

KEVIN GRANE

University of Denver

EVOLUTION OF COLONIAL GENDER ROLES

Introduction

As the world becomes increasingly globalized the colonizing influence of western nations have repeatedly proven to be a precursor to global movements. One of the specific areas wherein colonial influence can be seen is that of gender roles. By observing the social and political development of the feminism movement as a human rights issue alongside the more recently developing LGBT+ movement, we see the development of a new panarchial influence beginning in the west.

Colonial influence has not been heteronormative since the acceptance of the women's rights movement. Today we are seeing the effects of yet another development in western ideology with the potential to affect a globalized people in much the same way as the women's rights movement. This panarchial-normative influence not only transcends the binary gender role formatting in the public and private sphere, but also allows space for those outside of the gender binary to be included in an accepting and affirming social environment.

Heteronormative Beginnings

Heteronormativity, as first coined by Michael Warner in 1991, has been ingrained in the mindset of the *polis* throughout history, conferring social power and privilege to the exclusions of LGBT+ individuals.¹ Brandon Robinson describes heteronormativity as "a hegemonic system of norms, discourses, and practices that constructs heterosexuality as natural and superior to all other expressions of sexuality."² This retroactive perspective draws attention to the invisible gorilla³ of heteronormativity by illuminating the historical discrimination of sexual minorities found in most social institutions including religion, family, education, media, law, and state.

The result of this heteronormative framework has led to

¹ D. Knutson, C., Goldbach, and S. Kler. "Heteronormativity." In *The Sage Encyclopedia of Trans Studies*, edited by A.E. Goldberg and G. Beemyn (Newbury Park CA: SAGE Publications, 2021), 377-79.

² Brandon Robinson, "Heteronormativity and homonormativity," *The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Gender and Sexuality Studies* (2016): 1-3.

³ Christopher Chabris and Daniel J. Simons, *The Invisible Gorilla: And Other Ways Our Intuitions Deceive Us* (New York City: Crown, 2010).

widespread disadvantages imposed on LGBT+ individuals. Between 2016 and 2020 the rate of homelessness in LGBT+ populations increased by 88% and the number without shelter rose by 113%.⁴ LGBT+ individuals experience barriers in finding adequate healthcare. Trans and non-binary people in particular report negative experiences with healthcare providers.⁵ Many insurance policies do not cover LGBT+ needs to the extent that they cover heterosexual needs.⁶ Even LGBT+ students report discrimination and poor health service at 4.5 times the rate of cis-heterosexual students.⁷ Instances of disadvantage and discrimination are widespread throughout the world and its history, however, statistics representing such disparities are scarce and often attributed to a lack of recognition amongst the scholarly elite until recent years.

The Women's Rights Movement

The case study to which we will effectively compare the progression of the LGBT+ movement is that of the women's suffrage movement. One of the first public actions dedicated to women's empowerment took place during the enlightenment era in 1509. Cornelius Agrippa authored several works as did M. Henri Baudrillard and Anthony Gibson which signified the first time that gender equality ideologies were taken seriously. Mercy Otis Warren, the sister of James Otis and a strong advocate for the American Revolution, was the first to describe the feminist struggle as an issue of 'inherent rights.' Mrs. Warren asserted that 'inherent rights' belonged to all of mankind and have been conferred on all by the God of nations.⁸ The ideology of women's

⁴ Transgender Homeless Adults & Unsheltered Homelessness: What the Data Tell Us. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness; 2020. Available: <https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Trans-Homelessness-Brief-July-2020>.

⁵ Linn Jennings, Linn et al. "Inequalities in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) health and health care access and utilization in Wisconsin," *Preventive Medicine Reports* 14, no. 100864, (April 2019), doi: 10.1016/.

⁶ L. D. Tronstad L.D. and K. Kearns, "'Anything is helpful': Examining Tensions and Barriers Towards a More LGBT-Inclusive Healthcare Organization in the United States," *Journal of Applied Communications Research* (2021): 1-20, doi:10.1080/00909882.2021.1991582.

⁷ A. Kirkland A., S. Talesh , and A.K., "Transition Coverage and Clarity in Self-Insured Corporate Health Insurance Benefit Plans", *Transgender Health* 6 (2021): 207-216, doi:10.1089/trgh.2020.0067.

⁸ Paul Buhle, and Mary Jo Buhle, eds. *The Concise History of Woman Suffrage: Selections from History of Woman Suffrage* (Champaign IL: University of Illinois Press, 2005), 51-69.

inherent rights inspired scores of women to write across the west, such as Mary Wollstonecraft in London (who published *Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1790) and Frances Wright in Scotland.

At the beginning of the 1800s the anti-slavery movement was gaining popularity and feminist activists found allies. The two movements often aligned their arguments as two groups of oppressed minorities fighting for their inherent rights. This alignment is evidenced by occurrences such as that of 1837 when the first National Women's Anti-Slavery convention was held in New York, represented by seventy-one delegates. Among several results of this convention, one was the appointment of Angelina Grimke to prepare a letter for John Quincy Adams thanking him for his services in defending the right of petition for women and slaves. Sarah Grimké was another significant figure publishing her book *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes*, foreshadowing many of the demands of the women's rights movement. Her writings outlined an analogy between the condition of the woman and the slave, insisting on equality for all under the law. The anti-slavery movement provided a public forum for reformation that the women's rights movement would later capitalize on for their own purposes.

In 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York, The Women's Rights Convention released their Declaration of Sentiments, beginning with an amended opening of the Declaration of Independence, stating:

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights the governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...

It goes on to state:

...In view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States.⁹

Not long after these sentiments were expressed, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the American Equal Rights

⁹ Ibid.. 94.

Association. This was an organization for white and black women and men who petitioned in Congress for “universal suffrage.”

