96.95 – 100.00	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.68	103.85 – 106.53	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		22.86	43.23 – 66.09	0-200
Health and Survival	140th	0.954		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	143rd	0.976		-1.59	64.79 – 66.38	0-100
Political Empowerment	124th	0.096		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	131st	0.085		-84.28	7.86 – 92.14	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	73rd	0.280		-56.25	21.88 – 78.13	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	269.32
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	15.50
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.00
Population growth rate %	1.40

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	22.94	23.87	46.81

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	n. a.
Firms with female top managers % firms	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.48

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	2.19	8.28	10.47

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Unequal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1944, 1958, 1962
Seats held in upper house % total seats	2.45
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	14.10
Early marriage %	3.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Unequal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	150	3

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	26.63	37.11	30.90
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.76	1.21	1.53
Arts & Humanities	18.87	7.03	14.05
Business, Admin. & Law	24.17	36.29	29.11
Education	2.80	0.55	1.88
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	9.20	23.72	15.12
Health & Welfare	3.63	1.82	2.89
Information & Comm. Technologies	2.37	8.18	4.74
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	15.05	5.20	11.04
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	20.10	11.81	16.72

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	3.80	7.01	5.44
Graduates from tertiary education	3.80	7.01	5.44
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	98.80
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	62.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.72
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Angola

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.705

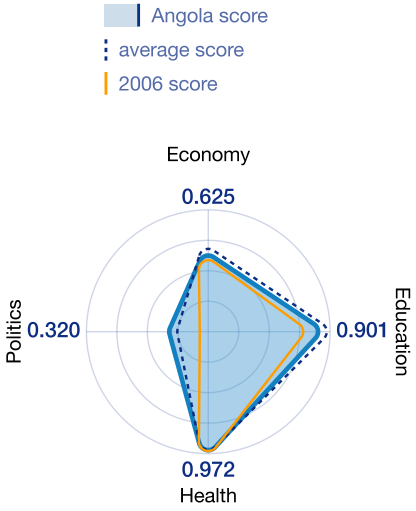
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

87th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.705	87th	0.668	117th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.625	115th	0.594	118th
Educational Attainment	0.901	133rd	0.806	144th
Health and Survival	0.972	58th	0.972	59th
Political Empowerment	0.320	43rd	0.301	53rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	115th	0.625		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	3rd	0.980		-1.52	73.61 – 75.13	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	122nd	0.532		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	28th	0.763		-2.40	7.71 – 10.11	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	122nd	0.219		-64.02	17.99 – 82.01	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	118th	0.524		-31.22	34.39 – 65.61	0-100
Educational Attainment	133rd	0.901		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	133rd	0.647		-29.60	54.37 – 83.97	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	98th	0.995		-0.34	63.07 – 63.41	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	138th	0.877		-6.72	48.12 – 54.84	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	112th	0.989		-0.11	9.90 – 10.01	0-200
Health and Survival	58th	0.972		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	65th	1.037		1.93	52.80 – 54.73	0-100
Political Empowerment	43rd	0.320		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	19th	0.705		-17.28	41.36 – 58.64	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	43rd	0.412		-41.66	29.17 – 70.83	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	101
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	8.90
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.52
Population growth rate %	3.04

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	19.14	18.75	37.89

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	26.80
Firms with female top managers % firms	10.37
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	3.81

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	5.90	5.63	11.53

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	96.94	91.92	94.49
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	11.03	10.52	10.78
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	22.57	19.52	21.08
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1975
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	38.00
Early marriage %	11.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Near-equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	90	1

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	6.43	7.47	6.95
Graduates from tertiary education	6.43	7.47	6.95
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	33.70
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	49.60
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	183.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	5.05

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Argentina

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.751

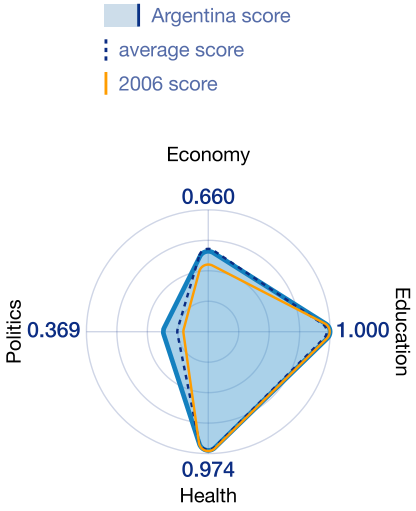
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

45th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.751	45th	0.762	37th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.660	107th	0.666	93rd
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.974	43rd	0.974	44th
Political Empowerment	0.369	30th	0.409	27th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	107th	0.660		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	95th	0.741		-18.63	53.29 – 71.92	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	84th	0.624		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	109th	0.583		-14.11	19.77 – 33.88	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	84th	0.465		-36.54	31.73 – 68.27	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		7.42	46.29 – 53.71	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		4.68	103.30 – 107.98	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		63.27	76.92 – 140.19	0-200
Health and Survival	43rd	0.974		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	50th	1.043		2.71	63.44 – 66.15	0-100
Political Empowerment	30th	0.369		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	21st	0.691		-18.28	40.86 – 59.14	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	69th	0.286		-55.56	22.22 – 77.78	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	22nd	0.191		-33.98	8.01 – 41.99	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	638.37
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	26.77
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.37
Population growth rate	%	0.35

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		23.02	22.68	45.70

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	9.09
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	50.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	7.99
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.83

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		5.68	7.03	12.71

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	52.71	52.91	52.82
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	8.38	6.80	7.51
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	55.40	30.49	41.50
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1947
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	45.83

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	12.54
Early marriage	%	7.70
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		90	2

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.20	24.07	14.72
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.90	1.93	1.24
Arts & Humanities		12.07	8.62	10.95
Business, Admin. & Law		18.17	24.74	20.31
Education		23.59	10.13	19.21
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.88	10.40	6.00
Health & Welfare		22.00	12.00	18.74
Information & Comm. Technologies		0.99	4.55	2.15
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.34	9.12	6.57
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.12	13.28	11.15

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	34.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	33.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.50

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Armenia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.731

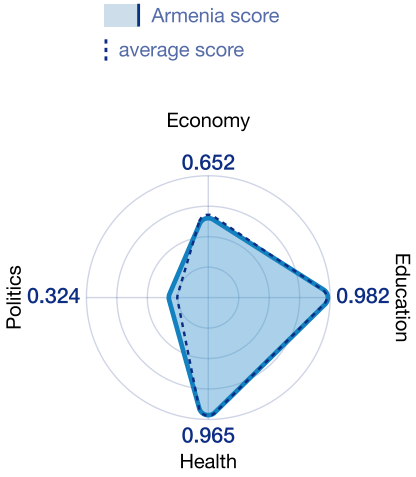
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

58th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.731	58th	0.731	59th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.652	110th	0.668	91st
Educational Attainment	0.982	99th	0.980	99th
Health and Survival	0.965	95th	0.961	122nd
Political Empowerment	0.324	42nd	0.316	48th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	110th	0.652		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	92nd	0.749		-19.08	56.85 – 75.93	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	57th	0.670		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	119th	0.519		-13.02	14.04 – 27.06	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	96th	0.403		-42.58	28.71 – 71.29	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		28.46	35.77 – 64.23	0-100
Educational Attainment	99th	0.982		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.13	99.77 – 99.90	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	120th	0.969		-3.04	94.91 – 97.95	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	110th	0.983		-1.57	90.13 – 91.70	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		17.02	44.28 – 61.30	0-200
Health and Survival	95th	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	142nd	0.923		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.80	61.48 – 66.28	0-100
Political Empowerment	42nd	0.324		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	27th	0.646		-21.50	39.25 – 60.75	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	25.96
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	20.08
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	53.57
Population growth rate	%	2.31

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.63	1.41	3.03

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	27.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	28.23
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.10

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.60	0.63	1.23

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	77.23	75.15	76.14
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	10.21	7.50	8.81
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	34.05	15.58	24.43
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	12.50
Early marriage	%	3.00
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	25.70

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		800	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.85	34.11	21.00
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.68	2.41	1.39
Arts & Humanities		17.74	7.42	13.50
Business, Admin. & Law		26.07	28.44	27.04
Education		13.79	5.71	10.47
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.31	14.77	8.03
Health & Welfare		15.76	10.75	13.70
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.26	15.97	9.67
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.27	3.37	3.31
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.49	6.51	8.85

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		10.33	11.50	10.92
PhD graduates		0.90	0.99	0.94
Graduates from tertiary education		10.33	11.50	10.92

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	9.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	19.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.70

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Australia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.819

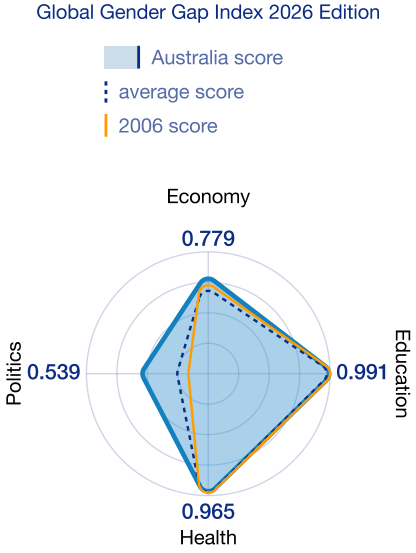
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

8th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.819	8th	0.792	13th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.779	18th	0.754	32nd
Educational Attainment	0.991	79th	0.990	79th
Health and Survival	0.965	93rd	0.965	96th
Political Empowerment	0.539	9th	0.458	19th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	18th	0.779		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	28th	0.886		-8.08	63.08 – 71.16	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	22nd	0.744		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	76th	0.652		-25.47	47.67 – 73.14	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	35th	0.716		-16.56	41.72 – 58.28	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		9.78	45.11 – 54.89	0-100
Educational Attainment	79th	0.991		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.21	99.69 – 99.90	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	128th	0.959		-5.53	129.09 – 134.62	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		40.14	89.09 – 129.23	0-200
Health and Survival	93rd	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	107th	1.014		0.95	70.13 – 71.08	0-100
Political Empowerment	9th	0.539		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	10th	0.852		-8.00	46.00 – 54.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		9.10	45.45 – 54.55	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	49th	0.064		-43.98	3.01 – 46.99	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	1,757.02
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	60.30
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.38
Population growth rate	%	1.99

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		13.70	13.49	27.20

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	10.67
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	41.50
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	49.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.22

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		6.00	6.59	12.59

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.89	4.20	4.05
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	46.64	21.20	33.42
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	17.12	11.18	n. a.
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	56.58
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		147	21

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.64	30.38	18.88
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.82	0.65	0.75
Arts & Humanities		9.99	7.45	8.93
Business, Admin. & Law		29.22	38.95	33.29
Education		13.94	4.77	10.11
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.66	14.75	8.30
Health & Welfare		26.73	12.13	20.63
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.61	10.11	5.74
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.36	5.52	4.85
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		7.09	4.46	5.99

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		12.11	15.60	13.91
PhD graduates		1.48	2.18	1.82
Graduates from tertiary education		12.11	15.60	13.91

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	20.90
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	96.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	2.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.48

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

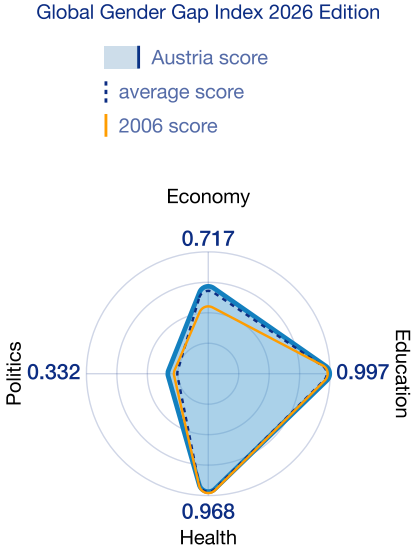
Austria

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.753

Rank (out of 145 countries): 40th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.753	40th	0.735	56th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.717	63rd	0.711	67th
Educational Attainment	0.997	56th	0.995	63rd
Health and Survival	0.968	83rd	0.968	83rd
Political Empowerment	0.332	39th	0.268	62nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	63rd	0.717		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	43rd	0.862		-9.14	57.22 – 66.36	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	69th	0.653		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	100th	0.605		-31.56	48.24 – 79.80	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	60th	0.592		-25.60	37.20 – 62.80	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		0.84	49.58 – 50.42	0-100
Educational Attainment	56th	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	89th	0.999		-0.08	98.53 – 98.61	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	107th	0.987		-1.29	99.96 – 101.25	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		24.66	80.72 – 105.38	0-200
Health and Survival	83rd	0.968		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	95th	1.021		1.44	69.05 – 70.49	0-100
Political Empowerment	39th	0.332		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	41st	0.538		-30.06	34.97 – 65.03	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	19th	0.625		-23.08	38.46 – 61.54	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	64th	0.024		-47.68	1.16 – 48.84	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	534.79
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	63.79
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.77
Population growth rate	%	0.50

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		4.66	4.52	9.18

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	11.06
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	37.10
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	32.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	18.91

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.24

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.01	2.24	4.25

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	3.53	3.25	3.38
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.51	6.19	5.87
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	50.61	14.63	31.72
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	15.79	8.63	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	46.67

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.00
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		477	30

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.96	49.10	30.57
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.21	1.33	1.27
Arts & Humanities		8.17	5.02	6.78
Business, Admin. & Law		24.53	23.59	24.11
Education		16.68	5.17	11.60
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		8.42	32.21	18.91
Health & Welfare		14.14	6.98	10.98
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.00	10.60	5.79
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.53	6.28	5.86
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.76	5.27	7.78

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		26.57	29.64	28.16
PhD graduates		0.86	1.55	1.19
Graduates from tertiary education		26.57	29.64	28.16

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	18.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.10
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	6.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.31

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

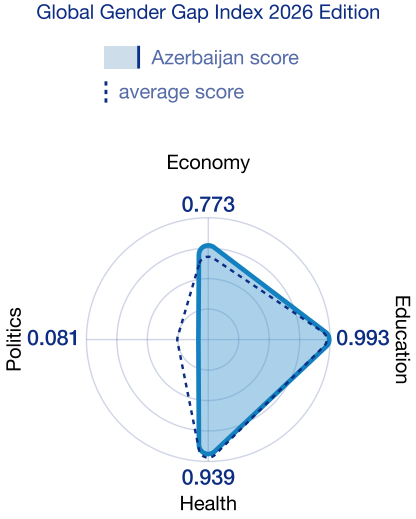
Azerbaijan

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.697

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
98th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.697	98th	0.688	100th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.773	22nd	0.748	37th
Educational Attainment	0.993	73rd	0.988	89th
Health and Survival	0.939	145th	0.934	148th
Political Empowerment	0.081	127th	0.081	126th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	22nd	0.773		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	22nd	0.889		-7.70	61.90 – 69.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	6th	0.813		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	97th	0.612		-10.69	16.83 – 27.52	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	73rd	0.993		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	63rd	0.999		-0.11	99.73 – 99.84	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	83rd	1.000		-0.01	99.97 – 99.98	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	123rd	0.969		-2.84	89.61 – 92.45	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.29	36.56 – 46.85	0-200
Health and Survival	145th	0.939		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	145th	0.898		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	77th	1.031		1.97	63.03 – 65.00	0-100
Political Empowerment	127th	0.081		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	97th	0.263		-58.40	20.80 – 79.20	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	142nd	0.000		-100.00	0 – 100.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	74.32
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	22.07
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.98
Population growth rate	%	0.48

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.20	5.00	10.20

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	9.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	7.31
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.80

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.23	2.36	4.59

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.59	4.86	5.70
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	9.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	24.60
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		1	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.60	35.58	25.13
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.15	4.96	3.41
Arts & Humanities		9.87	5.72	8.01
Business, Admin. & Law		16.48	22.63	19.25
Education		34.04	8.07	22.37
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.64	28.33	18.03
Health & Welfare		10.50	5.01	8.03
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.24	5.88	4.43
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.72	1.37	2.66
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		7.56	7.99	7.75

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		10.56	11.18	10.89
PhD graduates		0.31	0.42	0.36
Graduates from tertiary education		10.56	11.18	10.89

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	15.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	18.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.43

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

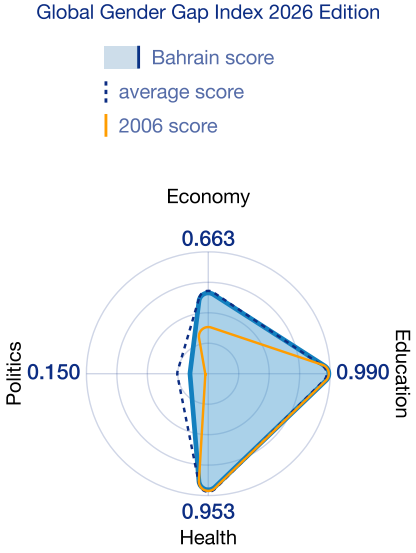
Bahrain

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): **0.689**

Rank (out of 145 countries): **105th**

Index Edition: **2026**

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.689	105th	0.684	104th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.663	104th	0.656	99th
Educational Attainment	0.990	83rd	0.984	95th
Health and Survival	0.953	141st	0.953	144th
Political Empowerment	0.150	102nd	0.146	106th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	104th	0.663		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	131st	0.501		-43.41	43.54 – 86.95	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	9th	0.797		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	93rd	0.621		-26.04	42.74 – 68.78	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	83rd	0.990		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	86th	0.976		-2.38	96.29 – 98.67	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.37	94.58 – 95.95	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	119th	0.976		-2.45	97.57 – 100.02	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		37.27	42.67 – 79.94	0-200
Health and Survival	141st	0.953		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	144th	0.972		-1.83	63.01 – 64.84	0-100
Political Empowerment	102nd	0.150		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	99th	0.250		-60.00	20.00 – 80.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	67th	0.294		-54.54	22.73 – 77.27	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	47.11
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	58.89
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	37.96
Population growth rate	%	0.73

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.60	0.99	1.59

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	34.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	8.89
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.79

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1951, 1973, 2002
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	25.00
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		60	1

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		12.91	27.08	18.48
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.11	0.24	0.16
Arts & Humanities		14.61	5.14	10.89
Business, Admin. & Law		40.14	47.14	42.89
Education		10.19	4.31	7.87
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		6.11	17.01	10.40
Health & Welfare		13.28	6.44	10.59
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.72	8.50	5.60
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.07	1.57	2.48
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		4.90	4.25	4.65

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.52	4.74	2.94
PhD graduates		0.67	0.60	0.63
Graduates from tertiary education		0.52	4.74	2.94

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	17.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.81
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Bangladesh

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.712

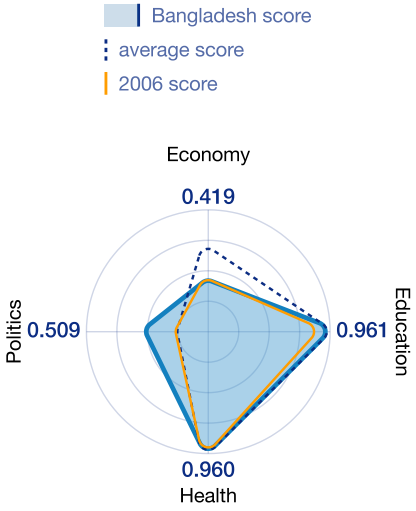
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

79th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.712	79th	0.775	24th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.419	142nd	0.457	141st
Educational Attainment	0.961	116th	0.960	115th
Health and Survival	0.960	120th	0.960	123rd
Political Empowerment	0.509	12th	0.721	3rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	142nd	0.419		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	132nd	0.480		-41.55	38.41 – 79.96	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	75th	0.642		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	132nd	0.375		-7.77	4.67 – 12.44	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	131st	0.066		-87.68	6.16 – 93.84	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	133rd	0.262		-58.50	20.75 – 79.25	0-100
Educational Attainment	116th	0.961		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	101st	0.940		-4.85	76.54 – 81.39	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.90	95.71 – 97.61	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		11.93	58.54 – 70.47	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	125th	0.771		-6.16	20.79 – 26.95	0-200
Health and Survival	120th	0.960		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	130th	0.997		-0.16	62.98 – 63.14	0-100
Political Empowerment	12th	0.509		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	139th	0.024		-95.28	2.36 – 97.64	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	87th	0.235		-61.90	19.05 – 80.95	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	1st	1.000		11.48	19.26 – 30.74	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	450.12
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	8.49
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.83
Population growth rate	%	1.21

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		88.22	85.34	173.56

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	6.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	3.59
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.38

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		16.97	41.11	58.07

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	95.97	78.13	84.04
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.48	3.92	3.77
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	54.02	7.89	17.47
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1937, 1972
Number of female heads of state to date	number	4
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	10.00
Early marriage	%	38.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		112	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		8.08	12.34	11.15
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.84	1.22	1.11
Arts & Humanities		37.47	29.37	31.65
Business, Admin. & Law		25.18	27.60	26.92
Education		0.94	1.31	1.21
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		2.20	1.00	1.34
Health & Welfare		1.76	2.05	1.97
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.79	1.85	1.83
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.10	9.49	7.97
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		25.59	25.85	25.78

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.21	5.24	3.67
PhD graduates		0.02	0.07	0.04
Graduates from tertiary education		2.21	5.24	3.67

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	48.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	59.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	115.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.14

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

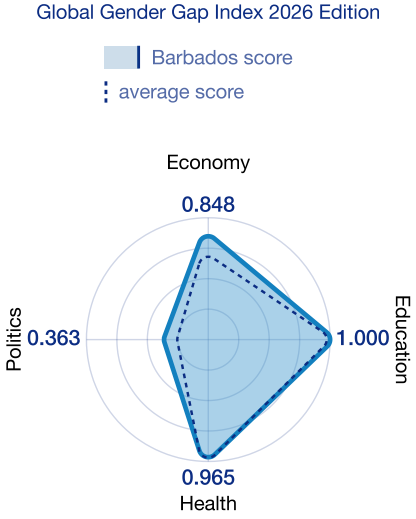
Barbados

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.794

Rank (out of 145 countries): 13th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.794	13th	0.786	15th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.848	2nd	0.848	5th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	0.994	65th
Health and Survival	0.965	99th	0.965	100th
Political Empowerment	0.363	34th	0.336	44th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	2nd	0.848		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	27th	0.887		-7.58	59.17 – 66.75	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	50th	0.686		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	9th	0.856		-3.39	20.21 – 23.60	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		0.75	49.63 – 50.38	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		17.82	41.09 – 58.91	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.47	82.17 – 82.64	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		3.86	102.48 – 106.34	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		32.76	34.65 – 67.41	0-200
Health and Survival	99th	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	110th	1.013		0.84	66.21 – 67.05	0-100
Political Empowerment	34th	0.363		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	66th	0.409		-41.94	29.03 – 70.97	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	53rd	0.385		-44.44	27.78 – 72.22	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	16th	0.318		-25.86	12.07 – 37.93	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	7.5
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	21.84
Population sex ratio female/male, %	52.06
Population growth rate %	0.05

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	0.15	0.14	0.28

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	32.60
Firms with female top managers % firms	16.87
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	NaN

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.06	0.06	0.12

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	60.33	63.23	61.78
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	5.55	6.96	6.26
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	6.42	6.32	6.37
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Uneven rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1950
Number of female heads of state to date number	2
Seats held in upper house % total seats	33.33

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage %	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Restricted rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	84	0

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	98.40
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	35.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.71
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Belarus

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.740

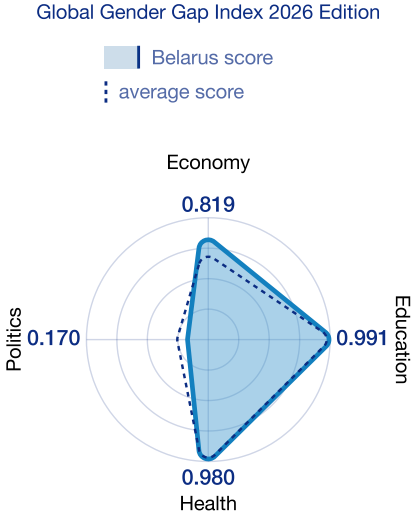
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

52nd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.740	52nd	0.736	54th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.819	8th	0.805	9th
Educational Attainment	0.991	78th	0.991	78th
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.170	98th	0.170	98th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	8th	0.819		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	26th	0.887		-8.38	65.69 – 74.07	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	75th	0.653		-12.36	23.28 – 35.64	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	19th	0.824		-9.62	45.19 – 54.81	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		40.64	29.68 – 70.32	0-100
Educational Attainment	78th	0.991		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.01	99.87 – 99.88	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	114th	0.980		-1.92	94.52 – 96.44	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.56	94.52 – 95.08	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.60	64.95 – 75.55	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		6.30	60.54 – 66.84	0-100
Political Empowerment	98th	0.170		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	45th	0.514		-32.12	33.94 – 66.06	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	139th	0.043		-91.66	4.17 – 95.83	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	75.96
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	29.04
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	53.40
Population growth rate	%	-0.50

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		4.88	4.26	9.13

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	45.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.12
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.32	2.27	4.59

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.69	3.43	3.05
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	16.56	4.11	10.40
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		n. a.
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		n. a.
Access to land assets		n. a.
Access to non-land assets		n. a.

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1991
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	30.51
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		n. a.
Freedom of movement		n. a.

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	17.50
Early marriage	%	3.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	26.90

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		n. a.

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		1	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.66	57.68	35.40
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		4.49	4.67	4.57
Arts & Humanities		9.26	3.67	6.71
Business, Admin. & Law		30.14	16.75	24.02
Education		16.65	7.02	12.25
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.83	43.24	25.09
Health & Welfare		13.44	3.53	8.91
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.98	11.20	6.74
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.85	3.24	3.57
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		4.30	1.61	3.07

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		16.81	19.67	18.28
PhD graduates		0.26	0.35	0.30
Graduates from tertiary education		16.81	19.67	18.28

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	19.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	1.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.22

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		n. a.

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

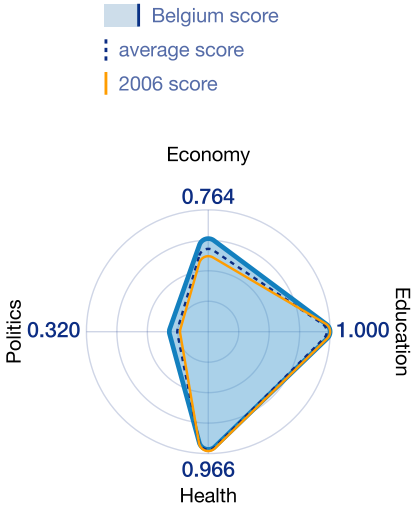
Belgium

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.762

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
33rd

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.762	33rd	0.773	27th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.764	28th	0.716	60th
Educational Attainment	1.000	36th	1.000	37th
Health and Survival	0.966	90th	0.966	92nd
Political Empowerment	0.320	44th	0.412	26th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	28th	0.764		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	48th	0.854		-8.80	51.60 – 60.40	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	26th	0.738		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	44th	0.706		-21.90	52.54 – 74.44	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	59th	0.593		-25.56	37.22 – 62.78	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		3.87	48.06 – 51.93	0-100
Educational Attainment	36th	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	85th	1.000		-0.04	98.32 – 98.36	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		18.73	133.85 – 152.58	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		26.11	69.48 – 95.59	0-200
Health and Survival	90th	0.966		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	104th	1.014		0.99	69.28 – 70.27	0-100
Political Empowerment	44th	0.320		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	23rd	0.685		-18.66	40.67 – 59.33	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	45th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 – 71.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	66th	0.019		-48.14	0.93 – 49.07	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	671.37
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	63.35
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.69
Population growth rate	%	0.67

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		6.01	5.85	11.86

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	0.91
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	39.80
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	48.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	12.82

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.09

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.36	2.65	5.01

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	3.57	2.98	3.27
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.70	6.80	6.20
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	38.88	12.07	24.69
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1919, 1948
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	47.46

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.60
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		225	148

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		9.31	34.29	19.39
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.16	1.63	1.95
Arts & Humanities		9.76	8.59	9.29
Business, Admin. & Law		20.30	24.69	22.07
Education		10.92	5.38	8.68
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.36	22.09	12.11
Health & Welfare		32.70	16.29	26.08
Information & Comm. Technologies		0.77	6.34	3.02
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.18	5.87	4.27
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		13.70	7.25	11.10

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		21.00	25.63	23.38
PhD graduates		0.73	1.24	0.98
Graduates from tertiary education		21.00	25.63	23.38

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	16.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.44
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

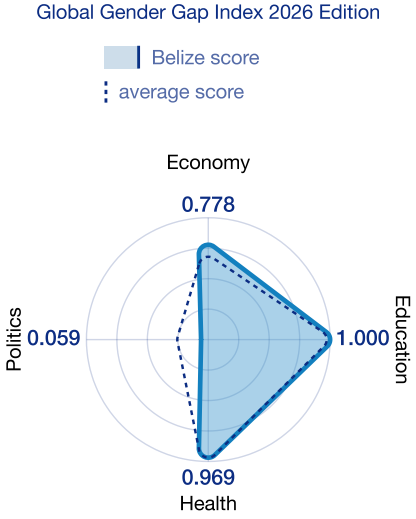
Belize

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.701

Rank (out of 145 countries): 92nd

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.701	92nd	0.702	89th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.778	19th	0.764	21st
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.969	74th	0.969	76th
Political Empowerment	0.059	136th	0.073	132nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	19th	0.778		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	105th	0.694		-25.23	57.19 – 82.42	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	90th	0.631		-5.70	9.75 – 15.45	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		13.36	43.32 – 56.68	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	85th	0.911		-4.68	47.66 – 52.34	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0	87.88 – 87.88	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.87	88.90 – 89.77	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.89	85.53 – 87.42	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		14.42	17.72 – 32.14	0-200
Health and Survival	74th	0.969		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	86th	1.026		1.66	63.04 – 64.70	0-100
Political Empowerment	136th	0.059		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	124th	0.143		-75.00	12.50 – 87.50	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	135th	0.059		-88.88	5.56 – 94.44	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	3.2
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	12.62
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.54
Population growth rate	%	1.44

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.21	0.21	0.42

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	48.30
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.06	0.08	0.14

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	13.88	6.00	9.28
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	60.52	38.87	47.36
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1954, 1981
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	28.57
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	22.25
Early marriage	%	20.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.12	33.97	22.62
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.23	2.39	1.66
Arts & Humanities		6.79	6.58	6.71
Business, Admin. & Law		41.63	37.56	40.15
Education		17.42	5.86	13.21
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		1.03	5.14	2.53
Health & Welfare		5.49	3.23	4.66
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.40	13.04	6.28
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		12.69	15.79	13.82
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		3.91	3.23	3.66

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		1.94	2.04	1.99
PhD graduates		0.25	0.30	0.28
Graduates from tertiary education		1.94	2.04	1.99

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	22.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	94.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	67.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.02

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

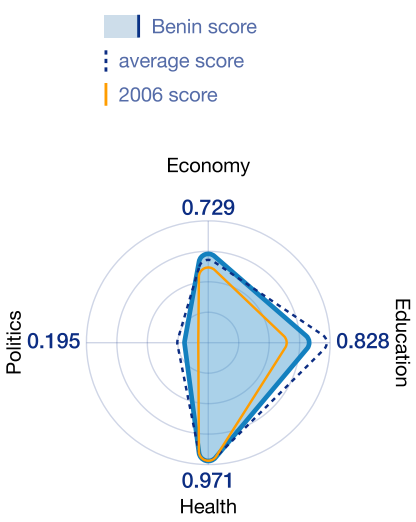
Benin

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.681

Rank (out of 145 countries): 112th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.681	112th	0.676	113th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.729	55th	0.715	62nd
Educational Attainment	0.828	143rd	0.828	142nd
Health and Survival	0.971	67th	0.971	67th
Political Empowerment	0.195	88th	0.190	90th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	55th	0.729		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	5th	0.957		-3.32	74.72 – 78.04	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	56th	0.672		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	72nd	0.655		-1.62	3.09 – 4.71	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		20.72	39.64 – 60.36	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	131st	0.303		-53.46	23.27 – 76.73	0-100
Educational Attainment	143rd	0.828		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	132nd	0.663		-21.11	41.51 – 62.62	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	126th	0.940		-5.59	87.56 – 93.15	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	141st	0.862		-6.46	40.28 – 46.74	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	130th	0.593		-5.21	7.59 – 12.80	0-200
Health and Survival	67th	0.971		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	76th	1.031		1.72	54.87 – 56.59	0-100
Political Empowerment	88th	0.195		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	77th	0.346		-48.62	25.69 – 74.31	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	57th	0.357		-47.36	26.32 – 73.68	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	21.48
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.90
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.85
Population growth rate %	2.46

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	7.21	7.25	14.46

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	30.10
Firms with female top managers % firms	24.39
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	NaN

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	2.27	2.04	4.31

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	98.16	94.38	96.35
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	1.56	1.98	1.76
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	45.81	33.35	39.84
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	29.90
Early marriage %	12.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	3

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	16.72	24.97	21.76
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	2.34	4.42	3.62
Arts & Humanities	10.01	14.54	12.78
Business, Admin. & Law	52.39	36.93	42.94
Education	1.63	3.30	2.65
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	2.98	7.26	5.59
Health & Welfare	5.84	3.15	4.19
Information & Comm. Technologies	2.07	4.58	3.60
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	11.68	13.13	12.57
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	9.13	11.88	10.81

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	1.00	2.08	1.55
Graduates from tertiary education	1.00	2.08	1.55
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	18.50
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	78.10
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	518.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	4.48

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Bhutan

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.663

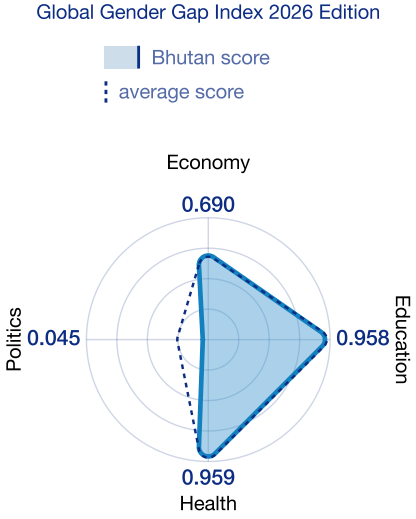
Rank (out of 145 countries)

121st

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.663	121st	0.663	119th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.690	85th	0.693	76th
Educational Attainment	0.958	119th	0.954	118th
Health and Survival	0.959	123rd	0.959	126th
Political Empowerment	0.045	140th	0.045	140th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	85th	0.690		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	89th	0.757		-17.77	55.44 – 73.21	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	53rd	0.694		-5.22	11.82 – 17.04	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	20th	0.820		-9.90	45.05 – 54.95	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	126th	0.414		-41.48	29.26 – 70.74	0-100
Educational Attainment	119th	0.958		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	124th	0.777		-16.39	57.00 – 73.39	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		7.47	85.92 – 93.39	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		15.02	79.02 – 94.04	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		1.51	12.28 – 13.79	0-200
Health and Survival	123rd	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	132nd	0.994		-0.38	64.59 – 64.97	0-100
Political Empowerment	140th	0.045		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	135th	0.044		-91.48	4.26 – 95.74	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	116th	0.125		-77.78	11.11 – 88.89	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	3.01
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	14.61
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	46.55
Population growth rate	%	0.65

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.37	0.42	0.79

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	31.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.42
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.14	0.22	0.36

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.78	2.70	3.55
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	19.94	11.88	15.13
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1953, 2008
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	12.00
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	7.60
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		60	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		1.31	2.51	1.93
PhD graduates		0.11	0.27	0.20
Graduates from tertiary education		1.31	2.51	1.93

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	18.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	47.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.45

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

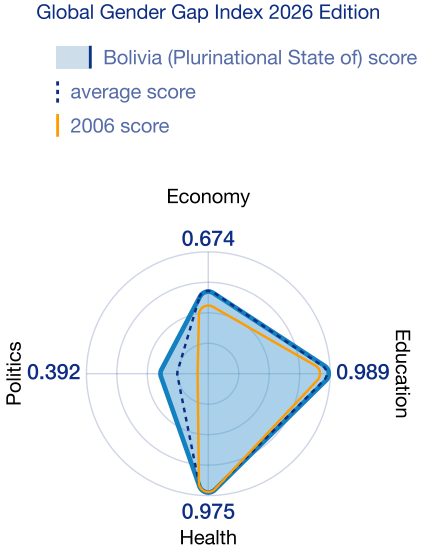
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.758

Rank (out of 145 countries): 36th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.758	36th	0.747	48th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.674	95th	0.671	85th
Educational Attainment	0.989	87th	0.986	91st
Health and Survival	0.975	41st	0.975	42nd
Political Empowerment	0.392	24th	0.357	37th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	95th	0.674		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	36th	0.872		-10.93	74.24 – 85.17	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	125th	0.520		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	36th	0.734		-3.47	9.59 – 13.06	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	88th	0.453		-37.70	31.15 – 68.85	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	86th	0.906		-4.92	47.54 – 52.46	0-100
Educational Attainment	87th	0.989		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	94th	0.960		-3.94	94.82 – 98.76	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	84th	1.000		-0.03	90.73 – 90.76	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	99th	0.993		-0.61	90.22 – 90.83	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	41st	0.975		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	48th	1.044		2.46	56.33 – 58.79	0-100
Political Empowerment	24th	0.392		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	1st	1.000		1.54	49.23 – 50.77	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	76th	0.273		-57.14	21.43 – 78.57	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	62nd	0.034		-46.68	1.66 – 48.34	0-50

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Score 0.758 | Rank 36th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	54.88
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	11.33
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.90
Population growth rate	%	1.37

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		6.19	6.22	12.41

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	53.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	31.10
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		3.98

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.75	2.94	5.69

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	86.05	81.89	83.88
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.45	2.48	2.95
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	56.30	31.13	43.15
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1938, 1952
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	55.56

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	23.20
Early marriage	%	8.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		90	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		27.31	27.96	27.64
PhD graduates		0.05	0.07	0.06
Graduates from tertiary education		27.31	27.96	27.64

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	52.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	81.10
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	146.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.52

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

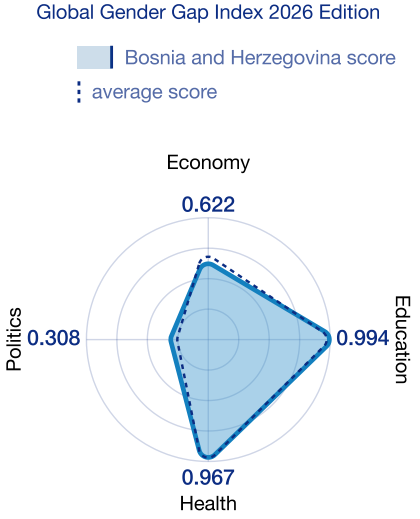
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.723

Rank (out of 145 countries): 62nd

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.723	62nd	0.717	73rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.622	116th	0.627	108th
Educational Attainment	0.994	67th	0.996	57th
Health and Survival	0.967	84th	0.967	87th
Political Empowerment	0.308	50th	0.280	59th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	116th	0.622		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	110th	0.674		-20.50	42.44 – 62.94	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	98th	0.598		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	107th	0.588		-10.77	15.40 – 26.17	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	108th	0.341		-49.12	25.44 – 74.56	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		4.46	47.77 – 52.23	0-100
Educational Attainment	67th	0.994		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	88th	0.970		-2.96	96.49 – 99.45	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.94	96.97 – 98.91	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		4.96	85.48 – 90.44	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		23.29	34.36 – 57.65	0-200
Health and Survival	84th	0.967		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	128th	0.937		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	70th	1.035		2.23	63.88 – 66.11	0-100
Political Empowerment	50th	0.308		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	107th	0.235		-61.90	19.05 – 80.95	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	110th	0.143		-75.00	12.50 – 87.50	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	9th	0.450		-18.96	15.52 – 34.48	0-50

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Score 0.723 | Rank 62nd |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	29.61
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	20.53
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	52.41
Population growth rate	%	-0.66

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.66	1.51	3.16

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	23.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	15.27
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.52

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.60	0.83	1.43

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	21.26	13.40	16.57
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	13.95	9.07	11.08
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	18.40	8.52	12.50
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1949
Number of female heads of state to date	number	5
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	6.67

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	28.10
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		365	9

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		17.88	34.47	24.16
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		3.80	4.62	4.11
Arts & Humanities		8.35	6.08	7.49
Business, Admin. & Law		19.40	18.72	19.14
Education		10.35	4.73	8.22
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.22	21.42	13.84
Health & Welfare		24.66	11.66	19.74
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.36	10.15	5.93
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.30	2.91	4.40
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.63	9.31	9.51

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		24.05	25.72	24.92
PhD graduates		0.21	0.20	0.21
Graduates from tertiary education		24.05	25.72	24.92

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	9.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	6.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.49

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Botswana

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.722

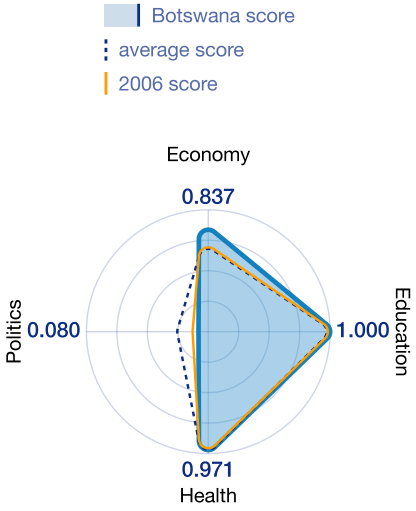
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

63rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.722	63rd	0.731	60th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.837	5th	0.873	1st
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.971	69th	0.971	69th
Political Empowerment	0.080	128th	0.079	129th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	5th	0.837		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	24th	0.889		-8.17	65.19 – 73.36	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	34th	0.725		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	15th	0.818		-3.61	16.27 – 19.88	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	15th	0.899		-5.32	47.34 – 52.66	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		15.62	42.19 – 57.81	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		6.83	67.24 – 74.07	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.35	16.24 – 26.59	0-200
Health and Survival	69th	0.971		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	79th	1.031		1.63	52.27 – 53.90	0-100
Political Empowerment	128th	0.080		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	129th	0.098		-82.08	8.96 – 91.04	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	94th	0.200		-66.66	16.67 – 83.33	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Botswana

Score 0.722 | Rank 63rd |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	19.4
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	18.07
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.16
Population growth rate	%	1.64

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.26	1.26	2.52

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	35.10
Firms with female top managers	% firms	22.97
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.17

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.50	0.47	0.97

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	72.55	78.44	75.58
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	27.14	23.49	25.32
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	22.97	15.64	19.19
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Restricted rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1965
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Uneven rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.16	10.71	10.94
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.48	0.49	0.48
Arts & Humanities		3.06	2.75	2.91
Business, Admin. & Law		43.31	43.98	43.64
Education		20.74	21.37	21.05
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.48	5.02	5.26
Health & Welfare		14.28	14.55	14.41
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.40	1.43	1.41
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.28	4.26	4.27
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		0.90	0.82	0.87

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	36.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	155.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.70

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Brazil

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.715

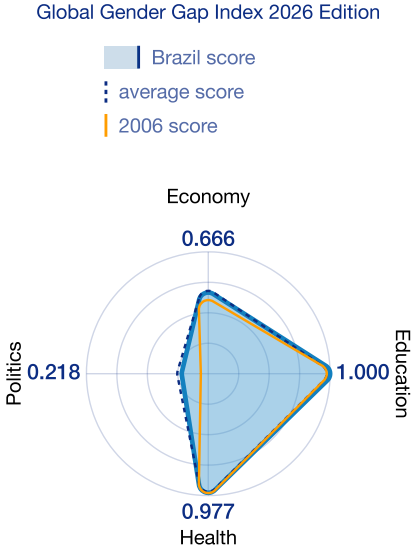
Rank (out of 145 countries)

72nd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.715	72nd	0.720	72nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.666	102nd	0.662	96th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.977	28th	0.977	28th
Political Empowerment	0.218	72nd	0.240	70th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	102nd	0.666		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	98th	0.731		-19.78	53.67 – 73.45	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	123rd	0.529		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	92nd	0.622		-9.20	15.13 – 24.33	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	46th	0.660		-20.46	39.77 – 60.23	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		7.12	46.44 – 53.56	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.56	94.45 – 95.01	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.71	97.47 – 98.18	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.18	103.07 – 105.25	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		30.30	55.03 – 85.33	0-200
Health and Survival	28th	0.977		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	36th	1.052		3.11	60.30 – 63.41	0-100
Political Empowerment	72nd	0.218		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	112th	0.207		-65.70	17.15 – 82.85	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	44th	0.409		-41.94	29.03 – 70.97	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	34th	0.120		-39.28	5.36 – 44.64	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	2,185.82
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	19.65
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.80
Population growth rate	%	0.41

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		107.70	104.30	212.00

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	10.00
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	55.40
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.29

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		40.75	51.70	92.45

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	33.51	37.23	35.62
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.30	4.91	5.97
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	31.94	18.55	24.36
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	11.61	5.13	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1932
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	19.75

