Gender inequality and the COVID-19 crisis:
A Human Development perspective

DASHBOARD 1
**CRISIS AND CAPABILITIES
AT RISK**

Human Development

Economic

Health

Reproductive health

DASHBOARD 2
**SAFE SPACE, BALANCED
CARE WORK AND AGENCY**

Human Development

Agency

Safe space and balanced care work

Human Development Working Paper

Gender inequality and the COVID-19 crisis: A Human Development perspective

Collaboration from the Human Development Report Office and the Gender Team

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UNDP

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Gender inequality and the COVID-19 crisis: A Human Development perspective[1]

The COVID-19 crisis is a systemic human development crisis, compounding risks to progress towards gender equality. The pandemic and its consequences hit a world wealthier than ever but facing deep divides in human development[2]. Some of the consequences of COVID-19 have had a greater impact on some countries and groups within countries, as pre-existing horizontal inequalities can magnify the effects of the crisis. Across several social, economic, and political dimensions, women and girls are disproportionately affected by the crisis simply because of their sex. The immediate effects of COVID-19 on gender inequality are already showing themselves in health and education, on the burden of unpaid care work and gender-based violence.

While the COVID-19 crisis affects everyone, women and girls face specific and often disproportionate economic, health, and social risks due to deeply entrenched inequalities, social norms, and unequal power relations. Understanding the gender-differentiated impacts of the COVID-19 crisis through sex-disaggregated data is fundamental to designing policy responses that reduce vulnerable conditions and strengthen women's agency, placing gender equality at their centre. This is not just about rectifying long-standing inequalities but also about building a more just and resilient world[3].

This paper presents a justification for the selection of indicators for the two dashboards, based on a comprehensive literature review, which give an overview of gender inequalities from the COVID-19 crisis that puts capabilities at risk as well as women's ability to face the effects of the pandemic and economic crisis. The first dashboard covers a set of indicators on capabilities at risk. The second dashboard depicts a series of measures of safe space, balanced care work, and the agency of women and girls.

Dashboard 1: Crisis and capabilities at risk

The first dashboard (figure 1) presents the gender development index as a compound measure of the gender gaps in human development at the country level. The first set of indicators of the dashboard points to women's health and risk factors in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic by examining women's presence in the health sector, access to sexual and reproductive health, and their risk of underlying cardiovascular conditions. The second set of indicators explores women's economic capabilities, identifying their presence in the formal and informal economy. The health and economic dimensions are grouped together as women are at the frontlines of the crisis response in both of them.

Figure 1. Groupings and indicators in Dashboard 1
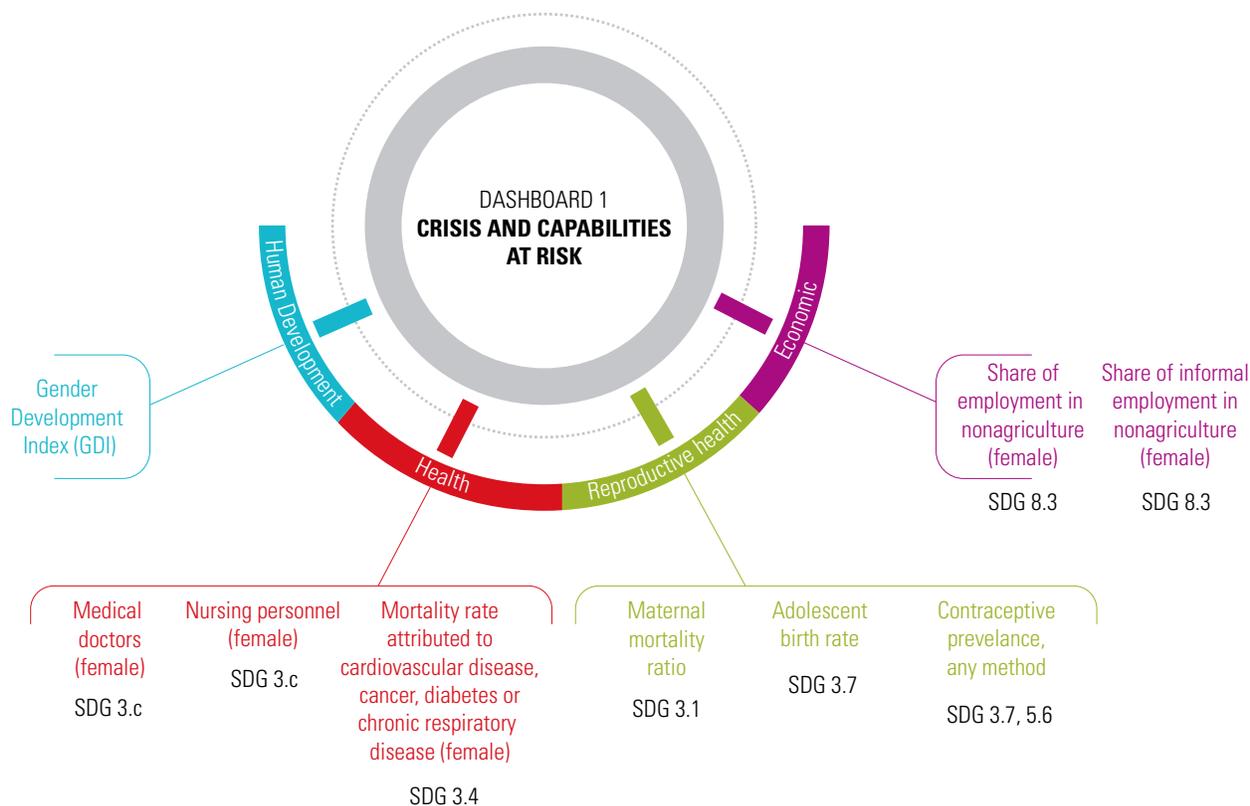
Source: Human Development Report Office.

Note: In the dashboard, for each indicator, countries are divided into five groups of roughly equal sizes. The intention is not to suggest thresholds or target values for the indicators, but to allow a crude visual assessment of a country's performance relative to others'. For example, a country that is in the top quintile group in an indicator performs better than 80 percent of countries in this indicator. Similarly, a country in the medium group performs better than 40 percent of countries but also worse than 40 percent of countries. Rankings are not provided in the dashboard. There is no index of crisis and capabilities at risk that can be used for the unique ordering or ranking of the countries. Details on the Human Development Index Ranking and the Gender Development Index see Human Development Report 2019 Statistical Annex at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

Women are in the frontlines of the COVID-19 response, putting them at a higher risk of exposure to the virus. They make up 70 percent of the workers in the health and social sector globally[4] and constitute most health facility service-staff[5]. Across the very high, high, and medium human development groups, women make up more than 85% of nursing personnel, and women make up almost half of doctors for all counties except those with low human development (figure 2).

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[4] Boniol and others 2019
[5] United Nations 2020.

Women's health is also adversely impacted by the reallocation of resources and priorities away from crucial areas such as sexual and reproductive health services[6]. This could lead to an increase in maternal mortality and morbidity, adolescent pregnancies, and HIV and sexually transmitted diseases. Previous health crises like the Ebola virus and the Zika virus outbreaks provided evidence to this effect[7]. Maternal mortality ratios reach 198 deaths per 100,000 live births in medium development countries and 557 deaths per 100,000 live births in low human development countries. Adolescent pregnancies are higher than 30 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 for high and medium human development countries, and higher than 100 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 for low human development countries. In reference to contraception, in medium and low human development countries, the percentage of married or in-union women of reproductive age that use contraception remains lower than 55 percent. If COVID19 lockdowns shut related services for 6 months, in low and middle-income countries, 47 million women are expected to lose regular access to modern contraceptives. In this same scenario, an additional 7 million unintended pregnancies are expected to occur[8].

Regarding COVID 19 and risk groups link to diseases as well as possible biological differences in COVID-19 impact over men and women, there is still limited information. Men have been more affected by the virus – both in contagion and mortality - but it is unclear whether this is due to biological, behavioral, or other reasons[9]. There is, however, the certainty that specific groups are more at risk. These include the elderly and people with underlying conditions such as heart disease, lung, and respiratory health, and diabetes, amongst others[10].

Figure 2. Women are in the frontlines of COVID-19 response and face significant health risks
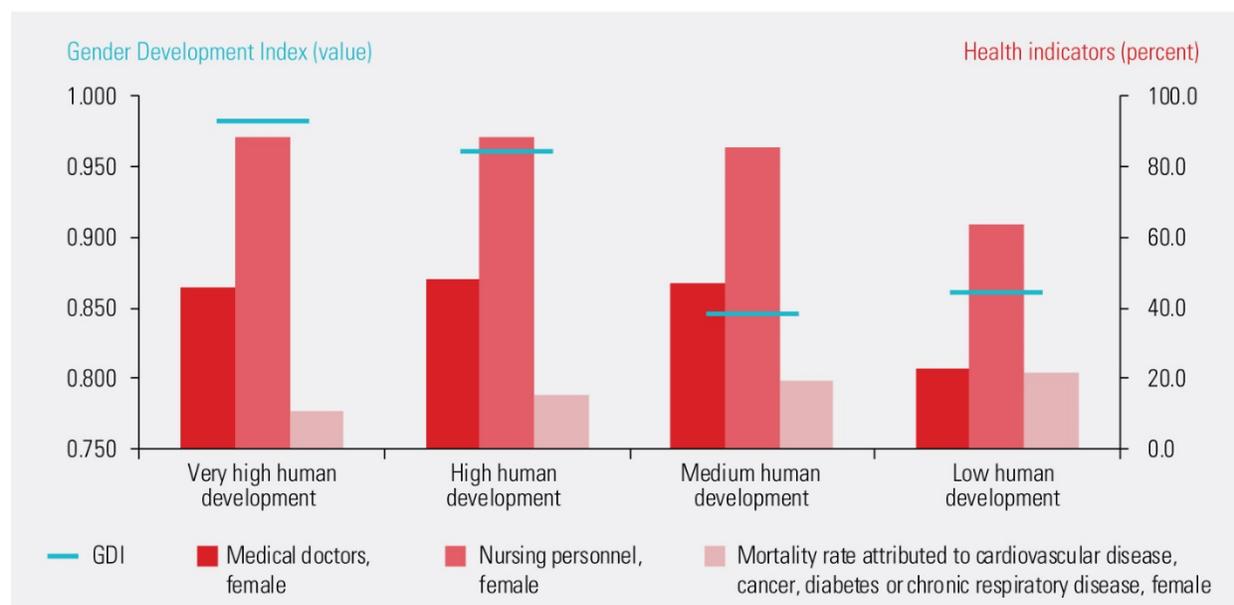
Source: Human Development Report Office.