Victory for the anti-slavery movement with the ratification of the 14th and 15th Amendment in 1868 and 1870 respectfully were not just victories for the anti-slavery movement. They were victories for the human rights movement and therefore belong to the anti-slavery movement, the women’s suffrage movement, and the LGBT+ movement. Each of these political and social movements had built from the same historic call for human rights regardless of race, gender, or sexuality. Such sentiments of inalienable human rights continued to grow in popularity through the ratification of the 19th amendment on August 26, 1920. This movement became a precursor for a global movement of women’s rights. In a study conducted by the Pew Research Center, the development of this movement can be seen in Figure 1.¹⁰

Social Holdouts

The ratification of legislation inevitably leads to social conformity. This conformity may not be universal since there are always holdouts and resistance movements. A significant instance of a social holdout for the women’s rights movement is the resilience of the glass ceiling. The glass ceiling of division between men and women is still very much intact. According to the World Economic Forum¹¹ as of 2021, the United States is currently ranked 30th (23 places higher than in 2020) in the global gender gap index with the UK at 23rd, France at 16th, and Iceland at 1 (See Figure 2 for full ranking). Furthermore, the world Economic Forum arrived at such rankings by sub-assessing countries on economic participation and opportunity (Figure 3), educational attainment (Figure 3), health and survival (Figure 4), and political empowerment (Figure 4). The culmination of such findings indicates that absolute gender equality is not perfectly achieved but that it is narrowing. The drastic and consistent improvement of the United States on this issue is evidence of the long journey toward social integration of women’s equality as established legally. However, movements toward shattering the glass ceiling cannot be allowed to fall to the wayside as newer social

¹⁰ Katherine Schaeffer, “Key Facts about Women’s Suffrage around the World, a Century after U.S. Ratified 19th Amendment.” *Pew Research Center*, October 5, 2020[SG2] [SG3], <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/10/05/key-facts-about-womens-suffrage-around-the-world-a-century-after-u-s-ratified-19th-amendment/>.

¹¹ “Global Gender Gap Report 2021”, *World Economic Forum*, <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021/>.

movements begin to transcend the gender binary.

Other lasting holdouts to the social integration of equality legislation can be observed as females' attempts to break into senior positions in organizations and public life are often faced with male 'homosociability.' This takes the form of boys' networks, male bonding, banter/sexist humor, and out of work activities that create a culture characterized by hegemonic masculinity that is commensurately hostile to women participants. Heteropatriarchal norms are socially perpetuated through media stated by Shona Bettany et al.: "there is no denying that marketing is implicated in the perpetuation of gender inequality, and the relationship between marketing, gender, and feminism remains an area of significance for marketing and consumer research in the 21st century."¹² Marketing practices continue to depict women (disproportionately more so than men) in domestic settings while depicting men (disproportionately more so than women) in workplace settings.¹³ Such disparities continue to reinforce a gender binary by presenting an overwhelming failure to represent minority genders such as transgender, gender-neutral, non-binary, agender, pangender, genderqueer, or other individuals. Furthermore, such practices also perpetuate a heteropatriarchal norm reminiscent of a bygone time of the nuclear familial norm. As members of the LGBT+ movement increase in voicing their desires for equality, their movement has begun to harmonize with the lasting efforts of the women's rights movement in dismantling the heteropatriarchy and attaining social and political equality through the preceding human rights movement.

The LGBT+ Rights Movement

As demonstrated by the impact of western ideologies surrounding women's rights as demonstrated through the legalization of women's voting and the progression of its social integration, we can conclude that the ideologies of western nations regarding gender roles hold significant potential for social and legal reform on a global scale. Therefore, we arrive at today's situation where there is a new trend surrounding gender roles. The LGBT+ community has made significant headway since the national legalization of gay marriage on June 26, 2015, with the ruling of the Obergefell v. Hodges case.

¹² Shona Bettany, Susan Dobscha, Lisa O'Malley, and Andrea Prothero. "Moving Beyond Binary Opposition: Exploring the Tapestry of Gender in Consumer Research and Marketing", *Marketing Theory* 10 (2010): 3-28.

¹³ A. Nassif and B. Gunter. "Gender Representation in Television Advertisements in Britain and Saudi Arabia," *Sex Roles* 58(2008): 752-60.

The LGBT+ movement has aligned itself with the human rights movement since the foundation of the Society of Human Rights in 1924 as the first gay rights organization. However, due to political pressure, the organization was forced to disband only to be replaced by the Mattachine Society founded in 1950 by Harry Hay. The aim of the Mattachine Society was to "eliminate discrimination, derision, prejudice, and bigotry, to assimilate homosexuals into mainstream society, and to cultivate the notion of an 'ethical homosexual culture.'"¹⁴

In an article from 1997 Paul Haglane became one of the first in the academy to conduct a study on the LGBT+ movement in conversation with the human rights movement.¹⁵ He observed the reluctance of countries around the world to accept LGBT+ rights and acknowledge them as part of the human rights movement. He also observed the academe performing just as poorly stating:

Nor has international relations (IR) theory to date considered LGBT politics and human rights a topic of interest or scrutiny: leading theorists have simply ignored LGBT rights as a concern, whether normative or empirical. Hence the question of LGBT rights as human rights simply has not been engaged in any systematic fashion by mainstream IR theory.¹⁶

After Haglane's writing, LGBT+ scholarship has increased drastically, inspiring scores of scholars such as Queer theorist Ryan Richard Thoreson who outlines two key effects of the LGBT+ movement's engagement in the human rights conversation on an international level.¹⁷ First, when LGBT+ activists and professionals engage in matters of legislation, social justice, or international affairs using the discourse of human rights they prompt ideas of humanity, citizenship, and responsibility that reshape the pre-existing social framework. These ideas permeate both the public and private sphere while fostering empathy at the behest of women and slaves who have

¹⁴ *Milestones in the American Gay Rights Movement*. Public Broadcasting Service, <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/stonewall-milestones-american-gay-rights-movement/>.

¹⁵ Ryan Thoreson, "Sexualities in World Politics: How LGBTQ Claims Shape International Relations", *Ethics and International Affairs* 30 (2016): 178.

¹⁶ Manuela Lavinas Picq and Markus Thiel, *Sexualities in World Politics: How LGBTQ Claims Shape International Relations* (Routledge Taylor & Francis Group: London, 2017), 24.