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		120	5

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		8.31	27.75	16.18
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.72	3.33	2.97
Arts & Humanities		3.37	3.66	3.49
Business, Admin. & Law		31.11	34.02	32.29
Education		21.32	9.86	16.67
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.20	14.29	8.89
Health & Welfare		23.56	12.96	19.27
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.64	11.37	5.58
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.46	2.09	1.71
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		6.16	3.97	5.27

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		6.23	5.06	5.64
PhD graduates		0.21	0.31	0.26
Graduates from tertiary education		6.23	5.06	5.64

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	19.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	67.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.61

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

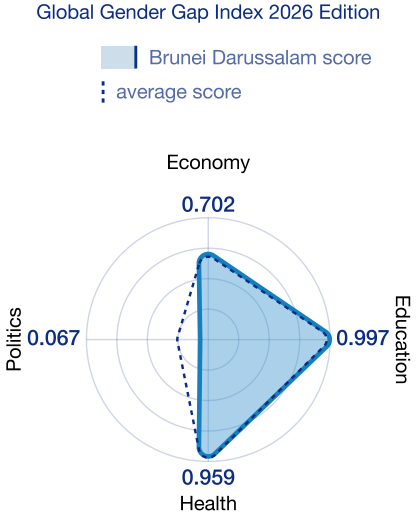
Brunei Darussalam

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.681

Rank (out of 145 countries): 111th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.681	111th	0.681	107th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.702	75th	0.702	72nd
Educational Attainment	0.997	50th	0.996	55th
Health and Survival	0.959	128th	0.958	134th
Political Empowerment	0.067	134th	0.069	135th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	75th	0.702		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	87th	0.766		-16.91	55.26 – 72.17	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	18th	0.751		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	111th	0.571		-42.41	56.57 – 98.98	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	63rd	0.572		-27.24	36.38 – 63.62	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	89th	0.873		-6.78	46.61 – 53.39	0-100
Educational Attainment	50th	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	78th	0.986		-1.40	96.86 – 98.26	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.33	96.23 – 96.56	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.76	90.51 – 93.27	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		15.36	29.16 – 44.52	0-200
Health and Survival	128th	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	137th	0.929		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	87th	1.025		1.67	66.27 – 67.94	0-100
Political Empowerment	134th	0.067		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	125th	0.129		-77.14	11.43 – 88.57	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	123rd	0.111		-80.00	10.00 – 90.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Brunei Darussalam

Score 0.681 | Rank 111th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	15.34
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	79.07
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	46.90
Population growth rate	%	0.82

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.22	0.25	0.46

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	56.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	37.93
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.29

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.08	0.12	0.21

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	20.82	21.77	21.39
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.83	4.38	4.96
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	24.14	14.85	18.56
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		91	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		28.19	45.83	35.86
Arts & Humanities		16.69	13.30	15.21
Business, Admin. & Law		32.77	26.41	30.00
Education		4.67	3.06	3.97
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.19	16.05	12.18
Health & Welfare		11.27	4.96	8.53
Information & Comm. Technologies		12.26	23.59	17.19
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		6.74	6.19	6.50
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		4.95	2.33	3.81
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		7.46	8.86	8.20
PhD graduates		1.29	1.30	1.30
Graduates from tertiary education		7.46	8.86	8.20

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	36.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.73
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Bulgaria

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.710

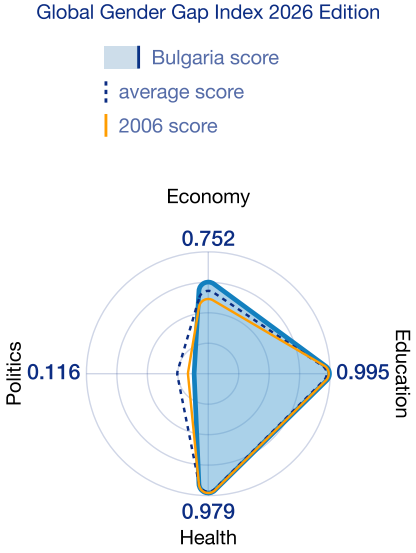
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

80th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.710	80th	0.706	83rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.752	36th	0.751	34th
Educational Attainment	0.995	66th	0.993	67th
Health and Survival	0.979	20th	0.979	21st
Political Empowerment	0.116	118th	0.100	121st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	36th	0.752		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	70th	0.800		-12.30	49.30 – 61.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	71st	0.649		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	30th	0.742		-10.19	29.29 – 39.48	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	36th	0.711		-16.88	41.56 – 58.44	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		12.77	43.61 – 56.38	0-100
Educational Attainment	66th	0.995		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	69th	0.995		-0.52	98.17 – 98.69	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.20	94.00 – 94.20	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	113th	0.981		-1.81	93.85 – 95.66	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		24.15	57.83 – 81.98	0-200
Health and Survival	20th	0.979		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	109th	0.943		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.14	60.42 – 64.56	0-100
Political Empowerment	118th	0.116		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	84th	0.311		-52.50	23.75 – 76.25	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	137th	0.056		-89.48	5.26 – 94.74	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	70th	0.013		-48.66	0.67 – 49.33	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	113.34
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	34.22
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.61
Population growth rate	%	-0.08

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.32	3.12	6.44

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	2.36
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	17.40
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	29.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	23.50

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.72

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.38	1.54	2.92

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	3.24	4.95	4.15
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.40	3.70	3.60
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	1.94	1.58	1.75
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	26.90
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		775	15

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.49	33.69	19.90
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.70	3.13	2.24
Arts & Humanities		7.12	5.47	6.50
Business, Admin. & Law		26.84	22.12	25.05
Education		23.31	5.68	16.63
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.45	23.02	12.11
Health & Welfare		13.90	9.75	12.32
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.45	8.37	4.70
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.58	2.30	3.10
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.03	8.56	9.47

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		17.57	24.11	20.94
PhD graduates		0.26	0.38	0.32
Graduates from tertiary education		17.57	24.11	20.94

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	7.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	94.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	6.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.72

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

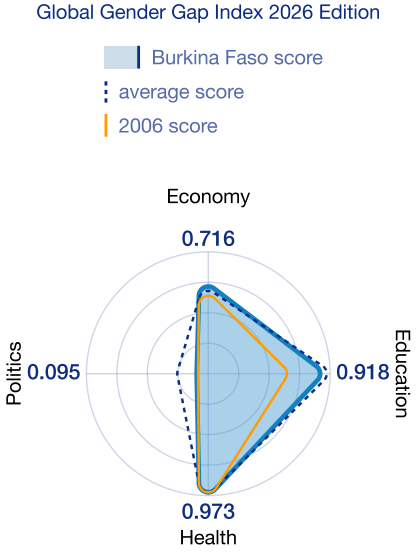
Burkina Faso

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.676

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
115th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.676	115th	0.659	120th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.716	64th	0.670	88th
Educational Attainment	0.918	129th	0.900	132nd
Health and Survival	0.973	54th	0.973	55th
Political Empowerment	0.095	125th	0.095	122nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	64th	0.716		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	64th	0.818		-13.73	61.86 – 75.59	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	121st	0.512		-1.64	1.73 – 3.37	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		34.82	32.59 – 67.41	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	111th	0.572		-27.22	36.39 – 63.61	0-100
Educational Attainment	129th	0.918		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	127th	0.734		-12.95	35.73 – 48.68	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.14	65.15 – 66.29	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		6.41	26.83 – 33.24	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	127th	0.740		-2.99	8.53 – 11.52	0-200
Health and Survival	54th	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	61st	1.038		2.04	53.52 – 55.56	0-100
Political Empowerment	125th	0.095		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	108th	0.224		-63.38	18.31 – 81.69	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	126th	0.105		-80.96	9.52 – 90.48	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	23.12
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	2.55
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.19
Population growth rate %	2.25

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	11.82	11.73	23.55

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	22.20
Firms with female top managers % firms	13.46
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	n. a.

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	3.11	3.21	6.33

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	97.46	92.87	95.09
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	8.29	6.33	7.31
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	32.80	17.89	25.18
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1958
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	21.03
Early marriage %	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Near-equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	3

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	55.09	65.46	61.40
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	0.81	0.57	0.67
Arts & Humanities	11.67	9.69	10.46
Business, Admin. & Law	14.98	8.74	11.18
Education	0.58	0.73	0.67
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	2.25	5.66	4.32
Health & Welfare	1.17	0.77	0.93
Information & Comm. Technologies	0.60	1.07	0.88
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	52.24	58.73	56.19
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	14.11	12.33	13.03

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	0.88	1.39	1.14
PhD graduates	0.12	0.47	0.28
Graduates from tertiary education	0.88	1.39	1.14

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	17.30
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	242.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	4.11
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Burundi

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.771

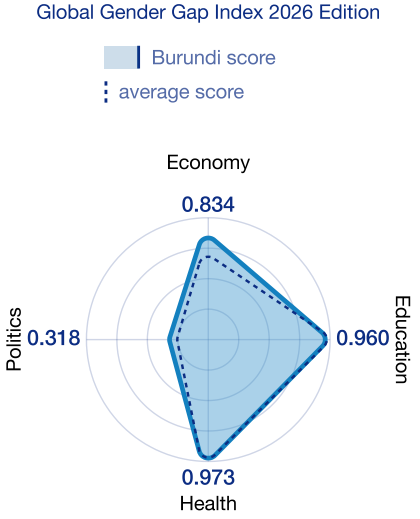
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

26th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.771	26th	0.756	44th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.834	6th	0.794	12th
Educational Attainment	0.960	117th	0.936	123rd
Health and Survival	0.973	56th	0.973	57th
Political Empowerment	0.318	46th	0.320	46th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	6th	0.834		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	1st	0.991		-0.69	78.25 – 78.94	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	1st	1.000		0.02	1.04 – 1.06	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	75th	0.510		-32.41	33.79 – 66.20	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	104th	0.673		-19.56	40.22 – 59.78	0-100
Educational Attainment	117th	0.960		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	114th	0.849		-11.78	66.11 – 77.89	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		3.13	71.98 – 75.11	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		6.50	19.88 – 26.38	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	117th	0.903		-0.65	6.06 – 6.71	0-200
Health and Survival	56th	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	63rd	1.038		2.08	54.80 – 56.88	0-100
Political Empowerment	46th	0.318		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	25th	0.657		-20.72	39.64 – 60.36	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	41st	0.444		-38.46	30.77 – 69.23	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	72nd	0.012		-48.84	0.58 – 49.42	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	3.08
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	1.05
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.32
Population growth rate	%	2.58

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		7.07	6.98	14.05

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	47.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	11.00
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.08	1.73	3.81

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	1.03	1.15	1.08
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	56.96	48.37	53.14
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1962
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	41.03

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	29.70
Early marriage	%	5.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	4

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		5.89	12.70	9.75
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		4.36	8.24	6.56
Arts & Humanities		2.86	5.21	4.19
Business, Admin. & Law		49.63	34.05	40.80
Education		3.83	11.17	7.99
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		1.67	4.04	3.01
Health & Welfare		19.77	12.88	15.87
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.10	8.06	6.34
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		0.12	0.61	0.40
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		4.30	4.24	4.27

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		3.28	3.19	3.23
Graduates from tertiary education		3.28	3.19	3.23
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	47.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	76.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	392.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	4.79

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

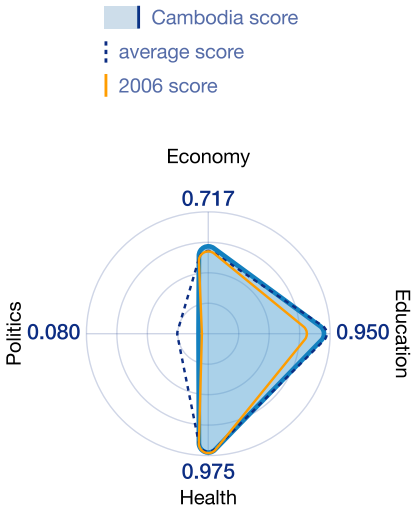
Cambodia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.680

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
113th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.680	113th	0.682	106th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.717	62nd	0.721	57th
Educational Attainment	0.950	122nd	0.953	119th
Health and Survival	0.975	40th	0.975	40th
Political Empowerment	0.080	129th	0.080	127th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	62nd	0.717		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	42nd	0.863		-11.77	74.33 – 86.10	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	35th	0.724		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	19th	0.788		-1.67	6.19 – 7.86	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	104th	0.359		-47.14	26.43 – 73.57	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	98th	0.770		-12.98	43.51 – 56.49	0-100
Educational Attainment	122nd	0.950		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	122nd	0.781		-17.83	63.64 – 81.47	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	112th	0.982		-1.79	95.40 – 97.19	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		8.45	54.65 – 63.10	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		2.48	20.21 – 22.69	0-200
Health and Survival	40th	0.975		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	46th	1.046		2.71	59.26 – 61.97	0-100
Political Empowerment	129th	0.080		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	121st	0.157		-72.80	13.60 – 86.40	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	116th	0.125		-77.78	11.11 – 88.89	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	46.35
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	7.01
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.00
Population growth rate	%	1.23

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		9.00	8.64	17.64

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	40.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	33.65
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		3.85	4.06	7.91

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	88.96	89.80	89.39
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	0.22	0.32	0.27
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	23.76	19.39	21.52
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	19.35
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	11.50
Early marriage	%	11.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		90	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		12.80	33.70	23.20
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		3.88	3.77	3.82
Arts & Humanities		9.54	7.39	8.47
Business, Admin. & Law		45.69	27.71	36.74
Education		9.29	6.09	7.70
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.50	14.46	8.96
Health & Welfare		4.99	3.36	4.18
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.97	14.55	9.74
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.33	4.70	4.51
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		11.35	15.75	13.54

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	10.90
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	137.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.55

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

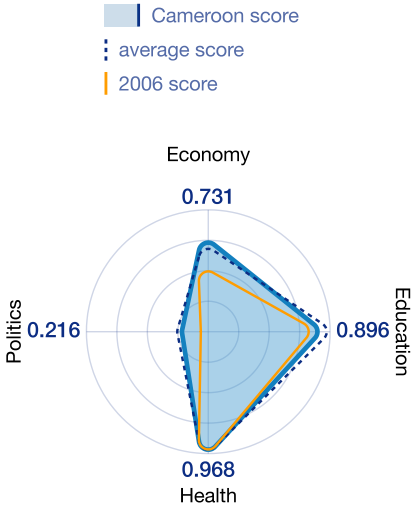
Cameroon

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.703

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
90th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.703	90th	0.697	93rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.731	52nd	0.720	59th
Educational Attainment	0.896	134th	0.879	135th
Health and Survival	0.968	79th	0.968	79th
Political Empowerment	0.216	73rd	0.223	79th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	52nd	0.731		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	84th	0.775		-16.78	57.67 – 74.45	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	99th	0.597		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	55th	0.689		-1.80	4.02 – 5.82	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		15.48	42.26 – 57.74	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	99th	0.748		-14.40	42.80 – 57.20	0-100
Educational Attainment	134th	0.896		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	115th	0.830		-13.55	66.16 – 79.71	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	129th	0.902		-9.55	87.75 – 97.30	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	136th	0.901		-4.68	42.49 – 47.17	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	114th	0.965		-0.60	16.36 – 16.96	0-200
Health and Survival	79th	0.968		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	90th	1.023		1.25	53.40 – 54.65	0-100
Political Empowerment	73rd	0.216		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	46th	0.513		-32.22	33.89 – 66.11	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	90th	0.231		-62.50	18.75 – 81.25	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	53.3
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	4.92
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.16
Population growth rate	%	2.61

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		14.61	14.51	29.12

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	36.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.18
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.55

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		3.85	4.11	7.97

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.33	2.60	3.43
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Unequal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Unequal rights
Access to non-land assets		Unequal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1946
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	33.00
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	23.00
Early marriage	%	18.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		18.48	37.04	27.69
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.95	1.81	1.38
Arts & Humanities		16.43	12.81	14.64
Business, Admin. & Law		31.78	26.54	29.18
Education		2.92	1.61	2.27
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.34	15.37	10.32
Health & Welfare		10.62	4.62	7.64
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.64	7.02	5.32
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		9.50	14.65	12.06
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		12.47	9.46	10.98

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		5.19	8.52	6.86
Graduates from tertiary education		5.19	8.52	6.86
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	35.90
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	69.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	258.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	4.26

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Canada

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.777

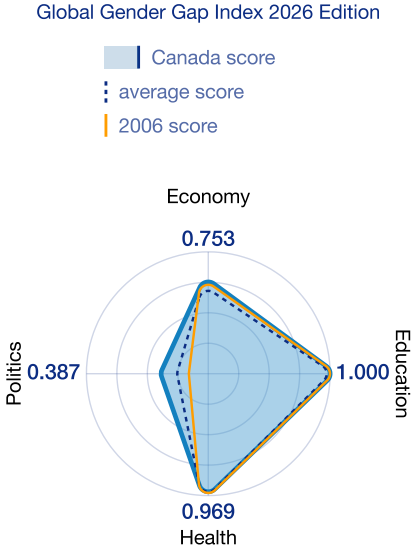
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

24th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.777	24th	0.767	32nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.753	34th	0.751	35th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.969	77th	0.969	77th
Political Empowerment	0.387	25th	0.350	41st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	34th	0.753		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	33rd	0.878		-8.47	61.07 – 69.54	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	40th	0.713		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	51st	0.697		-20.26	46.65 – 66.91	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.19	94.92 – 95.11	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.27	104.19 – 104.46	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		23.82	64.79 – 88.61	0-200
Health and Survival	77th	0.969		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	88th	1.025		1.71	68.93 – 70.64	0-100
Political Empowerment	25th	0.387		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	57th	0.441		-38.78	30.61 – 69.39	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	76th	0.007		-49.28	0.36 – 49.64	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	2,243.64
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	56.71
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.34
Population growth rate	%	2.96

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		20.79	20.50	41.29

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	16.50
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	39.40
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	37.10
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.89

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.94

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		9.10	10.31	19.41

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.62	7.27	6.96
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	76.06	86.87	81.77
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	16.46	11.63	n. a.
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1917, 1918, 1950, 1960
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	54.29

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.00
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		350	35

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.75	38.03	25.13
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.08	0.94	1.02
Arts & Humanities		8.17	6.53	7.48
Business, Admin. & Law		24.01	27.60	25.52
Education		7.15	2.67	5.26
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.65	19.17	10.77
Health & Welfare		22.20	5.74	15.27
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.93	10.93	6.30
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		8.16	7.93	8.06
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		12.93	7.44	10.62

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		7.01	7.49	7.26
PhD graduates		0.84	1.30	1.07
Graduates from tertiary education		7.01	7.49	7.26

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	23.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	12.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.25

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Cape Verde

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.721

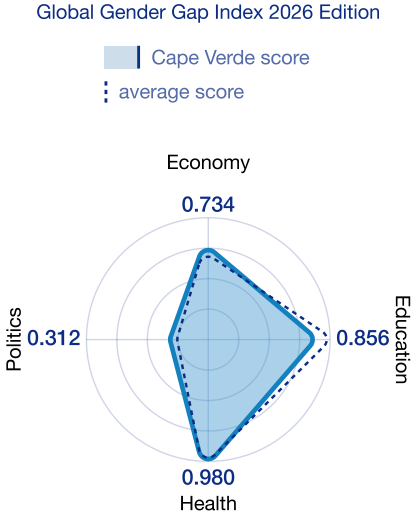
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

69th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.721	69th	0.769	30th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.734	50th	0.758	27th
Educational Attainment	0.856	139th	0.979	101st
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.312	48th	0.360	35th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	50th	0.734		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	79th	0.783		-14.00	50.50 – 64.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	72nd	0.647		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	94th	0.620		-4.60	7.51 – 12.11	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	16th	0.853		-7.94	46.04 – 53.98	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	78th	0.938		-3.20	48.40 – 51.60	0-100
Educational Attainment	139th	0.856		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	105th	0.905		-8.78	84.12 – 92.90	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	131st	0.727		-18.28	48.75 – 67.03	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		13.77	89.81 – 103.58	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.87	19.09 – 29.96	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.77	61.34 – 66.11	0-100
Political Empowerment	48th	0.312		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	7th	0.895		-5.56	47.22 – 52.78	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	110th	0.143		-75.00	12.50 – 87.50	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	2.73
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	9.85
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.14
Population growth rate	%	0.49

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.26	0.27	0.52

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	48.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	26.67
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.30

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.09	0.11	0.20

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	12.21	10.77	11.41
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1975, 1989
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	6.70
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		90	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.60	26.14	16.13
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.70	1.66	1.06
Arts & Humanities		5.46	3.96	4.93
Business, Admin. & Law		29.40	26.53	28.38
Education		11.15	15.25	12.61
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.25	19.60	10.35
Health & Welfare		25.14	13.27	20.92
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.20	2.77	1.76
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.15	3.76	4.01
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		18.14	14.85	16.97

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		1.31	1.99	1.67
PhD graduates		0.03	0.03	0.03
Graduates from tertiary education		1.31	1.99	1.67

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	17.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	97.30
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	40.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.51

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

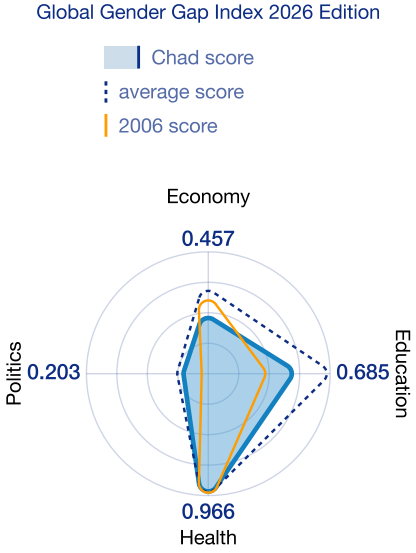
Chad

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.578

Rank (out of 145 countries): 145th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.578	145th	0.571	146th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.457	137th	0.444	142nd
Educational Attainment	0.685	144th	0.666	147th
Health and Survival	0.966	86th	0.966	88th
Political Empowerment	0.203	79th	0.209	80th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	137th	0.457		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	116th	0.639		-23.68	41.94 – 65.62	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	128th	0.434		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	70th	0.659		-0.99	1.92 – 2.91	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	133rd	0.043		-91.68	4.16 – 95.84	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	128th	0.356		-47.54	26.23 – 73.77	0-100
Educational Attainment	144th	0.685		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	140th	0.419		-25.88	18.64 – 44.52	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	130th	0.859		-11.37	69.44 – 80.81	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	142nd	0.708		-8.00	19.44 – 27.44	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	133rd	0.394		-3.80	2.48 – 6.28	0-200
Health and Survival	86th	0.966		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	100th	1.016		0.80	51.12 – 51.92	0-100
Political Empowerment	79th	0.203		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	47th	0.504		-32.98	33.51 – 66.49	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	95th	0.190		-68.00	16.00 – 84.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	19.52
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	2.41
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.84
Population growth rate %	4.95

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	10.12	10.18	20.30

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	10.70
Firms with female top managers % firms	8.51
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.82

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	1.53	2.06	3.59

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	99.14	96.36	97.57
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	2.26	4.02	3.25
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	50.71	31.36	39.78
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Unequal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Uneven rights
Access to land assets	Restricted rights
Access to non-land assets	Restricted rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1958
Seats held in upper house % total seats	36.23
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	30.20
Early marriage %	24.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Near-equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	1

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	7.88	17.25	14.31
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	0.52	1.54	1.22
Arts & Humanities	2.61	3.43	3.17
Business, Admin. & Law	31.54	27.22	28.57
Education	2.24	1.59	1.79
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	1.79	7.23	5.52
Health & Welfare	29.51	14.03	18.89
Information & Comm. Technologies	3.85	3.05	3.30
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	2.24	6.98	5.49
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	7.46	4.97	5.75

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	0.15	0.23	0.19
Graduates from tertiary education	0.15	0.23	0.19
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	27.60
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	47.20
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	748.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	6.03

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Chile

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.769

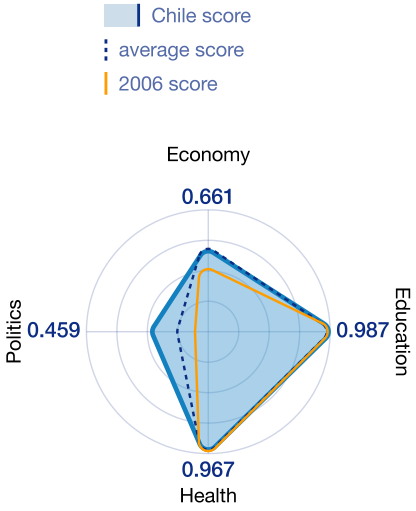
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

29th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.769	29th	0.777	22nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.661	106th	0.654	100th
Educational Attainment	0.987	92nd	0.987	90th
Health and Survival	0.967	85th	0.967	86th
Political Empowerment	0.459	16th	0.499	10th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	106th	0.661		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	97th	0.739		-18.78	53.29 – 72.07	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	93rd	0.610		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	96th	0.616		-14.35	23.05 – 37.40	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	89th	0.452		-37.72	31.14 – 68.86	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		6.46	46.77 – 53.23	0-100
Educational Attainment	92nd	0.987		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	66th	0.998		-0.15	96.33 – 96.48	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	111th	0.983		-1.68	97.02 – 98.70	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	116th	0.979		-2.27	104.45 – 106.72	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		18.23	101.21 – 119.44	0-200
Health and Survival	85th	0.967		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	98th	1.018		1.22	67.05 – 68.27	0-100
Political Empowerment	16th	0.459		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	43rd	0.535		-30.32	34.84 – 65.16	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	16th	0.846		-8.34	45.83 – 54.17	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	22nd	0.191		-33.98	8.01 – 41.99	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	330.27
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	30.18
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.30
Population growth rate %	0.54

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	9.94	9.82	19.76

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	13.59
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	23.70
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	48.00
Firms with female top managers % firms	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.12

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	4.17	5.41	9.58

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	28.09	25.06	26.37
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	9.79	8.64	9.15
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	30.34	18.13	23.40
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Restricted rights
Access to non-land assets	Restricted rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1931, 1949
Number of female heads of state to date number	2
Seats held in upper house % total seats	26.00

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Early marriage %	2.20
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	210	7

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	8.41	41.08	22.63
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	2.34	2.23	2.29
Arts & Humanities	3.43	3.31	3.38
Business, Admin. & Law	27.04	26.73	26.91
Education	15.44	4.91	10.86
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	6.02	30.74	16.78
Health & Welfare	31.81	11.86	23.13
Information & Comm. Technologies	0.99	7.82	3.96
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	1.41	2.52	1.89
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	6.24	3.93	5.23

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	13.12	12.77	12.94
PhD graduates	0.14	0.33	0.23
Graduates from tertiary education	13.12	12.77	12.94

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	23.30
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.80
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	10.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.14

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

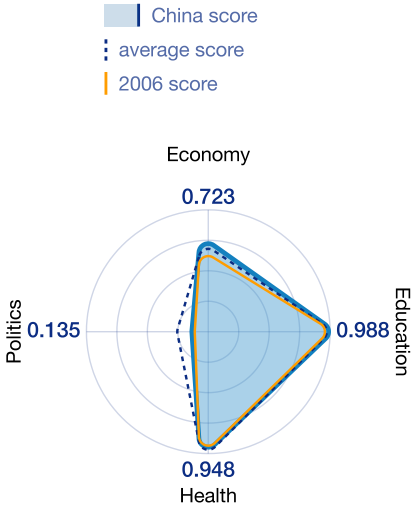
China

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): **0.699**

Rank (out of 145 countries): **96th**

Index Edition: **2026**

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.699	96th	0.686	103rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.723	57th	0.726	51st
Educational Attainment	0.988	91st	0.935	124th
Health and Survival	0.948	144th	0.947	147th
Political Empowerment	0.135	111th	0.135	111th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	57th	0.723		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	65th	0.815		-14.43	63.73 – 78.16	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	32nd	0.729		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	89th	0.631		-10.74	18.38 – 29.12	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	91st	0.988		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	90th	0.966		-3.33	95.05 – 98.38	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.13	94.05 – 96.18	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		11.48	71.59 – 83.07	0-200
Health and Survival	144th	0.948		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	143rd	0.907		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	51st	1.043		2.87	67.21 – 70.08	0-100
Political Empowerment	111th	0.135		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	75th	0.361		-46.92	26.54 – 73.46	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	130th	0.091		-83.34	8.33 – 91.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	78th	0.001		-49.94	0.03 – 49.97	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	18,743.8
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	23.85
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.06
Population growth rate %	-0.12

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	691.22	717.75	1408.98

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	44.00
Firms with female top managers % firms	19.60
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	NaN

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	15.35	5.90	n. a.
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1946, 1949
Number of female heads of state to date number	1
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Early marriage %	1.10
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	165	21

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates	0.09	0.14	0.12
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	19.40
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.90
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	16.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.01

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Colombia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.761

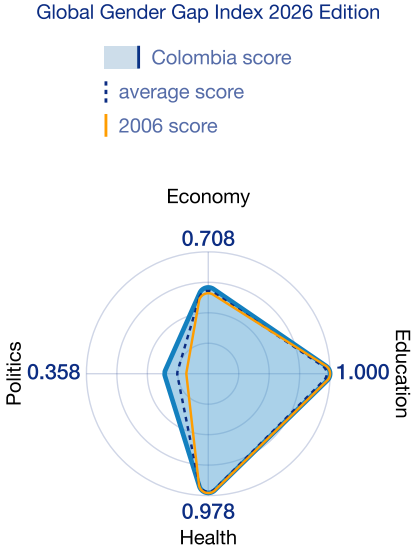
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

34th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.761	34th	0.758	41st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.708	72nd	0.703	71st
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.978	23rd	0.978	24th
Political Empowerment	0.358	35th	0.352	39th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	72nd	0.708		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	107th	0.683		-24.31	52.31 – 76.62	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	104th	0.590		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	46th	0.704		-6.44	15.30 – 21.74	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	22nd	0.790		-11.74	44.13 – 55.87	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	75th	0.960		-2.04	48.98 – 51.02	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.72	94.97 – 95.69	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.05	92.16 – 93.21	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		3.95	99.64 – 103.59	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		9.92	54.40 – 64.32	0-200
Health and Survival	23rd	0.978		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	33rd	1.056		3.53	63.29 – 66.82	0-100
Political Empowerment	35th	0.358		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		11.12	44.44 – 55.56	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	418.82
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	18.48
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.66
Population growth rate %	1.07

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	26.79	26.10	52.89

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	0.59
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	25.00
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	62.50
Firms with female top managers % firms	24.60

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.98

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	9.62	12.91	22.54

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	52.95	58.19	56.01
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	11.04	6.93	8.70
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	70.14	53.66	60.50
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	17.64	5.24	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1954
Seats held in upper house % total seats	31.43
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage %	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	126	14

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	14.53	34.68	23.29
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	2.00	2.35	2.15
Arts & Humanities	2.92	3.23	3.06
Business, Admin. & Law	46.61	37.30	42.56
Education	9.80	7.07	8.61
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	10.60	25.22	16.96
Health & Welfare	7.82	4.60	6.42
Information & Comm. Technologies	1.97	7.56	4.40
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	1.96	1.89	1.93
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	13.08	6.25	10.11

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	9.83	8.94	9.38
PhD graduates	0.12	0.21	0.17
Graduates from tertiary education	9.83	8.94	9.38

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	30.80
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	98.80
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	59.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.63

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Comoros

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.689

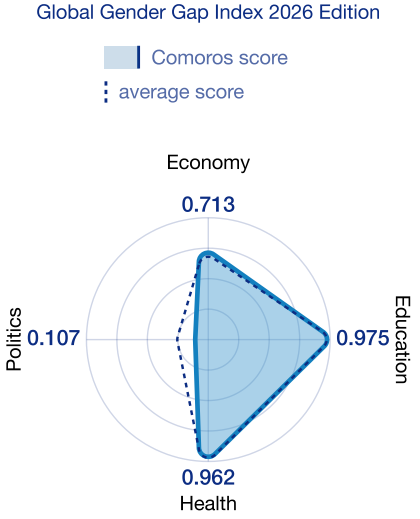
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

103rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.689	103rd	0.672	115th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.713	66th	0.693	75th
Educational Attainment	0.975	105th	0.938	122nd
Health and Survival	0.962	112th	0.962	113th
Political Empowerment	0.107	120th	0.093	123rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	66th	0.713		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	94th	0.743		-16.30	47.23 – 63.53	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	108th	0.587		-1.81	2.57 – 4.38	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		2.25	48.84 – 51.09	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	117th	0.543		-29.64	35.18 – 64.82	0-100
Educational Attainment	105th	0.975		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	106th	0.905		-7.60	71.98 – 79.58	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.25	79.23 – 79.48	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		3.13	53.28 – 56.41	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	116th	0.944		-1.08	18.29 – 19.37	0-200
Health and Survival	112th	0.962		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	122nd	1.004		0.22	58.91 – 59.13	0-100
Political Empowerment	120th	0.107		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	109th	0.222		-63.64	18.18 – 81.82	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	105th	0.154		-73.34	13.33 – 86.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	1.44
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.48
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.71
Population growth rate	%	1.89

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.43	0.44	0.87

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	45.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	20.55
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.10	0.13	0.24

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	91.60	86.66	88.81
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.30	4.19	4.67
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	31.16	30.46	30.76
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1975
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	36.85
Early marriage	%	12.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.04	0.36	0.20
Graduates from tertiary education		0.04	0.36	0.20
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	8.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	179.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.82
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

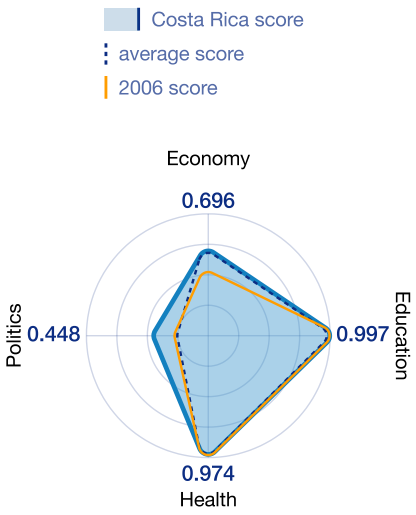
Costa Rica

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.779

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
21st

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.779	21st	0.786	16th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.696	81st	0.709	69th
Educational Attainment	0.997	55th	0.998	50th
Health and Survival	0.974	44th	0.974	45th
Political Empowerment	0.448	18th	0.461	18th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	81st	0.696		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	113th	0.651		-23.62	44.11 – 67.73	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	83rd	0.626		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	80th	0.644		-11.72	21.18 – 32.90	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	28th	0.767		-13.18	43.41 – 56.59	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	76th	0.953		-2.40	48.80 – 51.20	0-100
Educational Attainment	55th	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.11	97.99 – 98.10	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	101st	0.993		-0.69	95.16 – 95.85	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		8.83	117.49 – 126.32	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.71	49.76 – 60.47	0-200
Health and Survival	44th	0.974		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	52nd	1.042		2.77	66.28 – 69.05	0-100
Political Empowerment	18th	0.448		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	1st	1.000		5.26	47.37 – 52.63	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	45th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 – 71.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	42nd	0.089		-41.78	4.11 – 45.89	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	95.35
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	26.97
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.59
Population growth rate %	0.48

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	2.60	2.53	5.13

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	7.33
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	53.00
Firms with female top managers % firms	25.26
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.09

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.85	1.27	2.13

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	34.13	37.38	36.11
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	7.40	6.04	6.59
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	26.50	13.19	18.39
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	22.15	8.38	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1949
Number of female heads of state to date number	2
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	13.70
Early marriage %	9.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	120	8

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	10.69	25.25	17.14
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.31	1.58	1.43
Arts & Humanities	3.25	2.40	2.87
Business, Admin. & Law	36.14	36.35	36.23
Education	27.48	21.64	24.89
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	5.81	11.91	8.51
Health & Welfare	13.48	7.84	10.98
Information & Comm. Technologies	2.42	10.82	6.14
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	2.46	2.52	2.48
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	5.76	3.71	4.85

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	9.10	8.54	8.82
PhD graduates	0.13	0.33	0.22
Graduates from tertiary education	9.10	8.54	8.82

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	35.10
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.00
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	24.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.32

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

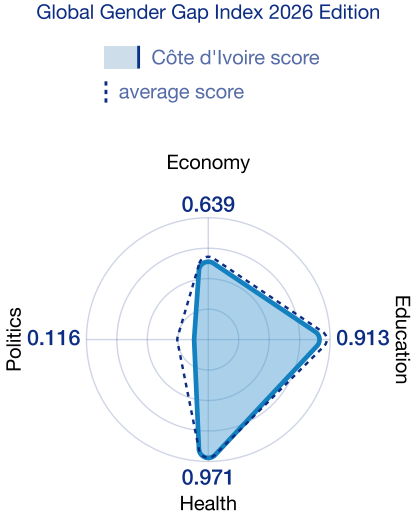
Côte d'Ivoire

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.660

Rank (out of 145 countries): 122nd

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.660	122nd	0.647	127th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.639	111th	0.615	111th
Educational Attainment	0.913	131st	0.915	128th
Health and Survival	0.971	65th	0.971	65th
Political Empowerment	0.116	119th	0.086	124th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	111th	0.639		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	76th	0.789		-15.95	59.58 – 75.53	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	31st	0.730		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	21st	0.782		-1.65	5.91 – 7.56	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	116th	0.256		-59.20	20.40 – 79.60	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	127th	0.373		-45.68	27.16 – 72.84	0-100
Educational Attainment	131st	0.913		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	131st	0.669		-19.94	40.26 – 60.20	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	107th	0.986		-1.19	86.80 – 87.99	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	118th	0.976		-1.61	64.48 – 66.09	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	118th	0.894		-1.28	10.72 – 12.00	0-200
Health and Survival	65th	0.971		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	73rd	1.033		1.82	54.58 – 56.40	0-100
Political Empowerment	119th	0.116		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	117th	0.175		-70.20	14.90 – 85.10	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	84th	0.250		-60.00	20.00 – 80.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Côte d'Ivoire

Score 0.660 | Rank 122nd

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	87.11
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	6.75
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.12
Population growth rate	%	2.44

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		15.69	16.25	31.93

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	22.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	11.56
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.76

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		4.65	5.31	9.96

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	95.45	89.24	92.13
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.64	2.16	2.38
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	52.33	35.48	43.31
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1960
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	24.49
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	22.36
Early marriage	%	14.00
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	2

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.20	2.67	2.43
PhD graduates		0.48	1.19	0.85
Graduates from tertiary education		2.20	2.67	2.43

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	20.20
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	84.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	359.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	4.23

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Croatia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.744

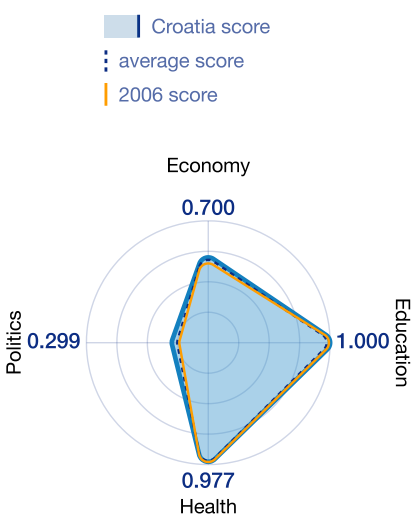
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

48th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.744	48th	0.728	64th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.700	78th	0.657	97th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.977	32nd	0.977	31st
Political Empowerment	0.299	52nd	0.281	58th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	78th	0.700		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	58th	0.837		-9.60	49.40 – 59.00	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	90th	0.616		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	64th	0.674		-16.80	34.72 – 51.52	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	79th	0.483		-34.83	32.54 – 67.37	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		11.62	44.19 – 55.81	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		6.85	101.70 – 108.55	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		31.92	65.80 – 97.72	0-200
Health and Survival	32nd	0.977		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	109th	0.943		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	35th	1.052		3.35	65.14 – 68.49	0-100
Political Empowerment	52nd	0.299		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	51st	0.485		-34.66	32.67 – 67.33	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	69th	0.286		-55.56	22.22 – 77.78	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	26th	0.176		-35.06	7.47 – 42.53	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	92.98
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	42.83
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.76
Population growth rate	%	0.17

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.00	1.86	3.87

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	5.04
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	34.60
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	34.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	26.18

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.57

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.79	0.88	1.67

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	4.51	6.01	5.31
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.30	5.50	4.90
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	4.61	3.28	3.91
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1945
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.50
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		328	148

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		18.22	44.74	28.44
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.53	2.79	2.63
Arts & Humanities		10.44	7.26	9.21
Business, Admin. & Law		23.47	16.80	20.90
Education		10.72	2.39	7.51
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		10.53	28.74	17.54
Health & Welfare		18.67	8.59	14.79
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.06	10.92	5.47
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.64	5.08	5.42
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.44	5.56	7.95

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		22.90	26.49	24.76
PhD graduates		0.88	0.81	0.85
Graduates from tertiary education		22.90	26.49	24.76

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	11.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.46

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

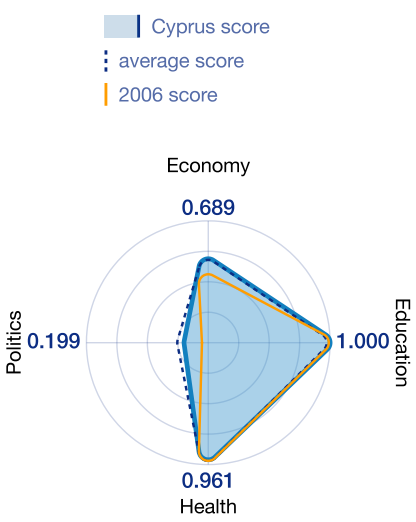
Cyprus

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): **0.712**

Rank (out of 145 countries): **78th**

Index Edition: **2026**

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.712	78th	0.706	82nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.689	86th	0.692	77th
Educational Attainment	1.000	35th	0.996	62nd
Health and Survival	0.961	116th	0.961	118th
Political Empowerment	0.199	85th	0.175	93rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	86th	0.689		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	50th	0.851		-10.50	60.00 – 70.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	70th	0.651		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	71st	0.656		-21.81	41.65 – 63.46	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	106th	0.349		-48.22	25.89 – 74.11	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		3.46	48.27 – 51.73	0-100
Educational Attainment	35th	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.74	97.91 – 99.65	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	96th	1.000		-0.04	106.72 – 106.76	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		46.88	97.90 – 144.78	0-200
Health and Survival	116th	0.961		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	124th	0.939		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	111th	1.012		0.84	70.31 – 71.15	0-100
Political Empowerment	85th	0.199		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	104th	0.244		-60.72	19.64 – 80.36	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Cyprus

Score 0.712 | Rank 78th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	37.63
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	52.64
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.62
Population growth rate	%	0.98

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.67	0.68	1.36

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	14.57
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	30.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	8.48
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.23	0.26	0.50

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	2.71	2.58	2.65
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.80	4.10	4.40
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	11.43	6.61	8.93
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.10
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Uneven rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		210	70

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		5.67	20.16	10.76
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.22	0.53	0.33
Arts & Humanities		5.59	3.65	4.91
Business, Admin. & Law		30.91	42.53	34.99
Education		30.97	10.01	23.61
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		2.10	11.00	5.23
Health & Welfare		9.74	8.07	9.15
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.26	6.95	3.26
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.30	2.21	2.27
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		12.98	6.59	10.73

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		3.82	9.48	6.73
PhD graduates		0.73	1.14	0.93
Graduates from tertiary education		3.82	9.48	6.73

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	31.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.30
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	14.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.38

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

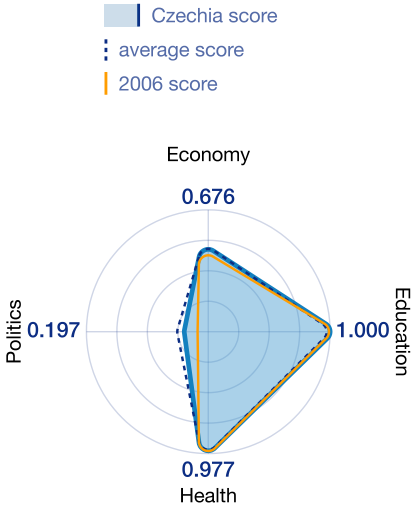
Czechia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.712

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
77th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.712	77th	0.686	102nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.676	93rd	0.643	104th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.977	31st	0.977	30th
Political Empowerment	0.197	87th	0.124	113th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	93rd	0.676		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	63rd	0.819		-12.20	55.10 – 67.30	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	100th	0.595		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	79th	0.645		-20.73	37.74 – 58.47	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	90th	0.435		-39.36	30.32 – 69.68	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		5.49	47.25 – 52.74	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.02	99.18 – 99.20	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.79	97.23 – 98.02	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		20.07	56.79 – 76.86	0-200
Health and Survival	31st	0.977		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	38th	1.050		3.27	65.05 – 68.32	0-100
Political Empowerment	87th	0.197		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	48th	0.504		-33.00	33.50 – 66.50	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	101st	0.167		-71.42	14.29 – 85.71	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	347.03
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	47.96
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.69
Population growth rate	%	0.38

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.53	5.38	10.91

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	13.55
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	27.40
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	28.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	15.52