Note: Aggregation rule has been relaxed; some estimates not published in the dashboard. The Gender Development Index measures disparities on the HDI by gender formulated as the ratio of female to male HDI values. The closer the ratio is to 1, the smaller the gap between women and men. Details on the Human Development Groups and the Gender Development Index see Human Development Report 2019 Statistical Annex at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

Moreover, the pandemic's economic impacts that have left no country or population unscathed, and women are, again, disproportionately affected[11]. Compared to men, women have less capacity to absorb economic

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[6] UNFPA 2020a.
[7] Wenhan and others 2020.
[8] UNFPA 2020b.
[9] Reeves and Ford 2020; Koerth 2020.
[10] Maragakis 2020.
[11] UNDP 2020a.

shocks because they have lower earnings, savings, and job security, and they are overrepresented in the informal sector: 740 million women worldwide, and over 70 percent of women in informal employment in developing economies (figure 3)[12] [13]. Due to the nature of this work, women are less likely to have protection against dismissals, paid sick leave, and other worker rights if their employment is affected by the crisis. Other effects in the economic arena, such as unpaid care work will be presented in Dashboard 2.

In many countries, women are overrepresented in the accommodation and food services, real estate, administrative activities, manufacturing (notably the garment sector), and the wholesale/retail trade sectors. These have been identified as among the sectors to be most heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic[14]. Moreover, many women in high-risk sectors own micro or small enterprises or are self-employed[15]. They are now facing increased risks of bankruptcy due to gaps in financing, which translate to women having less access to capital and loans: 80 percent of women-owned enterprises with credit needs are either unserved or underserved[16].

Figure 3. Share of female employment in non-agriculture, by human development group
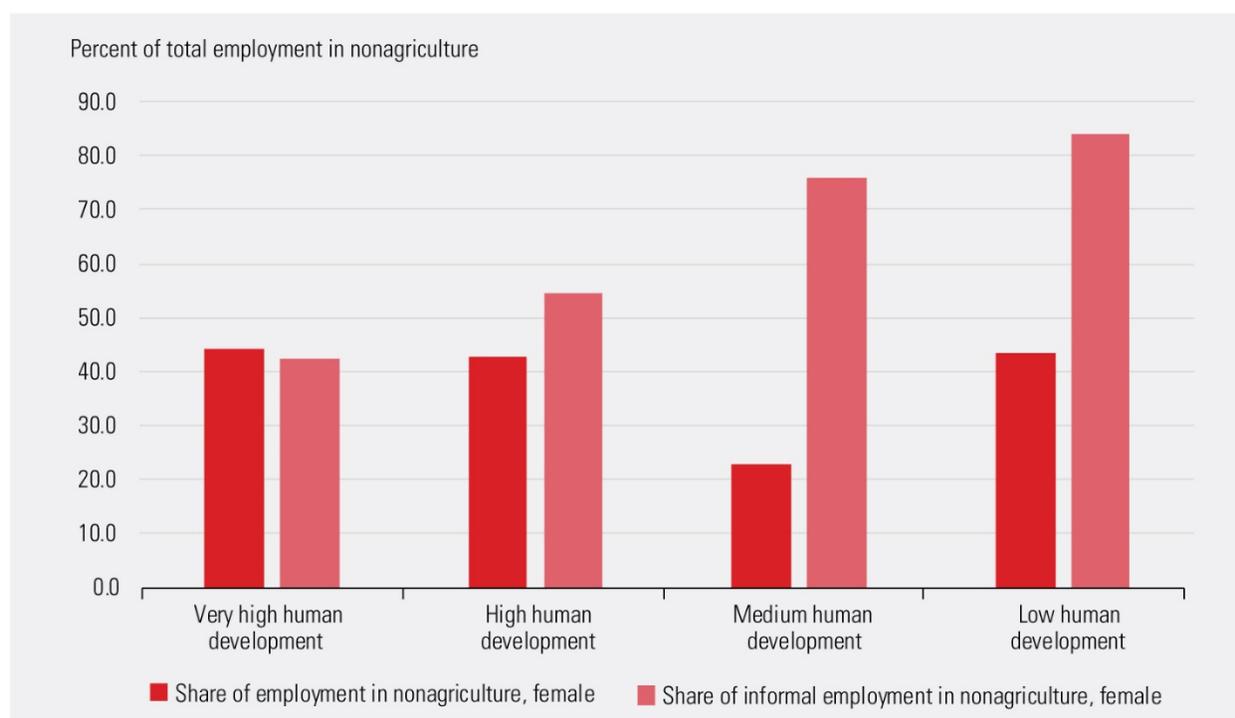
Source: Human Development Report Office.

Note: Aggregation rule has been relaxed; some estimates not published in the dashboard. Details on the Human Development Groups see Human Development Report 2019 Statistical Annex at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

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[12] United Nations 2020.
[13] ILO 2020.
[14] ILO 2020.
[15] ILO 2020.
[16] World Economic Forum 2019.

Dashboard 2: Safe space, balanced care work and agency

The second dashboard (figure 4) presents the gender inequality index (GII) as a compound measure of gaps in empowerment faced by women and girls. It offers a first set of indicators regarding safe space at the household level, such as the prevalence of severe food insecurity, time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, child marriage, and intimate partner violence. The second set of indicators portrays women's agency in responding to the crisis through access to technology (internet and mobile phone), education, the share of women in senior and middle management, political participation, and access to social protection by old-age pension recipients.

Figure 4. Groupings and indicators in Dashboard 2
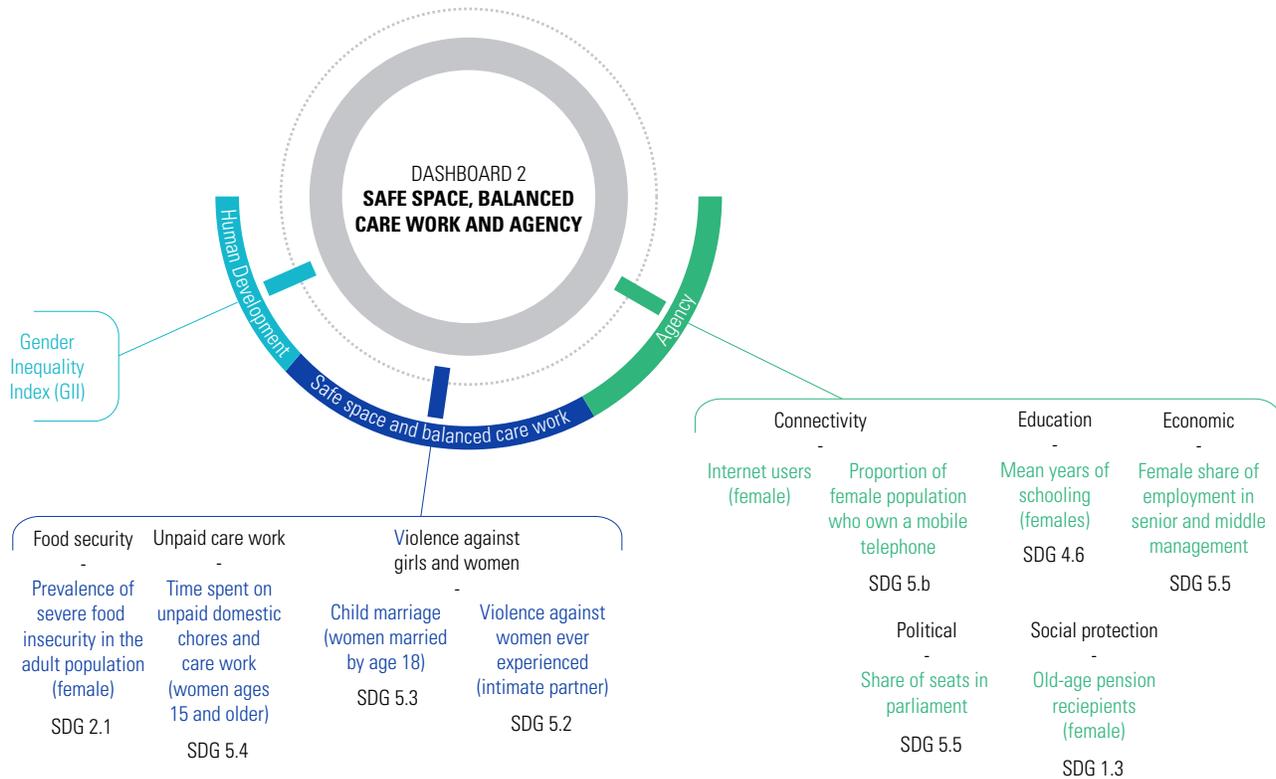
Source: Human Development Report Office.