¹⁷ Ryan Thoreson, "The politics of brokerage and transnational advocacy for LGBT human rights," PhD dissertation., University of Oxford, 2011.

fought for rights in the same way. Thoreson's second point of significance describes a responsibility on the part of the state to protect the rights of these individuals. He states:

The violated subject may find a voice for their suffering through the international arena and may productively bring pressure on the state apparatus to rectify its wrongs, but the process ss if ultimately focused on recognition and legitimation by a state apparatus that is often quite hostile to queerness.¹⁸

In effect, as the discourse for LGBT+ rights and social acceptance becomes more publicly recognized as a facet of the human rights movement, there is a greater responsibility on the state to protect these individuals. The perpetuating forces of the human rights movement have become a powerful aid in the political and social adaptation of the LGBT+ movement's integration into normative practice.

Relevance of the Conversation

This conversation has become almost impossible to ignore as LGBT+ populations skyrocket in recent years. There have been increasingly more population studies conducted as individuals with non-binary gender identities are empowered to speak up and become more visible. In a study conducted by Van Caenegem in 2015 in Flanders, Belgium, findings showed that the prevalence of 'gender ambivalence' or non-binary individuals was 1.8% in natal men and 4.1% in natal women.¹⁹ A recent UK study conducted in 2014 by the METRO Youth Chances organization found that 5% of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and questioning (LGBT+) youth identified as neither male nor female.²⁰ In a 2011 US study found that the average across all surveys conducted is 3.8 percent of adults self-identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender.²¹ This implies that there are roughly nine million LGBT-identified Americans. The study went on to include an estimated nine million lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people exist in the United States along with estimates suggesting that 8.2% of Americans (nearly nineteen million) report having had some same-sex sexual behavior since age eighteen and approximately 11 percent (nearly twenty-six million) reporting at least some same-sex sexual attraction.²²

¹⁸ Ibid., 17.

¹⁹ Eva Van Caenegem, "Prevalence of Gender Nonconformity in Flanders, Belgium." *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 44 (2015): 1281-7, doi:10.1007/s10508-014-0452-6.

²⁰ METRO Youth Chances, *Youth Chances Summary of First Findings: The Experiences of LGBTQ Young People in England* (London: METRO, 2014).

²¹ Gary J. Gates, "LGBT Identity: A Demographer's Perspective", *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review* 45(2012): 693.

²² Ibid.

Equally important to the rising populations of those identifying outside of the gender binary is the social perception of such a group. In a 2011 study, it was uncovered that in American adults the perception was that 25% of the population are members of the LGBT community.²³ What we might conclude from such statistics is that not only is the LGBT community growing at an exponential rate, but public perception of the LGBT community is exceptionally higher still.

New Colonial Influence

A consequence of the social and political movements taking place, coupled with the rising populations of affected individuals in the west, is the replacement of heteropatriarchal ideology surrounding the colonial influence on a globalized world. Many scholars still suggest that western gender ideology propagates a heteropatriarchal norm.²⁴ This sentiment is wildly outdated on several levels. Throughout this piece, we have observed the development of gender ideologies in America as intentionally making efforts to move beyond a patriarchal framework in lieu of a framework of gender equality. While this project may not be entirely completed on the social level, it has been accomplished politically. As the gender gap continues to close in the US and the rest of the west, the political fight of the human rights movement has found a new subject in the LGBT+ movement. We have observed the political and social movements of LGBT+ communities mirroring their predecessor of the women's rights movement, which is propagating a new ideology that transcends the gender binary altogether.

Ideologies surrounding the normalization of gender fluidity and liberation from a heteropatriarchal standard can also be seen in Latin America by scholars such as Ochy Curiel in her work "Heterosexual Nation" wherein Curiel describes heterosexuality as a political regime that is to be left behind.²⁵ I suggest that the west is no longer influencing developing nations toward a heteropatriarchal norm nor are they propagating a norm of gender equality, but instead are propagating a new normative framework that I call the "panarchy." Pan- here meaning 'all' and -archy meaning 'rule' or 'govern'. This new panarchial norm

²³ Lymari Morales, "U.S. Adults Estimate That 25% of Americans Are Gay or Lesbian," May 27, 2011, <http://www.gallup.com/poll/147824/adults-estimate-americans-gay-lesbian.aspx>.

²⁴ Knutson, op. cit., 380-383. and Walsh. See also Walter Mignolo and Catherine Walsh, *On Decoloniality: Concepts, Analytics, Praxis* (Durham NC: Duke University Press, 2018), 39-41.

²⁵ Ochy Curiel, "La nación heterosexual", *Análisis del discurso jurídico y el régimen heterosexual desde la antropología de la dominación* (Bogotá: Brecha Lésbica, 2013).

moves beyond the binary system of the patriarchy/matriarchy and allows for those who exist outside of the gender binary to be included in the normative and socially acceptable familial unit. Panarchal ideology has already begun to engrain itself in the legislature of the west. Its progression may be seen in the following legislature and social acts:²⁶

1962 – Illinois becomes the first state to decriminalize homosexual acts between two consenting adults in private.

1969 (June 27-29) – The Stonewall Riots, New York City. The Stonewall Inn was a gay bar in New York City. In response to an unprovoked police raid on an early Saturday morning, over 400 people, including gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and straight people protest their treatment and push the police away from the area. Some level of rioting continued over the next six nights, which closed the Stonewall Inn. The Stonewall Riots became a pivotal, defining moment for gay rights. Key people at the riots who went on to tell their stories were: Sylvia Rivera, Martha P. Johnson, Dick Leitsch, Seymore Pine and Craig Rodwell. Following the riots, several organizations were formed such as the Gay Liberation Front organization and the Gay Activist Alliance.

1970 – The first gay pride marches are held in multiple cities across the United States on the first anniversary of the Stonewall Riots, including San Francisco and Los Angeles / West Hollywood.

1973 – The American Psychiatric Association, after considerable advocacy by Frank Kameny and members of the Mattachine Society, change the classification of homosexuality as a mental disorder. It was not until 1987 that homosexuality was completely removed from the APA list of mental disorders.

1974 – Elaine Noble becomes the first openly gay person to be elected as a state legislator; she served in the Massachusetts State House of Representatives for two terms.