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.11

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.39	2.70	5.09

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	4.75	3.00	3.80
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.20	2.60	2.90
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	14.66	5.04	9.39
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1993
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	21.25
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.00
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		896	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		14.60	39.41	24.41
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		3.33	2.95	3.18
Arts & Humanities		10.10	7.18	8.94
Business, Admin. & Law		18.70	18.81	18.74
Education		19.23	7.09	14.42
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.78	20.81	11.72
Health & Welfare		17.88	6.45	13.36
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.73	11.58	5.63
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.09	7.02	7.06
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.66	8.31	9.73

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		26.13	31.16	28.69
PhD graduates		0.59	0.90	0.74
Graduates from tertiary education		26.13	31.16	28.69

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	12.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.36

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

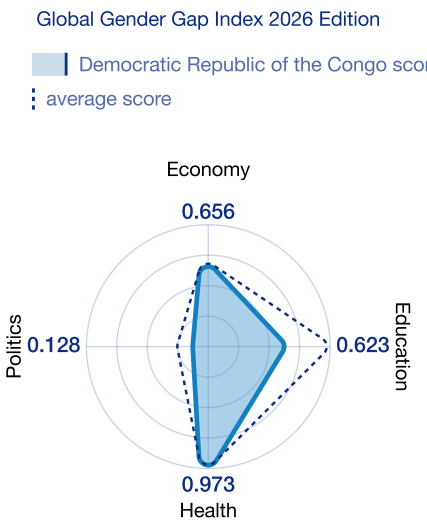
Democratic Republic of the Cong

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.595

Rank (out of 145 countries): 142nd

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.595	142nd	0.601	143rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.656	108th	0.652	101st
Educational Attainment	0.623	145th	0.649	148th
Health and Survival	0.973	50th	0.973	51st
Political Empowerment	0.128	113th	0.129	112th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	108th	0.656		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	16th	0.903		-6.46	60.29 – 66.75	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	105th	0.588		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	98th	0.606		-0.79	1.21 – 2.00	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	34th	0.722		-16.12	41.94 – 58.06	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	124th	0.433		-39.58	30.21 – 69.79	0-100
Educational Attainment	145th	0.623		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	134th	0.630		-31.58	53.78 – 85.36	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	143rd	0.633		-24.86	42.95 – 67.81	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	131st	0.592		-3.27	4.75 – 8.02	0-200
Health and Survival	50th	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	58th	1.040		2.08	52.19 – 54.27	0-100
Political Empowerment	113th	0.128		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	123rd	0.147		-74.40	12.80 – 87.20	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	60th	0.333		-50.00	25.00 – 75.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Score 0.595 | Rank 142nd |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	70.96
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	1.60
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.39
Population growth rate	%	3.24

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		55.06	54.22	109.28

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female top managers	% firms	22.74
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		3.57

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		11.37	12.63	24.00

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	1.13	1.87	1.51
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	56.44	54.75	55.57
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Restricted rights
Access to non-land assets		Restricted rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1967
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	15.84
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	28.75
Early marriage	%	13.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.04	17.86	15.46
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		5.53	8.59	7.51
Arts & Humanities		6.17	2.91	4.06
Business, Admin. & Law		22.04	19.20	20.20
Education		8.33	13.88	11.93
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		1.74	8.66	6.22
Health & Welfare		23.77	15.25	18.24
Information & Comm. Technologies		6.66	6.24	6.39
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.65	2.96	2.85
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		19.84	19.65	19.72

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates		0.01	0.03	0.02
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	47.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	85.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	427.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	5.98

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Denmark

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.810

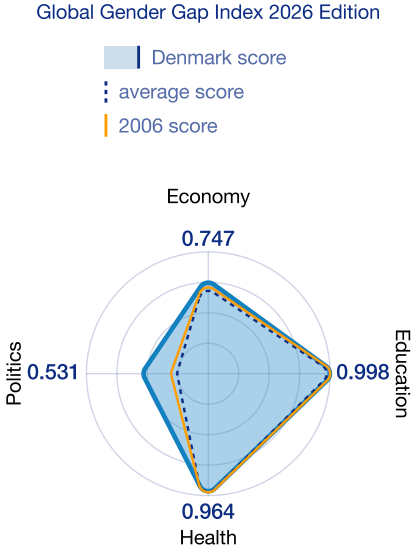
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

11th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.810	11th	0.791	14th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.747	40th	0.752	33rd
Educational Attainment	0.998	47th	0.997	53rd
Health and Survival	0.964	107th	0.964	107th
Political Empowerment	0.531	11th	0.450	20th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	40th	0.747		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	41st	0.864		-9.50	60.50 – 70.00	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	37th	0.716		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	37th	0.729		-22.37	60.31 – 82.68	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	81st	0.476		-35.46	32.27 – 67.73	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		0.52	49.74 – 50.26	0-100
Educational Attainment	47th	0.998		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.20	99.01 – 99.21	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	102nd	0.990		-1.29	124.97 – 126.26	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		27.35	65.53 – 92.88	0-200
Health and Survival	107th	0.964		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	115th	1.009		0.64	69.73 – 70.37	0-100
Political Empowerment	11th	0.531		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	6th	0.925		-3.92	48.04 – 51.96	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	18th	0.273		-28.58	10.71 – 39.29	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	424.52
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	71.43
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.29
Population growth rate	%	0.50

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.01	2.97	5.98

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	3.34
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	43.30
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	36.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	9.48

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.97

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.31	1.49	2.80

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	5.54	8.46	7.07
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.50	6.60	6.50
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	38.53	19.51	28.46
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1908, 1908, 1915
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.30
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		168	168

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.83	37.81	25.41
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.23	0.75	1.02
Arts & Humanities		11.47	7.21	9.61
Business, Admin. & Law		22.58	28.63	25.22
Education		6.63	3.54	5.28
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.36	21.52	13.53
Health & Welfare		28.67	10.42	20.71
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.88	10.30	6.12
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.59	5.99	5.76
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.82	8.13	9.65

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		7.55	14.38	11.03
PhD graduates		1.04	1.47	1.25
Graduates from tertiary education		7.55	14.38	11.03

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	26.20
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	95.30
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.47

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

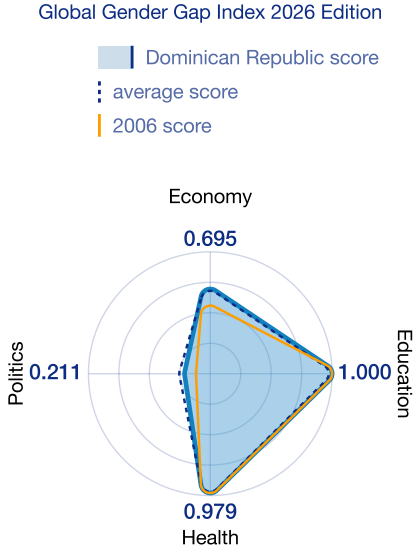
Dominican Republic

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): **0.721**

Rank (out of 145 countries): **67th**

Index Edition: **2026**

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.721	67th	0.730	61st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.695	82nd	0.707	70th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.979	19th	0.979	20th
Political Empowerment	0.211	78th	0.234	72nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	82nd	0.695		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	99th	0.711		-22.59	55.50 – 78.09	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	78th	0.631		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	66th	0.667		-9.70	19.41 – 29.11	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	58th	0.597		-25.22	37.39 – 62.61	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		16.20	41.90 – 58.10	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.83	93.60 – 94.43	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.23	94.96 – 95.19	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		8.20	72.32 – 80.52	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		37.65	38.94 – 76.59	0-200
Health and Survival	19th	0.979		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	32nd	1.059		3.65	61.82 – 65.47	0-100
Political Empowerment	78th	0.211		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	33rd	0.597		-25.26	37.37 – 62.63	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	126th	0.105		-80.96	9.52 – 90.48	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Dominican Republic

Score 0.721 | Rank 67th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	124.28
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	24.23
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.29
Population growth rate	%	0.85

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.75	5.68	11.43

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	54.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.19
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.06

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.03	2.57	4.60

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	47.66	57.81	53.50
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	8.33	3.22	5.48
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	45.94	32.07	37.95
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	14.49	5.90	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	12.50
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	15.34
Early marriage	%	17.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	2

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		5.77	28.15	12.63
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.58	2.25	1.09
Arts & Humanities		3.17	3.23	3.19
Business, Admin. & Law		27.41	34.89	29.70
Education		23.14	14.79	20.58
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.41	13.77	6.59
Health & Welfare		21.12	9.63	17.59
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.30	13.07	4.91
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.05	1.31	1.13
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		16.72	4.83	13.07

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		6.76	4.44	5.59
Graduates from tertiary education		6.76	4.44	5.59
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	26.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	124.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.22

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Ecuador

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.790

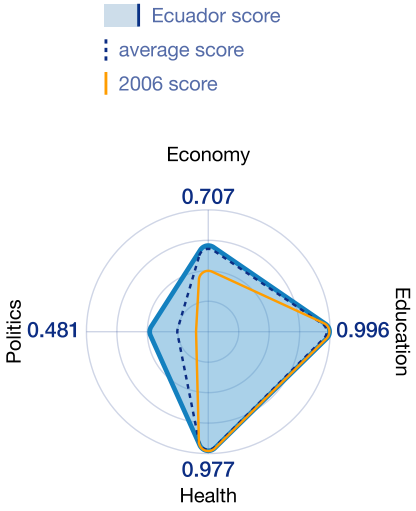
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

16th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.790	16th	0.774	25th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.707	74th	0.689	78th
Educational Attainment	0.996	60th	0.996	60th
Health and Survival	0.977	26th	0.977	25th
Political Empowerment	0.481	15th	0.434	22nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	74th	0.707		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	109th	0.675		-25.05	52.04 – 77.09	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	113th	0.564		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	34th	0.738		-4.20	11.84 – 16.04	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	30th	0.759		-13.69	43.16 – 56.85	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		2.61	48.69 – 51.30	0-100
Educational Attainment	60th	0.996		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	83rd	0.980		-1.91	92.58 – 94.49	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		3.04	93.79 – 96.83	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.68	91.50 – 94.18	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		16.09	59.98 – 76.07	0-200
Health and Survival	26th	0.977		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	34th	1.053		3.31	62.76 – 66.07	0-100
Political Empowerment	15th	0.481		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	16th	0.756		-13.90	43.05 – 56.95	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	80th	0.000		-49.98	0.01 – 49.99	0-50

Ecuador

Score 0.790 | Rank 16th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	124.68
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	13.94
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.15
Population growth rate	%	0.86

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		9.09	9.04	18.14

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	55.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.05
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.52

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		3.09	4.19	7.28

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	69.59	67.66	68.45
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.40	2.81	3.47
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	51.75	33.59	41.04
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	18.19	6.58	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1929, 1967
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	7.14
Early marriage	%	13.70
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	15

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.20	34.59	20.85
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		3.24	3.90	3.53
Arts & Humanities		2.51	2.85	2.66
Business, Admin. & Law		21.21	16.66	19.22
Education		19.07	9.32	14.81
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.77	20.43	12.17
Health & Welfare		17.31	8.85	13.62
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.70	9.17	4.96
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.73	4.99	3.71
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		20.18	14.62	17.75

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		10.92	13.11	12.03
PhD graduates		0.19	0.28	0.24
Graduates from tertiary education		10.92	13.11	12.03

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	24.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	55.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.81

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Egypt

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.632

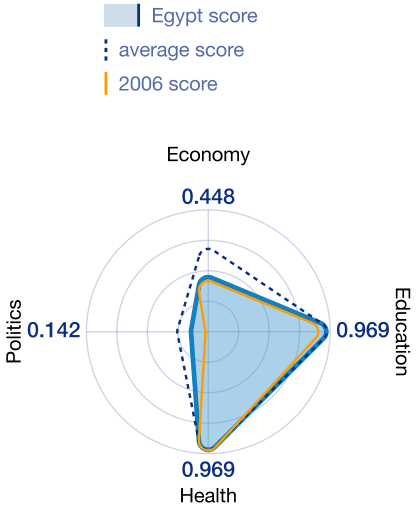
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

138th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.632	138th	0.625	139th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.448	140th	0.406	145th
Educational Attainment	0.969	110th	0.968	111th
Health and Survival	0.969	78th	0.969	78th
Political Empowerment	0.142	105th	0.157	101st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	140th	0.448		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	141st	0.336		-47.13	23.83 – 70.96	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	21st	0.747		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	139th	0.279		-18.85	7.28 – 26.13	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	129th	0.144		-74.84	12.58 – 87.42	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	116th	0.548		-29.22	35.39 – 64.61	0-100
Educational Attainment	110th	0.969		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	113th	0.859		-11.99	73.30 – 85.29	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.07	96.45 – 96.52	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	114th	0.979		-1.77	83.92 – 85.69	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		1.14	37.48 – 38.62	0-200
Health and Survival	78th	0.969		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	89th	1.024		1.44	59.67 – 61.11	0-100
Political Empowerment	105th	0.142		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	74th	0.367		-46.30	26.85 – 73.15	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	122nd	0.115		-79.32	10.34 – 89.66	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	389.06
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	16.80
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.51
Population growth rate	%	1.73

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		57.70	58.84	116.54

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female top managers	% firms	6.32
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.34

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		7.14	21.94	29.07

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	70.98	67.92	68.61
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	12.06	4.10	6.03
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	49.28	24.15	28.70
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1956, 1979
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	13.71
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	7.50
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		120	1

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.34	18.12	14.05
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		5.94	7.65	6.75
Arts & Humanities		6.73	2.85	4.88
Business, Admin. & Law		19.94	33.70	26.50
Education		18.56	9.04	14.02
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.57	11.82	8.03
Health & Welfare		17.56	16.66	17.13
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.58	3.72	2.60
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.19	2.58	3.42
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		15.66	7.75	11.89

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		9.12	12.87	11.03
PhD graduates		0.24	0.36	0.31
Graduates from tertiary education		9.12	12.87	11.03

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	32.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	97.10
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	17.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.74

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

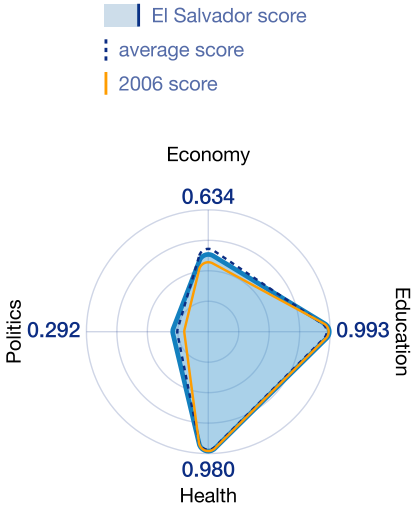
El Salvador

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.725

Rank (out of 145 countries): 61st

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.725	61st	0.709	78th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.634	113th	0.607	115th
Educational Attainment	0.993	72nd	0.992	76th
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.292	55th	0.256	64th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	113th	0.634		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	119th	0.609		-29.86	46.51 – 76.37	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	124th	0.523		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	82nd	0.641		-5.15	9.22 – 14.37	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	51st	0.639		-22.02	38.99 – 61.01	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	80th	0.934		-3.42	48.29 – 51.71	0-100
Educational Attainment	72nd	0.993		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	92nd	0.963		-3.37	88.25 – 91.62	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		2.41	83.57 – 85.98	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		5.75	63.09 – 68.84	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		9.87	28.03 – 37.90	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		6.78	58.68 – 65.46	0-100
Political Empowerment	55th	0.292		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	54th	0.463		-36.66	31.67 – 68.33	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	20th	0.600		-25.00	37.50 – 62.50	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

El Salvador

Score 0.725 | Rank 61st |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	35.36
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	11.67
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	52.50
Population growth rate	%	0.45

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.33	3.01	6.34

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	55.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	25.56
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.35

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.10	1.43	2.52

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	65.57	62.76	63.95
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.25	2.59	2.87
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	50.65	40.36	44.72
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	20.21	7.03	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1939
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	17.70
Early marriage	%	10.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		112	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.70	28.98	22.37
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.80	1.04	0.91
Arts & Humanities		5.08	5.38	5.22
Business, Admin. & Law		14.64	16.29	15.40
Education		10.10	7.98	9.12
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		8.19	17.48	12.48
Health & Welfare		24.66	13.80	19.64
Information & Comm. Technologies		6.97	9.27	8.03
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.54	2.22	1.86
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		7.57	6.83	7.23

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		5.83	5.75	5.79
Graduates from tertiary education		5.83	5.75	5.79
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	15.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	39.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.77

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Estonia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.782

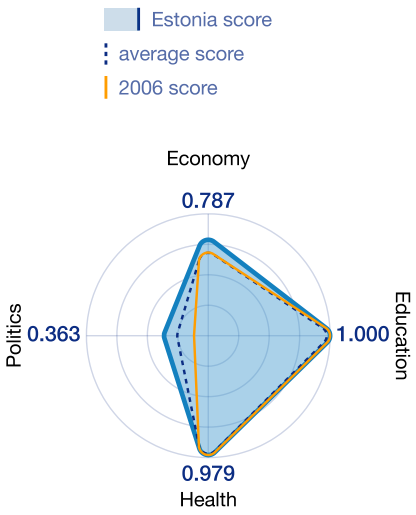
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

19th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.782	19th	0.799	11th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.787	15th	0.754	31st
Educational Attainment	1.000	39th	1.000	38th
Health and Survival	0.979	21st	0.979	23rd
Political Empowerment	0.363	33rd	0.463	17th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	15th	0.787		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	39th	0.865		-9.70	61.90 – 71.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	46th	0.700		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	31st	0.741		-12.33	35.32 – 47.65	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	31st	0.756		-13.93	43.13 – 57.06	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		21.12	39.46 – 60.58	0-100
Educational Attainment	39th	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	90th	0.999		-0.09	96.57 – 96.66	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		5.57	105.83 – 111.40	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		26.94	52.29 – 79.23	0-200
Health and Survival	21st	0.979		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	113th	0.943		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		5.03	64.13 – 69.16	0-100
Political Empowerment	33rd	0.363		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	64th	0.423		-40.60	29.70 – 70.30	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	24th	0.571		-27.28	36.36 – 63.64	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	21st	0.205		-33.00	8.50 – 41.50	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	43.13
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	41.19
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	52.45
Population growth rate	%	0.15

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.72	0.65	1.37

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	19.77
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	14.60
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	38.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	16.00

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.79

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.35	0.35	0.69

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	4.07	7.89	5.98
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.90	8.50	7.70
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	20.16	11.06	15.63
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	15.54	10.33	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	28.90
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		575	30

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		17.48	44.15	27.02
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.16	2.10	2.14
Arts & Humanities		14.24	11.76	13.35
Business, Admin. & Law		20.17	18.58	19.60
Education		14.05	2.28	9.84
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.86	21.07	11.30
Health & Welfare		18.83	5.27	13.98
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.30	16.83	9.42
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		6.32	6.25	6.30
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.94	7.23	8.33

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		8.25	14.15	11.25
PhD graduates		0.62	0.83	0.72
Graduates from tertiary education		8.25	14.15	11.25

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	21.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	5.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.18

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

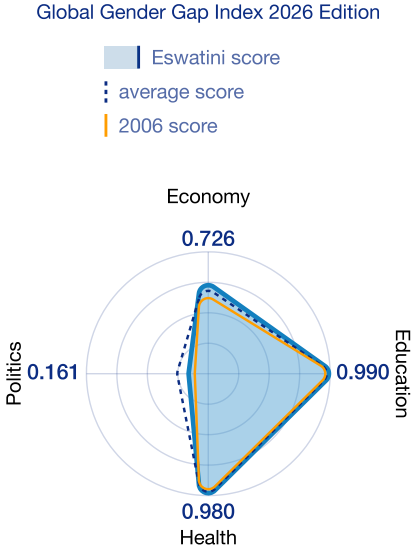
Eswatini

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.714

Rank (out of 145 countries): 76th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.714	76th	0.748	46th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.726	56th	0.856	3rd
Educational Attainment	0.990	85th	0.983	96th
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.161	100th	0.174	94th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	56th	0.726		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	25th	0.888		-6.08	48.17 54.25	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	54th	0.694		-3.77	8.53 12.30	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	105th	0.357		-47.34	26.33 73.67	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	73rd	0.968		-1.62	49.19 50.81	0-100
Educational Attainment	85th	0.990		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	73rd	0.992		-0.70	90.41 91.11	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	110th	0.983		-1.63	95.36 96.99	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.29	81.88 82.17	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.55	45.79 49.34	0-100
Political Empowerment	100th	0.161		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	98th	0.254		-59.46	20.27 79.73	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	60th	0.333		-50.00	25.00 75.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	4.86
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	10.38
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.90
Population growth rate	%	1.00

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.63	0.61	1.24

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	50.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	33.95
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.15	0.14	0.29

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	56.36	50.31	53.30
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	37.37	32.17	34.82
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	33.24	23.88	28.51
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Uneven rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1968
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	46.67
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	20.37
Early marriage	%	3.00
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Uneven rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		14	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	118.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.72
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Fiji

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.646

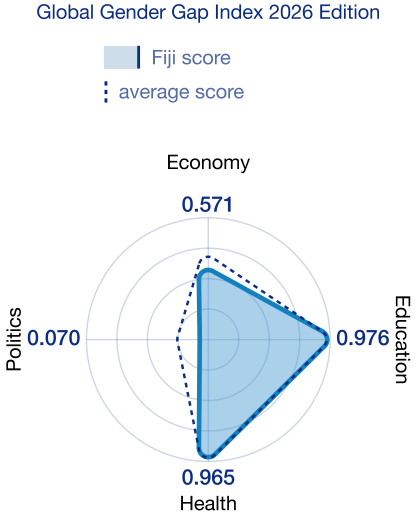
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

130th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.646	130th	0.647	126th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.571	122nd	0.588	120th
Educational Attainment	0.976	104th	0.976	104th
Health and Survival	0.965	100th	0.965	101st
Political Empowerment	0.070	133rd	0.060	138th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	122nd	0.571		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	127th	0.531		-33.43	37.84 – 71.27	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	124th	0.496		-9.18	9.04 – 18.22	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	69th	0.553		-28.80	35.60 – 64.40	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	95th	0.796		-11.38	44.31 – 55.69	0-100
Educational Attainment	104th	0.976		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolment in primary education %	122nd	0.959		-4.11	95.07 – 99.18	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.15	97.01 – 99.16	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		18.81	65.53 – 84.34	0-200
Health and Survival	100th	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	134th	0.934		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	69th	1.035		1.99	56.74 – 58.73	0-100
Political Empowerment	133rd	0.070		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	128th	0.100		-81.82	9.09 – 90.91	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	104th	0.158		-72.72	13.64 – 86.36	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	5.97
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	13.59
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.37
Population growth rate %	0.50

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	0.47	0.46	0.93

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	44.90
Firms with female top managers % firms	22.47
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	n. a.

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.10	0.20	0.30

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	37.34	49.88	45.70
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	7.24	4.64	5.53
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	38.54	41.36	40.42
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	15.16	5.19	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets	Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1970
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	25.26
Early marriage %	3.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	0

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	13.75	22.26	17.15
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	2.76	3.35	2.99
Arts & Humanities	2.51	5.81	3.83
Business, Admin. & Law	29.57	28.30	29.06
Education	19.23	21.42	20.10
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	0.65	6.27	2.90
Health & Welfare	26.56	12.04	20.75
Information & Comm. Technologies	0.90	2.83	1.67
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	12.20	13.15	12.58
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	3.96	5.99	4.78

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	0.45	1.36	0.90
PhD graduates	0.05	0.10	0.07
Graduates from tertiary education	0.45	1.36	0.90

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	59.50
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.80
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	30.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.27

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Finland

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.872

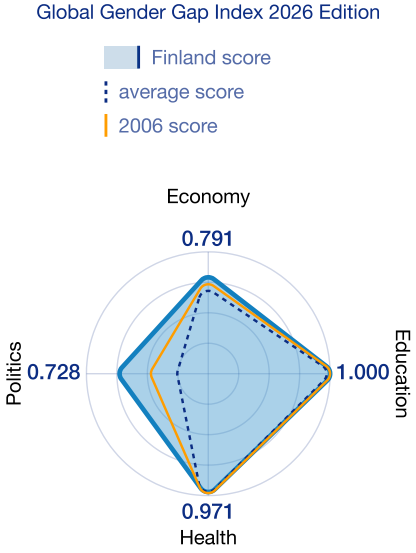
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

2nd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.872	2nd	0.879	2nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.791	13th	0.815	8th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	36th
Health and Survival	0.971	68th	0.971	68th
Political Empowerment	0.728	2nd	0.728	2nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	13th	0.791		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	17th	0.899		-6.50	57.70 – 64.20	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	11th	0.792		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	35th	0.735		-17.14	47.65 – 64.79	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	68th	0.554		-28.73	35.69 – 64.42	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		6.20	46.90 – 53.10	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.03	98.22 – 98.25	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		16.31	134.43 – 150.74	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		31.16	95.22 – 126.38	0-200
Health and Survival	68th	0.971		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	78th	1.031		2.15	68.84 – 70.99	0-100
Political Empowerment	2nd	0.728		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	11th	0.835		-9.00	45.50 – 54.50	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		22.22	38.89 – 61.11	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	5th	0.503		-16.56	16.72 – 33.28	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	298.7
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	56.12
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.57
Population growth rate %	0.64

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	2.84	2.78	5.62

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	13.10
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	39.30
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	42.30
Firms with female top managers % firms	12.90

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.99

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	1.22	1.34	2.56

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	1.57	2.41	2.00
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	9.10	10.50	9.80
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	24.01	14.05	18.89
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	14.06	10.75	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date number	4
Year women received right to vote year	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	30.00
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage %	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	368	136

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	15.81	50.70	29.25
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.87	1.65	1.79
Arts & Humanities	11.02	6.49	9.27
Business, Admin. & Law	19.70	20.49	20.01
Education	9.78	2.58	7.01
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	7.75	30.46	16.50
Health & Welfare	29.56	8.41	21.41
Information & Comm. Technologies	3.71	15.73	8.34
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	4.34	4.51	4.41
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	8.24	4.47	6.79

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	16.85	21.48	19.23
PhD graduates	1.10	1.70	1.39
Graduates from tertiary education	16.85	21.48	19.23

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	36.30
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.50
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	8.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.25

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

France

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.779

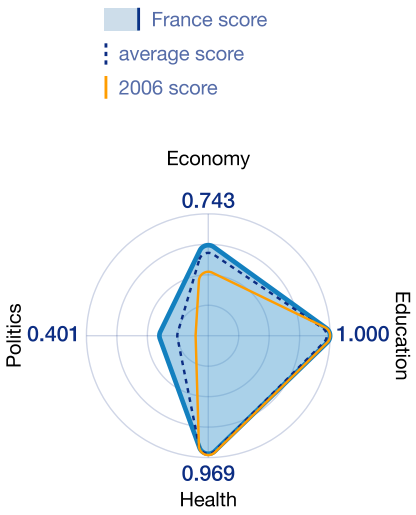
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

22nd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.779	22nd	0.765	35th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.743	42nd	0.725	52nd
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.969	73rd	0.969	75th
Political Empowerment	0.401	22nd	0.364	34th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	42nd	0.743		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	32nd	0.878		-7.40	53.50 – 60.90	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	95th	0.608		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	33rd	0.740		-16.46	46.82 – 63.28	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	52nd	0.639		-22.02	38.99 – 61.01	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		6.72	46.64 – 53.36	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.27	99.70 – 99.97	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.14	103.23 – 104.37	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		20.36	61.65 – 82.01	0-200
Health and Survival	73rd	0.969		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	84th	1.027		1.84	69.14 – 70.98	0-100
Political Empowerment	22nd	0.401		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	37th	0.567		-27.66	36.17 – 63.83	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	17th	0.818		-10.00	45.00 – 55.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	53rd	0.053		-44.92	2.54 – 47.46	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	3,160.44
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	54.80
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.52
Population growth rate	%	0.26

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		35.32	33.23	68.55

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	6.58
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	46.90
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	43.10
Firms with female top managers	% firms	19.89

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.50

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		13.95	14.40	28.34

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	3.65	3.89	3.78
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.60	7.80	7.70
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	25.81	9.71	17.57
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1944
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	37.07

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.30
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		292	205

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		14.76	37.70	24.55
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.10	1.94	1.46
Arts & Humanities		10.81	6.95	9.16
Business, Admin. & Law		37.37	33.44	35.69
Education		5.57	2.36	4.20
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.82	20.88	12.25
Health & Welfare		18.22	8.32	14.00
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.27	7.27	3.83
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.67	9.55	8.47
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.89	5.24	7.34

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		16.88	20.96	18.98
PhD graduates		0.71	1.19	0.94
Graduates from tertiary education		16.88	20.96	18.98

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	18.20
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	7.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.61

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Gabon

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.721

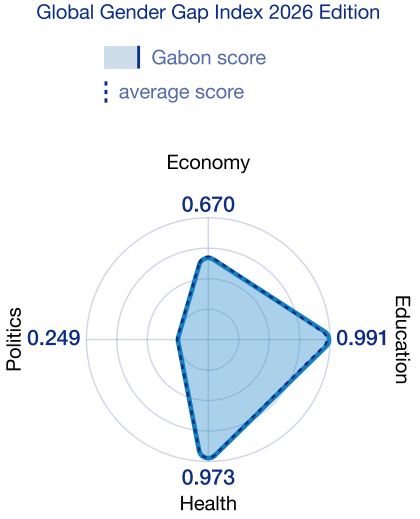
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

68th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.721	68th	0.699	91st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.670	97th	0.602	116th
Educational Attainment	0.991	76th	0.992	73rd
Health and Survival	0.973	51st	0.973	52nd
Political Empowerment	0.249	63rd	0.227	78th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	97th	0.670		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	93rd	0.745		-14.57	42.64 – 57.21	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	81st	0.629		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	83rd	0.641		-8.27	14.73 – 23.00	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	57th	0.607		-24.48	37.76 – 62.24	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	97th	0.782		-12.26	43.87 – 56.13	0-100
Educational Attainment	76th	0.991		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	96th	0.959		-3.72	87.07 – 90.79	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.07	71.20 – 71.27	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		3.57	68.48 – 72.05	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	51st	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	59th	1.039		2.17	55.27 – 57.44	0-100
Political Empowerment	63rd	0.249		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	95th	0.275		-56.84	21.58 – 78.42	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	25th	0.556		-28.58	35.71 – 64.29	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	50th	0.060		-44.32	2.84 – 47.16	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	20.9
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	18.92
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.24
Population growth rate %	2.16

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	1.25	1.29	2.54

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	36.70
Firms with female top managers % firms	19.18
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.18

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.26	0.31	0.57

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	89.00	83.82	86.05
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	22.22	14.36	17.90
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	27.50	19.41	22.90
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date number	2
Seats held in upper house % total seats	20.29

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	33.40
Early marriage %	9.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Near-equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	3

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	4.04	6.12	5.09
Graduates from tertiary education	4.04	6.12	5.09
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	37.60
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	233.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	3.59
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

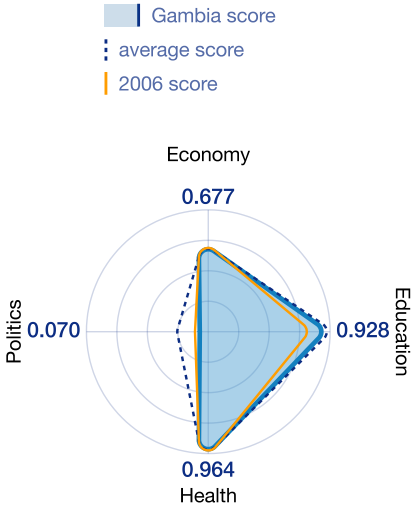
Gambia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.660

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
123rd

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.660	123rd	0.674	114th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.677	92nd	0.733	48th
Educational Attainment	0.928	127th	0.928	127th
Health and Survival	0.964	108th	0.964	108th
Political Empowerment	0.070	132nd	0.070	134th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	92nd	0.677		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	46th	0.856		-8.02	47.44 – 55.46	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	87th	0.620		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	11th	0.850		-0.50	2.81 – 3.31	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	92nd	0.430		-39.86	30.07 – 69.93	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	119th	0.514		-32.10	33.95 – 66.05	0-100
Educational Attainment	127th	0.928		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	136th	0.620		-24.82	40.45 – 65.27	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		13.25	76.53 – 89.78	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		18.53	97.84 – 116.37	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		19.20	3.94 – 23.14	0-200
Health and Survival	108th	0.964		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	117th	1.009		0.49	55.61 – 56.10	0-100
Political Empowerment	132nd	0.070		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	130th	0.094		-82.76	8.62 – 91.38	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	101st	0.167		-71.42	14.29 – 85.71	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	2.4
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.06
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.21
Population growth rate	%	2.28

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.39	1.37	2.76

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female top managers	% firms	8.25
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.26

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.28	0.30	0.57

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	89.55	78.95	84.06
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.50	6.89	7.18
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	47.64	25.99	36.42
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Restricted rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Near-equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	24.20
Early marriage	%	18.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		180	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		1.22	3.42	2.37
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		14.75	9.08	11.80
Arts & Humanities		9.31	11.59	10.49
Business, Admin. & Law		12.17	10.34	11.21
Education		38.51	44.17	41.46
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		0.57	1.32	0.96
Health & Welfare		15.89	7.57	11.56
Information & Comm. Technologies		0.64	2.11	1.41
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		0.21	0.20	0.21
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	34.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	83.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	354.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.91

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Georgia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.727

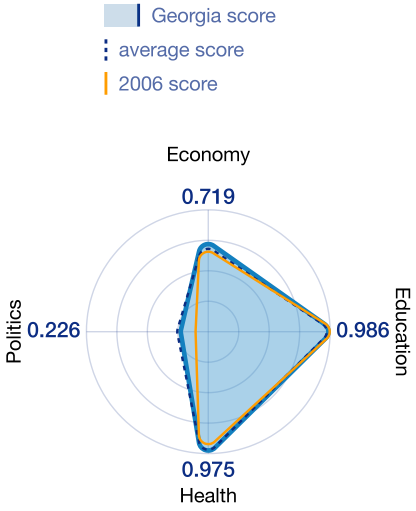
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

60th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.727	60th	0.729	63rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.719	60th	0.724	53rd
Educational Attainment	0.986	94th	0.985	94th
Health and Survival	0.975	37th	0.975	41st
Political Empowerment	0.226	70th	0.234	71st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	60th	0.719		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	80th	0.782		-16.42	58.94 – 75.36	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	52nd	0.682		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	103rd	0.600		-12.68	18.97 – 31.65	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	47th	0.658		-20.62	39.69 – 60.31	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		28.20	35.90 – 64.10	0-100
Educational Attainment	94th	0.986		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	65th	0.999		-0.13	99.62 – 99.75	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.54	93.57 – 94.11	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	131st	0.941		-6.11	97.83 – 103.94	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		15.92	81.77 – 97.69	0-200
Health and Survival	37th	0.975		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	127th	0.938		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		5.74	59.59 – 65.33	0-100
Political Empowerment	70th	0.226		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	113th	0.202		-66.34	16.83 – 83.17	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	45th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 – 71.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	29th	0.146		-37.26	6.37 – 43.63	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	34.19
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	24.88
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	53.39
Population growth rate	%	-0.43

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.98	1.72	3.70

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	29.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	20.99
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.83

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.89	0.95	1.84

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	49.33	53.46	51.46
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.75	10.76	9.38
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	48.46	32.41	40.17
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	17.79	3.71	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918, 1921
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	23.70
Early marriage	%	8.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	26.20

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		183	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.66	22.48	15.36
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.23	2.84	1.87
Arts & Humanities		9.49	3.55	7.13
Business, Admin. & Law		32.49	29.33	31.23
Education		6.11	1.11	4.12
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		2.12	10.71	5.54
Health & Welfare		19.01	21.85	20.14
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.21	6.73	3.40
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.33	5.05	6.42
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		17.11	8.99	13.88

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.64	3.80	3.24
PhD graduates		0.55	0.49	0.52
Graduates from tertiary education		2.64	3.80	3.24

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	7.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	20.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.80

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Germany

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.817

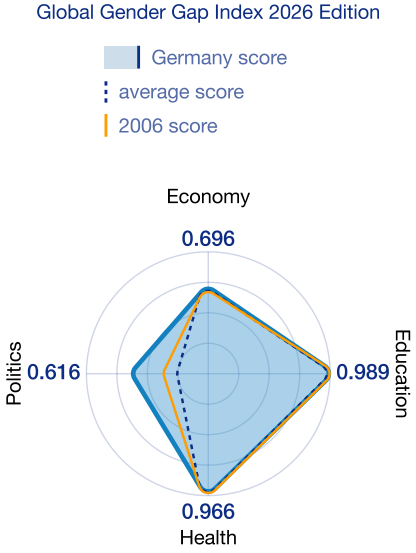
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

9th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.817	9th	0.803	9th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.696	80th	0.680	83rd
Educational Attainment	0.989	88th	0.988	86th
Health and Survival	0.966	91st	0.966	93rd
Political Empowerment	0.616	5th	0.579	8th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	80th	0.696		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	47th	0.854		-9.70	56.90 – 66.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	55th	0.675		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	106th	0.593		-32.05	46.73 – 78.78	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	91st	0.434		-39.44	30.28 – 69.72	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		3.90	48.05 – 51.95	0-100
Educational Attainment	88th	0.989		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.77	97.71 – 98.48	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	130th	0.952		-4.91	97.71 – 102.62	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		8.07	72.84 – 80.91	0-200
Health and Survival	91st	0.966		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	105th	1.014		0.98	68.43 – 69.41	0-100
Political Empowerment	5th	0.616		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	52nd	0.482		-34.92	32.54 – 67.46	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	6th	0.495		-16.90	16.55 – 33.45	0-50

Germany

Score 0.817 | Rank 9th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	4,685.59
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	62.55
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.62
Population growth rate	%	0.27

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		42.27	41.24	83.52

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	13.47
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	40.00
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	26.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	13.29

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.82

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		18.64	21.07	39.72

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	4.14	3.79	3.95
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.60	4.30	3.90
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	49.55	13.92	30.60
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	15.71	10.54	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	34.78

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.90
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		458	60

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		19.97	52.48	35.76
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.32	1.98	1.64
Arts & Humanities		12.63	5.50	9.17
Business, Admin. & Law		24.78	22.66	23.75
Education		16.53	4.37	10.62
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		8.92	34.46	21.32
Health & Welfare		11.66	4.68	8.27
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.88	9.78	6.23
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		8.17	8.24	8.21
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.01	4.68	7.42

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		17.11	22.33	19.83
PhD graduates		1.36	2.38	1.86
Graduates from tertiary education		17.11	22.33	19.83

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	14.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	96.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.36

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Ghana

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.732

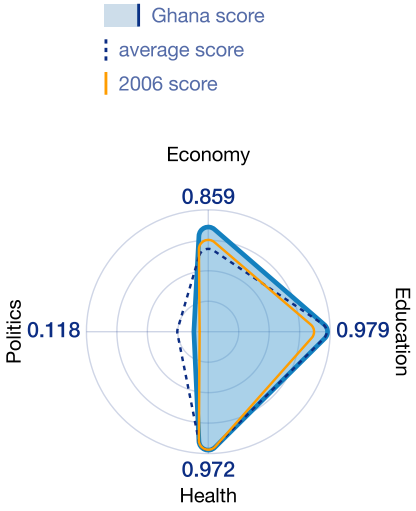
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

56th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.732	56th	0.703	88th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.859	1st	0.763	22nd
Educational Attainment	0.979	102nd	0.972	108th
Health and Survival	0.972	62nd	0.972	61st
Political Empowerment	0.118	116th	0.105	119th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	1st	0.859		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	2nd	0.982		-1.16	64.40 – 65.56	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	45th	0.701		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	4th	0.936		-0.47	6.82 – 7.29	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	13th	0.941		-3.02	48.49 – 51.51	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	94th	0.816		-10.12	44.94 – 55.06	0-100
Educational Attainment	102nd	0.979		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	109th	0.887		-9.19	72.14 – 81.33	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.38	94.55 – 95.93	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.41	75.02 – 76.43	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		0.51	21.08 – 21.59	0-200
Health and Survival	62nd	0.972		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	68th	1.035		2.01	56.90 – 58.91	0-100
Political Empowerment	116th	0.118		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	119th	0.169		-71.02	14.49 – 85.51	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	79th	0.267		-57.90	21.05 – 78.95	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	82.31
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	7.06
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.06
Population growth rate	%	1.88

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		17.23	17.19	34.43

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	35.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	19.82
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.74

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		24.22	19.04	43.26

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.52	3.83	4.21
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	47.40	38.41	43.34
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1954
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	23.40
Early marriage	%	7.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		8.58	28.05	18.71
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.15	2.57	1.89
Arts & Humanities		7.11	6.35	6.71
Business, Admin. & Law		24.25	22.12	23.14
Education		17.40	21.83	19.70
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.84	14.00	9.12
Health & Welfare		25.06	10.76	17.62
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.90	9.56	5.88
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.85	4.50	3.71
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		4.18	3.96	4.07

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		1.23	3.25	2.25
PhD graduates		0.08	0.30	0.19
Graduates from tertiary education		1.23	3.25	2.25

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	24.20
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	78.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	234.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.34

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Greece

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.714

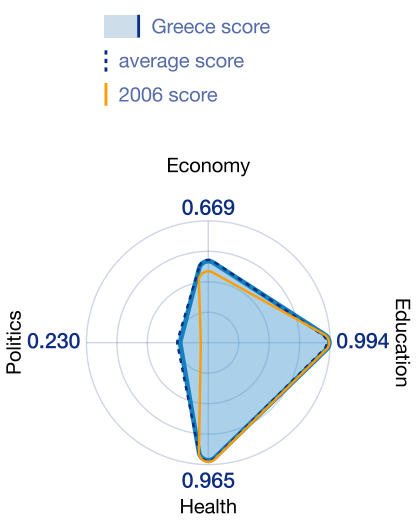
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

75th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.714	75th	0.709	77th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.669	98th	0.670	87th
Educational Attainment	0.994	69th	0.993	68th
Health and Survival	0.965	97th	0.965	98th
Political Empowerment	0.230	69th	0.206	81st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	98th	0.669		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	90th	0.755		-14.81	45.73 – 60.54	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	103rd	0.590		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	81st	0.642		-16.46	29.50 – 45.96	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	77th	0.488		-34.42	32.79 – 67.21	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		4.88	47.56 – 52.44	0-100
Educational Attainment	69th	0.994		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	95th	0.998		-0.24	96.03 – 96.27	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	115th	0.979		-2.25	104.03 – 106.28	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		11.52	159.59 – 171.11	0-200
Health and Survival	97th	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	121st	0.940		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	93rd	1.022		1.51	67.79 – 69.30	0-100
Political Empowerment	69th	0.230		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	82nd	0.314		-52.18	23.91 – 76.09	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	60th	0.333		-50.00	25.00 – 75.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	36th	0.113		-39.86	5.07 – 44.93	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	256.24
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	37.47
Population sex ratio female/male, %	51.56
Population growth rate %	-0.02

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	5.37	5.04	10.41

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	7.59
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	29.80
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	43.90
Firms with female top managers % firms	15.64

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.59

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	2.01	2.49	4.50

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	5.25	3.65	4.34
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	11.19	7.06	8.92
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	8.66	3.03	5.48
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1949, 1952
Number of female heads of state to date number	2
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Early marriage %	0.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	31.20
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Uneven rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	179	78

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	17.80	38.74	26.19
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	2.77	4.13	3.31
Arts & Humanities	12.11	7.39	10.21
Business, Admin. & Law	20.83	21.86	21.24
Education	10.89	2.56	7.55
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	8.52	23.20	14.40
Health & Welfare	14.19	8.46	11.89
Information & Comm. Technologies	2.10	5.91	3.63
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	7.17	9.64	8.16
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	18.38	12.58	16.05

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	12.22	16.44	14.41
PhD graduates	0.52	0.94	0.73
Graduates from tertiary education	12.22	16.44	14.41

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	22.00
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.90
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	5.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.24

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Guatemala

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.740

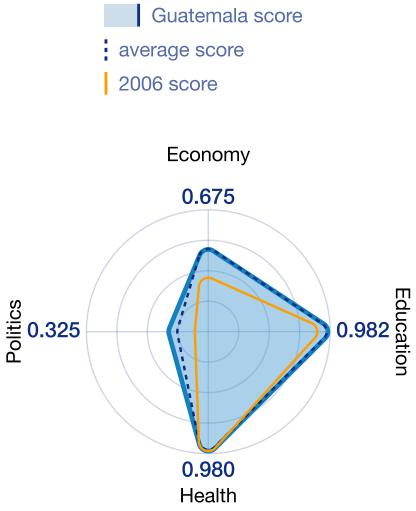
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

50th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.740	50th	0.706	81st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.675	94th	0.636	107th
Educational Attainment	0.982	100th	0.979	102nd
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.325	41st	0.232	74th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	94th	0.675		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	122nd	0.590		-34.46	49.66 – 84.12	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	88th	0.619		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	85th	0.638		-5.61	9.86 – 15.47	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	38th	0.697		-17.88	41.06 – 58.94	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		3.14	48.43 – 51.57	0-100
Educational Attainment	100th	0.982		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	107th	0.903		-8.41	78.46 – 86.87	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.14	91.50 – 91.64	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.79	48.69 – 50.48	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		6.40	24.13 – 30.53	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.49	57.55 – 61.04	0-100
Political Empowerment	41st	0.325		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	99th	0.250		-60.00	20.00 – 80.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	113.2
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	12.64
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.40
Population growth rate	%	1.54