Note: In the dashboard, for each indicator, countries are divided into five groups of roughly equal sizes. The intention is not to suggest thresholds or target values for the indicators, but to allow a crude visual assessment of a country's performance relative to others'. For example, a country that is in the top quintile group in an indicator performs better than 80 percent of countries in this indicator. Similarly, a country in the medium group performs better than 40 percent of countries but also worse than 40 percent of countries. Old-age pension recipients (female) is an exception – countries are divided into three groups. Rankings are not provided in the dashboard. There is no index of safe space, balanced care work, and agency that can be used for unique ordering or ranking of the countries. Details on the Human Development Index Ranking and the Gender Inequality Index see Human Development Report 2019 Statistical Annex at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

Widespread lockdowns around the world mean many women are being asked to stay home and isolate in a space that is supposed to be safe, but many households are not prepared to provide this safety to women and girls. These measures have important implications over food security, the division of unpaid care work, and increased risks for gender-based violence. At the household level, gender inequalities can persist

through a vicious cycle of powerlessness, often rooted in gender social norms that force women to face heavily restricted or even "tragic choices."[17]

The pandemic is expected to double the number of people facing food crises[18]. It constitutes a risk, especially for women and girls, as in times of crisis, women tend to eat less to provide for children and other family members[19]. Regarding the division of unpaid care work, globally, women spend, on average, 3.2 more hours on unpaid care and domestic work than men[20]. With quarantine measures, the workload in caring for children, the sick, and the elderly, as well as household tasks, will likely increase. Furthermore, the gradual reopening will pose additional challenges for women as it could push them out of the labor force or into part-time jobs while increasing their responsibilities at home, and this pressure intensifies for single mothers[21].

Finally, 243 million women and girls worldwide have been subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by an intimate partner[22]. For countries in medium and low human development groups, the percentage of women who ever-experienced intimate partner violence is, on average greater than 30 percent (figure 5). Still, 30 percent of people believe it is justifiable for a man to beat his partner[23]. Pre-existing toxic social norms, combined with increased economic and social stress caused by isolation measures and financial difficulties in the household, have driven an increase in gender-based violence as many women are in lockdown with their abusers[24], while services to support, survivors are being disrupted or inaccessible because of the pandemic. Child marriage is another manifestation of gender-based violence. Many of the factors that drive child marriage are exacerbated in crisis and emergency settings. Effects of the pandemic such as loss of household income, higher risk of violence in the household, and lack of access to schooling can increase child marriage[25]. Harmful practices such as child marriage remain higher than 25 percent across high, medium, and low human development groups. All these issues accumulate across the life course and affect well-being and social security in old age.

An ability to deal with the effects of the pandemic is not only reflected at the household level but also through women's agency. Agency gives women the ability and freedom to make decisions over their own lives and bodies. During a crisis, agency constitutes a powerful tool for resilience and overcoming new barriers.

Education is a tool for women to expand their ability to make decisions and act on them, but the pandemic is affecting education globally. Given school closures and lockdowns, 10 million girls in secondary school[26] could be out of school due to the crisis. The mean years of schooling for females in medium human development countries is 5, while for low human development countries barely reaches 4. The opportunity to continue the education remotely, from home, is essential. For many girls in low-income countries, access to education was already a challenge[27] before the outbreak. Across high, medium, and low human development countries, less than 60 percent of women use the internet. The average percentage of female internet users is less than 30 percent for countries with medium or low human development (figure 6). The closure of schools can widen the gender digital divide due to unequal access to the internet and technologies.

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[17] UNDP 2020a.
[18] World Food Programme 2020.
[19] UN Women 2019.
[20] ILO 2018.
[21] Cohen and Hsu. 2020.
[22] UN Women 2020a.
[23] UNDP 2020b.
[24] UNDP 2020c.
[25] The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage 2020.
[26] Malala Fund 2020.
[27] Jenkins and Winthrop 2020.

Figure 5. Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner, by human development group
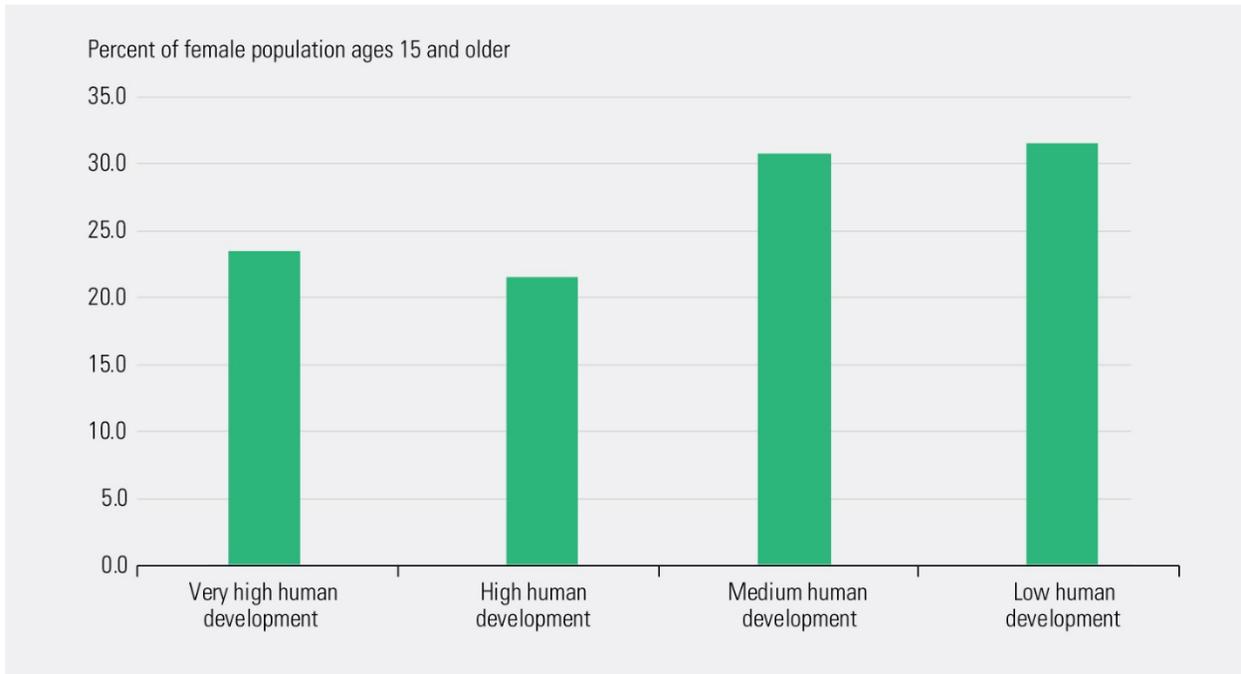
Source: Human Development Report Office.

Note: Aggregation rule has been relaxed; some estimates not published in the dashboard. Details on the Human Development Groups see Human Development Report 2019 Statistical Annex at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

Figure 6. Internet users and the female population who owns a mobile telephone, by human development group
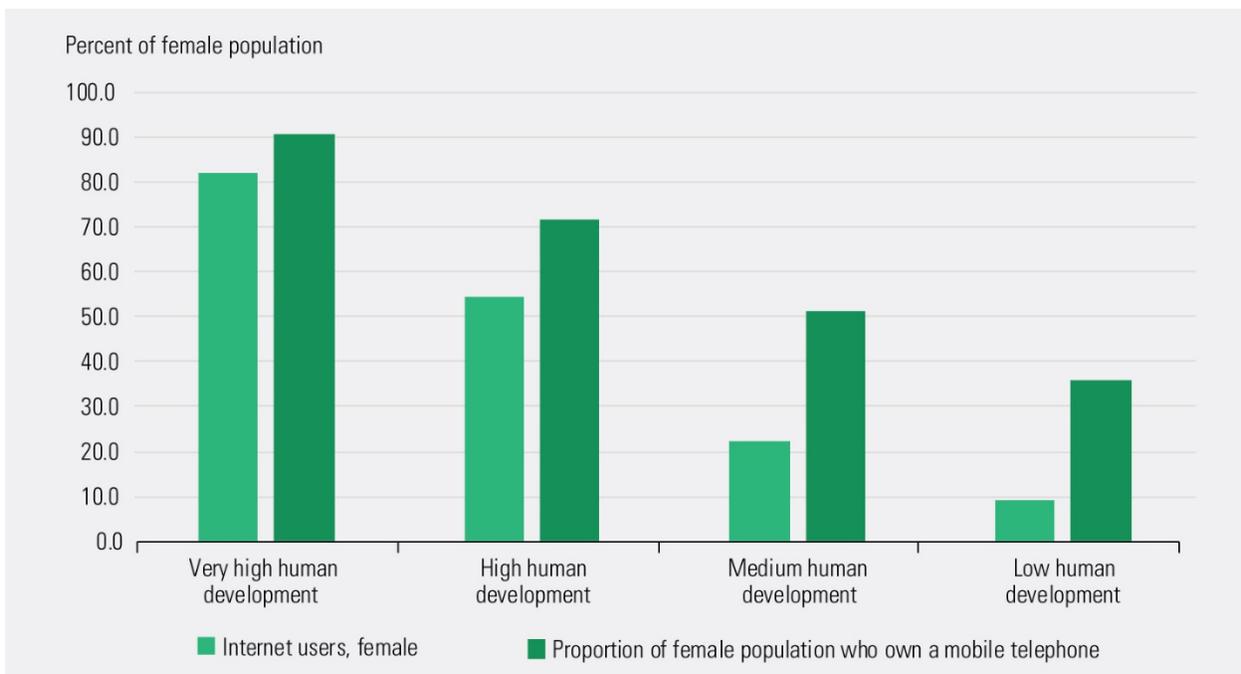
Source: Human Development Report Office.