2003 – *Lawrence v. Texas* (Supreme Court Decision) rules by a vote of 6-3 that a Kansas law criminalizing gay or lesbian sex is unconstitutional, declaring the importance of constitutional liberty and privacy consistent with the due process clause of the

²⁶ "LGBTQ Rights Timeline in American History " Teaching LGBTQ History." *Teaching LGBTQ History*, <https://www.lgbtqhistory.org/lgbt-rights-timeline-in-american-history/>.

Fourteenth Amendment. It also overturns the court decision in *Bowers v. Hardwick* (1986) stating that the court had made the wrong decision.

2010 – The U.S. Congress passes, and President Barack Obama signs the repeal of “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” so that gay and lesbian people can serve openly in the military.

2015 – *Obergefell v. Hodges* (Supreme Court Decision) votes 5-4 that the fundamental right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples by both the Due Process Clause and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. This decision mandates that states must allow same-sex couples to legally marry.

Each of these acts serves as evidence for the progression of the US and the west toward adopting the panarchial framework into political and social discourse. Today a new case has caught the attention of the public eye: The "Parental Rights in Education" bill. This bill, signed by Florida’s current governor Republican Ron DeSantis, states: "Classroom instruction by school personnel or third parties on sexual orientation or gender identity may not occur in kindergarten through grade 3 or in a manner that is not age-appropriate or developmentally appropriate for students in accordance with state standards."²⁷ This controversy encapsulates a plethora of education reform movements aimed at educating students from a panarchial framework. Resources such as the Gender Unicorn (Figure 5) have already been developed to encapsulate panarchial ideologies and present them as normative and acceptable throughout the country. As a result, Ely Sanders, the Sexual Health and School Health Specialist for the Oregon Department of Education, notes that more young students than ever have been identifying with the LGBT+ community.²⁸ Within a mere seven years since the legalization of gay marriage we now see the legislation regarding the teaching of such ideologies in the public education system, thereby demonstrating how quickly such an ideology has engrained itself into notions of normative practice in the US.

Panarchial ideologies have spread across the west. At the behest of colonial influence, gay marriage has become increasingly globalized around the world. Legalizations include The Netherlands (2000), Belgium (2003), Canada (2005), Spain (2005), South Africa (2006), Norway (2008), Sweden (2009),

²⁷House Bill 1557 (2022) - *The Florida Senate*.

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2022/1557/BillText/er/PDF>.

²⁸ Keri D. Ingraham, “The Radical Reshaping of K-12 Public Education (Part 1):

Gender Redefinition & Self-Selection,” *Discovery Institute*, June 2, 2021,

<https://www.discovery.org/education/2021/06/02/the-radical-reshaping-of-k-12-public-education-part-1-gender-redefinition-self-selection/>.

Iceland (2010), Portugal (2010), Argentina (2010), Denmark (2012), Uruguay (2013), New Zealand (2013), France (2013), Brazil (2013), England and Wales (2013), Scotland (2014), Luxemburg (2014), Finland (2015), Ireland (2015), Greenland (2015), United States (2015), Columbia (2016), Germany (2017), Malta (2017), Australia (2017), Austria (2019), Taiwan (2019), Ecuador (2019), Northern Ireland (2019), and Costa Rica (2020).²⁹ In comparing these statistics to the development of the women's rights movement according to the legalization of women's suffrage, similar initial progressions can be seen. Therefore, it is permissible to suppose a similar trajectory of panarchial normativity is being adopted across the globe.

Conclusion

By observing the women's rights moment as a change in colonial gender norms, we can see how aligning with the human rights movement has paved the way for induction into the normative framework of political and social discourse. Similarly, as one addresses the growing LGBT+ movement and their recent alignment with the human rights movement, it is permissible to theorize the induction of panarchial gender roles into the normative political and social discourse of the west. Furthermore, panarchial ideologies have begun to engrain themselves into the fundamental education systems of the west, demonstrating an evolution of colonial gender norms beyond the heteropatriarchal, beyond gender equality and into a panarchial influence transcending the gender binary altogether. This influence is accepting and affirming familial units involving individuals across the gender spectrum. These ideologies, being accepted by the colonizing west, may demonstrate a trajectory of global acceptance of panarchial normativity in the same way that the development of gender roles in the context of the women's rights movement proved to be a precursor to a global reform at the behest of colonial influences.

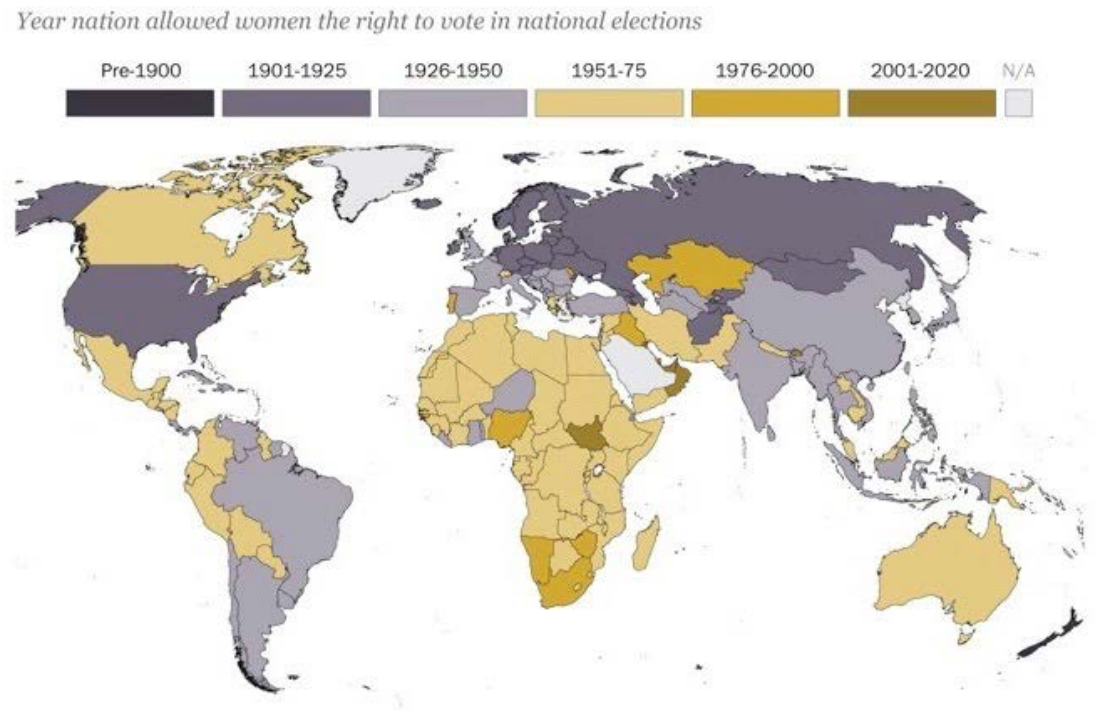
Further Research

These postulates hold significant potential to affect the religious marketplace. Instances of abandoning gender separation and the acceptance of female and LGBT+ religious leaders demonstrate the influence of the evolution of colonial gender norms on a global scale. Further research may include statements by religious