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		9.28	9.13	18.41

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	69.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	18.46
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.86

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.58	3.33	5.91

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	79.53	73.20	75.93
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.64	1.48	2.00
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	61.70	38.67	48.61
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	19.48	2.61	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1946, 1985
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	2

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		8.37	7.40	7.88
Graduates from tertiary education		8.37	7.40	7.88
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	20.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	69.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	94.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.29

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Guyana

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.759

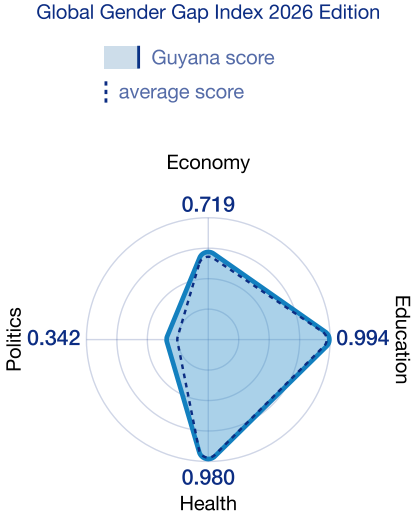
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

35th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.759	35th	0.768	31st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.719	59th	0.743	40th
Educational Attainment	0.994	70th	0.992	77th
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.342	37th	0.359	36th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	59th	0.719		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	120th	0.608		-25.21	39.10 – 64.31	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	116th	0.534		-43.19	49.50 – 92.69	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	14th	0.914		-4.50	47.75 – 52.25	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		14.74	42.63 – 57.37	0-100
Educational Attainment	70th	0.994		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		2.69	84.21 – 86.90	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	104th	0.987		-1.08	81.47 – 82.55	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.12	90.88 – 92.00	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		21.47	15.89 – 37.36	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.62	55.06 – 58.68	0-100
Political Empowerment	37th	0.342		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	38th	0.565		-27.78	36.11 – 63.89	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	22nd	0.583		-26.32	36.84 – 63.16	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	55th	0.051		-45.14	2.43 – 47.57	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	24.66
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	70.52
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.32
Population growth rate	%	0.57

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.43	0.40	0.83

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.09	0.14	0.23

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	42.22	56.87	51.25
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	18.08	13.12	15.09
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1966
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	30.50
Early marriage	%	10.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		91	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.31	0.31	0.31
Graduates from tertiary education		0.31	0.31	0.31
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	35.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	97.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	75.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.40

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

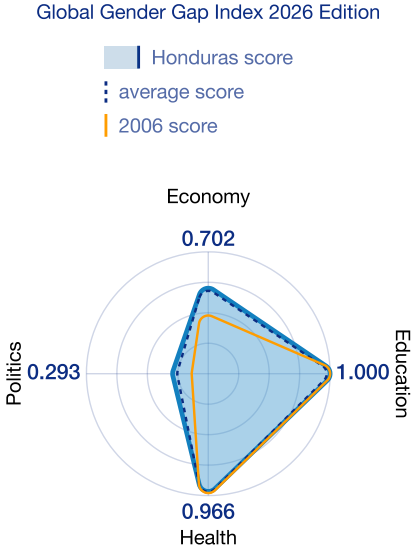
Honduras

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.740

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
51st

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.740	51st	0.727	67th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.702	76th	0.648	103rd
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.966	88th	0.966	90th
Political Empowerment	0.293	54th	0.294	54th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	76th	0.702		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	125th	0.563		-33.34	43.01 – 76.35	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	112th	0.567		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	27th	0.766		-1.74	5.71 – 7.45	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	18th	0.832		-9.15	45.42 – 54.57	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		2.22	48.89 – 51.11	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		1.17	87.61 – 88.78	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		2.07	72.37 – 74.44	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		8.68	47.53 – 56.21	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		9.28	18.78 – 28.06	0-200
Health and Survival	88th	0.966		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	102nd	1.016		0.93	59.59 – 60.52	0-100
Political Empowerment	54th	0.293		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	65th	0.422		-40.62	29.69 – 70.31	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	43rd	0.087		-42.00	4.00 – 46.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	37.09
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	6.59
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.66
Population growth rate	%	1.68

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.38	5.45	10.83

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	54.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	28.04
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.61

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.42	2.02	3.44

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	80.99	83.61	82.61
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.12	3.82	5.16
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	41.13	30.85	34.92
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1955
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	12.87
Early marriage	%	21.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		13.84	35.62	22.81
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.12	2.85	1.83
Arts & Humanities		3.22	2.96	3.11
Business, Admin. & Law		43.97	36.79	41.01
Education		11.80	7.17	9.89
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.34	18.00	11.73
Health & Welfare		15.71	7.52	12.34
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.25	15.32	8.81
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.24	2.30	2.26
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.12	5.18	7.49

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		8.00	6.60	7.28
Graduates from tertiary education		8.00	6.60	7.28
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	25.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	94.10
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	47.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.48

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

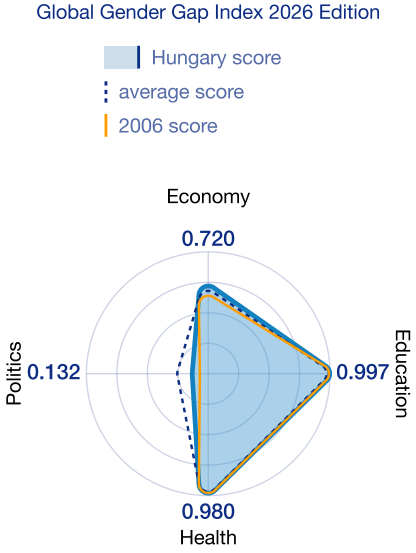
Hungary

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.707

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
85th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.707	85th	0.684	105th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.720	58th	0.688	79th
Educational Attainment	0.997	58th	0.998	49th
Health and Survival	0.980	17th	0.980	18th
Political Empowerment	0.132	112th	0.072	133rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	58th	0.720		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	67th	0.810		-13.00	55.30 – 68.30	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	114th	0.562		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	42nd	0.715		-13.62	34.14 – 47.76	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	37th	0.708		-17.12	41.44 – 58.56	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		14.68	42.66 – 57.34	0-100
Educational Attainment	58th	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.09	99.03 – 99.12	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.25	97.07 – 97.32	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	109th	0.985		-1.61	106.52 – 108.13	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		14.31	53.53 – 67.84	0-200
Health and Survival	17th	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	30th	1.060		3.76	62.94 – 66.70	0-100
Political Empowerment	112th	0.132		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	73rd	0.372		-45.72	27.14 – 72.86	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	142nd	0.000		-100.00	0 – 100.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	59th	0.037		-46.40	1.80 – 48.20	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	222.72
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	40.69
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.98
Population growth rate	%	-0.31

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		4.97	4.59	9.56

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	14.24
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	12.70
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	43.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	18.12

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.34

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.18	2.43	4.61

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	7.92	11.51	9.86
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.30	4.60	4.50
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	7.25	3.46	5.24
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918, 1945, 1953
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.00
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		453	74

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.27	38.61	21.85
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.71	4.27	3.35
Arts & Humanities		9.60	7.01	8.55
Business, Admin. & Law		28.08	22.73	25.89
Education		19.57	5.06	13.64
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		6.04	22.46	12.75
Health & Welfare		10.08	5.56	8.23
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.81	12.54	6.19
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.42	3.61	2.91
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		13.84	9.18	11.94

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		21.40	25.47	23.49
PhD graduates		0.37	0.71	0.53
Graduates from tertiary education		21.40	25.47	23.49

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	42.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	12.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.41

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Iceland

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.930

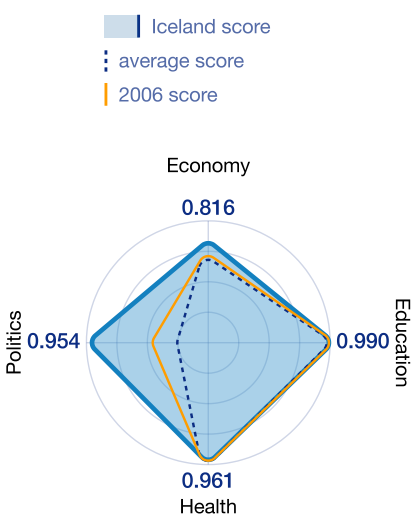
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

1st

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.930	1st	0.926	1st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.816	10th	0.798	10th
Educational Attainment	0.990	84th	0.990	81st
Health and Survival	0.961	119th	0.960	125th
Political Empowerment	0.954	1st	0.954	1st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	10th	0.816		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	14th	0.910		-7.10	72.00 – 79.10	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	3rd	0.851		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	67th	0.666		-26.83	53.56 – 80.39	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	41st	0.688		-18.53	40.91 – 59.44	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		10.17	44.97 – 55.14	0-100
Educational Attainment	84th	0.990		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.11	98.13 – 98.24	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	129th	0.955		-5.03	106.32 – 111.35	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		53.71	50.49 – 104.20	0-200
Health and Survival	119th	0.961		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	129th	0.998		-0.12	71.30 – 71.42	0-100
Political Empowerment	1st	0.954		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	9th	0.853		-7.94	46.03 – 53.97	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	1st	1.000		8.24	20.88 – 29.12	0-50

Iceland

Score 0.930 | Rank 1st |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	33.26
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	67.31
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	48.80
Population growth rate	%	0.22

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.19	0.20	0.39

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	10.82
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	43.90
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	58.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	17.12

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.09	0.11	0.20

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	2.08	1.90	1.99
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.50	4.70	4.60
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	32.72	11.88	21.36
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1882, 1908, 1915, 1920
Number of female heads of state to date	number	4
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	28.90
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		180	180

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.66	30.93	16.97
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.67	0.86	0.73
Arts & Humanities		6.69	9.26	7.49
Business, Admin. & Law		17.37	22.01	18.82
Education		21.19	10.86	17.98
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.09	15.09	8.20
Health & Welfare		23.08	8.69	18.60
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.01	9.95	3.79
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.57	5.89	4.98
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		17.53	13.21	16.18

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		5.16	12.40	8.89
PhD graduates		0.92	1.61	1.28
Graduates from tertiary education		5.16	12.40	8.89

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	24.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	97.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.56

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

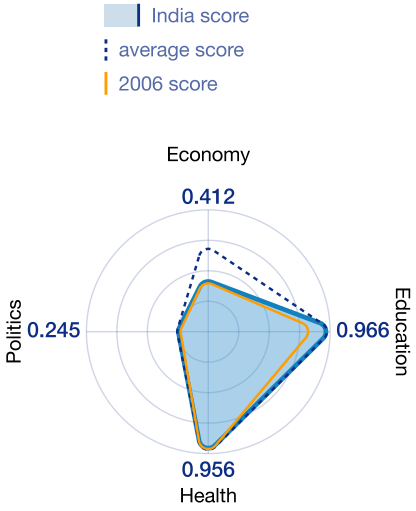
India

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): **0.645**

Rank (out of 145 countries): **131st**

Index Edition: **2026**

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.645	131st	0.644	131st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.412	143rd	0.407	144th
Educational Attainment	0.966	112th	0.971	110th
Health and Survival	0.956	136th	0.954	143rd
Political Empowerment	0.245	67th	0.245	69th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	143rd	0.412		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	135th	0.441		-43.09	34.01 – 77.10	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	120th	0.538		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	135th	0.351		-9.29	5.03 – 14.32	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	130th	0.131		-76.88	11.56 – 88.44	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	120th	0.499		-33.42	33.29 – 66.71	0-100
Educational Attainment	112th	0.966		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	116th	0.825		-14.95	70.74 – 85.69	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	96th	0.997		-0.28	98.38 – 98.66	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.73	78.29 – 81.02	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		2.46	33.27 – 35.73	0-200
Health and Survival	136th	0.956		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	134th	0.934		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	119th	1.006		0.38	57.97 – 58.35	0-100
Political Empowerment	67th	0.245		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	120th	0.161		-72.32	13.84 – 86.16	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	135th	0.059		-88.88	5.56 – 94.44	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	12th	0.407		-21.06	14.47 – 35.53	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	3,909.89
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	9.82
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	48.42
Population growth rate	%	0.89

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		702.61	748.32	1450.94

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	35.26
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	7.10
Firms with female top managers	% firms	6.85
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		3.69

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		138.90	294.22	433.14

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	90.24	85.82	87.20
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.50	4.77	4.68
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	20.35	2.85	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1937, 1950
Number of female heads of state to date	number	4
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	16.67

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	9.40
Early marriage	%	12.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		182	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		23.05	31.43	27.09
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.64	1.32	0.97
Arts & Humanities		31.15	26.97	29.14
Business, Admin. & Law		17.98	20.60	19.24
Education		11.50	7.47	9.56
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.10	14.17	9.47
Health & Welfare		6.94	4.76	5.89
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.28	4.56	3.90
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		14.67	12.71	13.72
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.68	7.29	8.01

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.46	2.31	2.39
PhD graduates		0.05	0.10	0.08
Graduates from tertiary education		2.46	2.31	2.39

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	29.90
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	89.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	80.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.96

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Indonesia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.687

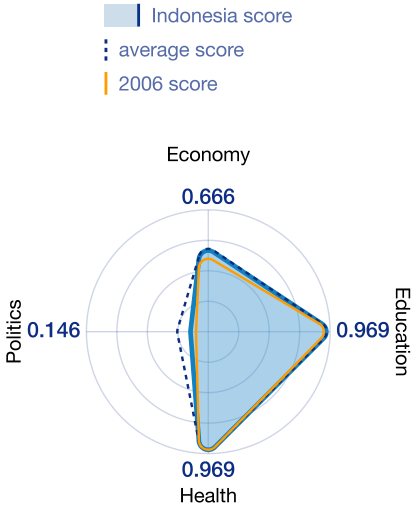
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

106th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.687	106th	0.692	97th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.666	103rd	0.668	90th
Educational Attainment	0.969	111th	0.978	103rd
Health and Survival	0.969	75th	0.968	80th
Political Empowerment	0.146	103rd	0.153	103rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	103rd	0.666		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	114th	0.649		-28.84	53.39 – 82.23	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	20th	0.749		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	123rd	0.497		-9.72	9.59 – 19.31	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	76th	0.494		-33.82	33.09 – 66.91	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		1.84	49.08 – 50.92	0-100
Educational Attainment	111th	0.969		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	87th	0.970		-2.90	94.55 – 97.45	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	121st	0.961		-3.71	90.40 – 94.11	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	125th	0.967		-3.30	95.48 – 98.78	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		9.77	40.12 – 49.89	0-200
Health and Survival	75th	0.969		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	109th	0.943		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	85th	1.026		1.58	59.89 – 61.47	0-100
Political Empowerment	103rd	0.146		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	88th	0.286		-55.52	22.24 – 77.76	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	125th	0.108		-80.48	9.76 – 90.24	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	47th	0.069		-43.50	3.25 – 46.75	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	1,396.3
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	14.47
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.77
Population growth rate %	0.81

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	141.08	142.41	283.49

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	59.40
Firms with female top managers % firms	31.80
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.11

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	48.02	75.42	123.44

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	82.56	79.96	80.98
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	3.29	3.68	3.52
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	44.65	27.37	34.14
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Unequal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1945, 2003
Number of female heads of state to date number	1
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	10.60
Early marriage %	9.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Unequal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	90	2

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	12.39	29.39	19.42
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	4.53	5.97	5.11
Arts & Humanities	3.12	3.02	3.08
Business, Admin. & Law	19.63	17.69	18.85
Education	25.67	14.62	21.26
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	8.16	27.35	15.82
Health & Welfare	14.79	4.52	10.69
Information & Comm. Technologies	4.88	13.05	8.26
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	4.62	2.01	3.58
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	16.44	20.96	18.24

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	9.72	12.41	11.10
PhD graduates	0.03	0.07	0.05
Graduates from tertiary education	9.72	12.41	11.10

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	11.60
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	94.70
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	140.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.12

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Ireland

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.814

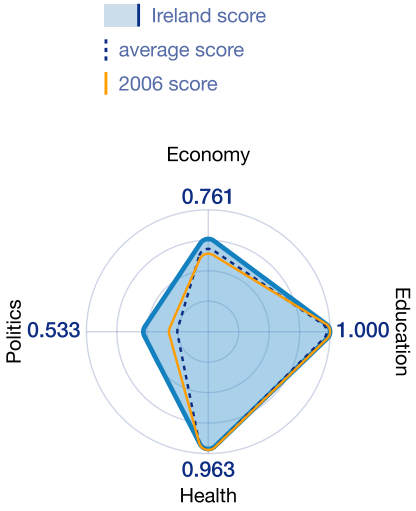
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

10th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.814	10th	0.801	10th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.761	29th	0.755	30th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.963	111th	0.963	111th
Political Empowerment	0.533	10th	0.488	14th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	29th	0.761		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	44th	0.861		-9.90	61.30 – 71.20	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	25th	0.739		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	77th	0.650		-50.66	93.96 – 144.62	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	50th	0.641		-21.86	39.07 – 60.93	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		4.76	47.62 – 52.38	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		2.50	96.97 – 99.47	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		10.83	125.30 – 136.13	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		15.95	69.73 – 85.68	0-200
Health and Survival	111th	0.963		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	121st	1.006		0.40	69.81 – 70.21	0-100
Political Empowerment	10th	0.533		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	79th	0.333		-50.00	25.00 – 75.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	45th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 – 71.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	3rd	0.747		-7.24	21.38 – 28.62	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	609.16
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	119.04
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.50
Population growth rate	%	1.57

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.72	2.67	5.40

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	14.08
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	40.30
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	56.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	16.12

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.32

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.22	1.37	2.59

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	3.26	4.47	3.89
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.70	4.90	4.80
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	29.14	13.82	21.05
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918, 1922
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	45.00

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	31.20
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		245	77

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.38	38.14	25.84
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.01	1.57	1.25
Arts & Humanities		10.88	8.45	9.82
Business, Admin. & Law		23.59	27.41	25.25
Education		11.21	4.42	8.26
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.34	16.98	9.84
Health & Welfare		24.16	8.69	17.43
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.71	12.72	8.19
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.33	8.44	7.81
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		7.69	4.77	6.42

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		5.32	10.12	7.76
PhD graduates		1.47	1.60	1.54
Graduates from tertiary education		5.32	10.12	7.76

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	24.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.47

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

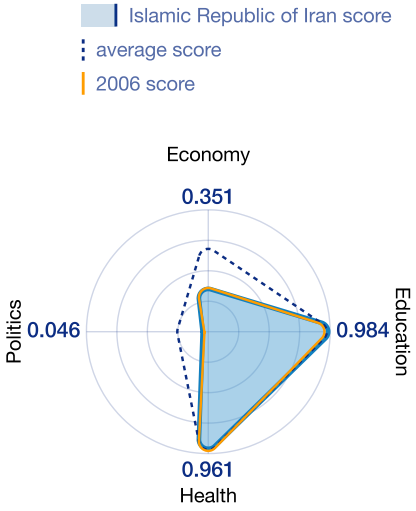
Islamic Republic of Iran

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.585

Rank (out of 145 countries): 144th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.585	144th	0.583	145th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.351	145th	0.349	146th
Educational Attainment	0.984	96th	0.980	100th
Health and Survival	0.961	117th	0.961	120th
Political Empowerment	0.046	139th	0.043	142nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	145th	0.351		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	145th	0.209		-53.29	14.11 – 67.40	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	121st	0.537		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	145th	0.163		-24.90	4.84 – 29.74	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	117th	0.255		-59.30	20.35 – 79.65	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	113th	0.567		-27.64	36.18 – 63.82	0-100
Educational Attainment	96th	0.984		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	104th	0.917		-7.66	85.09 – 92.75	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.64	97.86 – 98.50	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.05	84.15 – 86.20	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		0.87	58.26 – 59.13	0-200
Health and Survival	117th	0.961		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	126th	1.000		0	63.97 – 63.97	0-100
Political Empowerment	139th	0.046		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	134th	0.052		-90.18	4.91 – 95.09	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	121st	0.120		-78.58	10.71 – 89.29	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Islamic Republic of Iran

Score 0.585 | Rank 144th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	475.25
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	17.48
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.18
Population growth rate	%	1.05

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		45.04	46.53	91.57

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		3.63

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		4.11	19.86	23.98

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	14.41	6.35	7.76
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	51.57	18.54	23.86
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1963
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Unequal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	7.40
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		270	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		24.96	43.84	35.02
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.83	1.74	1.78
Arts & Humanities		10.58	4.37	7.27
Business, Admin. & Law		25.19	32.00	28.82
Education		12.05	4.86	8.22
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		13.15	35.50	25.06
Health & Welfare		11.32	5.60	8.27
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.02	5.32	4.71
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.78	3.02	5.25
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		11.38	3.99	7.44

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		7.30	10.71	9.04
PhD graduates		0.25	0.44	0.34
Graduates from tertiary education		7.30	10.71	9.04

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	16.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.68
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Israel

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.717

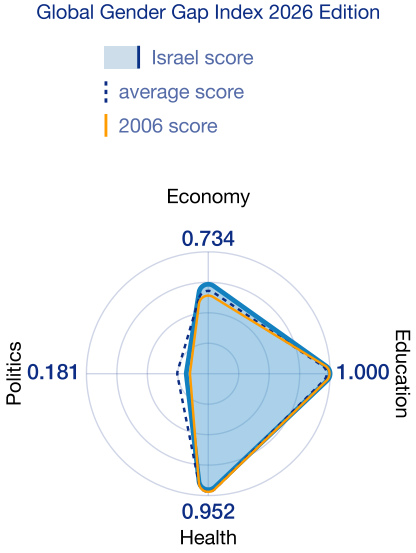
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

71st

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.717	71st	0.709	76th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.734	49th	0.730	50th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.952	142nd	0.952	145th
Political Empowerment	0.181	93rd	0.152	104th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	49th	0.734		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	18th	0.892		-7.35	60.68 – 68.03	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	23rd	0.741		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	95th	0.618		-22.39	36.19 – 58.58	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	85th	0.464		-36.60	31.70 – 68.30	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		11.98	44.01 – 55.99	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.14	97.27 – 97.41	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.26	98.42 – 98.68	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		19.97	46.49 – 66.46	0-200
Health and Survival	142nd	0.952		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	145th	0.971		-2.05	70.08 – 72.13	0-100
Political Empowerment	93rd	0.181		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	76th	0.348		-48.34	25.83 – 74.17	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	74th	0.278		-56.52	21.74 – 78.26	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	73rd	0.009		-49.06	0.47 – 49.53	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	540.38
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	47.34
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.21
Population growth rate	%	1.27

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.01	4.97	9.97

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	20.85
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	35.60
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	16.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	9.28

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.85	1.98	3.83

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.86	3.14	3.00
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	26.38	10.24	18.08
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1948
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Uneven rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	27.80
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		105	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.17	46.05	26.95
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.31	0.49	0.38
Arts & Humanities		6.72	6.09	6.48
Business, Admin. & Law		18.88	19.26	19.03
Education		30.75	10.59	23.06
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.16	28.90	15.45
Health & Welfare		12.99	5.61	10.17
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.92	11.68	6.88
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.08	5.46	4.61
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		15.19	11.91	13.94

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		17.12	14.14	15.59
PhD graduates		1.30	1.87	1.58
Graduates from tertiary education		17.12	14.14	15.59

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	2.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.87
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Italy

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.708

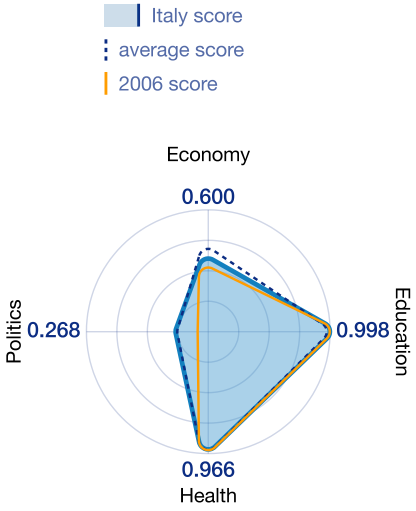
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

83rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.708	83rd	0.704	85th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.600	121st	0.599	117th
Educational Attainment	0.998	46th	0.998	51st
Health and Survival	0.966	87th	0.966	89th
Political Empowerment	0.268	61st	0.255	65th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	121st	0.600		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	100th	0.709		-17.10	41.60 – 58.70	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	116th	0.546		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	115th	0.540		-32.05	37.59 – 69.64	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	98th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 – 71.43	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	84th	0.914		-4.48	47.76 – 52.24	0-100
Educational Attainment	46th	0.998		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	94th	0.998		-0.21	97.84 – 98.05	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	98th	0.995		-0.54	100.40 – 100.94	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		26.06	63.49 – 89.55	0-200
Health and Survival	87th	0.966		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	101st	1.016		1.10	69.98 – 71.08	0-100
Political Empowerment	61st	0.268		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	50th	0.487		-34.50	32.75 – 67.25	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	60th	0.333		-50.00	25.00 – 75.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	46th	0.079		-42.70	3.65 – 46.35	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	2,380.83
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	53.27
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.13
Population growth rate	%	-0.05

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		30.14	28.81	58.95

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	5.11
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	45.00
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	52.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.04

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.08

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		10.49	13.88	24.37

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	10.86	11.00	10.94
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.90	5.80	6.30
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	29.96	7.53	17.06
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1945
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	36.27

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	31.90
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		330	104

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.90	33.57	23.35
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.67	2.29	1.93
Arts & Humanities		19.95	11.20	16.26
Business, Admin. & Law		17.27	22.67	19.55
Education		9.58	1.35	6.11
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.32	22.69	13.81
Health & Welfare		14.49	10.02	12.61
Information & Comm. Technologies		0.49	3.05	1.57
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		8.08	7.83	7.98
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		17.56	12.66	15.49

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		15.18	25.14	20.36
PhD graduates		0.44	0.47	0.45
Graduates from tertiary education		15.18	25.14	20.36

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	14.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	6.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.18

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Jamaica

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.757

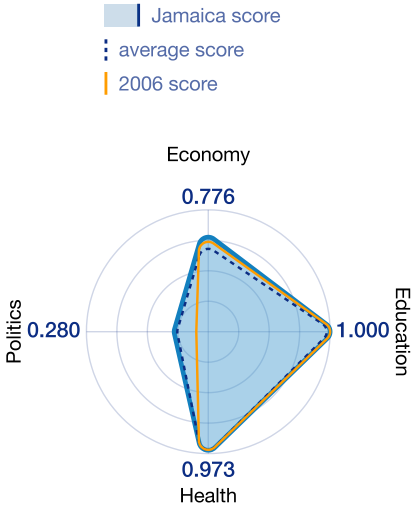
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

37th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.757	37th	0.762	38th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.776	20th	0.772	19th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.973	48th	0.973	49th
Political Empowerment	0.280	58th	0.304	50th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	20th	0.776		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	59th	0.837		-11.80	60.58 – 72.38	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	76th	0.640		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	86th	0.636		-5.06	8.84 – 13.90	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		24.20	37.90 – 62.10	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		21.10	39.45 – 60.55	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.04	95.64 – 95.68	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.36	84.28 – 84.64	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Health and Survival	48th	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	56th	1.040		2.43	60.54 – 62.97	0-100
Political Empowerment	58th	0.280		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	59th	0.432		-39.68	30.16 – 69.84	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	56th	0.364		-46.66	26.67 – 73.33	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	33rd	0.126		-38.78	5.61 – 44.39	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	22.01
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	11.34
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.55
Population growth rate	%	-0.02

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.44	1.40	2.84

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	66.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	37.89
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.54	0.62	1.16

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	44.24	63.51	54.64
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.07	2.34	3.16
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	12.98	10.78	11.80
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1962
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	40.00

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	7.00
Early marriage	%	21.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		56	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	20.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	130.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.35

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Japan

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.670

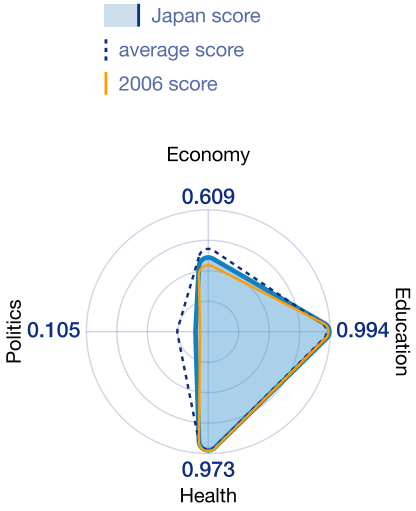
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

117th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.670	117th	0.666	118th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.609	119th	0.613	112th
Educational Attainment	0.994	68th	0.994	66th
Health and Survival	0.973	49th	0.973	50th
Political Empowerment	0.105	121st	0.085	125th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	119th	0.609		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	78th	0.787		-15.30	56.40 – 71.70	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	109th	0.583		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	101st	0.602		-23.07	34.86 – 57.93	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	125th	0.168		-71.20	14.40 – 85.60	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	77th	0.938		-3.18	48.37 – 51.55	0-100
Educational Attainment	68th	0.994		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.20	101.44 – 101.64	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	113th	0.974		-1.68	63.63 – 65.31	0-200
Health and Survival	49th	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	57th	1.040		2.88	71.93 – 74.81	0-100
Political Empowerment	121st	0.105		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	118th	0.171		-70.76	14.62 – 85.38	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	97th	0.188		-68.42	15.79 – 84.21	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	71st	0.013		-48.70	0.65 – 49.35	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	4,027.6
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	46.11
Population sex ratio female/male, %	51.22
Population growth rate %	-0.44

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	63.50	60.48	123.98

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	20.65
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	23.40
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	36.30
Firms with female top managers % firms	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.24

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	29.00	35.01	64.02

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	2.50	2.70	2.60
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	14.71	3.75	n. a.
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1945, 1947
Number of female heads of state to date number	1
Seats held in upper house % total seats	25.52

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage %	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Restricted rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	407	393

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	14.10
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.80
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.15

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Jordan

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.649

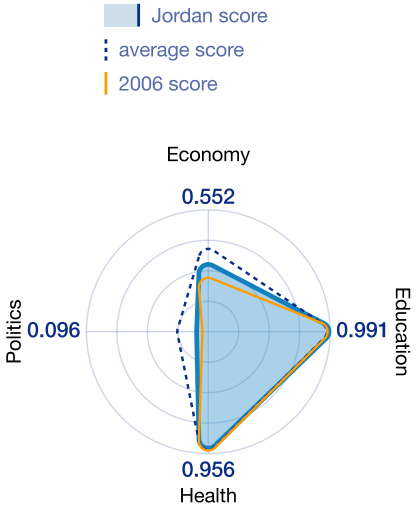
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

127th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.649	127th	0.655	122nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.552	126th	0.552	125th
Educational Attainment	0.991	77th	0.990	80th
Health and Survival	0.956	135th	0.956	139th
Political Empowerment	0.096	123rd	0.120	114th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	126th	0.552		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	142nd	0.286		-43.96	17.64 – 61.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	43rd	0.707		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	141st	0.263		-10.93	3.89 – 14.82	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	11th	0.968		-1.60	49.20 – 50.80	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	109th	0.609		-24.26	37.87 – 62.13	0-100
Educational Attainment	77th	0.991		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	97th	0.953		-4.57	92.03 – 96.60	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.48	97.88 – 98.36	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.33	90.60 – 92.93	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		14.22	29.39 – 43.61	0-200
Health and Survival	135th	0.956		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	140th	0.983		-1.10	64.52 – 65.62	0-100
Political Empowerment	123rd	0.096		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	106th	0.243		-60.86	19.57 – 80.43	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	132nd	0.083		-84.62	7.69 – 92.31	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	53.35
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	9.52
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	48.43
Population growth rate	%	0.99

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.60	5.96	11.55

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	25.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	1.76
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.20

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.56	2.34	2.90

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	46.17	56.04	54.22
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	25.03	14.82	16.92
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	3.08	3.51	3.43
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1974
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	14.49
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	10.80
Early marriage	%	3.70
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		70	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.23	30.76	22.07
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.67	1.38	0.95
Arts & Humanities		17.25	15.33	16.48
Business, Admin. & Law		16.48	22.56	18.92
Education		15.52	4.94	11.27
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		6.64	15.83	10.33
Health & Welfare		28.79	21.69	25.94
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.59	12.22	8.25
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.00	2.71	3.49
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		4.10	2.08	3.29

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.20	2.60	2.41
PhD graduates		0.48	1.44	0.94
Graduates from tertiary education		2.20	2.60	2.41

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	11.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	31.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.60

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Kazakhstan

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.700

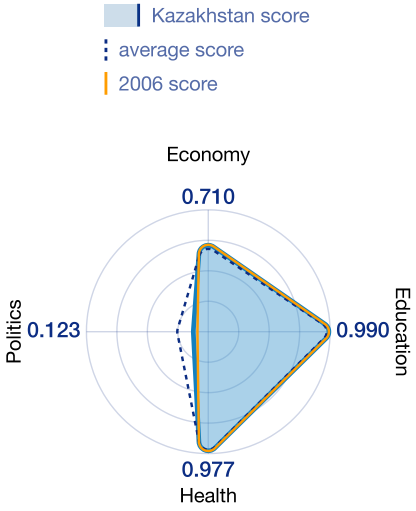
Rank (out of 145 countries)

95th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.700	95th	0.698	92nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.710	69th	0.715	61st
Educational Attainment	0.990	82nd	0.990	82nd
Health and Survival	0.977	29th	0.976	33rd
Political Empowerment	0.123	114th	0.111	117th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	69th	0.710		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	52nd	0.849		-11.30	63.30 – 74.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	66th	0.656		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	68th	0.662		-14.68	28.82 – 43.50	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	82nd	0.990		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	62nd	0.999		-0.10	99.80 – 99.90	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	109th	0.984		-1.50	91.33 – 92.83	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	103rd	0.989		-1.07	97.07 – 98.14	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.00	47.97 – 57.97	0-200
Health and Survival	29th	0.977		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	121st	0.940		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.61	59.17 – 63.78	0-100
Political Empowerment	114th	0.123		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	111th	0.210		-65.30	17.35 – 82.65	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	87th	0.235		-61.90	19.05 – 80.95	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	291.48
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	35.97
Population sex ratio female/male, %	51.29
Population growth rate %	1.28

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	10.56	10.03	20.59

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	30.10
Firms with female top managers % firms	31.10
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.09

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	4.10	4.37	8.46

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	5.55	4.30	4.90
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	18.96	6.25	n. a.
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1924, 1991
Seats held in upper house % total seats	20.00
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	No
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	15.47
Early marriage %	3.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	29.50

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	618	0

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	13.13	40.80	25.51
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.62	3.66	2.54
Arts & Humanities	5.09	2.79	4.06
Business, Admin. & Law	11.17	14.77	12.78
Education	41.53	19.04	31.46
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	6.53	25.87	15.19
Health & Welfare	20.89	8.86	15.50
Information & Comm. Technologies	3.61	13.54	8.06
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	2.98	1.39	2.27
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	2.70	0.83	1.86

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	16.47	18.43	17.48
Graduates from tertiary education	16.47	18.43	17.48
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	15.60
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.90
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	10.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.98

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Kenya

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.721

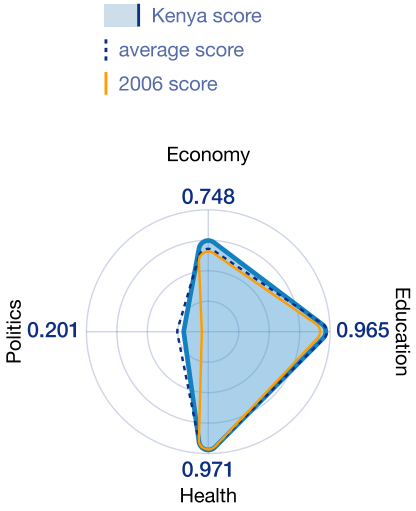
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

65th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.721	65th	0.689	98th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.748	39th	0.738	43rd
Educational Attainment	0.965	113th	0.847	138th
Health and Survival	0.971	64th	0.971	64th
Political Empowerment	0.201	83rd	0.200	86th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	39th	0.748		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	55th	0.844		-10.02	54.26 – 64.28	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	97th	0.606		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	29th	0.758		-1.61	5.04 – 6.65	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		17.08	41.46 – 58.54	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	106th	0.627		-22.90	38.55 – 61.45	0-100
Educational Attainment	113th	0.965		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	98th	0.948		-4.44	81.47 – 85.91	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		8.95	90.62 – 99.57	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.88	83.87 – 84.75	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	124th	0.793		-2.40	9.23 – 11.63	0-200
Health and Survival	64th	0.971		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	72nd	1.033		1.91	57.28 – 59.19	0-100
Political Empowerment	83rd	0.201		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	86th	0.299		-54.02	22.99 – 77.01	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	42nd	0.438		-39.14	30.43 – 69.57	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	120.34
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	5.85
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.28
Population growth rate %	1.96

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	28.38	28.06	56.43

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	36.50
Firms with female top managers % firms	17.75
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.40

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	7.23	8.23	15.46

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	90.19	83.13	86.49
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	7.28	4.30	5.69
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	50.34	31.58	40.27
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	18.70	3.61	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Restricted rights
Access to land assets	Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets	Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Seats held in upper house % total seats	31.34
Year women received right to vote year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	13.90
Early marriage %	7.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Uneven rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	90	14

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	13.96	25.24	20.11
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.72	2.44	2.12
Arts & Humanities	9.01	6.68	7.74
Business, Admin. & Law	25.39	22.46	23.79
Education	31.08	27.73	29.25
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	2.83	7.01	5.11
Health & Welfare	7.36	6.09	6.67
Information & Comm. Technologies	4.90	8.63	6.93
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	6.23	9.60	8.07
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	9.90	7.78	8.75

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates	0.06	0.14	0.10
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	31.20
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	70.20
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	149.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	3.17

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Kuwait

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.641

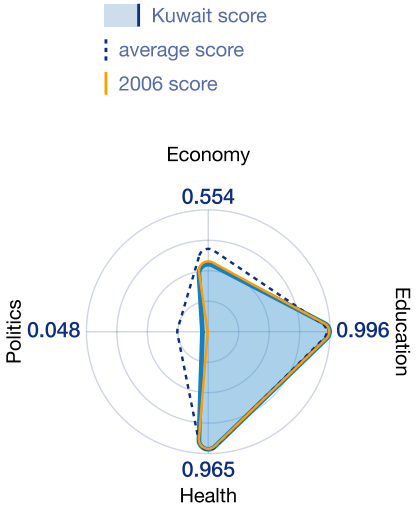
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

133rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.641	133rd	0.646	128th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.554	125th	0.551	127th
Educational Attainment	0.996	63rd	0.993	71st
Health and Survival	0.965	96th	0.965	97th
Political Empowerment	0.048	138th	0.077	131st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	125th	0.554		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	123rd	0.568		-37.95	49.90 – 87.85	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	42nd	0.711		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	129th	0.382		-37.51	23.23 – 60.74	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	126th	0.158		-72.78	13.61 – 86.39	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	81st	0.932		-3.50	48.25 – 51.75	0-100
Educational Attainment	63rd	0.996		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	81st	0.982		-1.70	95.35 – 97.05	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		11.33	75.37 – 86.70	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		26.02	39.92 – 65.94	0-200
Health and Survival	96th	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	108th	1.013		0.87	67.48 – 68.35	0-100
Political Empowerment	138th	0.048		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	-	-		-	-	-
Women in ministerial positions %	114th	0.133		-76.48	11.76 – 88.24	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	160.23
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	46.14
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	38.89
Population growth rate	%	0.90

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.90	2.99	4.90

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	2.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	2.78
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.07

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.64	1.91	2.55

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.84	0.96	2.19
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	2005
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		70	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	8.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.56
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

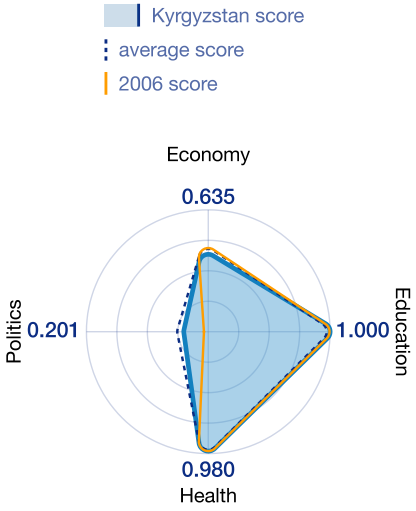
Kyrgyzstan

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.704

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
88th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.704	88th	0.696	95th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.635	112th	0.667	92nd
Educational Attainment	1.000	38th	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.201	82nd	0.139	109th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	112th	0.635		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	117th	0.611		-27.68	43.50 – 71.18	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	107th	0.586		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	122nd	0.505		-4.65	4.75 – 9.40	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	45th	0.662		-20.37	39.81 – 60.18	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		19.96	40.02 – 59.98	0-100
Educational Attainment	38th	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	67th	0.998		-0.20	99.50 – 99.70	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.51	96.79 – 97.30	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		3.02	90.26 – 93.28	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		17.31	45.36 – 62.67	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.17	61.31 – 65.48	0-100
Political Empowerment	82nd	0.201		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	49th	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	116th	0.125		-77.78	11.11 – 88.89	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	63rd	0.034		-46.70	1.65 – 48.35	0-50

Kyrgyzstan

Score 0.704 | Rank 88th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	17.48
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	7.05
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.57
Population growth rate	%	1.71

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.65	3.57	7.22

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.68
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.35

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.95	1.40	2.35

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	53.70	60.02	57.55
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.30	3.12	3.59
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	1.97	0.60	1.21
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1991
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	19.73
Early marriage	%	7.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	22.60

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		126	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		9.63	32.21	18.78
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.61	2.38	1.33
Arts & Humanities		14.22	20.39	16.72
Business, Admin. & Law		13.67	13.48	13.59
Education		36.77	4.82	23.83
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.94	22.27	11.36
Health & Welfare		22.57	25.12	23.60
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.65	7.37	4.56
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.04	2.57	2.85
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		1.51	0.75	1.20

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		5.61	7.86	6.75
Graduates from tertiary education		5.61	7.86	6.75
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	23.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	100.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	42.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.60

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Lao PDR

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.703

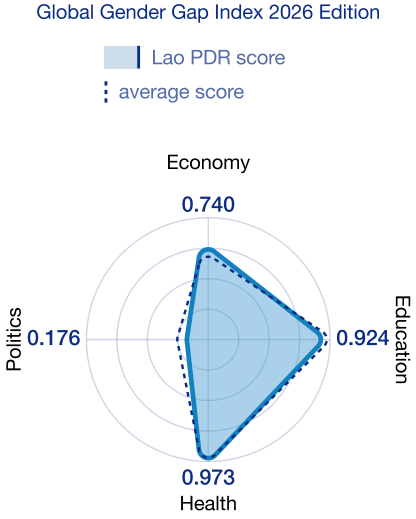
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

89th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.703	89th	0.692	96th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.740	44th	0.721	56th
Educational Attainment	0.924	128th	0.935	125th
Health and Survival	0.973	53rd	0.973	54th
Political Empowerment	0.176	95th	0.140	108th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	44th	0.740		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	38th	0.869		-9.29	61.47 – 70.76	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	7th	0.806		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	43rd	0.713		-2.87	7.16 – 10.03	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	107th	0.346		-48.64	25.68 – 74.32	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	88th	0.891		-5.78	47.11 – 52.89	0-100
Educational Attainment	128th	0.924		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	121st	0.784		-18.40	66.73 – 85.13	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	88th	0.999		-0.07	89.60 – 89.67	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	112th	0.981		-0.97	50.05 – 51.02	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	126th	0.745		-4.34	12.69 – 17.03	0-200
Health and Survival	53rd	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	60th	1.038		2.27	59.31 – 61.58	0-100
Political Empowerment	95th	0.176		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	63rd	0.423		-40.58	29.71 – 70.29	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	99th	0.182		-69.24	15.38 – 84.62	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Lao PDR

Score 0.703 | Rank 89th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	16.5
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	8.60
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.75
Population growth rate	%	1.36

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.87	3.90	7.77

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	50.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	50.69
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.74

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.34	1.49	2.83

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	91.60	89.47	90.49
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	0.92	1.57	1.26
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	14.85	13.90	14.36
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	13.60	10.06	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1958
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	13.30
Early marriage	%	26.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		105	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		12.96	34.11	23.14
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		7.24	7.77	7.50
Arts & Humanities		9.88	9.16	9.53
Business, Admin. & Law		47.29	31.95	39.90
Education		12.47	10.13	11.35
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.81	21.20	12.71
Health & Welfare		4.70	2.79	3.78
Information & Comm. Technologies		6.21	10.94	8.49
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.94	1.96	1.95
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		1.29	1.47	1.37

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		4.65	6.17	5.42
Graduates from tertiary education		4.65	6.17	5.42
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	14.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	64.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	112.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.40

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Latvia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.788