Note: Aggregation rule has been relaxed; some estimates not published in the dashboard. Details on the Human Development Groups see Human Development Report 2019 Statistical Annex at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

Furthermore, evidence from past crises has shown that school closures can lead to higher risks of sexual abuse and teenage pregnancies[28]. Also, the consequences of the pandemic can constrain women's decision-making power in the economic and political spheres, leading to widening gender gaps in accessing basic services, controlling assets, and managing resources. The lack of women's participation in decision-making processes limits the reach and impact of recovery efforts and the possibilities to revitalize economies and societies. In high, medium, and low human development groups, the percentage of seats in the parliament held by women is less than 25 percent. Women were already advancing at a slow pace in getting representation in positions of power, at the economics and political spheres, the lockdown puts at risk the gains at the household level, hinders women participating in decision making and increases the risk of job losses.

Policy relevance of disaggregated data

Policies to reduce conditions of vulnerabilityand strengthen capacities to tackle crises are crucial to enable girls and women to better weather and recover from these shocks. Strong policy responses will be built from sex-disaggregated data that allows a better understanding of the gender implications of the COVID-19 crisis[29]. There is an urgent need for more and better collection as well as reporting of data disaggregated by sex. Also, by age, residence (urban/rural), race, ethnicity, and other intersectional characteristics to inform policymakers, governments, decision-makers, and researchers, thus helping them better understand and respond to the pandemic.

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[28] Plan International 2014.
[29] Despite the immense efforts to monitor and account for cases, deaths, hospitalization and ICU admissions, important gaps persist. Global Health 50-50 2020; Un Women 2020b; Data 2X 2020.

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Statistical Annex: Dashboards 1 and 2

		Human Development	SDG3.c	SDG3.c	SDG3.4	SDG3.1	SDG3.7	SDG3.7, 5.6	SDG8.3	SDG8.3
			Health			Crisis and capabilities at risk			Economic	
							Reproductive health			
		Gender Development Index (GDI)	Medical doctors, female	Nursing personnel, female	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, female	Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent birth rate	Contraceptive prevalence, any method	Share of employment in nonagriculture, female	Share of informal employment in nonagriculture, female
						(deaths per 100,000 live births)	(births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	(% of married or in-union women of reproductive age, 15–49 years)	(% of total employment in nonagriculture)	
HDI rank	Country	Value	(%)	(%)	(%)					
		2018	2013-2018 [a]	2013-2018 [a]	2016	2015	2015-2020 [b]	2008-2018 [a]	2018	2011-2019 [a]
	Very high human development									
1	Norway	0.990	49.9	89.1	7.7	5	5.1	..	47.9	..
2	Switzerland	0.963	42.2	98.6	6.6	5	2.8	72.9	46.6	..
3	Ireland	0.975	44.6	99.0	8.7	8	7.5	73.3	47.4	..
4	Germany	0.968	46.6	85.1	8.9	6	8.1	80.3	46.9	..
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.963	..	..	..	..	2.7	74.8	49.4	..
6	Australia	0.975	41.3	88.9	7.2	6	11.7	66.9	46.8	..
6	Iceland	0.966	39.6	97.5	8.2	3	6.3	..	48.2	..
8	Sweden	0.982	48.0	88.4	7.6	4	5.1	..	48.2	..
9	Singapore	0.988	..	89.2	6.9	10	3.5	..	45.1	..
10	Netherlands	0.967	54.4	84.6	9.7	7	3.8	73.0	46.4	..
11	Denmark	0.980	51.1	94.7	9.5	6	4.1	..	47.9	..
12	Finland	0.990	56.6	96.8	7.2	3	5.8	85.5	48.9	..
13	Canada	0.989	..	91.3	8.1	7	8.4	..	47.7	..
14	New Zealand	0.963	45.7	90.7	8.6	11	19.3	..	48.2	..
15	United Kingdom	0.967	48.6	88.6	9.0	9	13.4	84.0	47.0	..
15	United States	0.991	36.1	89.0	11.8	14	19.9	75.9	46.4	..
17	Belgium	0.972	42.9	86.3	8.8	7	4.7	66.8	46.0	..
18	Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Japan	0.976	21.0	92.5	5.7	5	3.8	39.8	43.9	..
20	Austria	0.963	47.4	93.2	8.5	4	7.3	65.7	46.9	..
21	Luxembourg	0.970	35.7	71.5	7.7	10	4.7	..	46.1	..
22	Israel	0.972	41.6	85.2	7.5	5	9.6	..	47.3	..
22	Korea (Republic of)	0.934	23.3	..	4.7	11	1.4	79.6	42.3	..
24	Slovenia	1.003	63.0	..	8.9	9	3.8	..	46.6	..
25	Spain	0.981	55.3	83.6	6.4	5	7.7	70.9	46.1	..
26	Czechia	0.983	53.6	97.8	10.2	4	12.0	86.3	44.8	..
26	France	0.984	45.3	87.6	7.2	8	4.7	78.4	47.4	..
28	Malta	0.965	40.0	..	8.0	9	12.9	..	39.8	..
29	Italy	0.967	42.8	..	7.2	4	5.2	65.1	42.4	..
30	Estonia	1.016	74.0	98.3	10.3	9	7.7	..	49.5	..
31	Cyprus	0.983	44.7	80.3	7.5	7	4.6	..	47.0	..
32	Greece	0.963	42.0	82.3	7.7	3	7.2	..	41.6	..
32	Poland	1.009	56.8	97.7	12.4	3	10.5	62.3	45.6	..
34	Lithuania	1.028	69.4	99.8	12.4	10	10.9	..	52.2	..
35	United Arab Emirates	0.965	41.3	81.1	15.5	6	6.5	..	14.9	..
36	Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Saudi Arabia	0.879	32.6	79.1	14.2	12	7.3	24.6	14.9	..
36	Slovakia	0.992	57.8	85.3	11.2	6	25.7	..	46.1	..
39	Latvia	1.030	74.3	100.0	13.4	18	16.2	..	52.0	..
40	Portugal	0.984	55.1	77.9	7.0	10	8.4	73.9	49.7	..
41	Qatar	1.043	33.1	75.1	13.7	13	9.9	37.5	14.2	..
42	Chile	0.962	41.8	85.1	10.1	22	41.1	76.3	43.0	29.7
43	Brunei Darussalam	0.987	..	80.6	14.8	23	10.3	..	43.4	28.9
43	Hungary	0.984	56.1	97.6	15.6	17	24.0	61.6	46.5	..
45	Bahrain	0.937	..	..	11.9	15	13.4	..	20.2	..
46	Croatia	0.989	67.5	92.8	10.7	8	8.7	..	46.6	..
47	Oman	0.943	46.3	88.2	15.5	17	13.1	29.7	12.0	..
48	Argentina	0.988	..	19.5	12.2	52	62.8	81.3	41.2	49.4
49	Russian Federation	1.015	70.5	..	16.1	25	20.7	68.0	49.4	..
50	Belarus	1.010	72.5	..	13.8	4	14.5	72.1	52.4	..
50	Kazakhstan	0.999	..	..	18.5	12	29.8	54.8	48.6	..
52	Bulgaria	0.993	55.1	..	15.5	11	39.9	..	47.9	..
52	Montenegro	0.966	64.2	85.0	14.9	7	9.3	23.3	44.1	..
52	Romania	0.986	66.9	89.4	13.9	31	36.2	..	44.1	..
55	Palau	..	..	85.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Barbados	1.010	..	88.2	12.9	27	33.6	59.2	50.0	..
57	Kuwait	0.999	..	..	14.7	4	8.2	..	31.8	..
57	Uruguay	1.016	57.5	..	12.5	15	58.7	79.6	46.9	23.2
59	Turkey	0.924	37.5	84.4	11.3	16	26.6	73.5	28.3	..
60	Bahamas	..	..	..	12.7	80	30.0	..	47.1	..
61	Malaysia	0.972	..	95.3	14.0	40	13.4	52.2	39.9	..
62	Seychelles	..	..	93.4	13.2	..	62.1	..	..	..
	High human development									
63	Serbia	0.976	65.8	..	13.7	17	14.7	58.4	45.2	11.3
63	Trinidad and Tobago	1.002	..	..	18.0	63	30.1	40.3	43.2	..
65	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.874	36.6	85.9	13.7	25	40.6	77.4	16.5	..
66	Mauritius	0.974	..	..	17.5	53	25.7	63.8	38.5	49.1
67	Panama	1.005	..	90.5	10.8	94	81.8	62.8	41.9	45.7
68	Costa Rica	0.977	48.1	82.5	9.4	25	53.5	77.8	40.7	42.7
69	Albania	0.971	46.9	68.5	13.1	29	19.6	46.0	39.4	24.1
70	Georgia	0.979	..	..	15.9	36	46.4	53.4	44.3	..
71	Sri Lanka	0.938	55.3	95.0	13.2	30	20.9	61.7	32.5	54.9
72	Cuba	0.948	..	88.3	13.8	39	51.6	73.7	42.3	..
73	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	97.0	20.0	..	42.8	..	..	..
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.924	87.7	77.5	12.9	11	9.6	45.8	37.4	7.8
76	Mexico	0.957	43.9	85.5	14.1	38	60.4	66.9	40.1	..
77	Thailand	0.995	44.7	94.8	11.0	20	44.9	78.4	47.5	52.5
78	Grenada	..	..	94.7	17.3	27	29.2	..	..	..
79	Brazil	0.995	42.8	86.5	13.5	44	59.1	80.2	44.9	36.9
79	Colombia	0.986	..	..	13.5	64	66.7	81.0	46.1	59.7
81	Armenia	0.972	69.5	..	15.0	25	21.5	57.1	43.6	21.0
82	Algeria	0.865	60.6	61.4	13.2	140	10.1	57.1	17.2	..
82	North Macedonia	0.947	60.3	..	15.4	8	15.7	40.2	39.8	..
82	Peru	0.951	..	82.3	11.2	68	56.9	75.4	46.4	66.8
85	China	0.961	..	98.0	14.1	27	7.6	84.5	45.4	..
85	Ecuador	0.980	49.5	83.7	12.2	64	79.3	80.1	42.5	67.3
87	Azerbaijan	0.940	64.7	..	16.1	25	55.8	54.9	44.0	..
88	Ukraine	0.995	61.1	..	16.2	24	23.7	65.4	49.3	..
89	Dominican Republic	1.003	..	95.5	16.5	92	94.3	69.5	42.8	52.3
89	Saint Lucia	0.975	..	..	16.9	48	40.5	55.5	48.6	..
91	Tunisia	0.899	50.0	..	12.2	62	7.8	62.5	25.3	..
92	Mongolia	1.031	80.7	96.6	21.9	44	31.0	54.6	47.3	29.7
93	Lebanon	0.891	25.0	79.1	15.2	15	14.5	54.5	22.8	..
94	Botswana	0.990	..	29.1	17.9	129	46.1	52.8	47.7	..
94	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	95.4	19.1	45	49.0	..	47.5	..
96	Jamaica	0.986	..	97.9	13.4	89	52.8	72.5	48.1	..
96	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.013	..	87.2	14.5	95	85.3	75.0	41.2	..
98	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Fiji	..	..	89.0	24.0	30	49.4	..	33.2	..