²⁹ Masci, David, et al. "Same-Sex Marriage Around the World." *Pew Research Center*, October 28, 2019, <https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/fact-sheet/gay-marriage-around-the-world/>.

leaders condemning or accepting these norms. Such sentiments, laid out geographically and chronologically may demonstrate the progression of colonial patriarchal normativity as it spreads across the religious marketplace.

Figure 1:



Note: Women in Afghanistan had the right to vote beginning in 1929, but this right was taken away several times before being restored in 2004. Saudi Arabia and Brunei do not hold national elections, and Hong Kong and Macau do not participate in China's elections. Women vote in local elections in all four areas.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of government publications, historical documents from organizations like the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and various news reports to determine women's enfranchisement history in 198 countries and self-administering territories.

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Figure 2:

TABLE 1.1 The Global Gender Gap Index 2021 rankings

Rank	Country	Score		Rank change		Score change	
		0-1	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
1	Iceland	0.892	0.892	-	+0.016	+0.111	
2	Finland	0.861	0.861	1	+0.029	+0.065	
3	Norway	0.849	0.849	-1	+0.007	+0.050	
4	New Zealand	0.840	0.840	2	+0.041	+0.089	
5	Sweden	0.823	0.823	-1	+0.003	+0.009	
6	Namibia	0.809	0.809	6	+0.025	+0.122	
7	Rwanda	0.805	0.805	2	+0.014	n/a	
8	Lithuania	0.804	0.804	25	+0.059	+0.096	
9	Ireland	0.800	0.800	-2	+0.002	+0.066	
10	Switzerland	0.798	0.798	8	+0.019	+0.098	
11	Germany	0.796	0.796	-1	+0.010	+0.044	
12	Nicaragua	0.796	0.796	-7	-0.008	+0.139	
13	Belgium	0.789	0.789	14	+0.039	+0.081	
14	Spain	0.788	0.788	-6	-0.006	+0.056	
15	Costa Rica	0.786	0.786	-2	+0.003	+0.092	
16	France	0.784	0.784	-1	+0.003	+0.132	
17	Philippines	0.784	0.784	-1	+0.003	+0.032	
18	South Africa	0.781	0.781	-1	+0.001	+0.068	
19	Serbia	0.780	0.780	20	+0.044	n/a	
20	Latvia	0.778	0.778	-9	-0.007	+0.069	
21	Austria	0.777	0.777	13	+0.033	+0.078	
22	Portugal	0.775	0.775	13	+0.031	+0.083	
23	United Kingdom	0.775	0.775	-2	+0.008	+0.038	
24	Canada	0.772	0.772	-5	+0.001	+0.056	
25	Albania	0.770	0.770	-5	+0.001	+0.109	
26	Burundi	0.769	0.769	6	+0.024	n/a	
27	Barbados	0.769	0.769	1	+0.019	n/a	
28	Moldova	0.768	0.768	-5	+0.011	+0.055	
29	Denmark	0.768	0.768	-15	-0.014	+0.022	
30	United States	0.763	0.763	23	+0.039	+0.059	
31	Netherlands	0.762	0.762	7	+0.026	+0.037	
32	Mozambique	0.758	0.758	24	+0.035	n/a	
33	Belarus	0.758	0.758	-4	+0.012	n/a	
34	Mexico	0.757	0.757	-9	+0.003	+0.111	
35	Argentina	0.752	0.752	-5	+0.005	+0.069	
36	Lao PDR	0.750	0.750	7	+0.019	n/a	
37	Trinidad and Tobago	0.749	0.749	-13	-0.007	+0.069	
38	Bulgaria	0.746	0.746	11	+0.019	+0.059	
39	Cuba	0.746	0.746	-8	+0.000	n/a	
40	Jamaica	0.741	0.741	1	+0.006	+0.040	
41	Slovenia	0.741	0.741	-5	-0.002	+0.066	
42	Ecuador	0.739	0.739	6	+0.011	+0.096	
43	El Salvador	0.738	0.738	37	+0.032	+0.055	
44	Panama	0.737	0.737	2	+0.007	+0.044	
45	Croatia	0.733	0.733	15	+0.013	+0.019	
46	Estonia	0.733	0.733	-20	-0.019	+0.038	
47	Zimbabwe	0.732	0.732	-	+0.002	+0.086	
48	Montenegro	0.732	0.732	23	+0.021	n/a	
49	Georgia	0.732	0.732	25	+0.024	+0.061	
50	Australia	0.731	0.731	-6	+0.000	+0.015	
51	Suriname	0.729	0.729	26	+0.023	n/a	
52	Eswatini	0.729	0.729	31	+0.028	+0.069	
53	Guyana*	0.728	0.728	n/a	n/a	n/a	
54	Singapore	0.727	0.727	-	+0.004	+0.072	
55	Luxembourg	0.726	0.726	-4	+0.001	+0.059	
56	Zambia	0.726	0.726	-11	-0.005	+0.090	
57	Madagascar	0.725	0.725	8	+0.007	+0.087	
58	Bahamas	0.725	0.725	3	+0.005	n/a	
59	Colombia	0.725	0.725	-37	-0.034	+0.020	
60	Israel	0.724	0.724	4	+0.006	+0.035	
61	Bolivia	0.722	0.722	-19	-0.012	+0.089	
62	Peru	0.721	0.721	4	+0.007	+0.059	
63	Italy	0.721	0.721	13	+0.014	+0.075	
64	Timor-Leste	0.720	0.720	53	+0.058	n/a	
65	Bangladesh	0.719	0.719	-15	-0.006	+0.092	
66	Uganda	0.717	0.717	-1	-0.000	+0.037	
67	Honduras	0.716	0.716	-9	-0.006	+0.068	