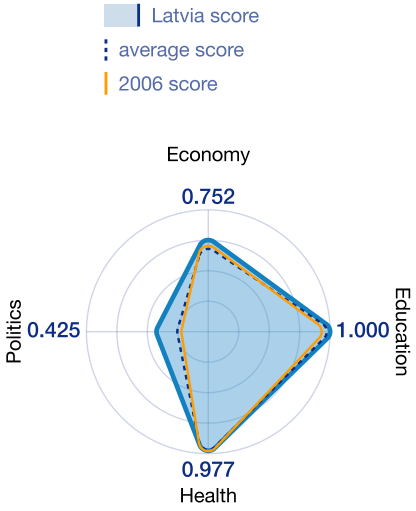
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

17th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.788	17th	0.778	21st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.752	37th	0.737	45th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.977	27th	0.976	33rd
Political Empowerment	0.425	20th	0.401	29th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	37th	0.752		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	57th	0.840		-10.80	56.70 – 67.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	86th	0.621		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	49th	0.702		-13.36	31.41 – 44.77	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	25th	0.777		-12.59	43.76 – 56.35	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		24.92	37.56 – 62.48	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.98	96.79 – 97.77	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.66	100.44 – 102.10	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		32.29	67.21 – 99.50	0-200
Health and Survival	27th	0.977		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	118th	0.941		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		5.94	60.78 – 66.72	0-100
Political Empowerment	20th	0.425		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	34th	0.587		-26.00	37.00 – 63.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	45th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 – 71.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	15th	0.324		-25.50	12.25 – 37.75	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	43.68
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	37.61
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	53.64
Population growth rate	%	-0.94

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.00	0.87	1.87

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	16.89
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	33.30
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	46.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	24.14

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.00

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.45	0.44	0.89

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	7.30	12.21	9.65
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.50	8.10	7.30
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	12.41	6.36	9.42
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	28.10
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		421	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		9.81	38.36	19.43
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.19	1.75	1.38
Arts & Humanities		8.14	4.94	7.06
Business, Admin. & Law		27.27	26.20	26.91
Education		12.52	1.86	8.93
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.06	22.06	10.79
Health & Welfare		25.17	9.20	19.79
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.06	13.43	5.89
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.68	2.87	2.75
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.11	6.23	8.80

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		15.30	17.32	16.34
PhD graduates		0.95	1.29	1.11
Graduates from tertiary education		15.30	17.32	16.34

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	14.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	19.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.24

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

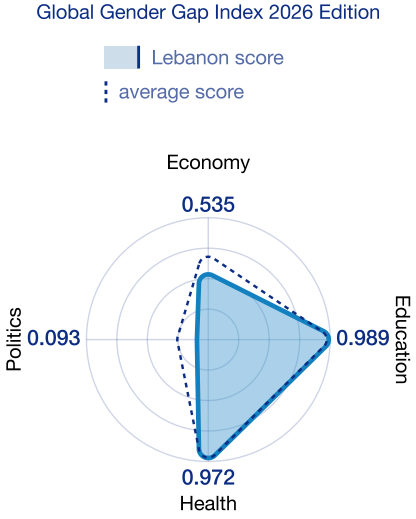
Lebanon

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.648

Rank (out of 145 countries): 128th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.648	128th	0.632	136th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.535	129th	0.535	130th
Educational Attainment	0.989	86th	0.989	85th
Health and Survival	0.972	60th	0.972	60th
Political Empowerment	0.093	126th	0.032	145th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	129th	0.535		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	137th	0.416		-41.21	29.35 – 70.56	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	92nd	0.614		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	125th	0.458		-8.51	7.19 – 15.70	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	114th	0.269		-57.58	21.21 – 78.79	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		8.00	46.00 – 54.00	0-100
Educational Attainment	86th	0.989		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	100th	0.945		-5.25	89.52 – 94.77	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.29	77.35 – 77.64	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		7.29	60.25 – 67.54	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		13.69	43.45 – 57.14	0-200
Health and Survival	60th	0.972		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	66th	1.036		2.25	62.15 – 64.40	0-100
Political Empowerment	126th	0.093		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	132nd	0.067		-87.50	6.25 – 93.75	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	67th	0.294		-54.54	22.73 – 77.27	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	20.08
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	11.33
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.37
Population growth rate	%	0.56

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.98	2.82	5.81

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	9.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	5.91
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.44	1.02	1.47

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	55.59	55.39	55.45
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	14.60	10.30	11.69
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	31.64	18.19	22.29
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1926, 1952
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	4.10
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		70	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		4.43	6.72	5.62
PhD graduates		1.91	2.97	2.41
Graduates from tertiary education		4.43	6.72	5.62

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	39.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	15.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.23
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

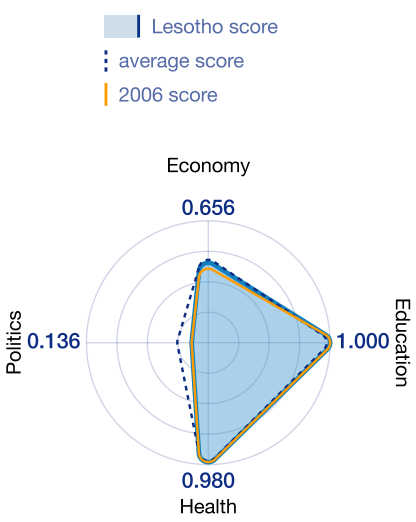
Lesotho

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): **0.693**

Rank (out of 145 countries): **100th**

Index Edition: **2026**

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.693	100th	0.688	99th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.656	109th	0.637	106th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.136	110th	0.136	110th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	109th	0.656		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	83rd	0.778		-16.39	57.51 – 73.90	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	127th	0.472		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	45th	0.705		-0.92	2.19 – 3.11	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	73rd	0.521		-31.52	34.24 – 65.76	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		8.18	45.91 – 54.09	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		13.48	83.15 – 96.63	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.84	67.41 – 68.25	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		17.56	50.58 – 68.14	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		4.05	7.90 – 11.95	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.30	43.10 – 46.40	0-100
Political Empowerment	110th	0.136		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	79th	0.333		-50.00	25.00 – 75.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	114th	0.133		-76.48	11.76 – 88.24	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	2.27
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	2.64
Population sex ratio female/male, %	51.28
Population growth rate %	1.12

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	1.20	1.14	2.34

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	55.40
Firms with female top managers % firms	30.04
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	3.82

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.38	0.43	0.81

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	89.90	88.54	89.13
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	23.38	17.00	19.87
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	16.85	20.20	18.62
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Uneven rights
Access to land assets	Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets	Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1966
Seats held in upper house % total seats	21.21
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	12.60
Early marriage %	10.70
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Uneven rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	84	0

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	6.44	28.31	15.36
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	3.66	5.58	4.44
Arts & Humanities	4.50	4.99	4.70
Business, Admin. & Law	29.24	26.18	27.99
Education	33.99	22.52	29.31
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	2.85	18.32	9.16
Health & Welfare	12.62	6.85	10.27
Information & Comm. Technologies	2.56	8.18	4.85
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	1.02	1.81	1.34
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	4.54	1.91	3.47

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	28.10
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	86.60
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	478.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.66

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Liberia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.751

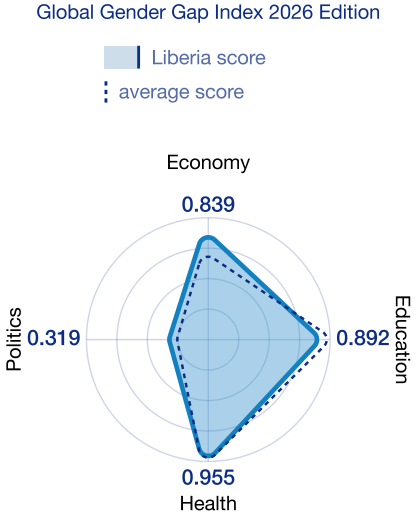
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

43rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.751	43rd	0.760	40th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.839	3rd	0.865	2nd
Educational Attainment	0.892	135th	0.901	131st
Health and Survival	0.955	138th	0.955	140th
Political Empowerment	0.319	45th	0.319	47th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	3rd	0.839		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	37th	0.869		-6.55	43.63 – 50.18	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	39th	0.714		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	1st	1.000		0.21	1.54 – 1.75	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	1st	1.000		5.28	47.36 – 52.64	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	107th	0.617		-23.66	38.17 – 61.83	0-100
Educational Attainment	135th	0.892		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	138th	0.544		-28.61	34.09 – 62.70	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.91	60.80 – 62.71	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	126th	0.963		-1.43	37.02 – 38.45	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	138th	0.955		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	141st	0.980		-1.10	53.43 – 54.53	0-100
Political Empowerment	45th	0.319		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	126th	0.123		-78.08	10.96 – 89.04	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	28th	0.545		-29.42	35.29 – 64.71	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	14th	0.329		-25.26	12.37 – 37.63	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	4.78
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	1.65
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.08
Population growth rate	%	2.16

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.81	2.80	5.61

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	23.10
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.48
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.86

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.45	0.48	0.92

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	93.35	85.42	89.35
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.87	6.37	6.12
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	21.46	16.55	18.98
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1946
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	10.00

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	33.40
Early marriage	%	12.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates		0.85	3.27	2.00
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	34.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	84.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	628.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.86

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Lithuania

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.791

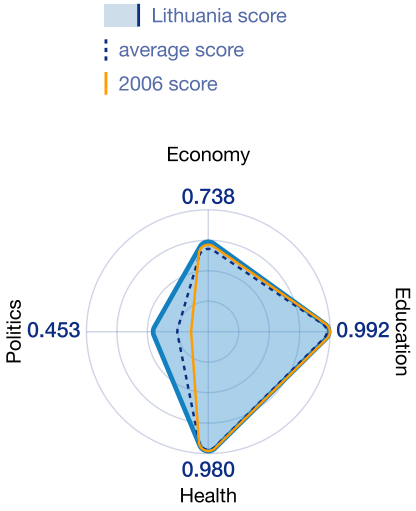
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

14th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.791	14th	0.783	19th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.738	45th	0.750	36th
Educational Attainment	0.992	74th	0.988	88th
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.453	17th	0.415	24th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	45th	0.738		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	45th	0.860		-9.50	58.60 – 68.10	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	85th	0.623		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	41st	0.717		-15.66	39.77 – 55.43	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	54th	0.629		-22.80	38.60 – 61.40	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		20.72	39.65 – 60.37	0-100
Educational Attainment	74th	0.992		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	111th	0.982		-1.95	103.86 – 105.81	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		28.17	61.95 – 90.12	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		5.56	61.42 – 66.98	0-100
Political Empowerment	17th	0.453		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	69th	0.396		-43.26	28.37 – 71.63	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	25th	0.556		-28.58	35.71 – 64.29	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	10th	0.436		-19.64	15.18 – 34.82	0-50

Lithuania

Score 0.791 | Rank 14th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	84.87
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	47.17
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	52.80
Population growth rate	%	0.58

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.53	1.36	2.89

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	6.34
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	25.30
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	26.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	30.70

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.41

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.73	0.74	1.47

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	4.86	6.36	5.62
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.10	8.10	7.10
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	9.21	5.43	7.29
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1919
Number of female heads of state to date	number	5
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	28.70
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		435	30

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.47	43.62	23.69
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.27	2.03	2.18
Arts & Humanities		11.17	6.68	9.46
Business, Admin. & Law		25.90	25.38	25.70
Education		7.69	1.98	5.52
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.66	28.13	14.20
Health & Welfare		28.82	9.25	21.38
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.41	10.81	4.98
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.41	4.68	4.51
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		11.31	7.06	9.70

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		6.43	9.53	8.03
PhD graduates		0.64	0.60	0.62
Graduates from tertiary education		6.43	9.53	8.03

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	13.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	100.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	8.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.11

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Luxembourg

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.752

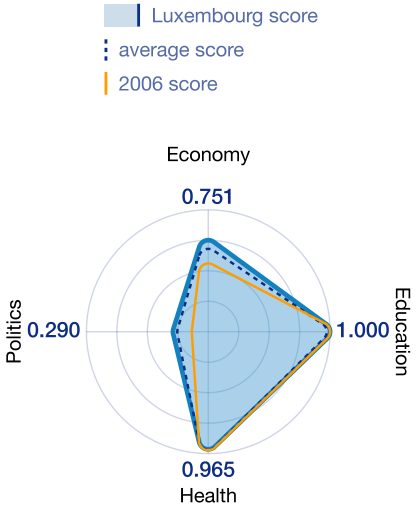
Rank (out of 145 countries)

42nd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.752	42nd	0.745	50th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.751	38th	0.723	54th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.965	98th	0.965	99th
Political Empowerment	0.290	56th	0.290	56th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	38th	0.751		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	23rd	0.889		-7.30	58.60 65.90	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	8th	0.800		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	52nd	0.696		-46.07	105.28 151.35	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	101st	0.369		-46.06	26.97 73.03	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	74th	0.967		-1.69	49.13 50.82	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.36	99.23 99.59	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.52	107.36 109.88	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		3.88	20.54 24.42	0-200
Health and Survival	98th	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	109th	1.013		0.90	70.77 71.67	0-100
Political Empowerment	56th	0.290		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	40th	0.538		-30.00	35.00 65.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 50.00	0-50

Luxembourg

Score 0.752 | Rank 42nd |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	93.28
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	128.48
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.67
Population growth rate %	1.58

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	0.34	0.34	0.68

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	-8.68
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	23.50
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	40.50
Firms with female top managers % firms	7.36

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.83

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.15	0.17	0.33

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	4.75	7.02	5.97
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	6.80	6.30	6.50
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	30.90	8.55	19.08
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1919
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	31.60
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage %	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	320	194

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	15.03	34.20	24.25
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	0.86	0.19	0.54
Arts & Humanities	9.41	5.22	7.40
Business, Admin. & Law	40.24	42.78	41.46
Education	13.39	6.80	10.22
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	3.28	10.25	6.63
Health & Welfare	8.89	2.70	5.92
Information & Comm. Technologies	3.89	15.94	9.68
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	7.86	8.01	7.93
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	11.57	6.90	9.32

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	20.39	21.79	21.11
PhD graduates	2.11	3.57	2.84
Graduates from tertiary education	20.39	21.79	21.11

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	28.70
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	11.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.25
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

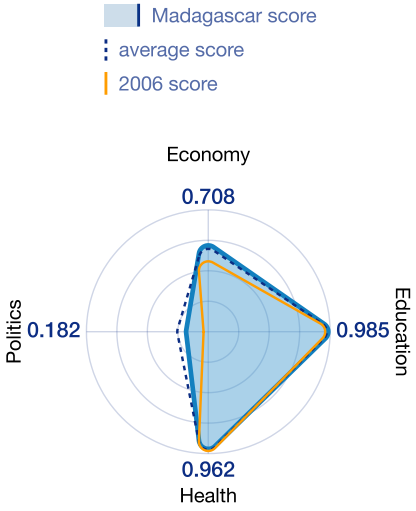
Madagascar

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.709

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
81st

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.709	81st	0.734	58th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.708	71st	0.759	26th
Educational Attainment	0.985	95th	0.985	93rd
Health and Survival	0.962	114th	0.962	116th
Political Empowerment	0.182	91st	0.232	73rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	71st	0.708		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	54th	0.845		-12.68	68.88 – 81.56	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	62nd	0.680		-0.63	1.34 – 1.97	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	99th	0.391		-43.80	28.10 – 71.90	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	83rd	0.925		-3.90	48.05 – 51.95	0-100
Educational Attainment	95th	0.985		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	103rd	0.921		-6.15	71.75 – 77.90	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		4.84	90.93 – 95.77	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.23	33.03 – 35.26	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		0.15	6.07 – 6.22	0-200
Health and Survival	114th	0.962		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	124th	1.002		0.10	55.09 – 55.19	0-100
Political Empowerment	91st	0.182		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	114th	0.190		-68.10	15.95 – 84.05	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	80th	0.000		-49.98	0.01 – 49.99	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	17.42
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	1.66
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.84
Population growth rate	%	2.44

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		15.93	16.03	31.96

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	24.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	37.34
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		4.15	4.58	8.73

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	96.54	95.67	96.08
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.55	2.98	3.25
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	69.41	58.02	63.40
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1959
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	11.11

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	14.60
Early marriage	%	24.00
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.57	32.18	24.16
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.47	3.74	3.09
Arts & Humanities		10.71	9.56	10.15
Business, Admin. & Law		31.19	26.78	29.04
Education		9.57	9.00	9.29
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.81	11.77	7.68
Health & Welfare		19.48	10.00	14.86
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.83	9.58	6.63
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		8.93	10.82	9.85
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		7.78	7.45	7.62

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.35	0.74	0.55
PhD graduates		0.23	0.42	0.33
Graduates from tertiary education		0.35	0.74	0.55

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	28.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	45.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	445.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.91

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Malawi

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.695

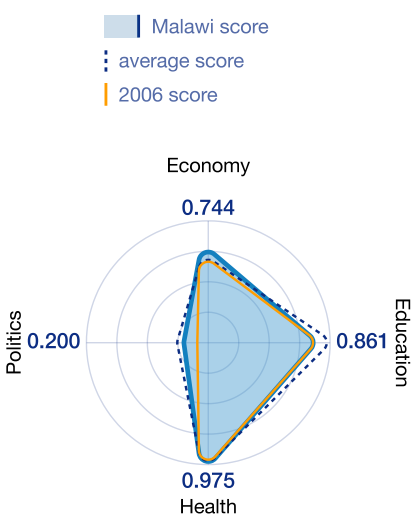
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

99th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.695	99th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.744	41st
Educational Attainment	0.861	138th
Health and Survival	0.975	38th
Political Empowerment	0.200	84th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	41st	0.744		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	66th	0.811		-10.43	44.80 – 55.23	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	49th	0.692		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	58th	0.686		-0.61	1.34 – 1.95	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	10th	0.992		-0.40	49.80 – 50.20	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	112th	0.569		-27.50	36.25 – 63.75	0-100
Educational Attainment	138th	0.861		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	118th	0.797		-15.94	62.68 – 78.62	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.24	36.02 – 37.26	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	128th	0.696		-0.97	2.23 – 3.20	0-200
Health and Survival	38th	0.975		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	44th	1.046		2.48	53.45 – 55.93	0-100
Political Empowerment	84th	0.200		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	94th	0.275		-56.82	21.59 – 78.41	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	53rd	0.385		-44.44	27.78 – 72.22	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	57th	0.045		-45.70	2.15 – 47.85	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	11.32
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	1.63
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.20
Population growth rate	%	2.58

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		11.09	10.57	21.66

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	17.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	13.51
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.04

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.11	2.15	4.26

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	95.00	90.53	92.65
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	18.00	12.92	15.41
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	54.75	44.62	49.42
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1964
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	15.43
Early marriage	%	21.70
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		56	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	35.90
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	96.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	225.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.59

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Malaysia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.689

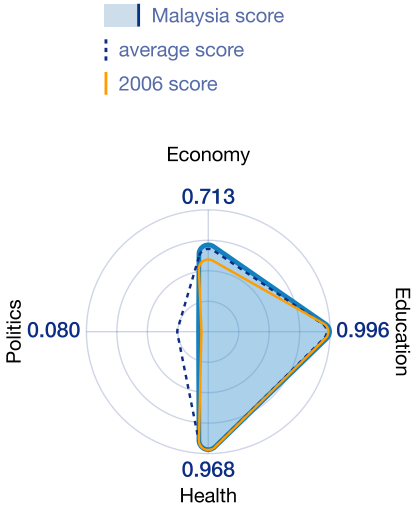
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

104th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.689	104th	0.681	108th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.713	65th	0.682	81st
Educational Attainment	0.996	62nd	0.996	59th
Health and Survival	0.968	82nd	0.967	84th
Political Empowerment	0.080	130th	0.079	128th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	65th	0.713		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	108th	0.681		-26.10	55.80 – 81.90	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	16th	0.756		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	60th	0.683		-12.75	27.45 – 40.20	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	62nd	0.996		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	84th	0.978		-2.15	94.67 – 96.82	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.68	87.22 – 88.90	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.43	79.11 – 81.54	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		13.99	31.86 – 45.85	0-200
Health and Survival	82nd	0.968		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	124th	0.939		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	74th	1.033		2.08	62.99 – 65.07	0-100
Political Empowerment	130th	0.080		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	122nd	0.157		-72.86	13.57 – 86.43	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	116th	0.125		-77.78	11.11 – 88.89	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	422.23
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	34.12
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	47.64
Population growth rate	%	1.22

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		16.94	18.62	35.56

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	38.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	25.54
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.63

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		5.17	8.11	13.28

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.11	3.82	3.94
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1957
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	16.07
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	26.70
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		23.81	49.58	35.08
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.30	1.71	1.48
Arts & Humanities		8.64	6.48	7.70
Business, Admin. & Law		32.57	23.13	28.44
Education		11.63	4.87	8.67
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		11.76	34.23	21.59
Health & Welfare		8.41	3.43	6.23
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.55	11.56	8.18
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		6.50	3.78	5.31
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		7.88	4.04	6.20

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		1.93	4.12	3.08
PhD graduates		0.16	0.04	0.10
Graduates from tertiary education		1.93	4.12	3.08

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	14.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	26.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.54

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

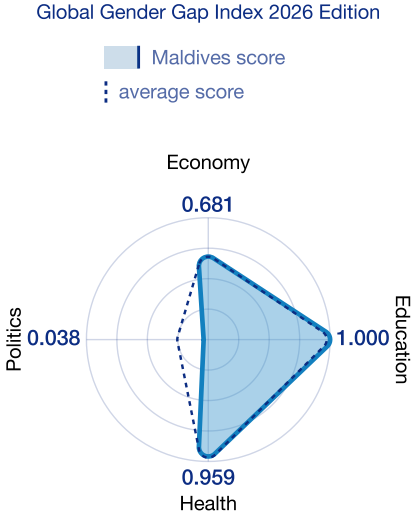
Maldives

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.669

Rank (out of 145 countries): 119th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.669	119th	0.626	138th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.681	90th	0.507	136th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.959	124th	0.959	127th
Political Empowerment	0.038	141st	0.036	144th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	90th	0.681		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	115th	0.644		-27.99	50.61 – 78.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	5th	0.921		-1.87	21.88 – 23.75	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	120th	0.229		-62.68	18.66 – 81.34	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	90th	0.855		-7.80	46.10 – 53.90	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.10	98.16 – 98.26	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		9.28	88.91 – 98.19	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		10.49	74.50 – 84.99	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		51.40	28.54 – 79.94	0-200
Health and Survival	124th	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	133rd	0.994		-0.39	66.42 – 66.81	0-100
Political Empowerment	141st	0.038		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	137th	0.033		-93.54	3.23 – 96.77	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	123rd	0.111		-80.00	10.00 – 90.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	7.06
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	23.03
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	38.08
Population growth rate	%	0.34

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.20	0.33	0.53

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	37.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	11.25
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.07	0.10	0.17

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	51.64	44.10	47.33
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.03	5.10	4.64
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	39.04	19.14	27.66
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1965
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Uneven rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	31.40
Early marriage	%	3.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		60	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		1.99	6.89	3.59
Arts & Humanities		14.38	12.07	13.62
Business, Admin. & Law		38.51	64.00	46.87
Education		38.33	14.96	30.67
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		0.11	0.96	0.39
Health & Welfare		6.72	2.07	5.20
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.84	5.93	3.18
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		1.20	1.16	1.19
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	14.00
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	32.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.56

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Mali

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.619

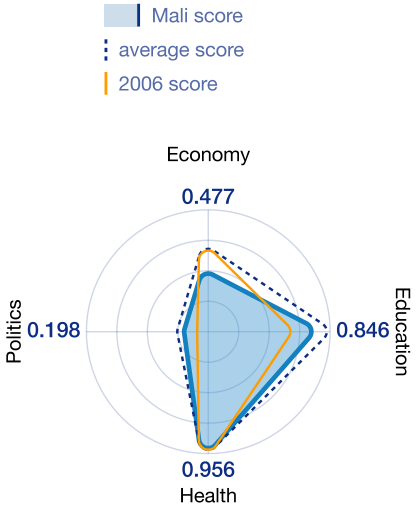
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

140th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.619	140th	0.617	140th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.477	136th	0.517	134th
Educational Attainment	0.846	140th	0.796	145th
Health and Survival	0.956	134th	0.956	138th
Political Empowerment	0.198	86th	0.200	85th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	136th	0.477		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	124th	0.563		-35.23	45.46 – 80.69	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	67th	0.655		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	131st	0.380		-2.61	1.60 – 4.21	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	112th	0.298		-54.09	22.95 – 77.04	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	132nd	0.279		-56.34	21.83 – 78.17	0-100
Educational Attainment	140th	0.846		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	137th	0.614		-17.44	27.74 – 45.18	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	128th	0.909		-6.31	62.80 – 69.11	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	134th	0.912		-3.57	37.13 – 40.70	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	134th	0.956		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	139th	0.983		-0.89	53.11 – 54.00	0-100
Political Empowerment	86th	0.198		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	61st	0.430		-39.84	30.08 – 69.92	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	91st	0.227		-62.96	18.52 – 81.48	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	65th	0.020		-48.06	0.97 – 49.03	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	26.79
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	2.92
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.54
Population growth rate	%	2.94

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		12.13	12.35	24.48

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	11.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	7.85
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.15

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.10	3.39	5.49

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	96.61	90.41	92.77
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.97	3.12	4.65
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	61.54	26.26	39.68
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	23.90
Early marriage	%	32.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.73	3.86	3.31
PhD graduates		0.01	0.09	0.05
Graduates from tertiary education		2.73	3.86	3.31

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	39.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	67.30
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	367.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	5.51

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Malta

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.715

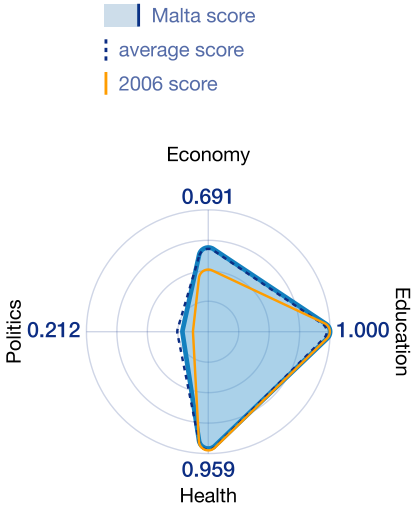
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

73rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.715	73rd	0.727	68th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.691	84th	0.674	84th
Educational Attainment	1.000	37th	1.000	39th
Health and Survival	0.959	129th	0.959	128th
Political Empowerment	0.212	75th	0.273	60th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	84th	0.691		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	72nd	0.796		-15.20	59.30 – 74.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	63rd	0.662		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	112th	0.558		-35.17	44.44 – 79.61	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	43rd	0.682		-18.94	40.53 – 59.47	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	91st	0.846		-8.32	45.84 – 54.16	0-100
Educational Attainment	37th	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	86th	0.999		-0.06	97.33 – 97.39	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.59	102.26 – 103.85	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		38.84	62.58 – 101.42	0-200
Health and Survival	129th	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	130th	0.936		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	116th	1.009		0.63	70.36 – 70.99	0-100
Political Empowerment	75th	0.212		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	-	-		-	-	-
Women in ministerial positions %	110th	0.143		-75.00	12.50 – 87.50	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	19th	0.250		-29.98	10.01 – 39.99	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	24.97
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	62.70
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	48.10
Population growth rate	%	2.87

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.27	0.30	0.57

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	0.74
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	45.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	10.59
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.91

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.13	0.19	0.31

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.10	3.20	3.10
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	18.74	6.46	11.45
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1947
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.90
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		186	74

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		7.75	23.95	14.21
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.23	0.26	0.24
Arts & Humanities		7.38	7.74	7.53
Business, Admin. & Law		28.10	32.14	29.71
Education		14.39	3.36	9.99
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		2.91	9.28	5.45
Health & Welfare		26.28	18.53	23.19
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.45	10.80	5.18
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.39	3.87	3.58
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		13.34	9.28	11.73

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		9.41	10.44	9.97
PhD graduates		0.37	1.02	0.71
Graduates from tertiary education		9.41	10.44	9.97

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	15.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	8.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.01

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

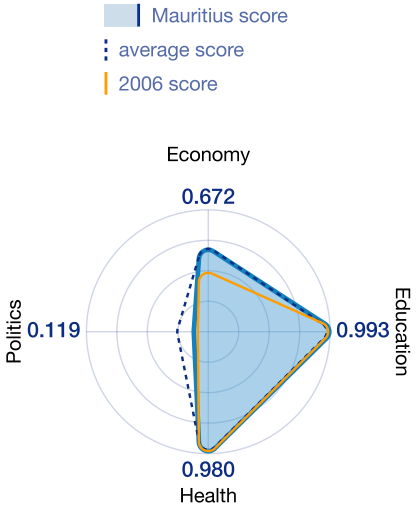
Mauritius

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.691

Rank (out of 145 countries): 102nd

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.691	102nd	0.677	111th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.672	96th	0.618	109th
Educational Attainment	0.993	71st	0.992	75th
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.119	115th	0.119	115th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	96th	0.672		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	103rd	0.701		-20.29	47.57 – 67.86	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	80th	0.631		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	91st	0.622		-13.06	21.50 – 34.56	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	72nd	0.522		-31.39	34.30 – 65.69	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		2.38	48.81 – 51.19	0-100
Educational Attainment	71st	0.993		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	91st	0.965		-3.36	92.74 – 96.10	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.79	97.87 – 98.66	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		5.26	88.13 – 93.39	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		18.43	36.70 – 55.13	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.73	61.83 – 65.56	0-100
Political Empowerment	115th	0.119		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	110th	0.218		-64.18	17.91 – 82.09	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	130th	0.091		-83.34	8.33 – 91.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	48th	0.066		-43.78	3.11 – 46.89	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	14.94
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	28.01
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.08
Population growth rate	%	-0.23

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.62	0.62	1.25

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	39.60
Firms with female top managers	% firms	18.08
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.71

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.22	0.29	0.51

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	18.89	26.78	23.45
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.17	3.88	5.31
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	48.08	28.27	35.89
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1968
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		112	28

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		14.70	33.29	21.78
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.55	1.75	1.63
Arts & Humanities		7.03	5.06	6.28
Business, Admin. & Law		44.14	38.88	42.14
Education		13.50	6.81	10.95
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		2.24	11.01	5.59
Health & Welfare		8.51	8.52	8.51
Information & Comm. Technologies		7.83	17.92	11.67
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.62	4.37	4.52
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.15	4.17	6.64

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.40	4.58	3.50
Graduates from tertiary education		2.40	4.58	3.50
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	66.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.44
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Mexico

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.787

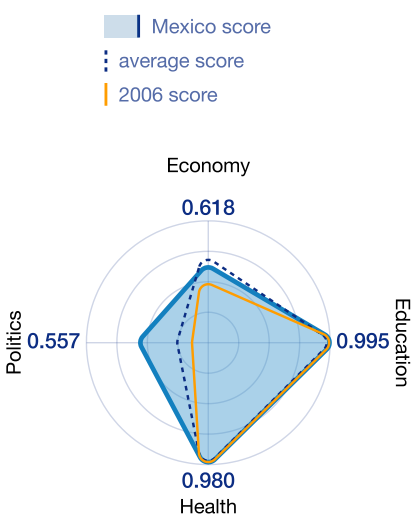
Rank (out of 145 countries)

18th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.787	18th	0.776	23rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.618	117th	0.609	113th
Educational Attainment	0.995	65th	0.993	72nd
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.557	8th	0.522	9th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	117th	0.618		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	118th	0.611		-29.60	46.50 – 76.10	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	126th	0.513		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	113th	0.549		-12.95	15.76 – 28.71	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	49th	0.648		-21.36	39.32 – 60.68	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	69th	0.989		-0.54	49.73 – 50.27	0-100
Educational Attainment	65th	0.995		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	79th	0.985		-1.45	94.87 – 96.32	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		13.54	96.44 – 109.98	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		8.40	44.04 – 52.44	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.03	59.49 – 63.52	0-100
Political Empowerment	8th	0.557		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	1st	1.000		0.80	49.60 – 50.40	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	13th	0.909		-4.76	47.62 – 52.38	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	56th	0.051		-45.14	2.43 – 47.57	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	1,856.37
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	22.04
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.51
Population growth rate	%	0.86

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		67.40	63.46	130.86

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	11.41
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	21.10
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	14.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	15.65

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.29

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		21.89	30.80	52.68

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	56.82	56.92	56.88
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.73	2.61	2.66
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	22.10	8.35	13.98
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	24.21	8.82	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1947
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	50.00

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	10.80
Early marriage	%	10.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		14.43	36.01	23.77
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.64	2.51	2.01
Arts & Humanities		3.76	3.35	3.58
Business, Admin. & Law		36.04	33.27	34.84
Education		17.26	7.70	13.12
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.89	26.10	16.91
Health & Welfare		15.26	8.70	12.42
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.13	7.18	4.32
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.41	2.73	2.55
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.79	5.27	7.27

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		12.30	11.85	12.07
PhD graduates		0.26	0.38	0.31
Graduates from tertiary education		12.30	11.85	12.07

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	21.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	96.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	42.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.89

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Mongolia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.719

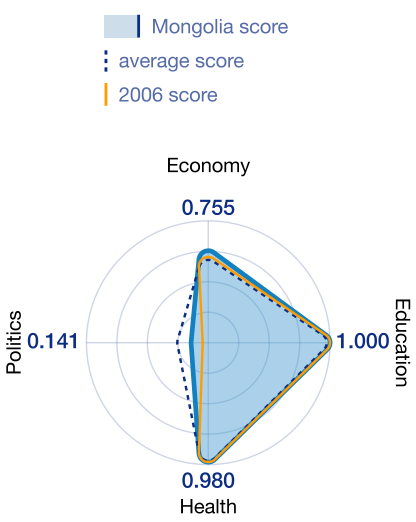
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

70th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.719	70th	0.728	65th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.755	32nd	0.771	20th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.141	106th	0.163	99th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	32nd	0.755		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	86th	0.768		-16.35	54.00 – 70.35	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	38th	0.715		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	74th	0.654		-7.06	13.32 – 20.38	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	27th	0.770		-12.98	43.51 – 56.49	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		22.94	38.53 – 61.47	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.50	98.38 – 98.88	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.44	90.74 – 92.18	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		4.94	94.43 – 99.37	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		36.25	51.54 – 87.79	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		5.06	58.81 – 63.87	0-100
Political Empowerment	106th	0.141		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	78th	0.340		-49.20	25.40 – 74.60	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	110th	0.143		-75.00	12.50 – 87.50	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	79th	0.000		-49.96	0.02 – 49.98	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	23.79
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	16.84
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.14
Population growth rate %	1.25

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	1.77	1.76	3.52

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	45.10
Firms with female top managers % firms	26.96
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.94

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.61	0.71	1.32

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	30.82	39.94	35.78
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	5.61	6.06	5.86
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	7.88	4.32	5.95
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	19.06	9.19	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1924
Number of female heads of state to date number	1
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	22.57
Early marriage %	3.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	1	14

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	10.72	36.47	20.66
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.03	2.03	1.42
Arts & Humanities	8.27	6.96	7.76
Business, Admin. & Law	26.48	26.07	26.32
Education	17.72	6.18	13.26
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	6.16	23.79	12.97
Health & Welfare	23.86	8.20	17.82
Information & Comm. Technologies	2.32	9.73	5.18
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	2.23	2.95	2.51
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	8.45	4.63	6.98

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	4.29	8.75	6.59
PhD graduates	0.20	0.21	0.20
Graduates from tertiary education	4.29	8.75	6.59

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	27.90
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.30
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	41.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.50

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Montenegro

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.715

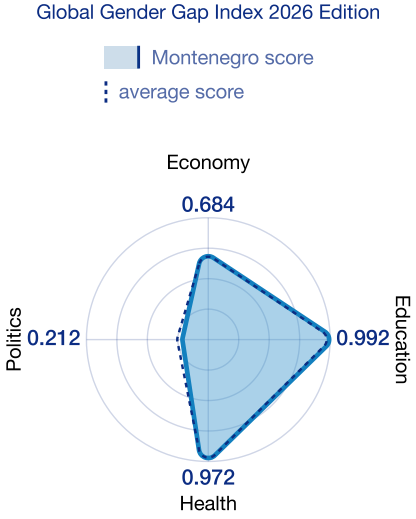
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

74th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.715	74th	0.705	84th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.684	88th	0.666	94th
Educational Attainment	0.992	75th	0.992	74th
Health and Survival	0.972	61st	0.970	72nd
Political Empowerment	0.212	76th	0.194	88th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	88th	0.684		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	68th	0.808		-13.57	57.01 – 70.58	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	62nd	0.663		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	110th	0.572		-15.47	20.66 – 36.13	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	83rd	0.472		-35.86	32.07 – 67.93	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		9.06	45.47 – 54.53	0-100
Educational Attainment	75th	0.992		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	76th	0.988		-1.20	97.95 – 99.15	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	103rd	0.988		-1.22	98.11 – 99.33	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.44	92.71 – 95.15	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		22.68	44.24 – 66.92	0-200
Health and Survival	61st	0.972		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	128th	0.937		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	37th	1.051		3.24	63.55 – 66.79	0-100
Political Empowerment	76th	0.212		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	72nd	0.373		-45.68	27.16 – 72.84	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	52nd	0.389		-44.00	28.00 – 72.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	8.27
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	28.11
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.87
Population growth rate	%	0

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.32	0.30	0.62

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	24.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	13.50
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.13	0.16	0.29

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	12.51	11.02	11.69
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	10.20	5.58	7.65
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	2006
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	21.00
Early marriage	%	1.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		365	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.77	26.89	20.45
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.82	3.07	2.92
Arts & Humanities		11.82	5.81	9.29
Business, Admin. & Law		27.56	28.50	27.95
Education		5.09	2.32	3.92
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		10.41	16.68	13.05
Health & Welfare		4.33	2.74	3.66
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.79	8.32	4.54
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.57	1.89	2.87
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		18.56	11.86	15.74

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		21.70	23.87	22.83
PhD graduates		0.30	0.36	0.33
Graduates from tertiary education		21.70	23.87	22.83

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	8.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	6.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.80

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

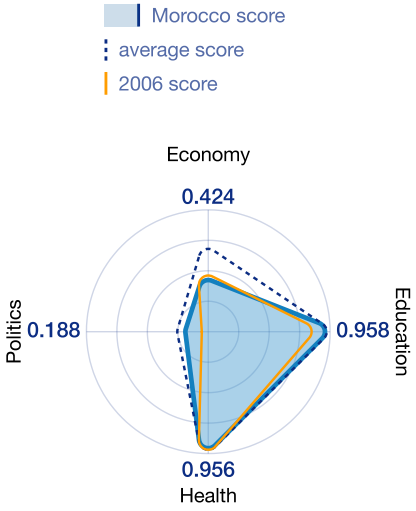
Morocco

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.632

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
139th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.632	139th	0.628	137th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.424	141st	0.408	143rd
Educational Attainment	0.958	118th	0.960	114th
Health and Survival	0.956	133rd	0.956	136th
Political Empowerment	0.188	90th	0.188	91st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	141st	0.424		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	143rd	0.284		-49.80	19.80 – 69.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	65th	0.656		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	143rd	0.223		-11.57	3.33 – 14.90	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	118th	0.958		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	123rd	0.781		-18.09	64.35 – 82.44	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.64	96.54 – 97.18	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.47	88.78 – 91.25	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.35	43.13 – 53.48	0-200
Health and Survival	133rd	0.956		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	138th	0.984		-0.98	61.84 – 62.82	0-100
Political Empowerment	90th	0.188		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	81st	0.321		-51.40	24.30 – 75.70	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	57th	0.357		-47.36	26.32 – 73.68	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	160.61
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	9.16
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.58
Population growth rate	%	0.97

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		18.88	19.20	38.08

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	12.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	5.44
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.75

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.42	8.42	10.85

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	17.81	10.69	12.31
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1959
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	11.67
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	11.30
Early marriage	%	8.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		23.31	37.69	29.74
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.58	0.77	0.66
Arts & Humanities		11.97	11.44	11.74
Business, Admin. & Law		29.30	26.82	28.19
Education		11.56	7.63	9.80
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		8.54	18.42	12.96
Health & Welfare		9.19	4.77	7.21
Information & Comm. Technologies		6.67	13.46	9.71
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		8.10	5.81	7.08
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		12.27	8.78	10.71

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		8.91	8.11	8.50
Graduates from tertiary education		8.91	8.11	8.50
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	86.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	70.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.21
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

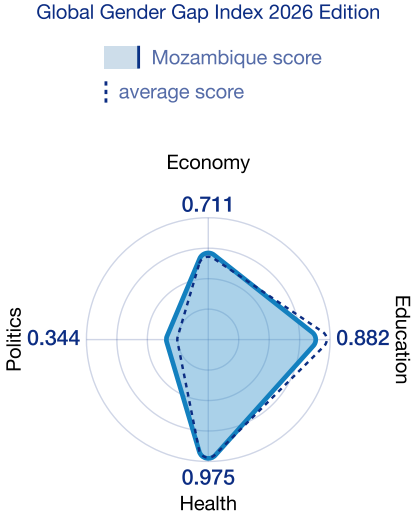
Mozambique

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.728

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
59th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.728	59th	0.738	53rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.711	68th	0.737	46th
Educational Attainment	0.882	136th	0.885	134th
Health and Survival	0.975	42nd	0.975	43rd
Political Empowerment	0.344	36th	0.354	38th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	68th	0.711		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	6th	0.957		-3.45	77.21 – 80.66	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	111th	0.575		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	7th	0.883		-0.19	1.41 – 1.60	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	100th	0.388		-44.12	27.94 – 72.06	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	100th	0.734		-15.32	42.34 – 57.66	0-100
Educational Attainment	136th	0.882		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	129th	0.687		-23.15	50.89 – 74.04	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	118th	0.971		-2.81	95.16 – 97.97	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	137th	0.901		-3.89	35.30 – 39.19	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	122nd	0.810		-1.57	6.68 – 8.25	0-200
Health and Survival	42nd	0.975		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	49th	1.044		2.12	48.67 – 50.79	0-100
Political Empowerment	36th	0.344		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	30th	0.613		-24.00	38.00 – 62.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	53rd	0.385		-44.44	27.78 – 72.22	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	31st	0.134		-38.16	5.92 – 44.08	0-50

Mozambique

Score 0.728 | Rank 59th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	22.75
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	1.50
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.48
Population growth rate	%	2.92

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		17.83	16.80	34.63

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	33.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.32
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		3.49

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		4.79	4.41	9.19

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.89	6.35	7.15
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	66.51	49.94	58.55
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1975
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	26.60
Early marriage	%	31.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		90	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		5.62	13.47	9.56
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.24	2.24	1.74
Arts & Humanities		1.26	1.20	1.23
Business, Admin. & Law		36.83	29.72	33.26
Education		27.24	36.54	31.91
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.17	10.31	7.25
Health & Welfare		16.45	5.39	10.90
Information & Comm. Technologies		0.56	2.11	1.34
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		0.88	1.05	0.97
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.78	7.33	8.55

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates		0.04	0.05	0.05
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	23.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	99.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	4.69
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Namibia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.845

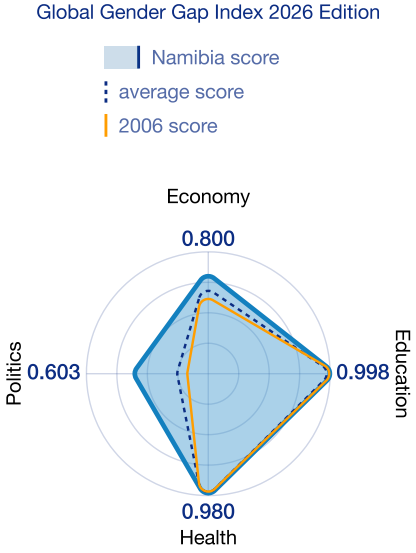
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

4th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.845	4th	0.811	8th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.800	11th	0.797	11th
Educational Attainment	0.998	44th	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.603	7th	0.467	15th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	11th	0.800		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	29th	0.884		-7.28	55.42 – 62.70	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	68th	0.654		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	12th	0.835		-1.85	9.38 – 11.23	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	26th	0.772		-12.86	43.57 – 56.43	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		11.98	44.01 – 55.99	0-100
Educational Attainment	44th	0.998		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	70th	0.994		-0.51	87.39 – 87.90	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		8.83	77.54 – 86.37	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		13.97	19.15 – 33.12	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.65	51.00 – 54.65	0-100
Political Empowerment	7th	0.603		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	18th	0.733		-15.38	42.31 – 57.69	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		28.58	35.71 – 64.29	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	17th	0.290		-27.52	11.24 – 38.76	0-50

Namibia

Score 0.845 | Rank 4th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	13.37
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	10.28
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.16
Population growth rate	%	2.24

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.55	1.48	3.03

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	46.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	27.53
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.89

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.38	0.38	0.76

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	58.26	53.00	55.64
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	19.56	21.97	20.79
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	30.86	20.20	25.54
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1989
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	14.29

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Near-equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		5.82	20.07	10.29
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.84	2.83	2.15
Arts & Humanities		3.15	2.05	2.80
Business, Admin. & Law		21.33	28.85	23.69
Education		47.38	33.58	43.05
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		2.16	10.00	4.62
Health & Welfare		16.65	9.35	14.36
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.10	8.05	3.97
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.56	2.03	1.70
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		2.42	2.23	2.36