98	Paraguay	0.968	..	82.8	16.3	132	70.5	68.4	41.9	65.9
98	Suriname	0.972	..	81.7	17.2	155	61.7	47.6	37.6	..
102	Jordan	0.868	..	60.3	15.6	58	25.9	51.8	16.5	..
103	Belize	0.883	..	94.8	18.5	28	68.5	51.4	42.9	..
104	Maldives	0.939	30.1	86.6	10.3	68	7.8	34.7	28.9	50.2
105	Tonga	0.944	..	81.0	17.5	124	14.7	34.1	51.7	75.2
106	Philippines	1.004	..	29.7	21.0	114	54.2	54.1	43.4	..
107	Moldova (Republic of)	1.007	..		17.3	23	22.4	59.5	52.1	..
108	Turkmenistan	..	57.3		22.9	42	24.4	50.2	42.8	..
108	Uzbekistan	0.939	52.7	..	19.6	36	23.8	..	39.0	..
110	Libya	0.931	..	..	15.9	9	5.8	27.7	22.0	..
111	Indonesia	0.937	..	..	22.6	126	47.4	61.0	40.1	75.9
111	Samoa	..	..	84.2	14.7	51	23.9	26.9	38.2	20.6
113	South Africa	0.984	57.8	90.9	21.2	138	67.9	54.6	44.6	36.8
114	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.936	..	86.6	16.8	206	64.9	66.5	41.5	75.2
115	Gabon	0.917	..	..	13.9	291	96.2	31.1	25.1	..
116	Egypt	0.878	45.7	91.3	23.8	33	53.8	58.5	17.4	41.1
	Medium human development									
117	Marshall Islands	..	..	68.2	..					
118	Viet Nam	1.003	..	..	11.5	54	30.9	75.7	47.2	49.2
119	Palestine, State of	0.871	15.9	..	..	45	52.8	57.2	14.7	39.2
120	Iraq	0.789	..	51.8	18.3	50	71.7	52.8	13.0	..
121	Morocco	0.833	60.0	..	11.3	121	31.0	70.8	15.7	..
122	Kyrgyzstan	0.959	64.5	..	17.3	76	32.8	42.0	38.7	55.7
123	Guyana	0.973	..	96.6	28.8	229	74.4	33.9	39.1	47.5
124	El Salvador	0.969	49.4	90.9	13.1	54	69.5	72.0	49.0	69.6
125	Tajikistan	0.799	39.2	..	22.0	32	57.1	29.3	20.6	..
126	Cabo Verde	0.984	..	78.2	15.9	42	73.8	..	50.2	59.6
126	Guatemala	0.943	..	..	15.0	88	70.9	60.6	43.3	78.3
126	Nicaragua	1.013	53.4	97.1	13.7	150	85.0	80.4	51.1	78.7
129	India	0.829	..	88.1	19.8	174	13.2	53.5	16.7	76.0
130	Namibia	1.009	..	..	18.7	265	63.6	56.1	48.5	50.4
131	Timor-Leste	0.899	48.6	37.3	18.0	215	33.8	26.1	31.7	57.2
132	Honduras	0.970	50.5	96.7	12.1	129	72.9	73.2	48.2	79.3
132	Kiribati	..	..	86.3	22.9	90	16.2	22.3	..	..
134	Bhutan	0.893	37.2	62.0	24.9	148	20.2	65.6	32.2	..
135	Bangladesh	0.895	38.8	77.5	20.4	176	83.0	62.3	20.2	91.9
135	Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	90.0	23.1	100	13.9	..	..	..
137	Sao Tome and Principe	0.900	..	72.9	18.6	156	94.6	40.6	38.3	..
138	Congo	0.931	..	72.5	17.4	442	112.2	30.1	47.6	..
138	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.962	37.0	76.5	24.4	389	76.7	66.1	40.9	56.9
140	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.929	..	74.8	24.9	197	65.4	54.1	47.0	79.6
141	Vanuatu	..	..	..	19.2	78	49.4	49.0	42.6	..
142	Ghana	0.912	37.3	77.4	23.2	319	66.6	33.0	53.4	88.3
143	Zambia	0.949	81.6	82.2	17.4	224	120.1	49.0	39.5	73.8
144	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	21.3	342	155.6	12.6	36.9	..
145	Myanmar	0.953	56.8	..	21.5	178	28.5	52.2	43.7	81.3
146	Cambodia	0.919	40.0	37.7	19.1	161	50.2	56.3	48.5	94.2
147	Kenya	0.933	..	75.9	13.0	510	75.1	60.5	41.4	..
147	Nepal	0.897	31.6	88.2	19.2	258	65.1	52.6	34.6	82.4
149	Angola	0.902	..	..	16.0	477	150.5	13.7	43.6	79.5
150	Cameroon	0.869	..	..	20.9	596	105.8	34.4	41.8	88.0
150	Zimbabwe	0.925	28.2	76.0	19.8	443	86.1	66.8	42.5	72.8
152	Pakistan	0.747	..	81.4	22.6	178	38.8	34.2	10.0	72.6
153	Solomon Islands	..	..	60.0	21.4	114	78.0	29.3	42.3	..
	Low human development									
154	Syrian Arab Republic	0.795	..	..	18.7	68	38.6	53.9	12.8	..
155	Papua New Guinea	..	31.0	75.0	26.6	215	52.7	..	45.4	..
156	Comoros	0.888	..	..	21.2	335	65.4	19.4	35.9	93.4
157	Rwanda	0.943	19.1	..	17.0	290	39.1	53.2	36.1	68.9
158	Nigeria	0.868	..	87.2	23.9	814	107.3	27.6	52.6	..
159	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.936	..	81.3	17.4	398	118.4	38.4	44.3	76.1
159	Uganda	0.863	..	79.3	20.3	343	118.8	41.8	39.2	87.0
161	Mauritania	0.853	..	..	18.0	602	71.0	17.8	31.2	90.8
162	Madagascar	0.946	29.2	41.1	21.5	353	109.6	47.9	53.7	88.6
163	Benin	0.883	41.6	31.3	19.3	405	86.1	15.5	55.6	97.7
164	Lesotho	1.026	..	..	25.2	487	92.7	60.2	56.2	..
165	Côte d'Ivoire	0.796	19.5	45.9	30.1	645	117.6	23.3	47.3	90.0
166	Senegal	0.873	50.4	54.3	17.2	315	72.7	27.8	41.8	93.5
167	Togo	0.818	..	21.4	23.1	388	89.1	19.9	53.6	94.3
168	Sudan	0.837	..	..	24.3	311	64.0	12.2	16.8	60.2
169	Haiti	0.890	..	..	25.0	359	51.7	34.3	60.6	93.8
170	Afghanistan	0.723	..	..	27.7	396	69.0	22.5	25.5	..
171	Djibouti	..	..	..	18.2	229	18.8	19.0	41.3	..
172	Malawi	0.930	..	76.5	14.5	634	132.7	59.2	39.5	..
173	Ethiopia	0.844	..	..	18.0	353	66.7	40.1	55.6	..
174	Gambia	0.832	..	..	18.9	706	78.2	9.0	38.7	79.2
174	Guinea	0.806	..	..	22.9	679	135.3	8.7	44.4	..
176	Liberia	0.899	..	67.6	17.7	725	136.0	31.2	48.7	95.2
177	Yemen	0.458	14.9	44.4	28.2	385	60.4	33.5	4.4	63.4
178	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	68.4	19.9	549	104.8	16.0	44.4	..
179	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.844	..	33.2	19.2	693	124.2	20.4	36.1	..
180	Mozambique	0.901	47.9	69.6	17.4	489	148.6	27.1	33.2	92.3
181	Sierra Leone	0.882	..	84.8	32.6	1,360	112.8	22.5	53.1	..
182	Burkina Faso	0.875	..	37.6	21.2	371	104.3	31.7	48.5	97.1
182	Eritrea	..	..	57.0	22.7	501	52.6	8.4	41.6	..
184	Mali	0.807	11.2	43.2	26.2	587	169.1	15.6	45.2	95.4
185	Burundi	1.003	24.7	57.5	22.7	712	55.6	28.5	24.1	87.3
186	South Sudan	0.839	..	..	19.5	789	62.0	4.0	36.7	..
187	Chad	0.774	..	..	23.7	856	161.1	5.7	39.9	..
188	Central African Republic	0.795	..	..	22.4	882	129.1	15.2	41.9	..
189	Niger	0.298	41.3	64.4	19.8	553	186.5	11.0	51.4	84.4
	Other countries or territories									
..	Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	..	..	17.6	82	0.3	78.2	41.9	..
..	Monaco	..	33.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Nauru	..	..	96.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Somalia	..	21.5	..	22.0	732	100.1	..	17.5	..
..	Tuvalu	..	..	95.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Human development groups									
	Very high human development	0.979	45.9	88.4	10.4	15	16.7	69.1	44.3	..
	High human development	0.960	..	88.2	15.3	56	33.6	75.4	42.8	..
	Medium human development	0.845	..	85.7	19.3	198	34.3	53.0	22.8	75.7
	Low human development	0.858	..	63.5	21.7	557	101.1	29.4	43.5	..
	Developing countries	0.918	..	85.9	17.1	231	46.8	60.5	36.8	..
	Regions									
	Arab States	0.856	43.1	..	18.5	148	46.6	47.9	16.3	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.962	..	89.9	15.4	62	22.0	77.2	44.8	..
	Europe and Central Asia	0.953	54.7	..	15.2	25	27.8	63.3	40.0	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.978	..	83.9	13.6	68	63.2	74.5	43.6	48.8
	South Asia	0.828	..	87.5	19.8	176	26.1	52.9	17.0	77.1
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.891	..	71.1	20.4	550	104.7	34.0	46.9	..
	Least developed countries	0.869	..	67.4	20.5	434 †	94.4	38.2	36.6	85.7
	Small island developing states	0.967	..	88.1	17.2	192	57.5	54.1	44.1	..
	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Devel	0.978	41.6	89.1	9.5	14	20.5	70.7	44.7	..
	World	0.941	..	87.6	15.6	216 †	42.9	61.9	39.2	..