68	Cape Verde	0.716	0.716	-16	-0.009	n/a	
69	Mongolia	0.716	0.716	10	+0.010	+0.034	
70	Chile	0.716	0.716	-13	-0.007	+0.070	
71	Botswana	0.716	0.716	2	+0.006	+0.026	
72	United Arab Emirates	0.716	0.716	48	+0.090	+0.124	
73	North Macedonia	0.715	0.715	-3	+0.004	+0.017	
74	Ukraine	0.714	0.714	-15	-0.007	+0.034	
75	Poland	0.713	0.713	-35	-0.023	+0.033	
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.713	0.713	-7	+0.001	n/a	
77	Slovak Republic	0.712	0.712	-14	-0.007	+0.036	
78	Czech Republic	0.711	0.711	-	+0.004	+0.039	
79	Thailand	0.710	0.710	-4	+0.003	+0.027	
80	Kazakhstan	0.710	0.710	-8	-0.001	+0.017	
81	Russian Federation	0.708	0.708	-	+0.002	+0.031	
82	Tanzania	0.707	0.707	-14	-0.006	+0.004	
83	Cyprus	0.707	0.707	8	+0.015	+0.064	
84	Malta	0.703	0.703	6	+0.010	+0.051	
85	Uruguay	0.702	0.702	-48	-0.035	+0.047	
86	Paraguay	0.702	0.702	14	+0.019	+0.046	
87	Viet Nam	0.701	0.701	-	+0.002	n/a	
88	Romania	0.700	0.700	-33	-0.024	+0.020	
89	Dominican Republic	0.699	0.699	-3	-0.001	+0.035	
90	Belize	0.699	0.699	20	+0.028	n/a	
91	Venezuela	0.699	0.699	-24	-0.014	+0.032	
92	Lesotho	0.698	0.698	-4	+0.003	+0.017	
93	Brazil	0.695	0.695	-1	+0.004	+0.041	
94	Liberia	0.693	0.693	3	+0.008	n/a	
95	Kenya	0.692	0.692	14	+0.021	+0.044	
96	Cameroon	0.692	0.692	-	+0.006	+0.105	
97	Ethiopia	0.691	0.691	-15	-0.015	+0.096	
98	Greece	0.689	0.689	-14	-0.012	+0.035	
99	Hungary	0.688	0.688	8	+0.011	+0.019	
100	Azerbaijan	0.688	0.688	-6	+0.001	n/a	
101	Indonesia	0.688	0.688	-16	-0.013	+0.034	
102	Korea, Rep.	0.687	0.687	6	+0.016	+0.071	
103	Cambodia	0.684	0.684	-14	-0.010	+0.055	
104	Senegal	0.684	0.684	-5	-0.000	n/a	
105	Togo	0.683	0.683	35	+0.068	n/a	
106	Nepal	0.683	0.683	-5	+0.003	+0.135	
107	China	0.682	0.682	-1	+0.006	+0.026	
108	Kyrgyz Republic	0.681	0.681	-15	-0.007	+0.007	
109	Myanmar	0.681	0.681	5	+0.016	n/a	
110	Mauritius	0.679	0.679	5	+0.014	+0.046	
111	Brunei Darussalam	0.678	0.678	-16	-0.009	n/a	
112	Malaysia	0.676	0.676	-8	-0.001	+0.026	
113	Fiji	0.674	0.674	-10	-0.003	n/a	
114	Armenia	0.673	0.673	-16	-0.011	n/a	
115	Malawi	0.671	0.671	1	+0.007	+0.027	
116	Sri Lanka	0.670	0.670	-14	-0.009	-0.050	
117	Ghana	0.666	0.666	-10	-0.007	+0.000	
118	Guinea	0.660	0.660	7	+0.018	n/a	
119	Angola	0.657	0.657	-1	+0.004	+0.053	
120	Japan	0.656	0.656	1	+0.003	+0.011	
121	Sierra Leone	0.655	0.655	-10	-0.012	n/a	
122	Guatemala	0.655	0.655	-9	-0.011	+0.048	
123	Benin	0.653	0.653	-4	-0.004	+0.075	
124	Burkina Faso	0.651	0.651	5	+0.016	+0.066	
125	Tajikistan	0.650	0.650	12	+0.024	n/a	
126	Tunisia	0.649	0.649	-2	+0.005	+0.020	
127	Gambia, The	0.644	0.644	9	+0.016	-0.000	
128	Maldives	0.642	0.642	-5	-0.004	n/a	
129	Egypt	0.639	0.639	5	+0.010	+0.061	
130	Bhutan	0.639	0.639	1	+0.004	n/a	
131	Jordan	0.638	0.638	7	+0.015	+0.027	
132	Lebanon	0.638	0.638	13	+0.038	n/a	
133	Turkey	0.638	0.638	-3	+0.003	+0.053	
134	Côte d'Ivoire	0.637	0.637	8	+0.030	n/a	
135	Papua New Guinea	0.635	0.635	-8	-0.001	n/a	
136	Algeria	0.633	0.633	-4	-0.001	+0.031	
137	Bahrain	0.632	0.632	-4	+0.003	+0.043	
138	Niger*	0.629	0.629	n/a	n/a	n/a	
139	Nigeria	0.627	0.627	-11	-0.008	+0.016	
140	India	0.625	0.625	-28	-0.042	+0.024	
141	Vanuatu	0.625	0.625	-15	-0.013	n/a	
142	Qatar	0.624	0.624	-7	-0.005	n/a	
143	Kuwait	0.621	0.621	-21	-0.029	-0.013	
144	Morocco	0.612	0.612	-1	+0.008	+0.030	
145	Oman	0.608	0.608	-1	+0.006	n/a	
146	Mauritania	0.606	0.606	-5	-0.008	+0.022	
147	Saudi Arabia	0.603	0.603	-1	+0.003	+0.079	
148	Chad	0.593	0.593	-1	-0.003	+0.068	
149	Mali	0.591	0.591	-10	-0.030	-0.009	
150	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.582	0.582	-2	-0.002	+0.002	
151	Congo, Democratic Rep.	0.576	0.576	-2	-0.002	n/a	
152	Syria	0.568	0.568	-2	+0.001	n/a	
153	Pakistan	0.556	0.556	-2	-0.007	+0.013	
154	Iraq	0.535	0.535	-2	+0.005	n/a	
155	Yemen	0.492	0.492	-2	-0.002	+0.032	
156	Afghanistan*	0.444	0.444	n/a	n/a	n/a	

■ Eastern Europe and Central Asia
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 ■ South Asia
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Western Europe

Notes

"-" indicates score or rank is unchanged from the previous year.