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates		0.10	0.17	0.13
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	26.10
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	139.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.21
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Nepal

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.669

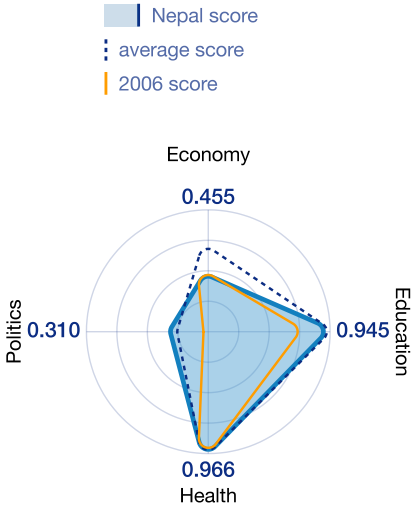
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

120th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.669	120th	0.648	125th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.455	138th	0.460	140th
Educational Attainment	0.945	123rd	0.910	129th
Health and Survival	0.966	89th	0.966	91st
Political Empowerment	0.310	49th	0.258	63rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	138th	0.455		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	129th	0.508		-27.04	27.91 – 54.95	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	118th	0.544		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	128th	0.407		-4.34	2.98 – 7.32	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	127th	0.152		-73.66	13.17 – 86.83	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	110th	0.599		-25.08	37.46 – 62.54	0-100
Educational Attainment	123rd	0.945		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	126th	0.745		-20.34	59.41 – 79.75	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	106th	0.987		-1.33	98.55 – 99.88	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.98	89.91 – 90.89	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		5.20	18.67 – 23.87	0-200
Health and Survival	89th	0.966		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	103rd	1.015		0.89	59.78 – 60.67	0-100
Political Empowerment	49th	0.310		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	42nd	0.536		-30.18	34.91 – 65.09	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	76th	0.273		-57.14	21.43 – 78.57	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	27th	0.173		-35.24	7.38 – 42.62	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	42.91
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	5.05
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	52.11
Population growth rate	%	-0.15

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		15.45	14.20	29.65

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	14.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	10.31
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.12

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.55	4.06	6.61

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	87.30	77.94	81.52
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	12.34	10.12	10.99
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	39.25	18.86	26.67
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1951
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	37.29

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Near-equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	20.80
Early marriage	%	21.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	15

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		19.25	28.17	24.92
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.27	2.92	1.95
Arts & Humanities		0.74	0.35	0.49
Business, Admin. & Law		43.11	51.39	48.37
Education		25.36	11.88	16.80
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		10.83	5.07	7.18
Health & Welfare		11.25	5.29	7.47
Information & Comm. Technologies		0.92	10.50	7.00
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.50	12.60	10.74
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		16.62	16.62	16.62

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.74	0.72	0.73
Graduates from tertiary education		0.74	0.72	0.73
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	26.70
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	77.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	142.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.96

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Netherlands

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.750

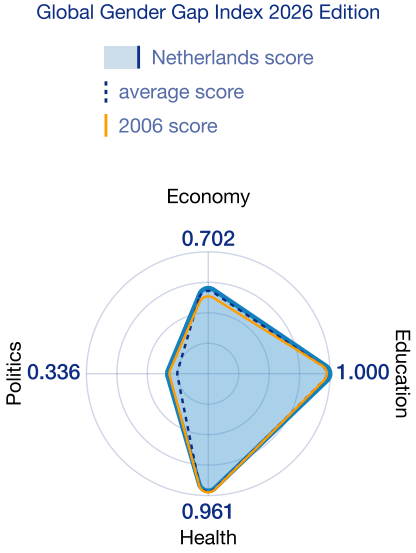
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

46th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.750	46th	0.756	43rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.702	77th	0.698	74th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.961	118th	0.961	121st
Political Empowerment	0.336	38th	0.366	33rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	77th	0.702		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	31st	0.882		-8.60	64.40 – 73.00	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	54th	0.676		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	102nd	0.602		-35.11	53.05 – 88.16	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	93rd	0.429		-39.98	30.01 – 69.99	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	70th	0.986		-0.68	49.66 – 50.34	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.31	99.33 – 99.64	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		6.49	134.35 – 140.84	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		15.49	78.95 – 94.44	0-200
Health and Survival	118th	0.961		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	127th	1.000		-0.04	69.94 – 69.98	0-100
Political Empowerment	38th	0.336		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	15th	0.765		-13.34	43.33 – 56.67	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	45th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 – 71.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	1,214.93
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	70.50
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.32
Population growth rate	%	0.65

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		9.05	8.94	17.99

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	6.17
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	43.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	13.65
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.40

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		3.98	4.51	8.49

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	4.34	6.42	5.42
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.00	3.80	3.90
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	64.05	25.12	43.44
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1919
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	40.00
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.50
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		175	105

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		12.02	31.21	20.25
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.23	1.26	1.25
Arts & Humanities		8.35	6.81	7.69
Business, Admin. & Law		23.59	32.48	27.40
Education		11.05	4.27	8.15
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.82	15.09	9.22
Health & Welfare		20.54	8.35	15.31
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.62	8.58	4.60
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.58	7.54	6.42
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		18.93	10.54	15.34

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		20.30	21.91	21.12
PhD graduates		0.82	1.33	1.07
Graduates from tertiary education		20.30	21.91	21.12

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	16.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.43
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

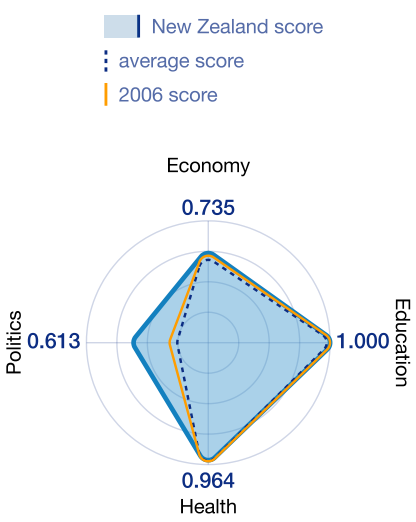
New Zealand

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.828

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
6th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.828	6th	0.827	5th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.735	48th	0.738	42nd
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.964	103rd	0.964	104th
Political Empowerment	0.613	6th	0.605	7th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	48th	0.735		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	19th	0.892		-8.06	66.53 – 74.59	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	53rd	0.677		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	63rd	0.675		-19.19	39.78 – 58.97	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.21	97.27 – 97.48	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		8.00	110.34 – 118.34	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		36.84	59.42 – 96.26	0-200
Health and Survival	103rd	0.964		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	113th	1.011		0.75	69.60 – 70.35	0-100
Political Empowerment	6th	0.613		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	8th	0.864		-7.32	46.34 – 53.66	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	30th	0.538		-30.00	35.00 – 65.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	7th	0.480		-17.58	16.21 – 33.79	0-50

New Zealand

Score 0.828 | Rank 6th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	260.17
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	49.32
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.31
Population growth rate	%	1.67

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.66	2.63	5.29

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	8.21
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	43.20
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	58.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	20.31

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.00

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.24	1.36	2.60

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.72	5.38	5.55
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1886, 1893
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		182	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.38	36.82	23.95
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.58	1.52	2.19
Arts & Humanities		12.34	10.64	11.71
Business, Admin. & Law		18.02	23.73	20.14
Education		11.86	4.65	9.19
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.48	16.62	9.61
Health & Welfare		24.13	10.51	19.08
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.77	12.26	6.91
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.13	7.95	7.43
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		11.82	8.07	10.43

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		10.90	18.62	14.89
PhD graduates		0.96	1.30	1.12
Graduates from tertiary education		10.90	18.62	14.89

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	27.20
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	96.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	7.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.57

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Niger

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.655

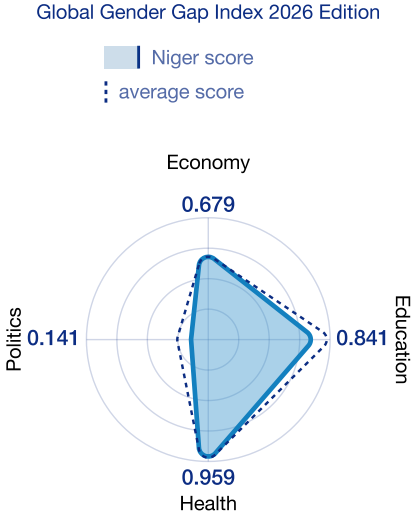
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

124th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.655	124th	0.613	142nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.679	91st	0.576	121st
Educational Attainment	0.841	141st	0.806	143rd
Health and Survival	0.959	126th	0.959	129th
Political Empowerment	0.141	108th	0.112	116th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	91st	0.679		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	56th	0.840		-13.95	73.37 – 87.32	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	3rd	0.956		-0.08	1.76 – 1.84	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	123rd	0.202		-66.38	16.81 – 83.19	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	121st	0.493		-33.98	33.01 – 66.99	0-100
Educational Attainment	141st	0.841		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	139th	0.536		-22.20	25.69 – 47.89	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	123rd	0.957		-2.59	58.27 – 60.86	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	124th	0.968		-0.64	19.54 – 20.18	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	129th	0.636		-1.84	3.21 – 5.05	0-200
Health and Survival	126th	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	134th	0.994		-0.35	52.43 – 52.78	0-100
Political Empowerment	108th	0.141		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	105th	0.244		-60.82	19.59 – 80.41	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	82nd	0.263		-58.34	20.83 – 79.17	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	19.88
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	1.80
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.23
Population growth rate	%	3.28

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		13.31	13.73	27.03

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	25.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	14.64
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		3.51	3.19	6.70

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	99.01	97.95	98.49
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	0.30	0.55	0.42
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	79.05	37.07	58.46
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Unequal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Unequal rights
Access to non-land assets		Unequal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	21.13
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	1

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		6.20	15.27	12.34
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.61	3.94	3.18
Arts & Humanities		12.37	7.01	8.74
Business, Admin. & Law		40.86	42.64	42.06
Education		4.26	2.70	3.21
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		0.58	3.69	2.68
Health & Welfare		24.15	14.96	17.93
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.76	3.46	3.23
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.87	8.13	6.43
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.59	8.95	8.83

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		1.07	1.21	1.14
Graduates from tertiary education		1.07	1.21	1.14
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	43.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	350.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	5.94
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

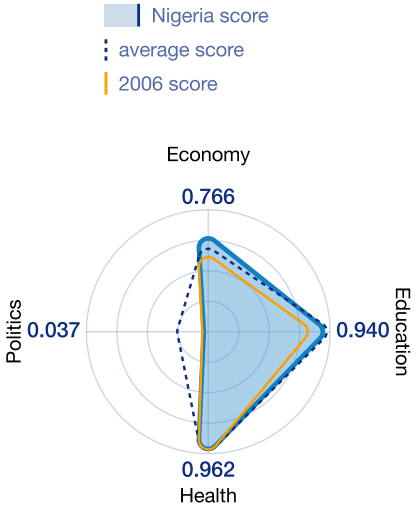
Nigeria

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.676

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
114th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.676	114th	0.649	124th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.766	26th	0.762	24th
Educational Attainment	0.940	124th	0.837	139th
Health and Survival	0.962	115th	0.962	117th
Political Empowerment	0.037	143rd	0.036	143rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	26th	0.766		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	4th	0.974		-2.18	80.48 – 82.66	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	47th	0.700		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	24th	0.771		-2.06	6.95 – 9.01	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	40th	0.694		-18.08	40.96 – 59.04	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	105th	0.670		-19.78	40.11 – 59.89	0-100
Educational Attainment	124th	0.940		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	119th	0.796		-16.01	62.42 – 78.43	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	119th	0.970		-2.31	74.51 – 76.82	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.01	46.40 – 47.41	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	115th	0.962		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	125th	1.002		0.08	54.91 – 54.99	0-100
Political Empowerment	143rd	0.037		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	136th	0.044		-91.58	4.21 – 95.79	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	129th	0.094		-82.86	8.57 – 91.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	252.26
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	7.99
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.43
Population growth rate %	2.08

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	115.01	117.67	232.68

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	18.40
Firms with female top managers % firms	14.27
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.79

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	36.70	33.32	70.02

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	96.38	89.86	93.15
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	4.35	2.71	3.55
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	37.29	21.05	29.23
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Uneven rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1960
Seats held in upper house % total seats	3.74
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	23.85
Early marriage %	17.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Uneven rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	84	0

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates	0.22	1.01	0.60
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	31.30
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	50.70
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	993.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	4.38

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Norway

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.857

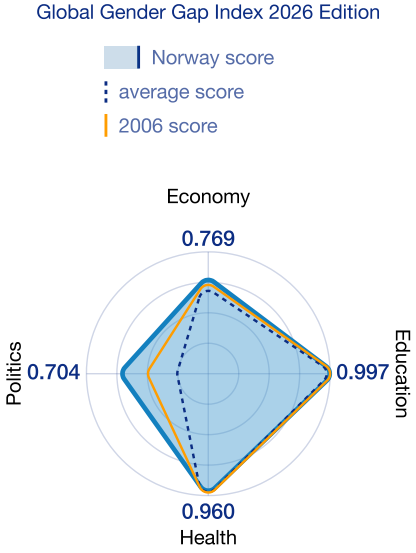
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

3rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.857	3rd	0.863	3rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.769	23rd	0.776	18th
Educational Attainment	0.997	52nd	0.995	64th
Health and Survival	0.960	122nd	0.959	130th
Political Empowerment	0.704	3rd	0.721	4th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	23rd	0.769		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	20th	0.890		-7.60	61.70 – 69.30	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	13th	0.775		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	56th	0.689		-33.54	74.20 – 107.74	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	71st	0.523		-31.32	34.34 – 65.66	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		5.77	47.11 – 52.88	0-100
Educational Attainment	52nd	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0	98.62 – 98.62	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	106th	0.987		-1.47	115.50 – 116.97	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		38.83	76.59 – 115.42	0-200
Health and Survival	122nd	0.960		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	113th	0.943		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	128th	0.999		-0.09	71.09 – 71.18	0-100
Political Empowerment	3rd	0.704		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	17th	0.742		-14.80	42.60 – 57.40	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	14th	0.900		-5.26	47.37 – 52.63	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	4th	0.567		-13.80	18.10 – 31.90	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	483.59
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	91.11
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.60
Population growth rate	%	0.95

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.76	2.81	5.57

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	4.69
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	45.90
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	50.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.52

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.21	1.40	2.61

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	1.69	2.31	2.03
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.20	5.10	4.60
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	33.83	17.22	25.05
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date	number	5
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.20
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		238	105

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.86	37.38	22.60
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.92	0.73	0.84
Arts & Humanities		8.76	7.84	8.37
Business, Admin. & Law		16.02	18.68	17.14
Education		18.13	9.40	14.46
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.19	21.13	11.90
Health & Welfare		27.55	7.76	19.22
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.62	10.68	6.01
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.05	5.57	4.69
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		13.23	10.94	12.27

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		14.14	22.84	18.62
PhD graduates		1.50	1.55	1.53
Graduates from tertiary education		14.14	22.84	18.62

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	21.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	1.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.45

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Oman

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.639

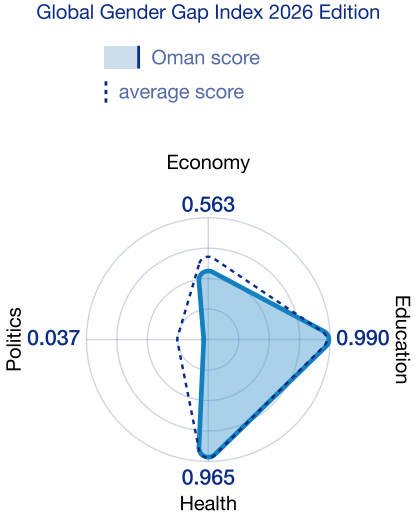
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

134th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.639	134th	0.637	134th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.563	123rd	0.552	126th
Educational Attainment	0.990	81st	0.989	84th
Health and Survival	0.965	92nd	0.965	95th
Political Empowerment	0.037	142nd	0.044	141st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	123rd	0.563		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	133rd	0.461		-46.60	39.90 – 86.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	5th	0.817		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	137th	0.298		-35.03	14.86 – 49.89	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	81st	0.990		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	93rd	0.962		-3.76	94.86 – 98.62	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.40	94.05 – 94.45	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	104th	0.988		-1.14	94.54 – 95.68	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		25.29	31.30 – 56.59	0-200
Health and Survival	92nd	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	106th	1.014		0.86	62.75 – 63.61	0-100
Political Empowerment	142nd	0.037		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	141st	0.000		-100.00	0 – 100.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	109th	0.150		-73.92	13.04 – 86.96	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	107.14
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	36.72
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	37.79
Population growth rate	%	4.50

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.00	3.29	5.28

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	11.90
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.60

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.47	1.91	2.38

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	10.42	1.64	3.34
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	20.93
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Near-equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		25.78	38.13	30.31
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.54	0.40	0.49
Arts & Humanities		7.78	3.28	6.13
Business, Admin. & Law		26.95	32.35	28.92
Education		29.92	6.36	21.29
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		10.53	29.41	17.45
Health & Welfare		6.60	6.67	6.63
Information & Comm. Technologies		10.53	6.91	9.21
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.71	1.81	3.65
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		1.82	1.44	1.68

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.81	1.05	0.95
PhD graduates		0.27	0.34	0.32
Graduates from tertiary education		0.81	1.05	0.95

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	13.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.51
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Pakistan

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.595

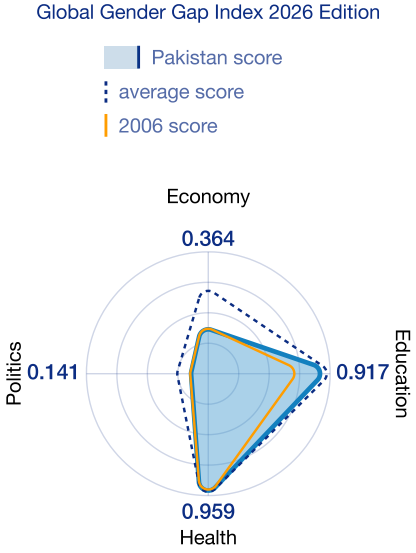
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

143rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.595	143rd	0.567	148th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.364	144th	0.347	147th
Educational Attainment	0.917	130th	0.851	137th
Health and Survival	0.959	127th	0.959	131st
Political Empowerment	0.141	107th	0.110	118th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	144th	0.364		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	140th	0.346		-53.25	28.21 – 81.46	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	115th	0.556		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	140th	0.263		-6.36	2.28 – 8.64	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	132nd	0.065		-87.74	6.13 – 93.87	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	122nd	0.449		-38.08	30.96 – 69.04	0-100
Educational Attainment	130th	0.917		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	128th	0.702		-20.62	48.52 – 69.14	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	115th	0.977		-1.93	81.08 – 83.01	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	133rd	0.930		-3.51	46.48 – 49.99	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		0.30	10.71 – 11.01	0-200
Health and Survival	127th	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	135th	0.993		-0.41	56.69 – 57.10	0-100
Political Empowerment	107th	0.141		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	91st	0.277		-56.62	21.69 – 78.31	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	140th	0.036		-93.10	3.45 – 96.55	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	39th	0.104		-40.54	4.73 – 45.27	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	371.57
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	5.50
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.28
Population growth rate	%	1.51

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		123.84	127.43	251.27

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	4.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	3.40
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.11

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		15.71	46.67	62.38

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	92.75	87.39	88.69
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	10.11	6.12	7.14
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	68.78	13.19	25.67
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1937, 1947, 1956
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	18.82

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	17.30
Early marriage	%	13.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		112	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.75	1.29	1.03
PhD graduates		0	0.02	0.01
Graduates from tertiary education		0.75	1.29	1.03

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	24.90
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	68.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	155.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.55

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Panama

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.753

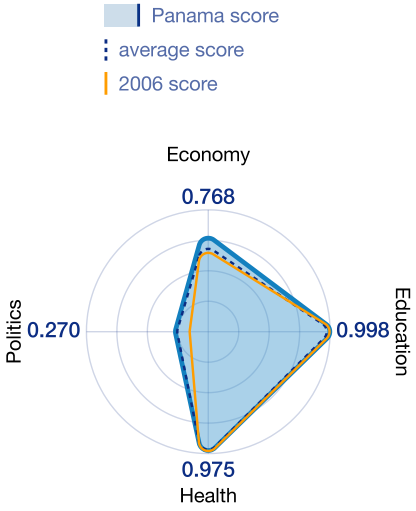
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

41st

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.753	41st	0.741	51st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.768	24th	0.722	55th
Educational Attainment	0.998	48th	0.998	47th
Health and Survival	0.975	39th	0.975	39th
Political Empowerment	0.270	60th	0.270	61st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	24th	0.768		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	101st	0.704		-21.86	52.10 – 73.96	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	108th	0.586		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	13th	0.826		-6.93	32.93 – 39.86	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	12th	0.955		-2.32	48.84 – 51.16	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		14.24	42.88 – 57.12	0-100
Educational Attainment	48th	0.998		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	77th	0.987		-1.24	95.83 – 97.07	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.87	91.88 – 92.75	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		4.85	74.23 – 79.08	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		24.76	41.56 – 66.32	0-200
Health and Survival	39th	0.975		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	45th	1.046		3.00	65.28 – 68.28	0-100
Political Empowerment	60th	0.270		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	90th	0.278		-56.52	21.74 – 78.26	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	28th	0.545		-29.42	35.29 – 64.71	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	37th	0.111		-39.98	5.01 – 44.99	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	86.52
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	36.39
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.00
Population growth rate	%	1.27

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.26	2.26	4.52

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	42.50
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.80

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.82	1.03	1.85

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	53.18	57.62	55.73
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	11.10	7.23	8.94
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	34.66	30.72	32.40
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1941, 1946
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		9.48	24.93	14.76
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.66	1.42	0.92
Arts & Humanities		5.96	6.56	6.16
Business, Admin. & Law		26.44	24.56	25.80
Education		33.82	22.30	29.88
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.77	14.89	8.89
Health & Welfare		10.27	5.91	8.78
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.76	7.84	3.84
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.94	2.20	2.03
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		2.91	1.78	2.52

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		6.95	7.67	7.32
PhD graduates		0.19	0.28	0.23
Graduates from tertiary education		6.95	7.67	7.32

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	16.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	95.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	37.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.11

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

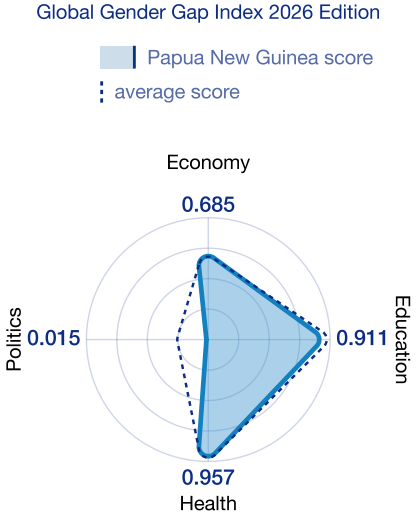
Papua New Guinea

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.642

Rank (out of 145 countries): 132nd

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.642	132nd	0.638	133rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.685	87th	0.684	80th
Educational Attainment	0.911	132nd	0.898	133rd
Health and Survival	0.957	132nd	0.956	137th
Political Empowerment	0.015	144th	0.015	147th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	87th	0.685		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	7th	0.951		-2.62	50.65 – 53.27	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	39th	0.722		-1.38	3.58 – 4.96	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	118th	0.246		-60.52	19.74 – 80.26	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	101st	0.720		-16.28	41.86 – 58.14	0-100
Educational Attainment	132nd	0.911		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	120th	0.785		-16.81	61.55 – 78.36	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	108th	0.984		-1.55	96.03 – 97.58	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	140th	0.866		-7.45	48.18 – 55.63	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	132nd	0.957		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	137th	0.929		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	97th	1.019		1.07	56.99 – 58.06	0-100
Political Empowerment	144th	0.015		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	138th	0.028		-94.60	2.70 – 97.30	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	141st	0.028		-94.60	2.70 – 97.30	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Papua New Guinea

Score 0.642 | Rank 132nd |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	31.8
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	4.29
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	48.57
Population growth rate	%	1.78

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.14	5.44	10.58

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	37.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.95
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.60	3.80	3.40

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.25	3.23	2.76
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Unequal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1964
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	25.90
Early marriage	%	9.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Uneven rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		0	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.42	0.49	0.46
Graduates from tertiary education		0.42	0.49	0.46
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	56.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	56.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	189.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.07

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

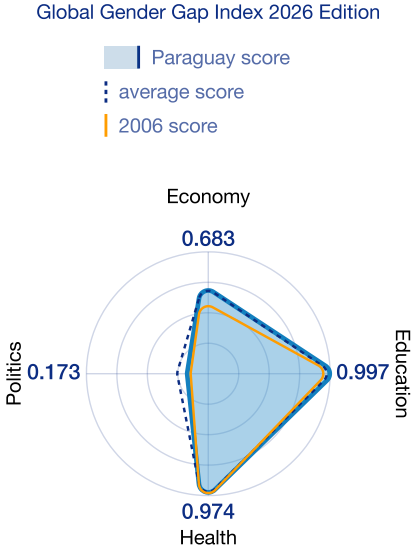
Paraguay

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.706

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
86th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.706	86th	0.703	87th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.683	89th	0.670	86th
Educational Attainment	0.997	57th	0.998	52nd
Health and Survival	0.974	47th	0.974	48th
Political Empowerment	0.173	96th	0.173	97th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	89th	0.683		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	96th	0.740		-21.49	61.30 – 82.79	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	119th	0.542		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	69th	0.662		-6.62	12.98 – 19.60	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	44th	0.673		-19.58	40.21 – 59.79	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		6.96	46.52 – 53.48	0-100
Educational Attainment	57th	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	75th	0.989		-1.08	94.34 – 95.42	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	92nd	0.998		-0.15	86.59 – 86.74	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		3.27	77.53 – 80.80	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	47th	0.974		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	55th	1.040		2.41	59.74 – 62.15	0-100
Political Empowerment	96th	0.173		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	84th	0.311		-52.50	23.75 – 76.25	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	65th	0.308		-52.94	23.53 – 76.47	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	44.46
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	16.30
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.86
Population growth rate	%	1.23

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.46	3.47	6.93

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	63.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	19.06
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.40

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.18	1.58	2.76

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	65.73	63.54	64.46
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.94	4.03	4.85
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	39.49	21.11	28.85
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	14.53	4.27	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1961
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	22.22
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	12.13
Early marriage	%	16.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		126	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		5.50	5.07	5.28
PhD graduates		0.01	0.18	0.09
Graduates from tertiary education		5.50	5.07	5.28

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	19.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	92.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	58.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.42

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Peru

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.700

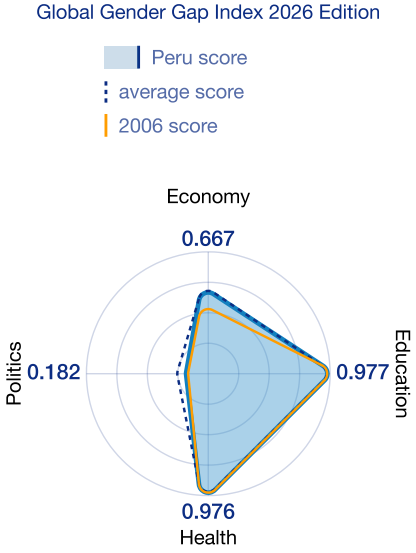
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

94th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.700	94th	0.735	57th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.667	100th	0.680	82nd
Educational Attainment	0.977	103rd	0.982	97th
Health and Survival	0.976	35th	0.976	36th
Political Empowerment	0.182	92nd	0.302	51st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	100th	0.667		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	71st	0.796		-16.30	63.71 – 80.01	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	96th	0.608		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	65th	0.672		-6.16	12.60 – 18.76	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	82nd	0.472		-35.84	32.08 – 67.92	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	92nd	0.835		-9.00	45.50 – 54.50	0-100
Educational Attainment	103rd	0.977		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	102nd	0.935		-6.35	90.65 – 97.00	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.36	107.62 – 108.98	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		5.57	68.44 – 74.01	0-200
Health and Survival	35th	0.976		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	42nd	1.048		2.94	61.61 – 64.55	0-100
Political Empowerment	92nd	0.182		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	-	-		-	-	-
Women in ministerial positions %	79th	0.267		-57.90	21.05 – 78.95	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	32nd	0.134		-38.16	5.92 – 44.08	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	289.22
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	15.66
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.27
Population growth rate	%	1.09

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		17.20	17.02	34.22

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	18.73
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	55.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	22.39
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.58

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		7.15	8.72	15.87

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	73.26	68.18	70.46
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.11	3.78	4.39
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	60.74	45.99	52.62
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1955
Number of female heads of state to date	number	7
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	8.90
Early marriage	%	7.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	10

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		24.44	36.82	29.64
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.74	3.51	2.48
Arts & Humanities		2.98	2.96	2.98
Business, Admin. & Law		30.98	30.93	30.96
Education		8.75	5.26	7.28
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		18.22	27.81	22.25
Health & Welfare		22.70	8.41	16.69
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.95	6.95	5.79
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.27	2.06	1.60
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		6.87	8.94	7.74

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.89	0.79	0.84
Graduates from tertiary education		0.89	0.79	0.84
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	24.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	94.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	51.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.97

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

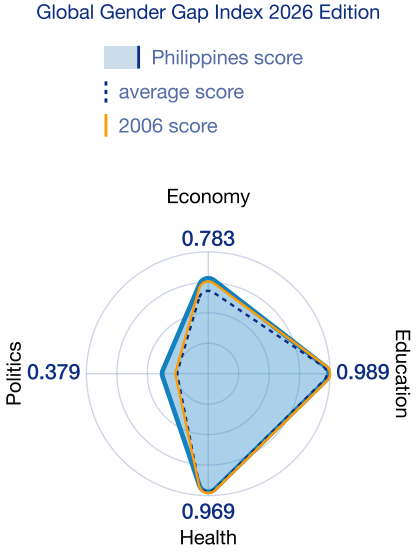
Philippines

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.780

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
20th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.780	20th	0.781	20th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.783	17th	0.790	13th
Educational Attainment	0.989	89th	0.988	87th
Health and Survival	0.969	76th	0.967	85th
Political Empowerment	0.379	27th	0.377	30th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	17th	0.783		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	102nd	0.702		-21.13	49.86 – 70.99	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	19th	0.751		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	32nd	0.740		-3.10	8.83 – 11.93	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	17th	0.841		-8.60	45.70 – 54.30	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		16.76	41.62 – 58.38	0-100
Educational Attainment	89th	0.989		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.13	98.41 – 98.54	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	117th	0.975		-2.20	87.25 – 89.45	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.62	84.50 – 86.12	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		11.68	41.62 – 53.30	0-200
Health and Survival	76th	0.969		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	140th	0.929		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.69	57.06 – 60.75	0-100
Political Empowerment	27th	0.379		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	70th	0.395		-43.40	28.30 – 71.70	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	92nd	0.211		-65.22	17.39 – 82.61	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	8th	0.462		-18.42	15.79 – 34.21	0-50

Philippines

Score 0.780 | Rank 20th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	461.62
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	10.38
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.12
Population growth rate	%	0.83

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		58.06	57.78	115.84

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	56.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	43.45
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.26

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		17.35	24.37	41.72

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.75	2.36	2.52
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	36.51	34.83	35.52
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Restricted rights
Access to non-land assets		Restricted rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1937
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	30.43

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	12.40
Early marriage	%	5.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		105	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.10	36.98	24.96
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.60	2.71	2.65
Arts & Humanities		2.72	2.63	2.68
Business, Admin. & Law		24.07	15.16	20.29
Education		24.07	15.26	20.33
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		8.80	24.85	15.61
Health & Welfare		11.43	4.62	8.54
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.35	10.63	7.59
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.95	1.51	1.76
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.50	13.31	11.11

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		5.67	8.77	7.23
PhD graduates		0.21	0.14	0.17
Graduates from tertiary education		5.67	8.77	7.23

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	6.70
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	84.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	84.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.89

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Poland

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.751

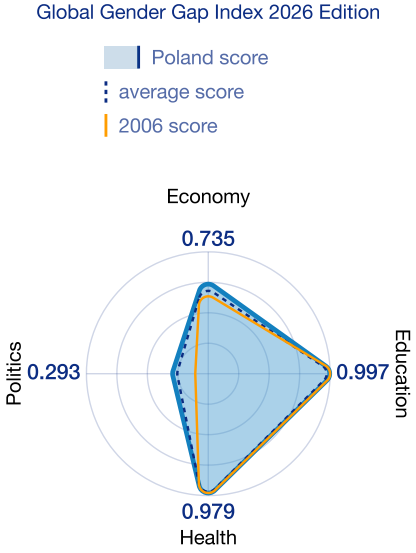
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

44th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.751	44th	0.750	45th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.735	47th	0.713	64th
Educational Attainment	0.997	51st	0.998	46th
Health and Survival	0.979	21st	0.979	21st
Political Empowerment	0.293	53rd	0.311	49th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	47th	0.735		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	73rd	0.795		-13.51	52.24 – 65.75	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	91st	0.614		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	48th	0.702		-15.87	37.47 – 53.34	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	33rd	0.741		-14.88	42.56 – 57.44	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		13.26	43.37 – 56.63	0-100
Educational Attainment	51st	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0	99.80 – 99.80	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.04	98.51 – 98.55	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	105th	0.988		-1.35	107.19 – 108.54	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		36.32	63.15 – 99.47	0-200
Health and Survival	21st	0.979		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	113th	0.943		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.98	63.08 – 68.06	0-100
Political Empowerment	53rd	0.293		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	55th	0.460		-36.96	31.52 – 68.48	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	40th	0.462		-36.84	31.58 – 68.42	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	45th	0.082		-42.44	3.78 – 46.22	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	917.77
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	45.15
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.55
Population growth rate	%	-0.35

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		18.85	17.71	36.56

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	4.04
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	29.50
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	36.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	32.28

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.80

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		7.78	8.96	16.74

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	14.47	14.62	14.55
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.31	2.89	3.09
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	0.45	0.40	0.42
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	19.00

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	28.70
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		427	77

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.79	33.04	19.15
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.62	2.27	1.85
Arts & Humanities		8.53	6.02	7.66
Business, Admin. & Law		26.87	27.10	26.95
Education		12.56	3.93	9.57
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		6.73	19.30	11.09
Health & Welfare		19.74	7.87	15.63
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.67	10.75	4.82
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.39	2.99	3.25
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.66	8.68	9.97

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		22.86	31.52	27.29
PhD graduates		0.68	0.88	0.78
Graduates from tertiary education		22.86	31.52	27.29

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	10.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	2.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.14

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Portugal

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.763

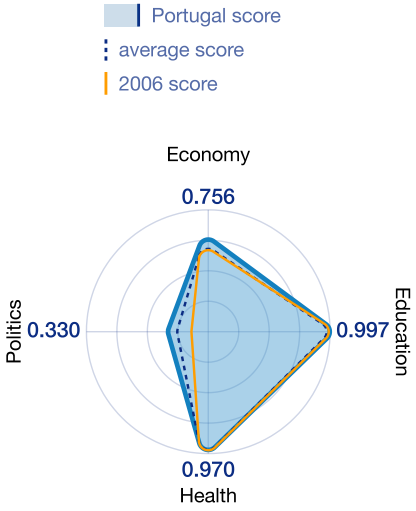
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

32nd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.763	32nd	0.767	34th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.756	31st	0.757	29th
Educational Attainment	0.997	49th	0.997	54th
Health and Survival	0.970	70th	0.970	70th
Political Empowerment	0.330	40th	0.342	43rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	31st	0.756		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	34th	0.877		-7.80	55.70 – 63.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	79th	0.631		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	25th	0.767		-11.19	36.87 – 48.06	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	53rd	0.636		-22.26	38.87 – 61.13	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		5.22	47.39 – 52.61	0-100
Educational Attainment	49th	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	99th	0.995		-0.54	98.73 – 99.27	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.30	119.71 – 121.01	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		15.13	70.28 – 85.41	0-200
Health and Survival	70th	0.970		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	81st	1.029		2.01	68.46 – 70.47	0-100
Political Empowerment	40th	0.330		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	36th	0.575		-26.96	36.52 – 63.48	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	20th	0.600		-25.00	37.50 – 62.50	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	75th	0.009		-49.16	0.42 – 49.58	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	313.27
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	42.20
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	52.37
Population growth rate	%	1.10

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.60	5.09	10.69

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	9.51
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	35.80
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	47.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	19.08

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.06

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.60	2.63	5.23

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	5.14	5.50	5.32
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.70	5.70	6.20
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	10.16	5.57	7.83
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1931, 1934, 1976
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.30
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		120	65

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		17.09	41.79	27.37
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.21	1.92	2.09
Arts & Humanities		10.68	8.71	9.86
Business, Admin. & Law		22.87	20.80	22.01
Education		5.98	2.19	4.41
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		10.12	30.17	18.47
Health & Welfare		22.91	8.52	16.92
Information & Comm. Technologies		0.99	5.59	2.90
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.98	6.03	6.00
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		14.08	7.85	11.49

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		11.67	17.65	14.72
PhD graduates		0.70	0.83	0.76
Graduates from tertiary education		11.67	17.65	14.72

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	9.80
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	15.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.41

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Qatar

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.638

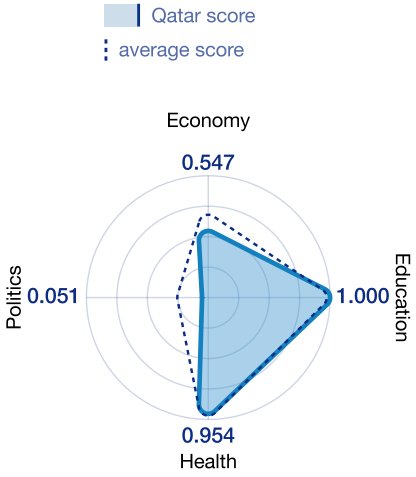
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

135th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.638	135th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.547	128th
Educational Attainment	1.000	34th
Health and Survival	0.954	139th
Political Empowerment	0.051	137th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	128th	0.547		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	112th	0.665		-32.04	63.48 – 95.52	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	33rd	0.727		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	118th	0.522		-61.57	67.12 – 128.69	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	128th	0.151		-73.72	13.14 – 86.86	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	125th	0.423		-40.60	29.70 – 70.30	0-100
Educational Attainment	34th	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.33	99.24 – 99.57	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.91	94.45 – 96.36	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	95th	1.000		-0.04	99.56 – 99.60	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		44.29	25.09 – 69.38	0-200
Health and Survival	139th	0.954		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	142nd	0.978		-1.46	65.02 – 66.48	0-100
Political Empowerment	137th	0.051		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	133rd	0.065		-87.76	6.12 – 93.88	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	116th	0.125		-77.78	11.11 – 88.89	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Qatar

Score 0.638 | Rank 135th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	219.16
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	110.89
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	28.72
Population growth rate	%	7.32

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.82	2.04	2.86

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	1.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	1.43
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.29

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.33	1.72	2.04

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	0.46	0.08	0.14
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1998, 2003
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	1.40
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		50	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.41	34.44	22.11
Arts & Humanities		9.67	4.37	7.99
Business, Admin. & Law		35.86	41.51	37.65
Education		10.15	3.04	7.90
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		8.59	23.75	13.39
Health & Welfare		10.32	4.33	8.42
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.68	9.23	6.12
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.14	1.46	2.61
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		17.45	9.44	14.91
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.69	0.89	0.81
PhD graduates		0.77	0.64	0.67
Graduates from tertiary education		0.69	0.89	0.81

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	100.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.72
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

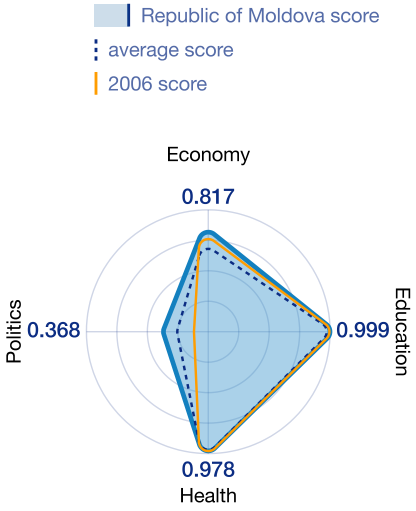
Republic of Moldova

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.791

Rank (out of 145 countries): 15th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.791	15th	0.813	7th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.817	9th	0.853	4th
Educational Attainment	0.999	41st	0.998	44th
Health and Survival	0.978	24th	0.977	26th
Political Empowerment	0.368	32nd	0.425	23rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	9th	0.817		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	9th	0.928		-5.45	69.87 – 75.32	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	48th	0.695		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	16th	0.815		-3.37	14.83 – 18.20	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	24th	0.779		-12.40	43.80 – 56.20	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		31.14	34.43 – 65.57	0-100
Educational Attainment	41st	0.999		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	64th	0.999		-0.12	99.57 – 99.69	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	97th	1.000		-0.05	99.32 – 99.37	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		20.51	64.25 – 84.76	0-200
Health and Survival	24th	0.978		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	116th	0.942		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.81	58.82 – 63.63	0-100
Political Empowerment	32nd	0.368		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	26th	0.656		-20.80	39.60 – 60.40	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	76th	0.273		-57.14	21.43 – 78.57	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	20th	0.220		-31.98	9.01 – 40.99	0-50

Republic of Moldova

Score 0.791 | Rank 15th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	18.2
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	16.38
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	53.99
Population growth rate	%	-2.28

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		1.30	1.11	2.40

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	39.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.58
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.71	0.62	1.34

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	55.91	54.77	55.37
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	1.50	1.65	1.57
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	63.86	50.19	57.39
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1978, 1991
Number of female heads of state to date	number	5
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	21.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	25.10
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		1	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.78	40.87	22.87
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.66	2.62	1.45
Arts & Humanities		5.22	3.47	4.52
Business, Admin. & Law		35.80	30.94	33.85
Education		20.48	4.01	13.87
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		6.64	24.66	13.88
Health & Welfare		11.81	6.88	9.83
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.62	14.38	7.35
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		1.52	1.82	1.64
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.77	3.20	6.53

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		16.87	20.28	18.57
PhD graduates		0.23	0.24	0.24
Graduates from tertiary education		16.87	20.28	18.57

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	28.10
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	19.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.73

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

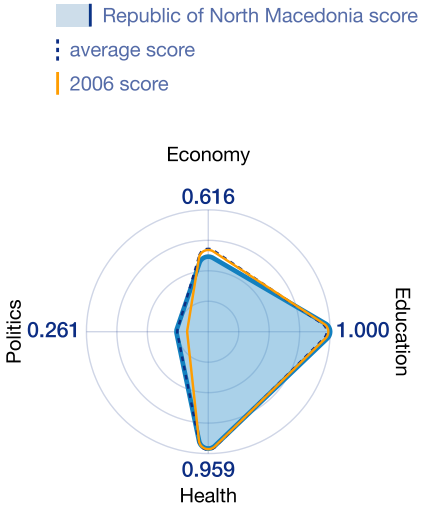
Republic of North Macedonia

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): **0.709**

Rank (out of 145 countries): **82nd**

Index Edition: **2026**

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.709	82nd	0.699	90th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.616	118th	0.593	119th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.959	125th	0.959	132nd
Political Empowerment	0.261	62nd	0.246	67th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	118th	0.616		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	104th	0.700		-18.41	42.89 – 61.30	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	117th	0.544		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	120th	0.515		-15.61	16.61 – 32.22	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	78th	0.487		-34.54	32.73 – 67.27	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		8.46	45.77 – 54.23	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.50	95.97 – 96.47	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.19	89.98 – 90.17	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		19.45	45.52 – 64.97	0-200
Health and Survival	125th	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	137th	0.929		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	82nd	1.027		1.71	62.88 – 64.59	0-100
Political Empowerment	62nd	0.261		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	29th	0.644		-21.66	39.17 – 60.83	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	97th	0.188		-68.42	15.79 – 84.21	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	61st	0.034		-46.68	1.66 – 48.34	0-50

Republic of North Macedonia

Score 0.709 | Rank 82nd |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	16.95
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	24.20
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.35
Population growth rate	%	-0.19

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.94	0.89	1.82

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female top managers	% firms	16.43
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.00

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.31	0.42	0.73

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	8.89	14.23	11.96
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	10.68	12.43	11.69
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	5.05	4.16	4.54
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	10.28
Early marriage	%	5.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	27.80

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		270	2

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		18.72	30.41	22.96
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.17	2.22	1.55
Arts & Humanities		11.24	8.22	10.14
Business, Admin. & Law		26.85	29.85	27.94
Education		4.36	1.17	3.20
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.69	15.41	11.77
Health & Welfare		19.75	10.03	16.22
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.18	13.22	8.10
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.85	1.78	3.10
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		13.66	7.81	11.53

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates		0.29	0.42	0.35
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	9.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	100.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.40