NOTES

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Data are average annual estimates for 2015–2020.

T. From original data source.

DEFINITIONS

Gender Development Index (GDI): Ratio of female to male HDI values. See *Technical note 3* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019_technical_notes.pdf for details on how the Gender Development Index is calculated.

Medical doctors, female: Female doctors as percentage of all medical doctors at national level.

Nursing personnel, female: Female nursing personnel as percentage of all nursing personnel at national level.

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, female: Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory.

Maternal mortality ratio: Number of deaths due to pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

Adolescent birth rate: Number of births to women ages 15–19 per 1,000 women ages 15–19.

Contraceptive prevalence, any method: Percentage of married or in-union women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using any contraceptive method.

Share of employment in nonagriculture, female: Share of women in employment in the nonagricultural sector, which comprises industry and services activities.

Share of informal employment in nonagriculture, female: Share of women in informal employment in the nonagricultural sector, which comprises industry and services activities.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Column 1: HDRO calculations based on data from UNDESA (2019b), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2019), Barro and Lee (2018), World Bank (2019a), ILO (2019) and IMF (2019).

Columns 2 and 3: WHO (World Health Organization) (2020). Global Health Observatory. www.who.int/gho/. Accessed 27 May 2020.

Column 4: United Nations Statistics Division (2020). Global SDG Indicators Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. Accessed 27 May, 2020.

Column 5: UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Group 2017. Maternal mortality data. http://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/maternal-mortality/. Accessed 15 July 2019.

Column 6: UNDESA (2019b). World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision. New York. https://population.un.org/wpp/. Accessed 19 June 2019.

Column 7: UNDESA (2019a). World Contraceptive Use 2019. New York. https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2019.asp. Accessed 3 May 2019.

Column 8: ILO (2019). ILOSTAT database. www.ilo.org/ilostat. Accessed 17 June 2019.

Column 9: ILO (2020). ILOSTAT database. https://ilostat.ilo.org/. Accessed 27 May 2020.

Country groupings (terciles)

Low	Medium-low	Medium	Medium-high	High

Note: For each indicator, countries are divided into five groups of roughly equal sizes. The intention is not to suggest thresholds or target values for the indicators, but to allow a crude visual assessment of a country's performance relative to others'.
For example, a country that is in the top quintile group in an indicator performs better than 80 percent of countries in this indicator. Similarly, a country in the medium group performs better than 40 percent of countries but also worse than 40 percent of countries.
Old-age pension recipients (female) is an exception — countries are divided into three groups. There is no index of safe space, balanced care work and agency that can be used for unique ordering or ranking of the countries.
Details on the Human Development Index Ranking and the Gender Inequality Index see Human Development Report 2019 Statistical Annex at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

		SDG2.1	SDG5.4	SDG5.3	SDG5.2		SDG5.b	SDG4.6	SDG5.5	SDG5.5	SDG1.3
	Human Development	Food security	Unpaid care work	Violence against girls and women		Connectivity		Education	Economic	Political	Social protection
	Gender Inequality Index (GII)	Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult population, female	Time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, women ages 15 and older	Child marriage, women married by age 18	Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner	Internet users, female	Proportion of female population who own a mobile telephone	Mean years of schooling, females	Female share of employment in senior and middle management	Share of seats in parliament	Old-age pension recipients, female
	Value	(% of female population ages 15 and older)	(% of 24-hour day)	(% of women ages 20–24 years who are married or in union)	(% of female population ages 15 and older)	(% of female population)		(years)	(%)	(% held by women)	(% of statutory pension age recipients, female)
HDI rank	Country	2018	2017	2008-2018	2003-2018	2005-2019	2017-2018	2014-2018	2018	2010-2018	2018	2013-2017