"n/a" indicates that the country was not covered in previous editions.

* New countries in 2021

Figure 3:

TABLE 1.2 | The Global Gender Gap Index 2021, results by subindex

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Rank	Country	Score (0-1)	Rank	Country	Score (0-1)
1	Lao PDR	0.915	79	Papua New Guinea	0.684
2	Bahamas	0.857	80	Slovak Republic	0.682
3	Burundi	0.855	81	Ecuador	0.675
4	Iceland	0.846	82	Niger*	0.673
5	Belarus	0.840	83	Greece	0.672
6	Guinea	0.839	84	Kenya	0.672
7	Barbados	0.837	85	Paraguay	0.672
8	Latvia	0.822	86	Hungary	0.669
9	Benin	0.814	87	Croatia	0.666
10	Moldova	0.811	88	Austria	0.665
11	Sweden	0.810	89	Brazil	0.665
12	Lithuania	0.808	90	Côte d'Ivoire	0.664
13	Finland	0.806	91	Czech Republic	0.662
14	Zambia	0.804	92	South Africa	0.658
15	Slovenia	0.803	93	Myanmar	0.657
16	Botswana	0.799	94	Malta	0.656
17	Eswatini	0.797	95	Mozambique	0.655
18	Philippines	0.795	96	Armenia	0.655
19	Namibia	0.794	97	North Macedonia	0.647
20	Norway	0.792	98	Lesotho	0.647
21	Togo	0.787	99	Indonesia	0.647
22	Thailand	0.787	100	Kyrgyz Republic	0.646
23	Mongolia	0.769	101	Dominican Republic	0.646
24	Jamaica	0.768	102	Angola	0.646
25	Russian Federation	0.767	103	Argentina	0.639
26	Viet Nam	0.765	104	Malaysia	0.638
27	New Zealand	0.763	105	Guyana*	0.638
28	Zimbabwe	0.763	106	El Salvador	0.634
29	Cape Verde	0.761	107	Nepal	0.630
30	United States	0.754	108	Cuba	0.630
31	Estonia	0.754	109	Peru	0.629
32	Madagascar	0.754	110	Costa Rica	0.624
33	Singapore	0.769	111	Malawi	0.624
34	Belize	0.749	112	Venezuela	0.617
35	Albania	0.748	113	Chile	0.610
36	Azerbaijan	0.748	114	Italy	0.609
37	Montenegro	0.748	115	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.608
38	Portugal	0.746	116	Gambia, The	0.607
39	Switzerland	0.743	117	Japan	0.604
40	Canada	0.741	118	Mauritius	0.600
41	Bulgaria	0.738	119	Ghana	0.598
42	Denmark	0.736	120	Nicaragua	0.598
43	Ireland	0.733	121	Bolivia	0.595
44	Ukraine	0.732	122	Mexico	0.590
45	Panama	0.731	123	Korea, Rep.	0.586
46	Cambodia	0.729	124	Vanuatu	0.576
47	Kazakhstan	0.728	125	Tajikistan	0.574
48	Reunion	0.726	126	Congo, Democratic Rep.	0.571
49	Timor-Leste	0.724	127	Fiji	0.568
50	Romania	0.723	128	Ethiopia	0.560
51	Brunei Darussalam	0.722	129	Guatemala	0.560
52	Honduras	0.721	130	Bhutan	0.556
53	Liberia	0.717	131	Senegal	0.554
54	Serbia	0.716	132	Sri Lanka	0.547
55	United Kingdom	0.716	133	Jordan	0.538
56	Sierra Leone	0.713	134	Bahrain	0.518
57	Netherlands	0.713	135	United Arab Emirates	0.510
58	France	0.710	136	Qatar	0.504
59	Belgium	0.709	137	Kuwait	0.498
60	Colombia	0.708	138	Maldives	0.491
61	Cameroon	0.706	139	Lebanon	0.487
62	Germany	0.706	140	Turkey	0.486
63	Poland	0.705	141	Mali	0.475
64	Georgia	0.705	142	Algeria	0.456
65	Israel	0.705	143	Oman	0.453
66	Tanzania	0.703	144	Tunisia	0.445
67	Suriname	0.703	145	Mauritania	0.440
68	Trinidad and Tobago	0.703	146	Egypt	0.421
69	China	0.701	147	Bangladesh	0.418
70	Australia	0.700	148	Morocco	0.407
71	Spain	0.699	149	Saudi Arabia	0.390
72	Cyprus	0.694	150	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.375
73	Chad	0.693	151	India	0.326
74	Uganda	0.692	152	Pakistan	0.316
75	Luxembourg	0.691	153	Syria	0.285
76	Uruguay	0.690	154	Yemen	0.282
77	Burkina Faso	0.689	155	Iraq	0.228
78	Nigeria	0.687	156	Afghanistan*	0.180