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Romania

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.698

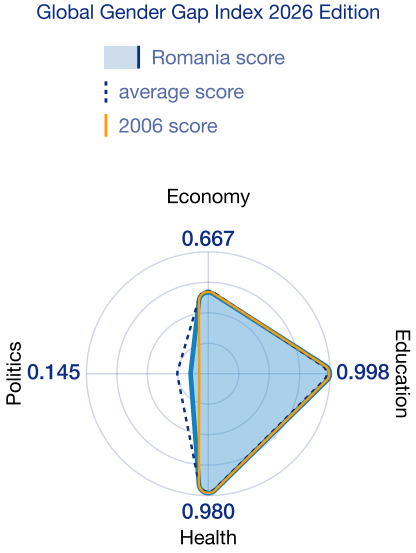
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

97th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.698	97th	0.697	94th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.667	99th	0.670	89th
Educational Attainment	0.998	43rd	0.998	42nd
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.145	104th	0.141	107th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	99th	0.667		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	106th	0.683		-19.50	42.00 – 61.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	58th	0.670		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	105th	0.594		-20.83	30.42 – 51.25	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	80th	0.478		-35.34	32.33 – 67.67	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		15.40	42.30 – 57.70	0-100
Educational Attainment	43rd	0.998		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.26	99.02 – 99.28	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	97th	0.997		-0.29	84.26 – 84.55	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.48	81.40 – 81.88	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		15.13	47.83 – 62.96	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.54	61.64 – 66.18	0-100
Political Empowerment	104th	0.145		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	87th	0.294		-54.54	22.73 – 77.27	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	105th	0.154		-73.34	13.33 – 86.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	60th	0.037		-46.48	1.76 – 48.24	0-50

Romania

Score 0.698 | Rank 97th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	382.56
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	40.50
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.57
Population growth rate	%	-0.05

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		9.82	9.23	19.05

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	13.64
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	24.50
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	26.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	19.04

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.95

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		3.29	4.41	7.70

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	2.57	2.33	2.43
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.00	6.20	6.10
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	2.84	3.49	3.21
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1929, 1946
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	20.15

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	27.20
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		733	81

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		20.55	41.27	28.97
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.95	5.38	3.94
Arts & Humanities		9.54	7.36	8.65
Business, Admin. & Law		28.98	23.50	26.76
Education		8.58	1.53	5.72
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		10.91	26.01	17.04
Health & Welfare		14.63	8.14	11.99
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.24	11.65	7.25
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.39	3.61	4.67
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		11.94	5.41	9.29

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		17.29	19.25	18.30
PhD graduates		0.13	0.15	0.14
Graduates from tertiary education		17.29	19.25	18.30

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	35.70
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	93.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	12.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.39

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Rwanda

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.769

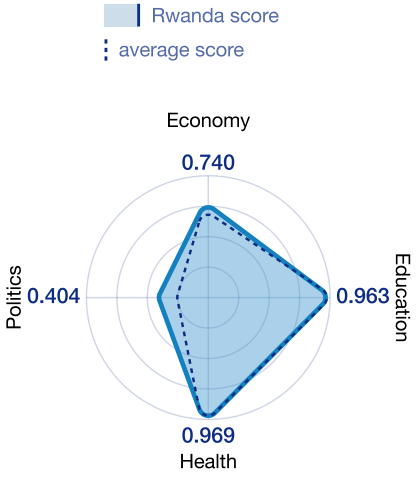
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

28th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.769	28th	0.762	39th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.740	43rd	0.712	65th
Educational Attainment	0.963	114th	0.960	113th
Health and Survival	0.969	72nd	0.969	74th
Political Empowerment	0.404	21st	0.404	28th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	43rd	0.740		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	11th	0.920		-6.40	73.77 – 80.17	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	2nd	0.851		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	88th	0.634		-1.47	2.55 – 4.02	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	87th	0.454		-37.54	31.23 – 68.77	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	103rd	0.703		-17.44	41.28 – 58.72	0-100
Educational Attainment	114th	0.963		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	99th	0.947		-4.33	76.70 – 81.03	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	100th	0.994		-0.59	98.15 – 98.74	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		9.07	44.25 – 53.32	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	123rd	0.804		-2.05	8.40 – 10.45	0-200
Health and Survival	72nd	0.969		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	83rd	1.027		1.56	57.88 – 59.44	0-100
Political Empowerment	21st	0.404		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	1st	1.000		27.50	36.25 – 63.75	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	57th	0.357		-47.36	26.32 – 73.68	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	69th	0.015		-48.56	0.72 – 49.28	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	14.25
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.26
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.22
Population growth rate	%	2.14

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		7.30	6.95	14.26

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	37.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	28.10
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.97

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.66	2.48	5.14

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	92.51	87.53	90.06
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.04	5.22	5.63
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	68.27	52.01	59.56
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1961
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	50.00

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	13.60
Early marriage	%	7.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		22.76	34.98	29.54
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		3.91	4.41	4.19
Arts & Humanities		8.10	11.91	10.22
Business, Admin. & Law		28.88	17.21	22.41
Education		17.06	19.15	18.22
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.71	19.04	13.99
Health & Welfare		7.64	6.19	6.84
Information & Comm. Technologies		7.68	8.45	8.11
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.37	7.49	7.44
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		1.70	1.63	1.66

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		3.51	4.85	4.17
PhD graduates		0.06	0.12	0.09
Graduates from tertiary education		3.51	4.85	4.17

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	36.70
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	94.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	229.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.65

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

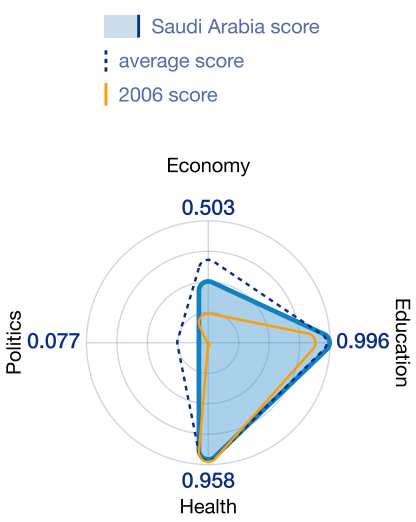
Saudi Arabia

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.633

Rank (out of 145 countries): 137th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.633	137th	0.643	132nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.503	132nd	0.544	129th
Educational Attainment	0.996	59th	0.993	70th
Health and Survival	0.958	131st	0.958	135th
Political Empowerment	0.077	131st	0.077	130th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	132nd	0.503		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	136th	0.419		-48.77	35.24 – 84.01	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	30th	0.732		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	142nd	0.256		-66.17	22.81 – 88.98	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	59th	0.996		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	82nd	0.981		-1.89	96.69 – 98.58	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.47	99.24 – 99.71	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.26	110.54 – 110.80	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		0.50	83.65 – 84.15	0-200
Health and Survival	131st	0.958		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	137th	0.990		-0.68	65.12 – 65.80	0-100
Political Empowerment	131st	0.077		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	102nd	0.248		-60.26	19.87 – 80.13	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	142nd	0.000		-100.00	0 – 100.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Saudi Arabia

Score 0.633 | Rank 137th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	1,239.8
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	62.79
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	39.46
Population growth rate	%	4.63

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		13.93	21.37	35.30

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	2.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	1.76
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.31

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	8.66	2.11	3.28
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Restricted rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	21.40
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		24.23	39.36	31.52
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.22	0.25	0.24
Arts & Humanities		17.23	8.15	12.85
Business, Admin. & Law		37.33	38.91	38.09
Education		3.27	1.51	2.42
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		2.51	19.60	10.75
Health & Welfare		7.80	5.18	6.53
Information & Comm. Technologies		10.72	15.44	13.00
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		11.00	4.31	7.78
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		3.57	2.26	2.94

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		4.76	10.65	7.92
PhD graduates		0.38	0.90	0.73
Graduates from tertiary education		4.76	10.65	7.92

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	94.80
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	7.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.31
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Senegal

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.670

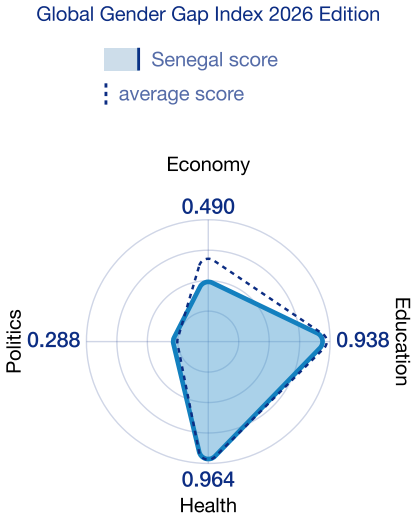
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

118th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.670	118th	0.670	116th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.490	134th	0.488	137th
Educational Attainment	0.938	126th	0.938	121st
Health and Survival	0.964	104th	0.964	105th
Political Empowerment	0.288	57th	0.288	57th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	134th	0.490		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	128th	0.529		-27.63	30.97 – 58.60	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	94th	0.610		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	133rd	0.371		-4.06	2.40 – 6.46	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	111th	0.307		-53.05	23.47 – 76.52	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	115th	0.563		-27.92	36.04 – 63.96	0-100
Educational Attainment	126th	0.938		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	130th	0.675		-19.97	41.50 – 61.47	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		17.54	67.11 – 84.65	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		11.89	38.33 – 50.22	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		1.75	14.47 – 16.22	0-200
Health and Survival	104th	0.964		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	114th	1.010		0.61	58.58 – 59.19	0-100
Political Empowerment	57th	0.288		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	20th	0.701		-17.58	41.21 – 58.79	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	95th	0.190		-68.00	16.00 – 84.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	54th	0.053		-44.96	2.52 – 47.48	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	32.81
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	4.46
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.17
Population growth rate %	2.32

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	9.10	9.41	18.50

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	20.70
Firms with female top managers % firms	15.78
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.27

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	1.46	2.53	3.99

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	92.33	87.55	89.22
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	7.35	5.24	5.98
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	78.58	62.14	67.86
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Uneven rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date number	2
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	19.10
Early marriage %	18.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Restricted rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	1

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	2.00	1.85	1.93
PhD graduates	0.04	0.10	0.07
Graduates from tertiary education	2.00	1.85	1.93

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	20.70
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	74.50
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	237.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	3.77

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Serbia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.754

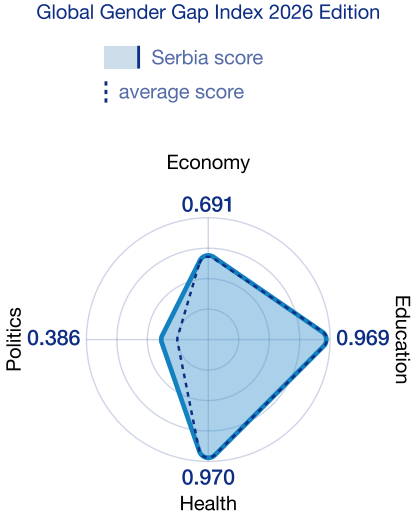
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

39th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.754	39th	0.774	26th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.691	83rd	0.713	63rd
Educational Attainment	0.969	109th	0.998	45th
Health and Survival	0.970	71st	0.970	71st
Political Empowerment	0.386	26th	0.414	25th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	83rd	0.691		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	74th	0.794		-13.61	52.45 66.06	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	74th	0.645		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	78th	0.647		-11.66	21.37 33.03	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	86th	0.463		-36.70	31.65 68.35	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		14.52	42.74 57.26	0-100
Educational Attainment	109th	0.969		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	68th	0.995		-0.51	99.10 99.61	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	125th	0.948		-5.12	94.10 99.22	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	121st	0.972		-2.59	88.54 91.13	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		25.13	57.96 83.09	0-200
Health and Survival	71st	0.970		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	132nd	0.935		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	40th	1.048		3.01	62.36 65.37	0-100
Political Empowerment	26th	0.386		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	31st	0.603		-24.80	37.60 62.40	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	39th	0.471		-36.00	32.00 68.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	25th	0.187		-34.28	7.86 42.14	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	90.1
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	26.90
Population sex ratio female/male, %	52.56
Population growth rate %	-0.56

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	3.46	3.12	6.59

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	27.40
Firms with female top managers % firms	20.89
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	NaN

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	5.78	6.61	12.39

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	18.18	16.26	17.14
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	8.05	7.64	7.83
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	6.51	5.79	6.12
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1946
Number of female heads of state to date number	3
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	8.81
Early marriage %	3.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	28.50

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	365	7

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	25.35	46.97	33.76
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.52	1.97	1.69
Arts & Humanities	11.08	7.50	9.69
Business, Admin. & Law	19.86	17.99	19.14
Education	9.92	2.93	7.20
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	14.83	28.28	20.06
Health & Welfare	15.35	7.16	12.16
Information & Comm. Technologies	5.13	14.77	8.88
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	5.39	3.92	4.82
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	8.70	6.49	7.84

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	19.08	21.82	20.44
PhD graduates	0.53	0.63	0.58
Graduates from tertiary education	19.08	21.82	20.44

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	9.30
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.90
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	11.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.64

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

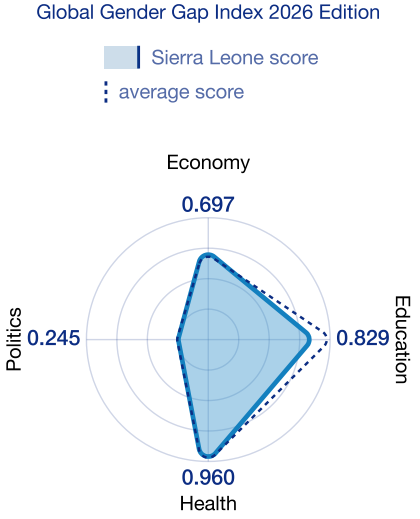
Sierra Leone

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.683

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
109th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.683	109th	0.677	112th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.697	79th	0.664	95th
Educational Attainment	0.829	142nd	0.829	140th
Health and Survival	0.960	121st	0.960	124th
Political Empowerment	0.245	66th	0.253	66th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	79th	0.697		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	10th	0.926		-5.10	63.89 – 68.99	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	102nd	0.593		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	8th	0.860		-0.46	2.87 – 3.33	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	62nd	0.575		-26.98	36.51 – 63.49	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	123rd	0.434		-39.46	30.27 – 69.73	0-100
Educational Attainment	142nd	0.829		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	135th	0.622		-20.66	33.94 – 54.60	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		9.54	82.17 – 91.71	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	121st	0.960		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	131st	0.996		-0.22	53.02 – 53.24	0-100
Political Empowerment	66th	0.245		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	71st	0.393		-43.62	28.19 – 71.81	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	6.97
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.10
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.13
Population growth rate	%	2.12

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		4.33	4.31	8.64

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	19.10
Firms with female top managers	% firms	12.96
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.32	1.26	2.58

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	97.31	91.37	94.47
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	1.26	2.21	1.71
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	43.16	32.88	38.25
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1961
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	24.80
Early marriage	%	13.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	54.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	86.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	354.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.70

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Singapore

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.764

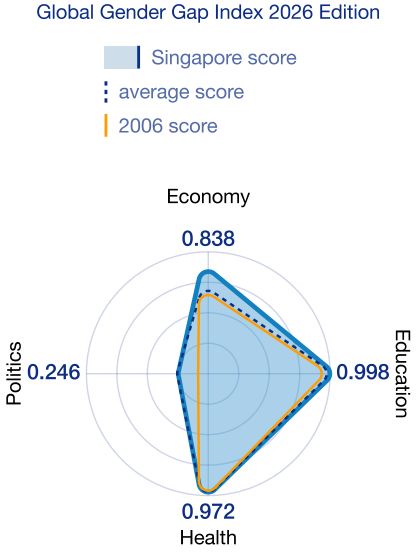
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

31st

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.764	31st	0.748	47th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.838	4th	0.789	14th
Educational Attainment	0.998	45th	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.972	63rd	0.972	62nd
Political Empowerment	0.246	65th	0.232	75th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	4th	0.838		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	51st	0.849		-11.12	62.51 – 73.63	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	4th	0.831		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	6th	0.887		-15.88	124.37 – 140.25	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	48th	0.657		-20.72	39.64 – 60.36	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	72nd	0.970		-1.50	49.25 – 50.75	0-100
Educational Attainment	45th	0.998		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	87th	0.999		-0.07	99.75 – 99.82	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	101st	0.992		-0.79	102.68 – 103.47	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		9.33	92.80 – 102.13	0-200
Health and Survival	63rd	0.972		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	109th	0.943		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	67th	1.036		2.60	72.37 – 74.97	0-100
Political Empowerment	65th	0.246		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	53rd	0.478		-35.36	32.32 – 67.68	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	105th	0.154		-73.34	13.33 – 86.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	30th	0.136		-38.00	6.00 – 44.00	0-50

Singapore

Score 0.764 | Rank 31st |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	547.39
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	132.57
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	48.33
Population growth rate	%	1.99

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.92	3.12	6.04

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	35.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	21.80
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		6.10

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.11	1.21	2.32

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.37	3.34	3.36
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	13.29	7.14	10.07
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Uneven rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1965
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Uneven rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		154	28

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		21.59	51.19	35.64
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.56	0.38	0.48
Arts & Humanities		10.79	6.01	8.52
Business, Admin. & Law		29.86	24.37	27.25
Education		11.23	2.35	7.02
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		10.23	30.44	19.82
Health & Welfare		15.23	7.00	11.32
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.93	16.26	10.83
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.43	4.49	4.98
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.71	4.21	6.57

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		22.27	23.99	23.16
Graduates from tertiary education		22.27	23.99	23.16
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	6.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.60
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	6.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	0.97

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

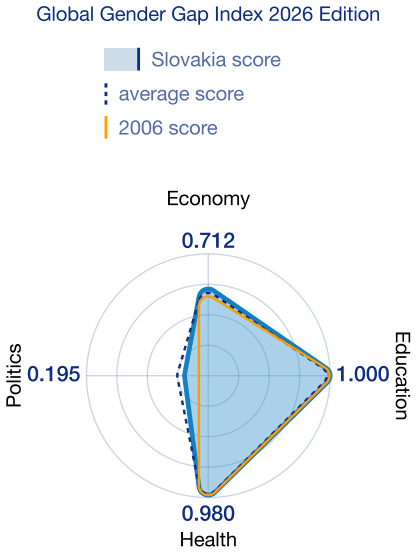
Slovakia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.721

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
64th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.721	64th	0.723	70th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.712	67th	0.711	66th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.195	89th	0.201	83rd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	67th	0.712		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	61st	0.827		-11.60	55.60 – 67.20	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	101st	0.595		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	50th	0.699		-14.38	33.30 – 47.68	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	61st	0.585		-26.20	36.90 – 63.10	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		8.78	45.61 – 54.39	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.18	98.85 – 99.03	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.20	92.61 – 93.81	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		20.29	44.58 – 64.87	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.95	63.00 – 66.95	0-100
Political Empowerment	89th	0.195		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	89th	0.282		-56.00	22.00 – 78.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	105th	0.154		-73.34	13.33 – 86.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	28th	0.156		-36.50	6.75 – 43.25	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	140.93
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	40.32
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.18
Population growth rate	%	-0.09

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		2.78	2.65	5.42

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	12.47
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	32.70
Firms with female top managers	% firms	20.41
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.24	1.38	2.62

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	6.12	6.53	6.34
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.90	5.20	5.50
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	5.48	2.33	3.81
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1993
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	27.40
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		1	196

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.12	35.73	20.53
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.13	1.85	2.02
Arts & Humanities		8.45	6.33	7.64
Business, Admin. & Law		20.83	19.11	20.17
Education		19.28	7.57	14.80
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.59	21.26	10.97
Health & Welfare		21.96	11.47	17.95
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.38	10.41	4.84
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		5.15	4.05	4.73
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		11.92	7.74	10.32

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		23.78	27.17	25.51
PhD graduates		0.80	0.70	0.75
Graduates from tertiary education		23.78	27.17	25.51

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	28.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.46

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Slovenia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.778

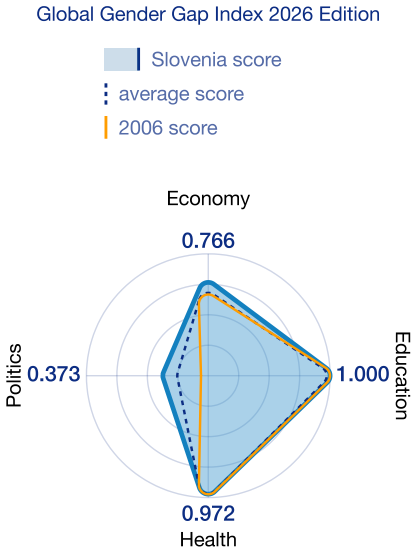
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

23rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.778	23rd	0.770	29th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.766	25th	0.758	28th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.972	59th	0.972	63rd
Political Empowerment	0.373	29th	0.350	40th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	25th	0.766		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	40th	0.864		-8.50	54.20 – 62.70	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	29th	0.735		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	38th	0.728		-15.27	40.97 – 56.24	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	64th	0.568		-27.58	36.21 – 63.79	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		11.20	44.40 – 55.60	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.22	98.45 – 98.67	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.84	106.73 – 108.57	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		33.56	64.21 – 97.77	0-200
Health and Survival	59th	0.972		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	118th	0.941		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	47th	1.044		2.97	67.88 – 70.85	0-100
Political Empowerment	29th	0.373		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	35th	0.579		-26.66	36.67 – 63.33	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	22nd	0.583		-26.32	36.84 – 63.16	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	38th	0.111		-40.04	4.98 – 45.02	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	72.97
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	48.65
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.75
Population growth rate %	0.33

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	1.06	1.07	2.13

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	8.53
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	31.20
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	35.00
Firms with female top managers % firms	23.38

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.43

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.44	0.52	0.96

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	3.81	5.68	4.82
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	4.10	3.50	3.80
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	13.31	6.75	9.73
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1946
Number of female heads of state to date number	2
Seats held in upper house % total seats	17.50

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	29.10
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage %	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	265	175

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	15.48	47.55	28.25
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	2.22	2.21	2.22
Arts & Humanities	8.23	5.97	7.33
Business, Admin. & Law	21.19	16.28	19.23
Education	14.15	2.92	9.68
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	7.37	30.31	16.50
Health & Welfare	18.24	7.11	13.80
Information & Comm. Technologies	1.71	10.99	5.41
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	6.40	6.25	6.34
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	12.91	7.72	10.84

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	30.15	37.29	33.88
PhD graduates	2.34	2.47	2.41
Graduates from tertiary education	30.15	37.29	33.88

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	10.70
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.52
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

South Africa

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.766

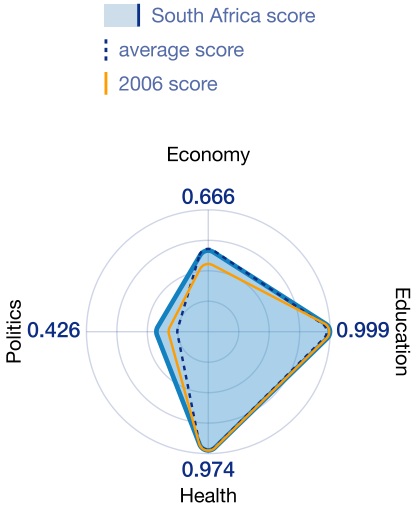
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

30th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.766	30th	0.767	33rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.666	101st	0.657	98th
Educational Attainment	0.999	42nd	0.996	61st
Health and Survival	0.974	45th	0.974	46th
Political Empowerment	0.426	19th	0.443	21st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	101st	0.666		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	69th	0.806		-11.98	49.77 – 61.75	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	106th	0.586		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	114th	0.547		-8.03	9.69 – 17.72	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	70th	0.551		-28.94	35.53 – 64.47	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		7.56	46.22 – 53.78	0-100
Educational Attainment	42nd	0.999		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	72nd	0.993		-0.67	90.83 – 91.50	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.23	93.82 – 94.05	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		6.63	100.84 – 107.47	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		12.54	17.30 – 29.84	0-200
Health and Survival	45th	0.974		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	53rd	1.041		2.13	51.67 – 53.80	0-100
Political Empowerment	19th	0.426		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	12th	0.829		-9.32	45.34 – 54.66	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	18th	0.684		-18.75	40.63 – 59.38	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	401.14
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	13.60
Population sex ratio female/male, %	51.33
Population growth rate %	1.25

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	32.85	31.15	64.01

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	10.60
Firms with female top managers % firms	38.51
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.70

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	10.42	12.12	22.54

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	34.58	35.01	34.82
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	34.82	30.70	32.61
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	22.52	13.33	17.44
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Uneven rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1930, 1984, 1994
Seats held in upper house % total seats	44.44
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	No
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	14.90
Early marriage %	3.10
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Uneven rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	120	10

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	13.33	24.65	17.39
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.80	2.06	1.90
Arts & Humanities	4.17	3.91	4.08
Business, Admin. & Law	41.37	44.13	42.36
Education	20.46	12.59	17.64
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	4.03	11.43	6.69
Health & Welfare	6.17	4.29	5.50
Information & Comm. Technologies	2.20	5.45	3.37
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	7.10	7.76	7.34
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	11.44	6.88	9.80

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	5.23	3.32	4.27
PhD graduates	0.13	0.29	0.20
Graduates from tertiary education	5.23	3.32	4.27

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	21.80
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	96.70
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	118.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.21

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

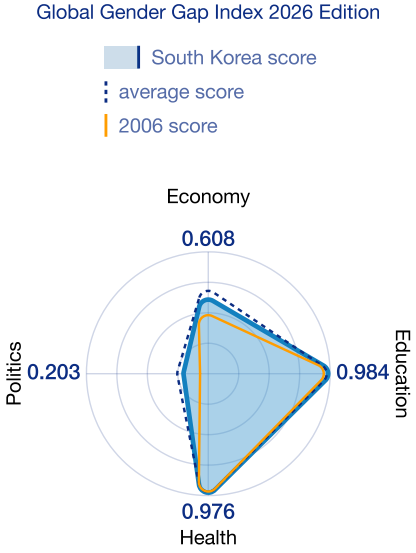
South Korea

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.693

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
101st

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.693	101st	0.687	101st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.608	120th	0.608	114th
Educational Attainment	0.984	97th	0.980	98th
Health and Survival	0.976	34th	0.976	35th
Political Empowerment	0.203	80th	0.182	92nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	120th	0.608		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	77th	0.788		-15.43	57.31 – 72.74	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	110th	0.579		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	117th	0.533		-33.54	38.34 – 71.88	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	121st	0.221		-63.80	18.10 – 81.90	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	68th	0.999		-0.04	49.98 – 50.02	0-100
Educational Attainment	97th	0.984		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	93rd	0.998		-0.21	98.79 – 99.00	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	100th	0.993		-0.71	95.89 – 96.60	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	119th	0.891		-12.80	105.19 – 117.99	0-200
Health and Survival	34th	0.976		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	41st	1.048		3.41	70.66 – 74.07	0-100
Political Empowerment	80th	0.203		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	92nd	0.277		-56.64	21.68 – 78.32	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	69th	0.286		-55.56	22.22 – 77.78	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	39th	0.104		-40.54	4.73 – 45.27	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	1,875.39
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	55.07
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.09
Population growth rate	%	0.07

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		25.92	25.83	51.75

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	28.95
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	19.40
Firms with female top managers	% firms	44.39
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.62

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		12.66	16.00	28.66

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	36.25	24.21	29.12
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	2.65	2.86	2.77
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	41.19	22.98	31.13
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	12.85	3.82	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1948
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	8.61
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		635	385

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.64	46.37	31.04
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.58	1.83	1.70
Arts & Humanities		19.17	10.76	15.10
Business, Admin. & Law		13.83	13.23	13.54
Education		9.57	3.46	6.61
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.12	33.20	20.78
Health & Welfare		22.88	10.44	16.86
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.00	8.17	5.50
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.52	5.00	4.75
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		7.07	4.17	5.67

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		8.53	12.05	10.36
PhD graduates		0.59	1.36	0.97
Graduates from tertiary education		8.53	12.05	10.36

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	11.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	0.75
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Spain

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.796

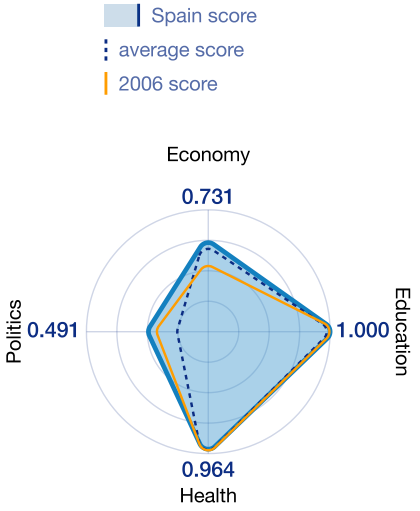
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

12th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.796	12th	0.797	12th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.731	53rd	0.731	49th
Educational Attainment	1.000	40th	1.000	40th
Health and Survival	0.964	106th	0.965	94th
Political Empowerment	0.491	14th	0.493	11th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	53rd	0.731		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	49th	0.854		-9.20	53.70 – 62.90	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	73rd	0.646		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	47th	0.703		-16.95	40.14 – 57.09	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	65th	0.565		-27.79	36.11 – 63.90	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		1.54	49.23 – 50.77	0-100
Educational Attainment	40th	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	91st	0.999		-0.10	98.71 – 98.81	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		4.46	116.38 – 120.84	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		24.67	81.83 – 106.50	0-200
Health and Survival	106th	0.964		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	124th	0.939		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	94th	1.021		1.50	70.33 – 71.83	0-100
Political Empowerment	14th	0.491		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	14th	0.786		-12.00	44.00 – 56.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	1,725.67
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	48.46
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.90
Population growth rate %	1.02

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	24.87	23.98	48.85

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	6.74
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	41.90
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	56.60
Firms with female top managers % firms	13.45

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.15

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	10.91	12.09	23.01

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	3.73	3.95	3.85
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	12.00	9.40	10.60
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	21.43	6.92	13.68
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1931
Seats held in upper house % total seats	42.48
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	31.50
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage %	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	133	133

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	10.12	36.16	21.26
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	0.82	1.12	0.95
Arts & Humanities	8.89	7.93	8.48
Business, Admin. & Law	19.22	19.34	19.27
Education	22.10	9.86	16.86
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	4.99	19.21	11.08
Health & Welfare	24.98	10.82	18.92
Information & Comm. Technologies	1.34	11.49	5.68
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	3.79	5.45	4.50
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	8.47	5.34	7.13

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	15.76	19.77	17.83
PhD graduates	0.84	0.82	0.83
Graduates from tertiary education	15.76	19.77	17.83

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	17.30
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.90
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.10

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Sri Lanka

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.646

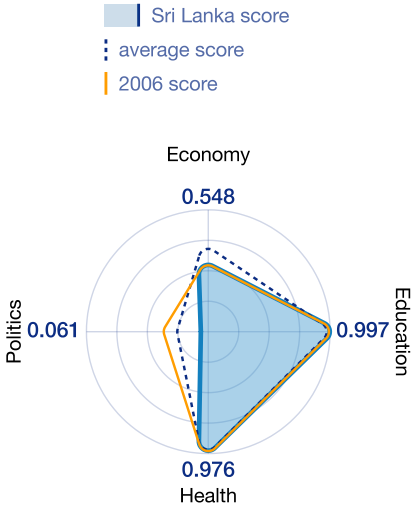
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

129th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.646	129th	0.645	130th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.548	127th	0.545	128th
Educational Attainment	0.997	53rd	0.998	48th
Health and Survival	0.976	33rd	0.976	32nd
Political Empowerment	0.061	135th	0.062	137th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	127th	0.548		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	134th	0.442		-37.62	29.78 – 67.40	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	61st	0.666		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	127th	0.412		-11.60	8.14 – 19.74	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	103rd	0.360		-47.04	26.48 – 73.52	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	87th	0.901		-5.22	47.39 – 52.61	0-100
Educational Attainment	53rd	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	80th	0.984		-1.47	92.06 – 93.53	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.08	90.33 – 91.41	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		4.93	85.52 – 90.45	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		10.48	15.57 – 26.05	0-200
Health and Survival	33rd	0.976		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	39th	1.049		3.20	65.06 – 68.26	0-100
Political Empowerment	135th	0.061		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	127th	0.108		-80.44	9.78 – 90.22	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	128th	0.095		-82.60	8.70 – 91.30	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	74th	0.009		-49.06	0.47 – 49.53	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	98.96
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	13.75
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.62
Population growth rate	%	-0.55

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		11.31	10.60	21.92

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	17.50
Firms with female top managers	% firms	8.71
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.75

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.52	5.02	7.54

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	58.71	70.05	66.35
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.35	3.26	4.66
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	23.18	10.02	14.31
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Restricted rights
Access to non-land assets		Restricted rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1948
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	7.50
Early marriage	%	6.00
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		16.61	40.96	25.39
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.78	2.77	2.78
Arts & Humanities		31.42	12.88	24.73
Business, Admin. & Law		25.95	27.30	26.44
Education		11.69	7.34	10.12
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.44	18.45	9.49
Health & Welfare		7.71	6.35	7.22
Information & Comm. Technologies		5.88	14.95	9.15
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		6.30	7.55	6.75
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		3.82	2.37	3.30

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.35	3.42	2.89
Graduates from tertiary education		2.35	3.42	2.89
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	17.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	18.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.95

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Suriname

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.732

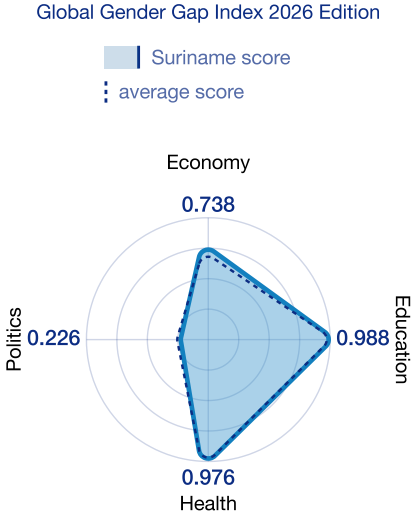
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

57th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.732	57th	0.738	52nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.738	46th	0.741	41st
Educational Attainment	0.988	90th	0.990	83rd
Health and Survival	0.976	36th	0.976	38th
Political Empowerment	0.226	71st	0.245	68th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	46th	0.738		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	111th	0.673		-22.00	45.34 – 67.34	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	87th	0.635		-8.55	14.91 – 23.46	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	29th	0.762		-13.50	43.25 – 56.75	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		13.66	43.17 – 56.83	0-100
Educational Attainment	90th	0.988		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	89th	0.970		-2.90	93.80 – 96.70	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	105th	0.987		-1.12	83.21 – 84.33	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.14	77.95 – 78.09	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		0.80	2.17 – 2.97	0-200
Health and Survival	36th	0.976		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	43rd	1.047		2.76	58.93 – 61.69	0-100
Political Empowerment	71st	0.226		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	56th	0.457		-37.26	31.37 – 68.63	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	65th	0.308		-52.94	23.53 – 76.47	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	67th	0.019		-48.16	0.92 – 49.08	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	4.42
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	19.18
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.05
Population growth rate	%	0.88

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.32	0.32	0.63

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	37.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	24.34
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		n. a.

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.07	0.10	0.18

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	44.09	55.47	50.94
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	11.32	5.65	8.00
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	49.96	32.44	39.41
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1975
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	28.43
Early marriage	%	34.60
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		112	8

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	30.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	98.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	84.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	2.23

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Sweden

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.823

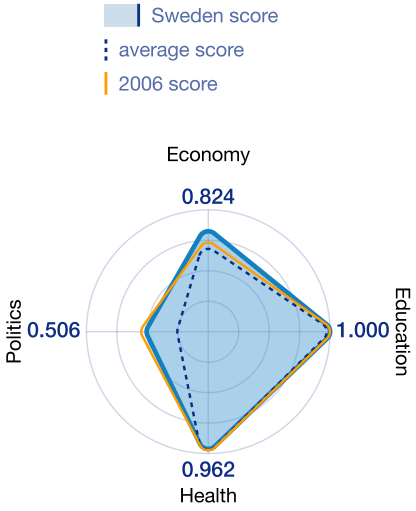
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

7th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.823	7th	0.817	6th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.824	7th	0.818	7th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.962	113th	0.962	115th
Political Empowerment	0.506	13th	0.488	13th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	7th	0.824		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	12th	0.918		-5.80	64.60 – 70.40	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	24th	0.740		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	23rd	0.777		-15.82	55.01 – 70.83	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	21st	0.800		-11.10	44.45 – 55.55	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		4.44	47.78 – 52.22	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0	99.43 – 99.43	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		17.60	123.43 – 141.03	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		42.48	63.57 – 106.05	0-200
Health and Survival	113th	0.962		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	123rd	1.002		0.14	71.03 – 71.17	0-100
Political Empowerment	13th	0.506		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	13th	0.808		-10.60	44.70 – 55.30	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		4.34	47.83 – 52.17	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	68th	0.018		-48.24	0.88 – 49.12	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	603.72
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	62.98
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.63
Population growth rate	%	0.31

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		5.25	5.32	10.57

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	7.51
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	37.90
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	36.00
Firms with female top managers	% firms	12.89

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.24

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.44	2.70	5.14

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	3.06	4.33	3.74
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	8.90	9.10	9.00
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	29.13	16.13	22.31
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	30.20
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		390	104

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		17.50	46.81	28.66
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.12	0.82	1.01
Arts & Humanities		6.75	6.42	6.63
Business, Admin. & Law		15.71	15.32	15.56
Education		15.98	6.97	12.55
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		9.89	30.41	17.70
Health & Welfare		26.82	10.03	20.42
Information & Comm. Technologies		4.02	11.83	7.00
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.59	4.57	3.97
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		13.31	9.75	11.96

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		12.00	14.80	13.46
PhD graduates		1.53	2.17	1.85
Graduates from tertiary education		12.00	14.80	13.46

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	23.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	4.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.43
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

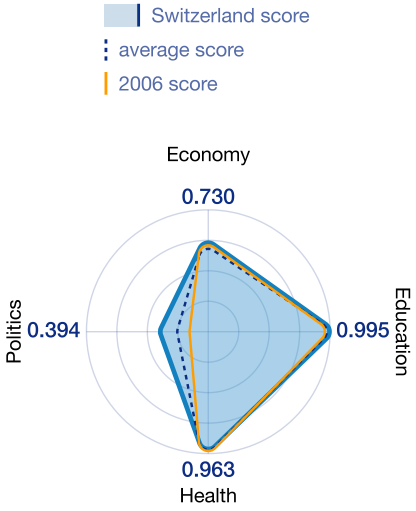
Switzerland

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.771

Rank (out of 145 countries): 27th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.771	27th	0.785	17th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.730	54th	0.721	58th
Educational Attainment	0.995	64th	0.993	69th
Health and Survival	0.963	110th	0.963	110th
Political Empowerment	0.394	23rd	0.463	16th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	54th	0.730		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	35th	0.872		-9.23	62.77 72.00	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	27th	0.738		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	99th	0.605		-40.60	62.11 102.71	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	74th	0.515		-31.98	34.01 65.99	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	71st	0.972		-1.44	49.28 50.72	0-100
Educational Attainment	64th	0.995		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.02	99.85 99.87	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	117th	0.977		-2.35	100.21 102.56	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		9.57	68.93 78.50	0-200
Health and Survival	110th	0.963		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	120th	1.006		0.44	70.91 71.35	0-100
Political Empowerment	23rd	0.394		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	24th	0.681		-19.00	40.50 59.50	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	45th	0.400		-42.86	28.57 71.43	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	24th	0.190		-34.04	7.98 42.02	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	936.56
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	82.29
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.32
Population growth rate	%	1.31

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		4.53	4.47	9.01

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	11.01
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	35.30
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	37.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.36

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.13	2.41	4.54

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	0.96	1.21	1.09
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.00	5.02	5.01
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	67.88	35.97	51.00
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	17.31	11.47	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1971
Number of female heads of state to date	number	8
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	34.78

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	31.30
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		13.09	37.85	25.29
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.93	1.64	1.28
Arts & Humanities		8.80	5.82	7.33
Business, Admin. & Law		24.36	27.72	26.02
Education		12.90	6.03	9.52
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.62	24.39	14.87
Health & Welfare		24.80	9.20	17.12
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.09	5.95	3.48
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		6.38	7.50	6.93
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.70	4.62	7.20

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		19.30	25.53	22.53
PhD graduates		2.55	4.09	3.31
Graduates from tertiary education		19.30	25.53	22.53

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	12.90
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	5.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.29
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Tajikistan

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.638

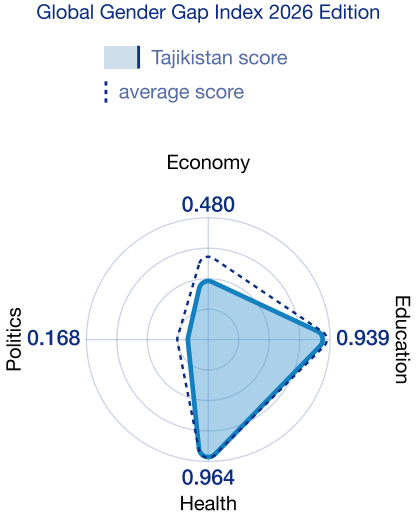
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

136th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.638	136th	0.646	129th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.480	135th	0.524	132nd
Educational Attainment	0.939	125th	0.939	120th
Health and Survival	0.964	105th	0.964	106th
Political Empowerment	0.168	99th	0.156	102nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	135th	0.480		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	139th	0.399		-33.90	22.49 – 56.39	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	36th	0.723		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	138th	0.280		-5.40	2.10 – 7.50	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	110th	0.307		-52.98	23.51 – 76.49	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	114th	0.566		-27.74	36.13 – 63.87	0-100
Educational Attainment	125th	0.939		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolment in primary education %	124th	0.950		-4.87	93.39 – 98.26	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	135th	0.911		-8.06	82.89 – 90.95	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	115th	0.945		-2.01	34.68 – 36.69	0-200
Health and Survival	105th	0.964		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	118th	0.941		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	99th	1.017		1.09	62.55 – 63.64	0-100
Political Empowerment	99th	0.168		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	66th	0.409		-41.94	29.03 – 70.97	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	101st	0.167		-71.42	14.29 – 85.71	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	14.2
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	4.76
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.86
Population growth rate %	1.92

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	5.39	5.20	10.59

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	10.70
Firms with female top managers % firms	6.64
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	NaN

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.55	1.38	1.92

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	53.70	67.47	63.63
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	44.14	22.80	28.74
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1991
Seats held in upper house % total seats	30.30
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	22.70
Early marriage %	12.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	23.20

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Restricted rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	615	0

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates	3.19	7.79	5.47
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	26.50
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	94.80
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	14.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	3.04

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

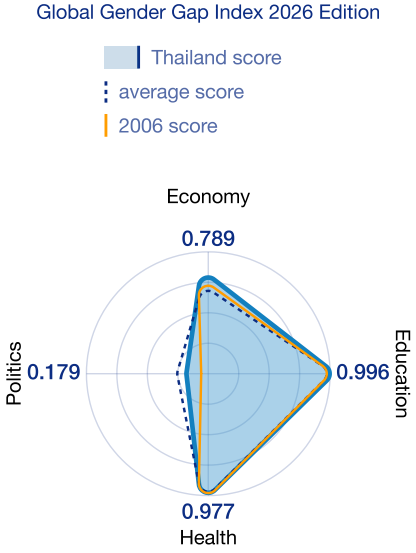
Thailand

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.735

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
55th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.735	55th	0.728	66th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.789	14th	0.786	17th
Educational Attainment	0.996	61st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.977	29th	0.977	29th
Political Empowerment	0.179	94th	0.148	105th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	14th	0.789		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	81st	0.782		-16.71	59.81 – 76.52	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	14th	0.773		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	14th	0.821		-4.28	19.66 – 23.94	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	56th	0.612		-24.06	37.97 – 62.03	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		19.66	40.17 – 59.83	0-100
Educational Attainment	61st	0.996		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.82	90.67 – 91.49	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	102nd	0.991		-0.86	98.74 – 99.60	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		6.02	89.14 – 95.16	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		14.44	41.97 – 56.41	0-200
Health and Survival	29th	0.977		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	121st	0.940		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		4.64	63.49 – 68.13	0-100
Political Empowerment	94th	0.179		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	103rd	0.247		-60.40	19.80 – 80.20	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	79th	0.267		-57.90	21.05 – 78.95	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	44th	0.082		-42.42	3.79 – 46.21	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	526.52
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	21.74
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	51.31
Population growth rate	%	-0.05

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		36.77	34.90	71.67

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	61.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	64.84
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.66

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		17.01	19.48	36.49

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	62.28	63.94	63.17
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	0.88	0.79	0.83
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	45.63	43.73	44.61
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Uneven rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	22.50
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	8.94
Early marriage	%	7.70
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Uneven rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		90	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		14.43	50.82	30.50
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.80	2.99	2.88
Arts & Humanities		10.87	7.29	9.29
Business, Admin. & Law		41.48	22.32	33.02
Education		10.56	5.87	8.49
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.39	43.42	23.30
Health & Welfare		7.75	3.28	5.78
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.91	5.49	4.05
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		4.14	1.91	3.16
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		5.96	4.71	5.41

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		8.89	12.54	10.75
PhD graduates		0.11	0.16	0.13
Graduates from tertiary education		8.89	12.54	10.75

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	32.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.10
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	34.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.20

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Timor-Leste

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.701

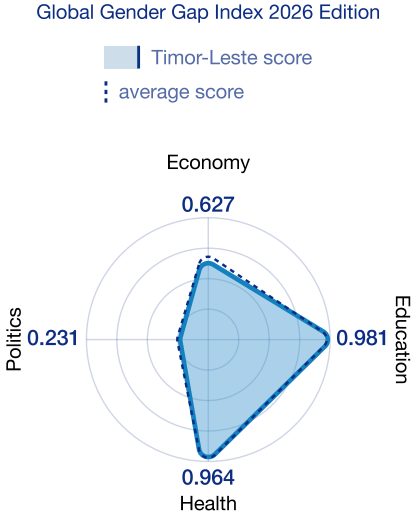
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

93rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	▼ 2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.701	93rd	0.704	86th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.627	114th	0.652	102nd
Educational Attainment	0.981	101st	0.967	112th
Health and Survival	0.964	102nd	0.964	103rd
Political Empowerment	0.231	68th	0.231	76th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	114th	0.627		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	82nd	0.779		-11.59	40.87 – 52.46	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	40th	0.718		-1.27	3.25 – 4.52	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	113th	0.295		-54.50	22.75 – 77.25	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	108th	0.616		-23.72	38.14 – 61.86	0-100
Educational Attainment	101st	0.981		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	108th	0.899		-7.36	65.72 – 73.08	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		4.34	90.99 – 95.33	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		9.13	80.26 – 89.39	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		1.17	30.38 – 31.55	0-200
Health and Survival	102nd	0.964		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	134th	0.934		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	71st	1.034		2.00	58.57 – 60.57	0-100
Political Empowerment	68th	0.231		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	39th	0.548		-29.24	35.38 – 64.62	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	84th	0.250		-60.00	20.00 – 80.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	1.87
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.89
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.59
Population growth rate %	1.17

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	0.69	0.71	1.40

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	26.90
Firms with female top managers % firms	32.19
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	n. a.