Very high human development

1	Norway	0.044	1.4	15.3	..	27.0	97.0	..	12.6	33.5	41.4	86.6
2	Switzerland	0.037	0.5	16.8	..	..	88.5	..	12.7	31.6	29.3	100.0
3	Ireland	0.093	1.8	..	..	15.0	85.7	83.0	12.7	33.5	24.3	55.1
4	Germany	0.084	0.4	15.9	..	22.0	84.2	..	13.7	28.0	31.5	73.0
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)			10.8	..		86.0	96.2	11.6			
6	Australia	0.103	2.7	..	..	22.8	86.1	..	12.7		32.7	73.1
6	Iceland	0.057	1.1	..	..	22.4	99.4	..	12.3	43.1	38.1	73.0
8	Sweden	0.040	0.8	16.0	..	28.0	93.7	..	12.5	38.4	46.1	100.0
9	Singapore	0.065	0.8	..	..	6.1	87.6	93.2	11.1		23.0	
10	Netherlands	0.041	1.3	14.7	..	25.0	94.6	82.4	12.7	24.8	35.6	99.1
11	Denmark	0.040	1.5	15.6	..	32.0	97.5	83.2	12.7	27.0	37.4	100.0
12	Finland	0.050	2.4	14.5	..	30.0	87.5	88.0	12.6	32.0	42.0	100.0
13	Canada	0.083		14.6	..	..	..	..	13.5		31.7	100.0
14	New Zealand	0.133	3.8	18.1	..	..	..	..	12.6		38.3	100.0
15	United Kingdom	0.119	1.5	12.7	..	29.0	95.3	..	12.9	34.2	28.9	100.0
15	United States	0.182		15.4	..	..	..	..	13.5	40.5	23.6	82.7
17	Belgium	0.045	3.7	15.9	..	24.0	87.3	..	11.6	33.5	41.4	100.0
18	Liechtenstein				..	..	..	..			12.0	
19	Japan	0.099	0.2	14.4	..	..	89.7	87.6	13.0		13.7	
20	Austria	0.073	1.1	18.3	..	13.0	85.7	..	12.3	28.9	34.8	98.8
21	Luxembourg	0.078	0.5	14.4	..	22.0	98.0	..	11.8	16.1	20.0	66.1
22	Israel	0.100		..	..	..	80.2	..	13.0		27.5	
22	Korea (Republic of)	0.058		14.0	..	13.0	94.6	94.8	11.5		17.0	95.9
24	Slovenia	0.069		..	..	13.0	77.6	97.5	12.2	38.2	20.0	
25	Spain	0.074	1.5	19.0	..	13.0	85.6	..	9.7	31.9	39.9	44.5
26	Czechia	0.137	0.4	..	..	21.0	78.7	98.9	12.5	26.6	20.3	100.0
26	France	0.051	0.3	15.8	..	26.0	80.4	77.8	11.2	34.5	35.7	100.0
28	Malta	0.195		..	..	10.0	81.5	..	11.0	27.0	11.9	42.8
29	Italy	0.069	0.7	20.4	..	19.0	71.8	90.4	10.0	23.2	35.6	82.5
30	Estonia	0.091	1.2	17.2	..	20.0	89.3	..	13.4	33.2	26.7	100.0
31	Cyprus	0.086		..	..	15.0	84.6	98.7	12.0	22.4	17.9	76.8
32	Greece	0.122	2.5	17.5	..	19.0	71.1	..	10.3	30.5	18.7	
32	Poland	0.120	0.8	17.6	..	13.0	77.3	..	12.3	39.5	25.5	99.5
34	Lithuania	0.124	0.3	..	..	24.0	79.9	95.9	13.0	38.2	21.3	100.0
35	United Arab Emirates	0.113		..	..	..	98.8	100.0	12.0	12.2	22.5	
36	Andorra			..	..	..	90.3	..	10.1		32.1	
36	Saudi Arabia	0.224		..	..	..	91.4	92.4	9.0		19.9	
36	Slovakia	0.190	0.5	..	..	23.0	80.6	..	12.5	30.4	20.0	100.0
39	Latvia	0.169	1.0	..	..	32.0	84.0	..	13.0	43.0	31.0	100.0
40	Portugal	0.081	3.1	17.8	..	19.0	73.0	..	9.2	32.2	34.8	73.1
41	Qatar	0.202		8.2	4	..	99.8	99.6	11.1		9.8	8.2
42	Chile	0.288		22.1	..	..	80.7	97.2	10.3		22.7	47.5
43	Brunei Darussalam	0.234		..	..	..	94.6	..	9.1	37.0	9.1	
43	Hungary	0.258	0.7	16.6	..	21.0	74.8	..	11.7	37.1	12.6	100.0
45	Bahrain	0.207		..	..	..	98.5	100.0	9.3		18.8	
46	Croatia	0.122	1.1	..	..	13.0	70.9	..	10.9	26.1	18.5	
47	Oman	0.304		18.9	4	..	74.0	86.5	10.9		8.8	
48	Argentina	0.354	11.5	23.4	..	26.9	73.5	..	10.7	32.6	39.5	
49	Russian Federation	0.255		18.4	..	..	80.1	94.0	11.8	38.3	16.1	100.0
50	Belarus	0.119		19.2	3	..	79.0	95.7	12.2		33.1	
50	Kazakhstan	0.203	2.0	17.9	7	16.5	77.9	87.1	11.8		22.1	
52	Bulgaria	0.218	1.8	18.5	..	23.0	63.4	..	11.8	39.3	23.8	100.0
52	Montenegro	0.119	2.5	..	5	17.0	71.7	..	10.7	23.8	23.5	
52	Romania	0.316	3.9	19.0	..	24.0	69.6	..	10.8	30.1	18.7	100.0
55	Palau			..	11	25.2	..	..	10.9		13.8	
56	Barbados	0.256		..	..	..	..	..	10.9	35.5	27.5	
57	Kuwait	0.245		..	..	..	99.8	99.4	8.0		3.1	
57	Uruguay	0.275	7.2	19.9	25	16.8	64.2	78.6	9.0	37.3	22.3	77.7
59	Turkey	0.305		19.2	15	38.0	63.9	..	6.9	16.3	17.4	
60	Bahamas	0.353		..	..	..	..	..	11.7		21.8	
61	Malaysia	0.274		..	..	..	78.7	95.1	10.0		15.8	
62	Seychelles			..	..	..	..	..		43.6	21.2	

High human development

63	Serbia	0.161	1.8	19.2	3	17.0	70.1	91.9	10.7	29.8	34.4	
64	Trinidad and Tobago	0.323		..	11	30.2	..	..	11.1		30.1	
65	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.492		21.0	17	..	66.2	56.2	9.9		5.9	3.0
66	Mauritius	0.369	6.3	..	..	14.4	56.4	74.6	9.3	30.8	11.6	
67	Panama	0.460		17.7	26	..	52.5	..	10.4	43.0	18.3	
68	Costa Rica	0.285	5.4	21.3	21	35.9	74.5	93.5	8.8		45.6	
69	Albania	0.234	12.0	21.7	12	21.0	62.6	84.3	9.9	29.3	27.9	
70	Georgia	0.351	7.2	..	14	6.0			12.8		16.0	89.7
71	Sri Lanka	0.380		..	10	..	..	..	10.5	25.6	5.8	
72	Cuba	0.312		..	26	..	..	..	11.8		53.2	
73	Saint Kitts and Nevis			..	..	..	..	..			13.3	
74	Antigua and Barbuda			..	..	..	..	..			31.4	81.4
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.162	0.6	..	4	11.8	68.3	69.9	8.6	24.2	19.3	
76	Mexico	0.334	9.9	26.1	26	24.6	64.4	66.4	8.4	35.6	48.4	72.2
77	Thailand	0.377		11.8	23	..	55.9	80.7	7.5	29.5	5.3	
78	Grenada			..	..	..		95.0			28.3	
79	Brazil	0.386		13.3	26	16.7	67.3	84.0	8.1		15.0	
80	Colombia	0.411		18.3	23	33.3	62.4	73.3	8.5		19.0	53.0
81	Armenia	0.259	4.2	21.7	5	8.2	63.4	72.6	11.8		18.1	72.6
82	Algeria	0.443		21.7	3	..	50.3	83.1	7.7		21.3	
82	North Macedonia	0.145	2.8	15.4	7	19.0	77.4	..	9.2	28.2	38.3	
82	Peru	0.381		22.7	19	31.2	49.9	66.8	8.7		27.7	
85	China	0.163		18.3	..	..	..	..	7.5		24.9	
86	Ecuador	0.389		19.8	20	40.4	53.5	58.0	8.9	35.3	38.0	
87	Azerbaijan	0.321	2.0	25.4	11	13.5	76.0	79.3	10.2		16.8	95.3
88	Ukraine	0.284		..	9	26.0	57.0	..	11.3		12.3	
89	Dominican Republic	0.453		16.7	36	28.5	75.0	70.4	8.3		24.3	
89	Saint Lucia	0.333		..	8	..	..	..	8.8		20.7	
91	Tunisia	0.300		..	2	..	..	..	6.4	19.3	31.3	
92	Mongolia	0.322	5.1	17.6	5	31.2	51.1	94.3	10.5	40.0	17.1	
93	Lebanon	0.362		..	6	..	..	..	8.5		4.7	
94	Botswana	0.464	43.8	..	..	..	33.6	..	9.2		9.5	
94	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			..	..	..	..	..			13.0	
96	Jamaica	0.405		..	8	27.8	58.9	97.2	10.0		19.0	
96	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.458		..	..	..	..	..	10.7		22.2	50.2
98	Dominica			..	..	..	..	..			25.0	
98	Fiji	0.357		15.2	..	64.1	..	..	11.0	38.6	19.6	
98	Paraguay	0.482		14.5	22	20.4	65.7	..	8.5		16.0	20.0
98	Suriname	0.465		..	19	..	..	..	9.0		25.5	
102	Jordan	0.469		..	8	19.0	..	..	10.2		15.4	
103	Belize	0.391		..	34	22.2	..	..	9.9	41.7	11.1	
104	Maldives	0.367		..	4	16.5	..	..	6.7	19.5	5.9	
105	Tonga	0.418		..	6	39.6	..	..	11.3		7.4	
106	Philippines	0.425	12.2	..	17	14.8	..	..	9.6	25.5	29.1	
107	Moldova (Republic of)	0.226	2.6	19.5	12	34.0	66.9	..	11.6		22.8	
108	Turkmenistan			..	6	..	..	..			24.8	
108	Uzbekistan	0.303		..	7	..	..	58.9	11.3		16.4	
110	Libya	0.172		..	..	..	..	..	8.0		16.0	
111	Indonesia	0.451		..	11	18.3	37.4	57.2	7.6	19.4	19.8	
111	Samoa	0.364		..	11	46.1	..	..		41.6	10.0	
113	South Africa	0.422	32.3	15.6	6	21.3	..	61.0	10.0	33.9	41.8	
114	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.446		..	20	58.5	32.2	..	8.3	26.8	51.8	
115	Gabon	0.534		..	22	48.8	..	..	7.5		17.4	
116	Egypt	0.450	10.5	22.4	17	25.6	41.3	97.2	6.7		14.9	

Medium human development

117	Marshall Islands			..	26	50.9	..	..	10.9		9.1	
118	Viet Nam	0.314	2.3	..	11	34.4	..	..	7.9		26.7	
119	Palestine, State of			17.8	15	..	60.2	83.2	8.9	17.8	..	
120	Iraq	0.540		..	28	..	51.2	85.6	6.0		25.2	
121	Morocco	0.492		20.8	13	..	61.1	92.5	4.6		18.4	
122	Kyrgyzstan	0.381	4.7	16.8	12	26.6	..	..	11.0		19.2	
123	Guyana	0.492		..	30	..	..	..	8.9	35.4	31.9	
123	El Salvador	0.397	13.4	22.7	26	14.3	32.7	78.4	6.8	32.7	31.0	
125	Tajikistan	0.377	8.9	..	9	24.4	..	..	10.1		20.0	
126	Cabo Verde	0.372		..	18	12.8	56.9	73.8	6.0		20.8	
126	Guatemala	0.492	16.0	17.8	30	21.2	..	..	6.4	34.5	12.7	18.1
126	Nicaragua	0.455	18.4	..	35	22.5	..	..	7.1		45.7	
129	India	0.501		..	27	28.8	..	..	4.7	13.0	11.7	
130	Namibia	0.460	38.0	..	7	26.7	..	..	7.3	48.2	39.7	
131	Timor-Leste	0.479	18.1	17.3	15	58.6	..	..	3.6		33.8	95.1
132	Honduras	0.479		..	34	27.8	..	..	6.6	41.0	21.1	
132	Kiribati			..	20	67.6	..	..			6.5	
134	Bhutan	0.436		15.0	26	15.1	..	..	2.1		15.3	
135	Bangladesh	0.536	8.7	..	59	54.2	..	30.9	5.3	11.5	20.3	
135	Micronesia (Federated States of)			..	..	32.8	..	..		18.2	0.0	
137	Sao Tome and Principe	0.547		..	35	27.9	..	..	5.7		14.5	
138	Congo	0.579		..	27	..	..	..	6.1		14.0	
138	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.579		..	5	..	..	..	6.3	54.6	12.1	
140	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.463	10.4	..	33	15.3	..	..	4.8	23.4	27.5	
141	Vanuatu			..	21	60.0	..	..			0.0	
142	Ghana	0.541		14.4	21	24.4	..	..	6.4		12.7	
143	Zambia	0.540		..	31	45.9	13.2	45.2	6.7	28.5	18.0	3.4
144	Equatorial Guinea			..	30	56.9	..	..	3.9		18.0	
145	Myanmar	0.458		..	16	17.3	..	..	5.0	31.5	10.2	
146	Cambodia	0.474	15.2	..	19	20.9	40.0	32.7	4.1		19.3	1.5
147	Kenya	0.545		..	23	40.7	..	43.7	6.6	13.0	23.3	
147	Nepal	0.476		..	40	25.0	..	..	3.6	13.0	33.5	
149	Angola	0.578	21.3	..	30	34.8	20.2	79.8	4.0		30.5	
150	Cameroon	0.566	43.7	14.8	30	51.1	19.2	..	6.3		29.3	
150	Zimbabwe	0.525		..	34	47.8	14.6	..	7.6		34.3	
152	Pakistan	0.547		..	21	24.5	9.5	..	3.8	4.2	20.0	
153	Solomon Islands			..	21	63.5	..	..		25.1	2.0	

Low human development

154	Syrian Arab Republic	0.547		..	13	..	..	..	4.8		13.2	
155	Papua New Guinea	0.740		..	21	..	..	..	3.9	19.3	0.0	
156	Comoros			..	32	6.5	..	..	3.9		6.1	
157	Rwanda	0.412		..	7	37.1	..	..	3.9	36.3	55.7	
158	Nigeria			..	44	17.4	..	..	5.3	28.9	5.8	
159	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.539	36.6	16.5	31	46.2	6.4	32.4	5.6	17.3	37.2	
159	Uganda	0.531		..	34	49.9	..	..	4.8		34.3	
161	Mauritania	0.620		..	37	..	..	..	3.7		20.3	
162	Madagascar			..	41	..	..	..	6.4	24.5	19.6	
163	Benin	0.613		..	26	23.8	..	..	3.0		7.2	
164	Lesotho	0.546	48.9	..	17	..	..	..	7.0		22.7	
165	Côte d'Ivoire	0.657		..	27	25.9	36.4	51.4	4.1		9.2	
166	Senegal	0.523		..	29	21.5	..	..	1.8		41.8	
167	Togo	0.566	31.1	..	22	25.1	8.8	39.5	3.3		17.8	
168	Sudan	0.560		..	34	..	11.0	54.2	3.2		31.0	
169	Haiti	0.620		..	15	26.0	..	..	4.3		2.7	
170	Afghanistan	0.575	20.4	..	35	50.8	..	..	1.9	4.3	27.4	
171	Djibouti			..	5	..	51.6	51.6			26.2	
172	Malawi	0.615		19.3	42	37.5	5.5	32.8	4.1		16.7	
173	Ethiopia	0.508		..	40	28.0	..	..	1.8		37.3	
174	Gambia	0.620	31.3	..	30	20.1	..	..	3.0	21.1	10.3	
174	Guinea			45.4	..	51	..	..	..	1.5	33.7	21.9	
176	Liberia	0.651	61.8	6.3	36	38.5	..	..	3.6	20.1	11.7	
177	Yemen	0.834		..	32	..	..	..	1.9		0.5	
178	Guinea-Bissau			..	24	..	..	..			13.7	
179	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.655		..	37	50.7	..	..	5.3		8.2	
180	Mozambique	0.599		..	53	21.7	..	..	2.5	22.2	39.6	
181	Sierra Leone	0.644	71.9	..	30	49.8	..	..	2.6		12.3	
182	Burkina Faso	0.612		..	52	11.5	..	..	1.0		11.0	0.7
182	Eritrea			..	41	..	..	..			22.0	
184	Mali	0.676		..	50	35.5	..	..	1.7		8.8	0.8

185	Burundi	0.520	..	..	19	48.5	1.5	11.9	2.7	*	..	36.8	..
186	South Sudan	..			52				4.0			26.6	
187	Chad	0.701	..	..	67	28.8		..	1.3		..	15.3	
188	Central African Republic	0.682		..	68	29.8		..	3.0		..	8.6	
189	Niger	0.647	53.1	..	76		2.9	27.0	1.4		..	17.0	
Other countries or territories													
..	Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	16.3	
..	Monaco	..			..	..						33.3	
..	Nauru	..			27	48.1						10.5	
..	San Marino	..			..							26.7	
..	Somalia	..			45	..					..	24.3	
..	Tuvalu	..			10	36.8					36.7	6.7	
Human development groups													
	Very high human development	0.175	..	—	..	..	82.0		12.0		—	27.2	89.9
	High human development	0.331	..	—					8.0			7.5	24.4
	Medium human development	0.501	..	—	28	30.7			5.0			20.6	
	Low human development	0.590	..	—	39	31.5			3.8			21.3	
	Developing countries	0.466	..	—	27	..			6.7		—	22.4	
Regions													
	Arab States	0.531	..	—	20	..	49.6	86.5	6.4		—	18.3	
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.310							7.5			20.3	
	Europe and Central Asia	0.276		—	10	27.8	65.5		9.9			21.2	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.383		—	25	23.8			8.6			31.0	
	South Asia	0.510		—	29	31.0			5.0			17.1	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.573		—	36	31.4			4.8		—	23.5	
	Least developed countries	0.561		—	40	38.3			3.9		—	22.5	
	Small island developing states	0.453		—	23				8.5			24.6	
	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	0.182	..	—	..		80.6		11.9		—	30.1	87.2
	World	0.439			..	..			7.9		—	24.1	..

NOTES

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Data collection methods, age ranges, sampled women (ever-partnered, ever-married or all women) and definitions of the forms of violence and of perpetrators vary by survey. Thus data are not necessarily comparable across countries.

c. Data refer to 2018 or the most recent year available.

d. Because statutory pension ages differ by country, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

e. Based on data from OECD (2018).

f. Refers to the population ages 10 and older.

g. Refers to the population ages 20–74.

h. Refers to the population ages 12 and older.

i. Updated by HDRO based on data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2019).

j. Based on Barro and Lee (2018).

k. Refers to a year between 2014 and 2016.

l. Updated by HDRO based on data from United Nations Children's Fund Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for 2006–2018.

m. Updated by HDRO using Barro and Lee (2018) estimates.

n. Refers to 2003.

o. Refers to the population ages 6 and older.

p. Based on cross-country regression.

q. Updated by HDRO based on data from ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys for 2006–2018.

r. Excludes the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis.

s. Refers to 2017.

t. Refers to 2013.

u. Based on data from the national statistical office.

v. Refers to 2015.

w. Updated by HDRO based on Syrian Center for Policy Research (2017).

x. Refers to the population ages 5 and older.

DEFINITIONS

Gender Inequality Index (GII): A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. See Technical note 4 at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019_technical_notes.pdf for details on how the Gender Inequality Index is calculated.

Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult population, female: Percentage of people in the population who have experienced food insecurity at severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) global reference scale.

Time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work: The average daily number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, expressed as a percentage of a 24-hour day. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members or by family members living in other households.

Child marriage, women married by age 18: Percentage of women ages 20–24 who were first married or in union before age 18.

Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner: Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced *physical and/or sexual violence* from an intimate partner.

Internet users, female: Percentage of women with access to the worldwide network.

Proportion of female population who own a mobile telephone: Percentage of women who own a mobile telephone.

Mean years of schooling: Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from educational attainment levels using official durations of each level.

Female share of employment in senior and middle management: Proportion of women in total employment in senior and middle management.

Share of seats in parliament: Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament, expressed as a percentage of total seats. For countries with a bicameral legislative system, the share of seats is calculated based on both houses.

Old-age pension recipients, female: Percentage of women above the statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension (contributory, noncontributory or both).

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Column 1:HDRO calculations based on data from UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Group (2017), DESA (2019b), IPU (2019), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2019), Barro and Lee (2018) and ILO (2019).

Columns 2 and 7: United Nations Statistics Division (2020). Global SDG Indicators Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. Accessed 27 May, 2020.

Columns 3, 4 and 11: United Nations Statistics Division (2019a). Global SDG Indicators Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. Accessed 15 July, 2019.

Column 5: UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women). 2019. UN Women Global Database on Violence against Women. New York. http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org. Accessed 10 June 2019.

Column 6: ITU (International Telecommunication Union) (2019). ICT Facts and Figures 2019. www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/. Accessed 8 August 2019.

Column 8: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2019), Barro and Lee (2018), ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys, UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and OECD (2018).

Column 9: ILO (2019). ILOSTAT database. www.ilo.org/ilostat. Accessed 17 June 2019.

Column 10: IPU (2019). Women in national parliaments. www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm. Accessed 11 April 2019.