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.15	0.20	0.35

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	83.56	78.57	80.57
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	1.69	1.65	1.67
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	42.13	38.44	40.04
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	25.30
Early marriage %	8.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Equal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	84	7

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	4.80	6.14	5.47
PhD graduates	0.16	0.22	0.19
Graduates from tertiary education	4.80	6.14	5.47

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	40.50
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	56.70
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	192.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	2.63

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Togo

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.675

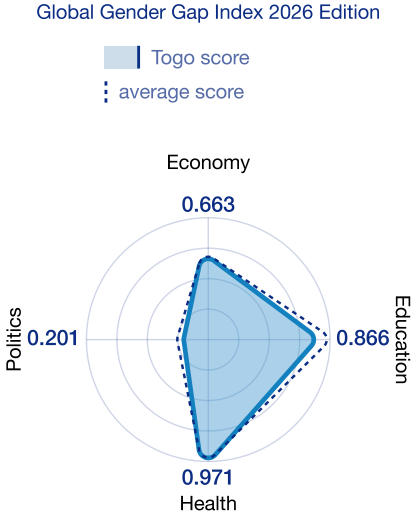
Rank (out of 145 countries)

116th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.675	116th	0.657	121st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.663	105th	0.617	110th
Educational Attainment	0.866	137th	0.866	136th
Health and Survival	0.971	66th	0.971	66th
Political Empowerment	0.201	81st	0.173	96th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	105th	0.663		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	8th	0.950		-3.65	69.06 – 72.71	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	17th	0.802		-0.65	2.63 – 3.28	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	109th	0.327		-50.68	24.66 – 75.34	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	129th	0.348		-48.40	25.80 – 74.20	0-100
Educational Attainment	137th	0.866		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	125th	0.768		-19.19	63.66 – 82.85	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	113th	0.980		-1.91	95.50 – 97.41	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	139th	0.873		-8.58	59.08 – 67.66	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	132nd	0.570		-8.14	10.79 – 18.93	0-200
Health and Survival	66th	0.971		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	75th	1.032		1.78	55.01 – 56.79	0-100
Political Empowerment	81st	0.201		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	93rd	0.276		-56.76	21.62 – 78.38	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	69th	0.286		-55.56	22.22 – 77.78	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	41st	0.101		-40.82	4.59 – 45.41	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	10.65
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	2.96
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.67
Population growth rate %	2.24

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	4.73	4.79	9.52

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	25.00
Firms with female top managers % firms	13.18
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	n. a.

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	1.52	1.37	2.89

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	93.87	90.64	92.34
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	2.23	1.93	2.09
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	53.67	40.30	47.37
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1960
Number of female heads of state to date number	1
Seats held in upper house % total seats	24.59

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	No

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	34.00
Early marriage %	11.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Unequal rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	2

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	2.92	4.50	3.72
Graduates from tertiary education	2.92	4.50	3.72
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	21.80
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	69.40
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	349.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	4.12

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

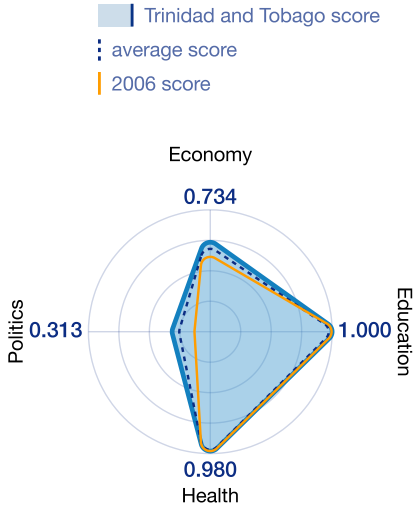
Trinidad and Tobago

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.757

Rank (out of 145 countries): 38th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.757	38th	0.772	28th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.734	51st	0.735	47th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.980	1st	0.980	1st
Political Empowerment	0.313	47th	0.373	31st

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	51st	0.734		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	91st	0.754		-15.32	47.07 – 62.39	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	82nd	0.627		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	57th	0.686		-11.93	26.07 – 38.00	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	23rd	0.784		-12.14	43.93 – 56.07	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		24.84	37.58 – 62.42	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.88	91.91 – 93.79	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		5.49	92.99 – 98.48	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		11.67	18.14 – 29.81	0-200
Health and Survival	1st	0.980		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.89	60.04 – 63.93	0-100
Political Empowerment	47th	0.313		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	83rd	0.313		-52.38	23.81 – 76.19	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	92nd	0.211		-65.22	17.39 – 82.61	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	13th	0.371		-22.92	13.54 – 36.46	0-50

Trinidad and Tobago

Score 0.757 | Rank 38th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	25.63
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	31.96
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.57
Population growth rate	%	0.06

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		0.69	0.68	1.37

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	48.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	23.50
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		0.23	0.29	0.53

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.21	3.98	4.09
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	10.54	10.08	10.29
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1962
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	32.26

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	23.43
Early marriage	%	2.50
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		18.28	51.31	31.27
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		5.78	7.35	6.40
Arts & Humanities		7.27	4.13	6.03
Business, Admin. & Law		9.41	7.35	8.60
Education		14.20	4.36	10.33
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.83	33.49	17.92
Health & Welfare		24.06	10.47	18.72
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.74	10.47	5.78
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		7.71	7.35	7.57
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		18.08	10.43	15.07

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		2.02	2.91	2.47
Graduates from tertiary education		2.02	2.91	2.47
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	28.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	100.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	54.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.54

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

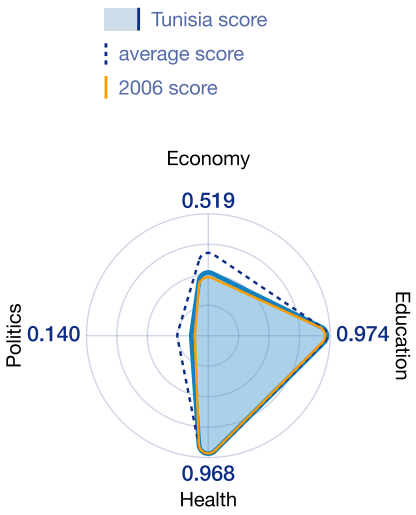
Tunisia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.650

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
125th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.650	125th	0.654	123rd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.519	131st	0.515	135th
Educational Attainment	0.974	106th	0.974	105th
Health and Survival	0.968	80th	0.968	81st
Political Empowerment	0.140	109th	0.157	100th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	131st	0.519		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	138th	0.411		-38.21	26.68 – 64.89	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	64th	0.658		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	134th	0.363		-11.99	6.85 – 18.84	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	115th	0.263		-58.40	20.80 – 79.20	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	79th	0.937		-3.26	48.37 – 51.63	0-100
Educational Attainment	106th	0.974		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	111th	0.864		-12.62	80.07 – 92.69	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.23	98.31 – 99.54	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		10.04	85.45 – 95.49	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		22.02	27.38 – 49.40	0-200
Health and Survival	80th	0.968		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	91st	1.023		1.45	62.93 – 64.38	0-100
Political Empowerment	109th	0.140		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	115th	0.188		-68.42	15.79 – 84.21	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	82nd	0.263		-58.34	20.83 – 79.17	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	58th	0.037		-46.38	1.81 – 48.19	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	51.33
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	12.77
Population sex ratio female/male, %	50.57
Population growth rate %	0.63

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	6.21	6.07	12.28

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	18.60
Firms with female top managers % firms	8.99
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.67

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	1.09	2.57	3.66

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	30.31	39.28	36.90
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	20.61	13.06	15.34
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	17.06	14.09	15.11
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Unequal rights
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1957, 1959
Number of female heads of state to date number	1
Seats held in upper house % total seats	12.99

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	16.52
Early marriage %	1.00
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Restricted rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	30	1

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	30.65	52.41	37.93
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.07	0.73	0.96
Arts & Humanities	15.18	8.39	12.91
Business, Admin. & Law	27.76	23.70	26.40
Education	6.24	1.56	4.68
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	11.27	27.33	16.64
Health & Welfare	11.13	9.36	10.54
Information & Comm. Technologies	11.37	21.83	14.86
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	8.01	3.25	6.42
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	6.59	3.33	5.50

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates	0.73	0.86	0.79
Vocational training	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	20.10
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	99.50
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	36.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.82

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

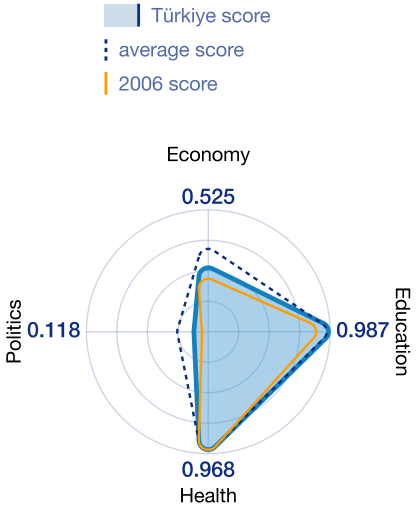
Türkiye

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.649

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
126th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.649	126th	0.633	135th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.525	130th	0.518	133rd
Educational Attainment	0.987	93rd	0.986	92nd
Health and Survival	0.968	81st	0.968	82nd
Political Empowerment	0.118	117th	0.059	139th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	130th	0.525		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	130th	0.508		-35.10	36.20 – 71.30	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	89th	0.617		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	126th	0.453		-27.26	22.55 – 49.81	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	119th	0.243		-60.87	19.57 – 80.44	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	96th	0.795		-11.44	44.28 – 55.72	0-100
Educational Attainment	93rd	0.987		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	95th	0.960		-3.99	95.27 – 99.26	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.41	99.09 – 99.50	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	120th	0.975		-3.02	116.87 – 119.89	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		8.06	101.94 – 110.00	0-200
Health and Survival	81st	0.968		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	92nd	1.023		1.46	64.48 – 65.94	0-100
Political Empowerment	117th	0.118		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	101st	0.249		-60.14	19.93 – 80.07	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	134th	0.063		-88.24	5.88 – 94.12	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	52nd	0.057		-44.60	2.70 – 47.30	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	1,359.12
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	36.15
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.09
Population growth rate	%	0.23

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		42.83	42.69	85.52

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	4.92
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	18.80
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	15.80
Firms with female top managers	% firms	9.43

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.50

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		10.22	19.84	30.06

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	34.89	24.15	27.71
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	11.60	7.00	8.50
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	18.29	9.02	12.09
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1930, 1934
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	11.60
Early marriage	%	4.80
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	27.30

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		112	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		10.60	26.24	17.44
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.89	3.37	2.54
Arts & Humanities		10.33	8.79	9.65
Business, Admin. & Law		22.54	25.98	24.04
Education		7.51	5.07	6.45
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		6.69	18.60	11.90
Health & Welfare		31.63	10.46	22.37
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.53	5.30	3.18
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.38	2.34	2.36
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		8.68	9.20	8.91

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		21.04	24.18	22.64
PhD graduates		2.47	3.01	2.74
Graduates from tertiary education		21.04	24.18	22.64

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	36.60
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	97.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	15.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.48

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Near-equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Ukraine

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.721

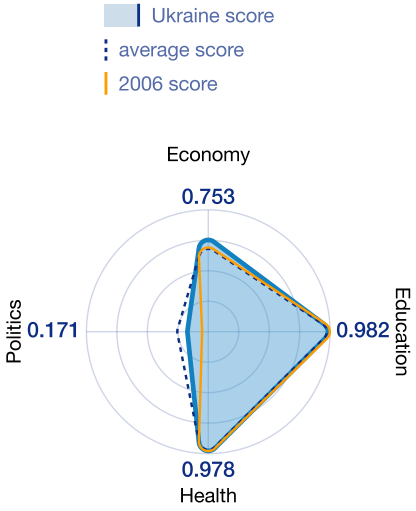
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

66th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.721	66th	0.730	62nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.753	33rd	0.744	39th
Educational Attainment	0.982	98th	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.978	24th	0.977	26th
Political Empowerment	0.171	97th	0.198	87th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	33rd	0.753		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	88th	0.760		-15.10	47.77 – 62.87	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	10th	0.794		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	104th	0.594		-8.47	12.38 – 20.85	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	39th	0.695		-18.00	41.00 – 59.00	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		23.62	38.19 – 61.81	0-100
Educational Attainment	98th	0.982		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0	99.97 – 99.97	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.74	86.71 – 87.45	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.41	85.97 – 86.38	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	120th	0.854		-13.71	80.16 – 93.87	0-200
Health and Survival	24th	0.978		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	116th	0.942		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		5.82	58.59 – 64.41	0-100
Political Empowerment	97th	0.171		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	96th	0.268		-57.76	21.12 – 78.88	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	84th	0.250		-60.00	20.00 – 80.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	51st	0.060		-44.34	2.83 – 47.17	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	190.74
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	16.32
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	53.52
Population growth rate	%	0.34

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		20.26	17.60	37.86

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female top managers	% firms	17.68
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.65

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		7.79	8.49	16.28

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	10.63	9.92	10.26
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Number of female heads of state to date	number	2
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	26.20
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		126	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		11.35	37.45	23.89
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.38	8.01	5.08
Arts & Humanities		10.62	3.55	7.22
Business, Admin. & Law		28.52	20.48	24.66
Education		14.45	5.91	10.35
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		6.49	19.55	12.76
Health & Welfare		13.90	4.33	9.30
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.41	15.20	8.55
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.45	2.70	2.57
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		10.07	3.97	7.14

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		12.35	15.81	14.12
Graduates from tertiary education		12.35	15.81	14.12
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	23.70
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	15.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	0.99
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

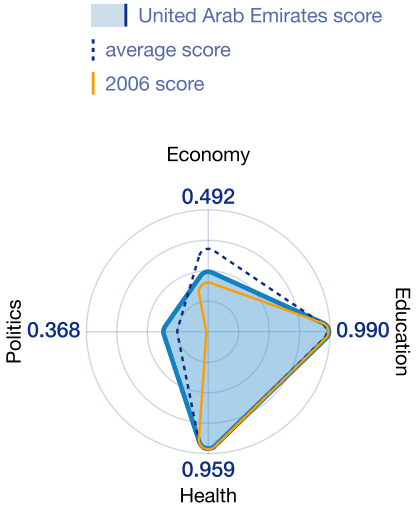
United Arab Emirates

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.702

Rank (out of 145 countries): 91st

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.702	91st	0.724	69th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.492	133rd	0.572	122nd
Educational Attainment	0.990	80th	0.996	57th
Health and Survival	0.959	130th	0.959	133rd
Political Empowerment	0.368	31st	0.372	32nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	133rd	0.492		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	121st	0.600		-36.75	55.05 – 91.80	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	15th	0.764		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	136th	0.314		-63.59	29.15 – 92.74	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	124th	0.199		-66.78	16.61 – 83.39	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	130th	0.308		-52.88	23.56 – 76.44	0-100
Educational Attainment	80th	0.990		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	71st	0.994		-0.60	98.43 – 99.03	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.11	99.77 – 99.88	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	127th	0.962		-3.97	100.11 – 104.08	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		15.86	56.71 – 72.57	0-200
Health and Survival	130th	0.959		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	136th	0.992		-0.57	66.81 – 67.38	0-100
Political Empowerment	31st	0.368		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	87th	0.235		-61.90	19.05 – 80.95	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

United Arab Emirates

Score 0.702 | Rank 91st |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	552.32
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	69.70
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	36.10
Population growth rate	%	4.68

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		3.97	7.02	10.99

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	n. a.
Firms with female top managers	% firms	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.65

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		1.66	6.81	8.47

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	5.52	1.01	1.88
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	14.33	12.57	12.89
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	2005
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Unequal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		67	7

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		32.05	41.36	36.45
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.62	0.91	0.76
Arts & Humanities		6.87	2.31	4.71
Business, Admin. & Law		32.53	41.96	37.00
Education		5.18	2.10	3.72
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		20.23	29.56	24.65
Health & Welfare		10.79	3.67	7.42
Information & Comm. Technologies		8.30	9.50	8.87
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		3.51	2.29	2.94
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		9.95	6.13	8.14

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		4.88	6.50	5.79
PhD graduates		0.60	0.80	0.73
Graduates from tertiary education		4.88	6.50	5.79

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.20
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	3.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.21
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

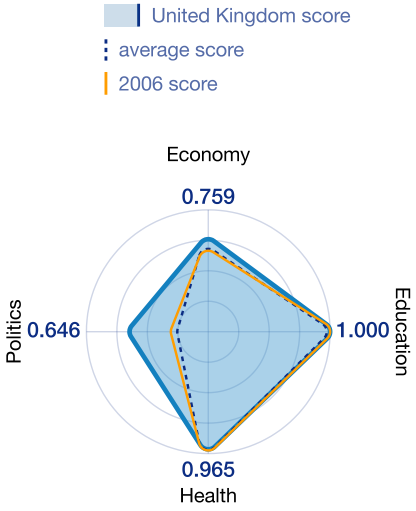
United Kingdom

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)
0.842

Rank
(out of 145 countries)
5th

Index Edition
2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.842	5th	0.838	4th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.759	30th	0.744	38th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.965	101st	0.965	102nd
Political Empowerment	0.646	4th	0.643	5th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	30th	0.759		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	21st	0.890		-7.35	59.27 – 66.62	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	60th	0.667		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	59th	0.685		-19.72	42.91 – 62.63	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	42nd	0.687		-18.54	40.73 – 59.27	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		5.12	47.44 – 52.56	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.08	99.65 – 99.73	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		3.00	110.66 – 113.66	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		25.56	67.94 – 93.50	0-200
Health and Survival	101st	0.965		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	112th	1.012		0.79	68.24 – 69.03	0-100
Political Empowerment	4th	0.646		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	22nd	0.688		-18.46	40.77 – 59.23	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	1st	1.000		0	50.00 – 50.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	11th	0.418		-20.52	14.74 – 35.26	0-50

United Kingdom

Score 0.842 | Rank 5th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	3,686.03
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	52.62
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.76
Population growth rate	%	1.07

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		35.14	34.09	69.23

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	13.14
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	44.50
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	47.10
Firms with female top managers	% firms	12.30

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.06

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		15.22	16.16	31.38

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	17.31	22.08	19.81
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.67	5.31	4.99
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	36.80	14.37	25.27
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	16.01	12.25	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1918, 1928
Number of female heads of state to date	number	3
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	31.01

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		No
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	29.00
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		273	14

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		13.72	35.17	22.83
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		0.84	0.40	0.65
Arts & Humanities		13.70	10.26	12.24
Business, Admin. & Law		24.81	31.17	27.51
Education		8.17	3.30	6.10
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		4.35	15.41	9.04
Health & Welfare		22.68	9.13	16.92
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.68	10.05	5.81
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		6.69	9.71	7.97
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		15.36	9.97	13.07

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		14.83	17.13	16.01
PhD graduates		1.17	1.40	1.28
Graduates from tertiary education		14.83	17.13	16.01

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	25.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	8.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.55
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

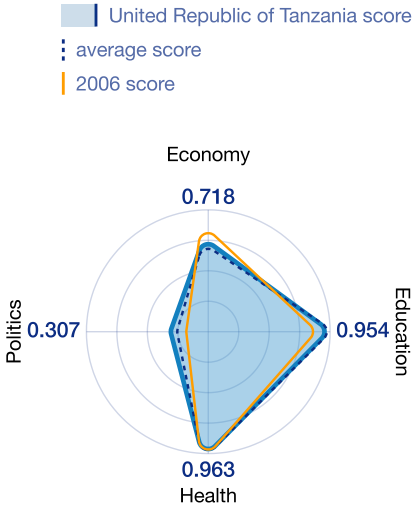
United Republic of Tanzania

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.736

Rank (out of 145 countries): 54th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.736	54th	0.736	55th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.718	61st	0.701	73rd
Educational Attainment	0.954	121st	0.956	116th
Health and Survival	0.963	109th	0.963	109th
Political Empowerment	0.307	51st	0.325	45th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	61st	0.718		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	13th	0.915		-7.55	81.69 – 89.24	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	77th	0.638		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	10th	0.855		-0.58	3.43 – 4.01	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	94th	0.422		-40.66	29.67 – 70.33	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	102nd	0.711		-16.92	41.54 – 58.46	0-100
Educational Attainment	121st	0.954		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	110th	0.868		-11.12	73.13 – 84.25	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		5.70	80.81 – 86.51	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		1.94	27.26 – 29.20	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	121st	0.823		-0.78	3.63 – 4.41	0-200
Health and Survival	109th	0.963		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	118th	1.008		0.44	57.87 – 58.31	0-100
Political Empowerment	51st	0.307		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	32nd	0.602		-24.80	37.60 – 62.40	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	74th	0.278		-56.52	21.74 – 78.26	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	35th	0.117		-39.52	5.24 – 44.76	0-50

United Republic of Tanzania

Score 0.736 | Rank 54th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	78.84
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.71
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.43
Population growth rate	%	2.87

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		34.58	33.98	68.56

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	13.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	17.51
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.66

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		11.93	11.55	23.48

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	94.02	87.58	90.78
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	3.56	1.57	2.57
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	41.97	24.69	33.27
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Unequal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1961
Number of female heads of state to date	number	1
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	21.00
Early marriage	%	18.30
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	3

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		9.08	18.08	13.69
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.88	3.13	3.01
Arts & Humanities		3.59	4.06	3.83
Business, Admin. & Law		30.59	23.94	27.19
Education		26.94	26.51	26.72
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.11	8.03	5.63
Health & Welfare		8.60	10.17	9.40
Information & Comm. Technologies		3.30	5.79	4.58
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		2.67	4.26	3.48
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		17.44	12.47	14.90

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		0.02	0.10	0.06
Graduates from tertiary education		0.02	0.10	0.06
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	33.90
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	63.50
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	276.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	4.54

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

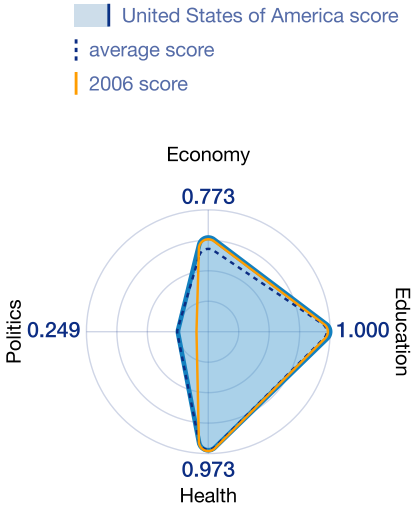
United States of America

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1): 0.749

Rank (out of 145 countries): 47th

Index Edition: 2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.749	47th	0.756	42nd
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.773	21st	0.762	23rd
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.973	57th	0.973	58th
Political Empowerment	0.249	64th	0.291	55th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	21st	0.773		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	53rd	0.845		-10.53	57.28 – 67.81	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	28th	0.737		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	73rd	0.655		-31.43	59.70 – 91.13	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	32nd	0.744		-14.70	42.65 – 57.35	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		10.30	44.85 – 55.15	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		-	-	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.38	95.83 – 96.21	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		2.30	96.35 – 98.65	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		30.31	64.54 – 94.85	0-200
Health and Survival	57th	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	64th	1.037		2.35	62.77 – 65.12	0-100
Political Empowerment	64th	0.249		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	68th	0.405		-42.32	28.84 – 71.16	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	31st	0.500		-33.34	33.33 – 66.67	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

United States of America

Score 0.749 | Rank 47th |

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	28,750.96
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	75.49
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.76
Population growth rate	%	0.98

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		169.23	170.88	340.11

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	17.29
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	33.80
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	31.30
Firms with female top managers	% firms	22.23

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.89

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		69.49	79.21	148.70

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	4.25	4.45	4.35
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	23.15	12.46	17.49
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	15.08	10.08	n. a.
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Equal rights
Access to land assets		Equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1920, 1965
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	26.00
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	7.20
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	27.30
Early marriage	%	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		84	84

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		13.98	33.42	21.77
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		1.05	0.91	1.00
Arts & Humanities		16.61	15.44	16.14
Business, Admin. & Law		15.65	22.78	18.51
Education		8.76	3.08	6.48
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		3.03	13.65	7.28
Health & Welfare		26.38	10.06	19.84
Information & Comm. Technologies		2.89	11.11	6.18
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		8.06	8.66	8.30
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		14.65	10.25	12.89

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates		1.98	2.63	2.30
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	28.30
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.10
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	17.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	1.63

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Unequal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Uruguay

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.740

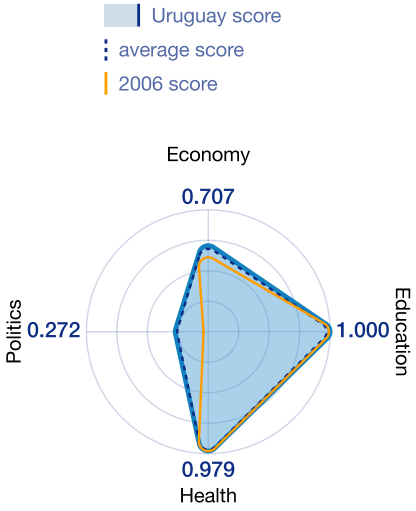
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

53rd

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.740	53rd	0.720	71st
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.707	73rd	0.710	68th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	1st
Health and Survival	0.979	18th	0.979	19th
Political Empowerment	0.272	59th	0.190	89th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0 – 1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	73rd	0.707		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	85th	0.768		-17.28	57.22 – 74.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	59th	0.669		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	84th	0.640		-14.14	25.18 – 39.32	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	66th	0.565		-27.84	36.08 – 63.92	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		8.04	45.98 – 54.02	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.54	98.63 – 99.17	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		12.00	113.24 – 125.24	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		42.35	59.21 – 101.56	0-200
Health and Survival	18th	0.979		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	31st	1.060		3.75	63.11 – 66.86	0-100
Political Empowerment	59th	0.272		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	58th	0.435		-39.40	30.30 – 69.70	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	25th	0.556		-28.58	35.71 – 64.29	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	80.96
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	32.04
Population sex ratio female/male, %	51.50
Population growth rate %	-0.04

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	1.74	1.64	3.39

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	49.80
Firms with female top managers % firms	19.16
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	5.19

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.76	0.89	1.65

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	27.30	29.55	28.54
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	9.65	7.42	8.45
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	49.88	26.94	37.25
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1932
Seats held in upper house % total seats	25.81
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Early marriage %	4.10
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Restricted rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	98	14

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	7.15	20.10	11.66
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	1.85	4.20	2.67
Arts & Humanities	2.32	1.88	2.17
Business, Admin. & Law	19.03	22.11	20.10
Education	25.54	13.31	21.28
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	4.25	9.75	6.16
Health & Welfare	24.06	11.99	19.86
Information & Comm. Technologies	1.11	7.85	3.45
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	1.80	2.50	2.04
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	8.19	5.48	7.25

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	9.89	14.63	12.31
Graduates from tertiary education	9.89	14.63	12.31
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	23.60
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	100.00
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	15.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.40

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Uzbekistan

Score (imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.682

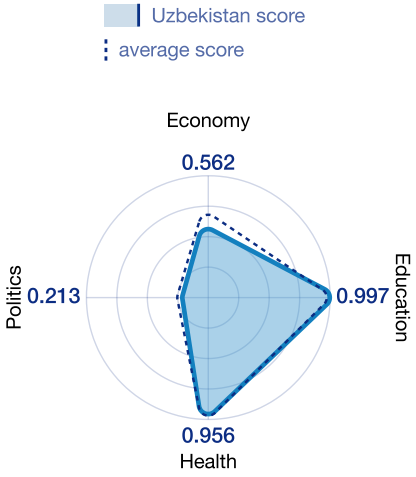
Rank (out of 145 countries)

110th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.682	110th	0.678	110th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.562	124th	0.558	123rd
Educational Attainment	0.997	54th	0.998	43rd
Health and Survival	0.956	137th	0.955	141st
Political Empowerment	0.213	74th	0.202	82nd

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	124th	0.562		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	126th	0.546		-33.22	39.92 – 73.14	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	44th	0.702		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	130th	0.381		-9.33	5.74 – 15.07	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical workers %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Attainment	54th	0.997		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0	100.00 – 100.00	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.24	95.08 – 95.32	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	108th	0.986		-1.34	97.43 – 98.77	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		9.25	55.31 – 64.56	0-200
Health and Survival	137th	0.956		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	141st	0.928		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	96th	1.020		1.25	62.70 – 63.95	0-100
Political Empowerment	74th	0.213		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	28th	0.644		-21.62	39.19 – 60.81	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	138th	0.053		-90.00	5.00 – 95.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	114.97
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	10.45
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	49.55
Population growth rate	%	1.97

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		18.02	18.34	36.36

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	28.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	12.34
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		NaN

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		4.39	7.80	12.20

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	7.68	3.96	5.31
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	24.62
Year women received right to vote	year	n. a.
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary		No

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Near-equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	10.96
Early marriage	%	11.90
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	23.50

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Restricted rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		800	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.95	38.87	26.63
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.47	5.81	4.02
Arts & Humanities		11.51	8.51	10.11
Business, Admin. & Law		6.64	19.52	12.64
Education		32.91	11.81	23.08
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		5.61	25.80	15.02
Health & Welfare		25.43	7.33	17.00
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.75	5.73	3.60
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		8.59	7.34	8.01
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		3.20	1.62	2.46

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		6.29	7.79	7.06
Graduates from tertiary education		6.29	7.79	7.06
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	99.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	26.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.49
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Vanuatu

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.686

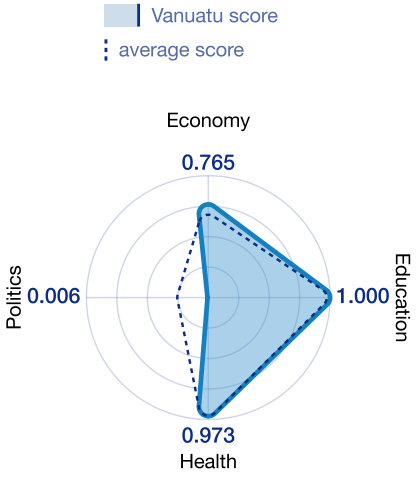
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

107th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.686	107th	0.679	109th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.765	27th	0.737	44th
Educational Attainment	1.000	1st	1.000	41st
Health and Survival	0.973	52nd	0.973	53rd
Political Empowerment	0.006	145th	0.006	148th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	27th	0.765		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	15th	0.910		-6.55	66.32 – 72.87	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	61st	0.682		-1.19	2.57 – 3.76	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	67th	0.559		-28.30	35.85 – 64.15	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	82nd	0.928		-3.76	48.12 – 51.88	0-100
Educational Attainment	1st	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.45	87.73 – 88.18	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		0.94	97.01 – 97.95	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		0.50	134.43 – 134.93	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	52nd	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	133rd	0.935		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		3.73	56.96 – 60.69	0-100
Political Empowerment	145th	0.006		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	140th	0.020		-96.16	1.92 – 98.08	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	142nd	0.000		-100.00	0 – 100.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	1.12
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.17
Population sex ratio female/male, %	49.52
Population growth rate %	2.27

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	0.16	0.17	0.33

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	42.20
Firms with female top managers % firms	39.69
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	n. a.

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	0.06	0.06	0.12

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	71.99	69.82	70.84
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	1.55	1.39	1.47
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	65.53	59.26	62.04
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	n. a.
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	n. a.
Access to land assets	n. a.
Access to non-land assets	n. a.

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1975, 1980
Number of female heads of state to date number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	n. a.
Freedom of movement	n. a.

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Early marriage %	7.70
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	n. a.

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	84	0

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	34.01	49.28	41.69
Graduates from tertiary education	34.01	49.28	41.69
PhD graduates	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	55.70
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	100.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	3.57
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	n. a.

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Viet Nam

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.707

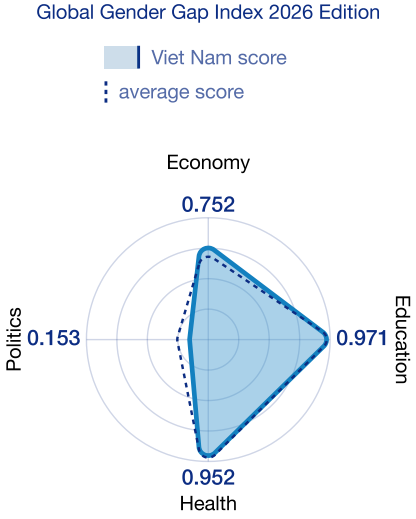
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

84th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.707	84th	0.713	74th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.752	35th	0.759	25th
Educational Attainment	0.971	108th	0.972	109th
Health and Survival	0.952	143rd	0.949	146th
Political Empowerment	0.153	101st	0.173	95th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	35th	0.752		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	30th	0.883		-8.98	68.05 – 77.03	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	41st	0.712		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	18th	0.790		-3.38	12.76 – 16.14	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	97th	0.401		-42.74	28.63 – 71.37	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		13.86	43.07 – 56.93	0-100
Educational Attainment	108th	0.971		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	85th	0.978		-2.16	95.08 – 97.24	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	116th	0.976		-2.37	97.49 – 99.86	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	132nd	0.941		-5.67	90.54 – 96.21	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		6.51	34.35 – 40.86	0-200
Health and Survival	143rd	0.952		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	144th	0.904		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	1st	1.060		5.20	62.78 – 67.98	0-100
Political Empowerment	101st	0.153		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	62nd	0.429		-40.00	30.00 – 70.00	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	133rd	0.077		-85.72	7.14 – 92.86	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	77th	0.002		-49.82	0.09 – 49.91	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator Unit	Value
GDP US$ billions	476.39
GDP per capita, PPP constant '17, intl. $ 1000	14.42
Population sex ratio female/male, %	51.02
Population growth rate %	0.63

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population	51.53	49.46	100.99

Work participation and leadership

Indicator Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership % firms	24.80
Firms with female top managers % firms	19.40
Gender wage gap % (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards % (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator 1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles	4.59

Indicator Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force	24.43	26.33	50.76

Indicator Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector % workers	64.43	69.43	67.03
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)	1.52	1.72	1.63
Workers employed part-time % of employed people	20.80	16.32	18.42
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services	Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Near-equal rights
Access to land assets	Equal rights
Access to non-land assets	Equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote year	1946
Number of female heads of state to date number	1
Seats held in upper house % total seats	n. a.

Indicator Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes
Party membership quotas, voluntary	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice	Equal rights
Freedom of movement	Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator Unit	Value
Unmet family planning % women 15-49	10.10
Early marriage %	7.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child years	n. a.

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce	Restricted rights

Indicator Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave	180	5

Education and skills

Graduates %	Female	Male	Value
STEM	15.38	31.19	22.68
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary	4.44	4.60	4.52
Arts & Humanities	4.16	3.72	3.95
Business, Admin. & Law	32.32	25.62	29.23
Education	30.58	19.93	25.66
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction	13.73	27.18	19.94
Health & Welfare	6.58	5.39	6.03
Information & Comm. Technologies	1.01	3.28	2.06
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics	0.64	0.73	0.68
Social Sci., Journalism & Information	4.09	3.57	3.85

Graduates Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training	10.20	21.05	15.67
PhD graduates	0.04	0.10	0.07
Graduates from tertiary education	10.20	21.05	15.67

Health

Indicator Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women	24.70
Births attended by skilled personnel % live births	96.10
Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births	48.00
Total fertility rate births per woman	1.90

Indicator 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy	Equal rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Zambia

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.684

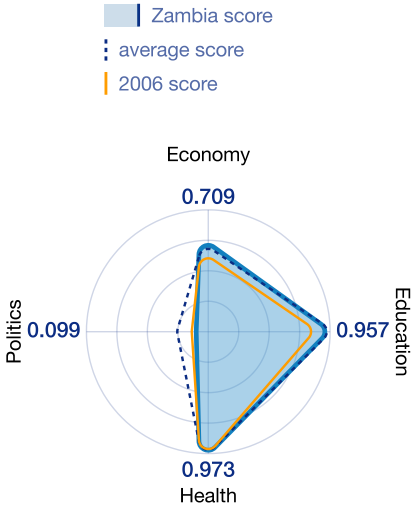
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

108th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.684	108th	0.707	79th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.709	70th	0.825	6th
Educational Attainment	0.957	120th	0.930	126th
Health and Survival	0.973	55th	0.973	56th
Political Empowerment	0.099	122nd	0.102	120th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	70th	0.709		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	60th	0.829		-11.86	57.37 – 69.23	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	51st	0.685		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	26th	0.766		-0.98	3.22 – 4.20	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	95th	0.418		-41.08	29.46 – 70.54	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	93rd	0.822		-9.78	45.11 – 54.89	0-100
Educational Attainment	120th	0.957		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	117th	0.800		-16.16	64.44 – 80.60	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		2.09	84.12 – 86.21	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	1st	1.000		4.58	54.49 – 59.07	0-200
Enrolment in tertiary education %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Survival	55th	0.973		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	62nd	1.038		1.97	51.95 – 53.92	0-100
Political Empowerment	122nd	0.099		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	116th	0.176		-70.06	14.97 – 85.03	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	99th	0.182		-69.24	15.38 – 84.62	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	25.3
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	3.71
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	50.50
Population growth rate	%	2.81

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		10.76	10.55	21.31

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	32.90
Firms with female top managers	% firms	12.93
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.89

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.67	3.19	5.86

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	87.23	78.98	82.73
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	6.44	5.39	5.87
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	20.81	16.24	18.00
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Near-equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Uneven rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1962
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.
Party membership quotas, voluntary		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Restricted rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	19.70
Early marriage	%	13.40
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Uneven rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Arts & Humanities		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Business, Admin. & Law		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Health & Welfare		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Information & Comm. Technologies		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
PhD graduates		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	39.40
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	80.40
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	85.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	4.04

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Restricted rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or “parity”. Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

Economy Profile

Zimbabwe

Score
(imparity = 0, parity = 1)

0.743

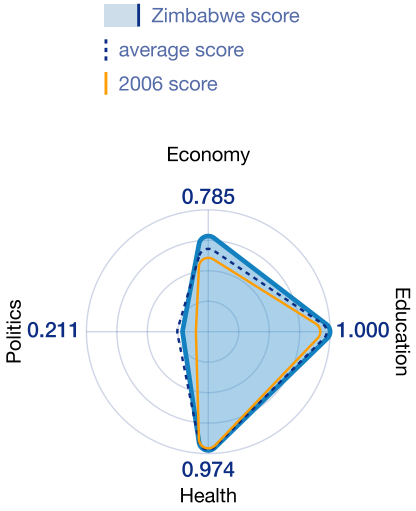
Rank
(out of 145 countries)

49th

Index Edition

2026

Global Gender Gap Index 2026 Edition



Overview

Index and Subindex	2026 Score	2026 Rank	▼ 2025 Score	2025 Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.743	49th	0.747	49th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.785	16th	0.788	15th
Educational Attainment	1.000	33rd	0.996	56th
Health and Survival	0.974	46th	0.974	47th
Political Empowerment	0.211	77th	0.230	77th

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators 2026

Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average (0–1)	Difference F-M	Female vs Male (Min – Max)	Min Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	16th	0.785		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	75th	0.792		-14.86	56.64 – 71.50	0-100
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	12th	0.776		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l $ 1,000	20th	0.784		-1.27	4.61 – 5.88	0-150
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	55th	0.620		-23.48	38.26 – 61.74	0-100
Professional and technical workers %	1st	1.000		6.54	46.73 – 53.27	0-100
Educational Attainment	33rd	1.000		-	-	-
Literacy rate %	1st	1.000		0.29	93.07 – 93.36	0-100
Enrolment in primary education %	1st	1.000		1.80	88.58 – 90.38	0-100
Enrolment in secondary education %	-	-		-	-	-
Enrolment in tertiary education %	1st	1.000		1.85	6.81 – 8.66	0-200
Health and Survival	46th	0.974		-	-	-
Sex ratio at birth** %	1st	0.944		-	-	-
Healthy life expectancy** years	54th	1.041		2.06	50.18 – 52.24	0-100
Political Empowerment	77th	0.211		-	-	-
Women in parliament %	60th	0.431		-39.78	30.11 – 69.89	0-100
Women in ministerial positions %	64th	0.316		-52.00	24.00 – 76.00	0-100
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	82nd	0.000		-50.00	0 – 50.00	0-50

Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2026

General indicators

Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP	US$ billions	41.54
GDP per capita, PPP	constant '17, intl. $ 1000	5.22
Population sex ratio	female/male, %	52.33
Population growth rate	%	1.78

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Total population		8.71	7.93	16.63

Work participation and leadership

Indicator	Unit	Value
Firms with female majority ownership	% firms	47.20
Firms with female top managers	% firms	17.77
Gender wage gap	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.
Share of women's membership in boards	% (OECD countries only)	n. a.

Indicator	1-7 (best)	Value
Advancement of women to leadership roles		5.10

Indicator	Million people	Female	Male	Value
Labour-force		2.22	2.25	4.47

Indicator	Unit	Female	Male	Value
Share of workers in informal sector	% workers	87.73	82.48	85.00
Unemployed adults	% of labour force (15-64)	13.36	12.16	12.74
Workers employed part-time	% of employed people	62.57	40.89	51.33
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	%	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Access to finance

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to financial services		Equal rights
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters		Near-equal rights
Access to land assets		Near-equal rights
Access to non-land assets		Near-equal rights

Civil and political freedom

Indicator	Unit	Value
Year women received right to vote	year	1957, 1980
Seats held in upper house	% total seats	44.30
Number of female heads of state to date	number	n. a.

Indicator	Yes/No	Value
Party membership quotas, voluntary		Yes
Election list quotas for women, national		n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Access to justice		Equal rights
Freedom of movement		Equal rights

Family and care

Indicator	Unit	Value
Early marriage	%	21.20
Unmet family planning	% women 15-49	n. a.
Mean age of women at birth of first child	years	n. a.

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Right to divorce		Equal rights

Indicator	Shared days	Female	Male
Length of paid parental leave		98	0

Education and skills

Graduates	%	Female	Male	Value
STEM		15.50	35.20	23.79
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary		2.12	3.46	2.68
Arts & Humanities		4.49	3.69	4.15
Business, Admin. & Law		19.27	31.32	24.34
Education		39.36	14.28	28.80
Engineering, Manuf. & Construction		7.90	19.75	12.89
Health & Welfare		0.31	0.45	0.37
Information & Comm. Technologies		1.57	3.47	2.37
Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics		6.03	11.97	8.53
Social Sci., Journalism & Information		17.43	10.25	14.41

Graduates	Attainment %	Female	Male	Parity
PhD graduates		0.10	0.13	0.11
Vocational training		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Graduates from tertiary education		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Health

Indicator	Unit	Value
Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime	% women	40.50
Births attended by skilled personnel	% live births	86.00
Maternal mortality	deaths per 100,000 live births	358.00
Total fertility rate	births per woman	3.67

Indicator	0-1 (Equal rights)	Value
Reproductive autonomy		Uneven rights

*Scores are on a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 represents the optimal situation or "parity". Please see Appendix A and B for detailed methodology, definitions, sources and periods.

**For all indicators, except the two health indicators, parity is benchmarked at 1. In the case of sex ratio at birth, the gender parity benchmark is set at 0.944 (see Klasen and Wink, 2003). In the case of healthy life expectancy the gender parity benchmark is set at 1.06, given women's longer life expectancy.

***As of 2026, "Length of parental leave" indicator displays female and male values only.

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Collaborations

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