Educational Attainment

Rank	Country	Score (0-1)	Rank	Country	Score (0-1)
1	Argentina	1.000	79	Eswatini	0.992
1	Australia	1.000	80	Switzerland	0.992
1	Austria	1.000	81	Belize	0.991
1	Bahamas	1.000	82	Bulgaria	0.991
1	Belgium	1.000	83	Barbados	0.991
1	Bolivia	1.000	84	Jordan	0.991
1	Canada	1.000	85	Kyrgyz Republic	0.990
1	Colombia	1.000	86	Qatar	0.990
1	Czech Republic	1.000	87	Singapore	0.990
1	Denmark	1.000	88	Sri Lanka	0.988
1	Estonia	1.000	89	United Arab Emirates	0.987
1	Finland	1.000	90	Bahrain	0.985
1	France	1.000	91	Guyana*	0.984
1	Honduras	1.000	92	Japan	0.983
1	Israel	1.000	93	Madagascar	0.982
1	Jamaica	1.000	94	Viet Nam	0.982
1	Latvia	1.000	95	Peru	0.981
1	Lesotho	1.000	96	Bolivia	0.981
1	Luxembourg	1.000	97	Saudi Arabia	0.980
1	Maldives	1.000	98	Oman	0.977
1	Malta	1.000	99	North Macedonia	0.977
1	Netherlands	1.000	100	Zimbabwe	0.977
1	New Zealand	1.000	101	Turkey	0.975
1	Nicaragua	1.000	102	Myanmar	0.975
1	Russian Federation	1.000	103	China	0.973
1	Slovak Republic	1.000	104	Korea, Rep.	0.973
27	Ukraine	1.000	105	Egypt	0.973
28	Slovenia	1.000	106	Cape Verde	0.972
29	Uruguay	1.000	107	Indonesia	0.970
30	Georgia	1.000	108	Tunisia	0.970
31	Chile	1.000	109	Guatemala	0.969
32	Dominican Republic	1.000	110	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.967
33	Norway	1.000	111	Algeria	0.966
34	Namibia	1.000	112	Lao PDR	0.965
35	Costa Rica	1.000	113	Lebanon	0.964
36	United States	1.000	114	India	0.962
37	Brazil	1.000	115	Rwanda	0.957
38	Iceland	0.999	116	Morocco	0.956
39	Philippines	0.999	117	Bhutan	0.954
40	United Kingdom	0.999	118	Syria	0.953
41	Belarus	0.999	119	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.953
42	Albania	0.999	120	Ghana	0.951
43	Venezuela	0.998	121	Bangladesh	0.951
44	Spain	0.998	122	Vanuatu	0.947
45	Cuba	0.998	123	Timor-Leste	0.946
46	Armenia	0.998	124	Tajikistan	0.942
47	Paraguay	0.998	125	Zambia	0.938
48	Ireland	0.998	126	Kenya	0.929
49	Cyprus	0.998	127	Tanzania	0.921
50	Montenegro	0.998	128	Cambodia	0.919
51	Lithuania	0.998	129	Malawi	0.915
52	Serbia	0.998	130	Mozambique	0.904
53	Fiji	0.997	131	Uganda	0.898
54	Romania	0.997	132	Burundi	0.896
55	Germany	0.997	133	Papua New Guinea	0.895
56	Mexico	0.997	134	Nepal	0.895
57	Italy	0.997	135	Gambia, The	0.891
58	Ecuador	0.997	136	Senegal	0.888
59	Kuwait	0.997	137	Cameroon	0.885
60	Poland	0.996	138	Mauritania	0.879
61	Sweden	0.996	139	Burkina Faso	0.873
62	Azerbaijan	0.996	140	Sierra Leone	0.860
63	Moldova	0.996	141	Ethiopia	0.850
64	Croatia	0.995	142	Liberia	0.839
65	Kazakhstan	0.995	143	Côte d'Ivoire	0.828
66	Panama	0.994	144	Pakistan	0.811
67	Greece	0.994	145	Iraq	0.807
68	Trinidad and Tobago	0.994	146	Nigeria	0.806
69	South Africa	0.994	147	Togo	0.782
70	Malaysia	0.994	148	Angola	0.799
71	Suriname	0.993	149	Mali	0.757
72	Hungary	0.993	150	Benin	0.733
73	Mongolia	0.993	151	Niger*	0.726
74	Thailand	0.992	152	Yemen	0.717
75	Brunei Darussalam	0.992	153	Guinea	0.680
76	Portugal	0.992	154	Congo, Democratic Rep.	0.658
77	El Salvador	0.992	155	Chad	0.589
78	Mauritius	0.992	156	Afghanistan*	0.514

■ Eastern Europe and Central Asia
 ■ Middle East and North Africa
 ■ East Asia and the Pacific
 ■ Latin America and the Caribbean
 ■ North America
 ■ South Asia
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Western Europe

* New countries in 2021

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Figure 4:

TABLE 1.2 | The Global Gender Gap Index 2021, results by subindex

Health and Survival			Political Empowerment		
Rank	Country	Score (0-1)	Rank	Country	Score (0-1)
1	Bahamas	0.980	79	Finland	0.970
1	Botswana	0.980	80	Tanzania	0.970
1	Brazil	0.980	81	Chad	0.970
1	Cape Verde	0.980	82	Lebanon	0.970
1	Dominican Republic	0.980	83	Austria	0.970
1	El Salvador	0.980	84	Montenegro	0.970
1	Eswatini	0.980	85	North Macedonia	0.970
1	Guyana*	0.980	86	France	0.970
1	Hungary	0.980	87	United States	0.970
1	Kyrgyz Republic	0.980	88	Tajikistan	0.969
1	Lesotho	0.980	89	Serbia	0.969
1	Lithuania	0.980	90	Suriname	0.969
1	Malawi	0.980	91	Tunisia	0.969
1	Mauritius	0.980	92	Ecuador	0.968
1	Moldova	0.980	93	Gambia, The	0.968
1	Mongolia	0.980	94	Kuwait	0.968
1	Mozambique	0.980	95	Yemen	0.968
1	Myanmar	0.980	96	Iraq	0.968
1	Namibia	0.980	97	Barbados	0.968
1	Poland	0.980	98	Belgium	0.968
1	Romania	0.980	99	Australia	0.968
1	Russian Federation	0.980	100	Canada	0.968
1	Slovak Republic	0.980	101	Jamaica	0.968
1	Trinidad and Tobago	0.980	102	Egypt	0.968
1	Uganda	0.980	103	Senegal	0.967
1	Uruguay	0.980	104	Nigeria	0.967
1	Venezuela	0.980	105	Turkey	0.967
1	Zambia	0.980	106	New Zealand	0.966
1	Zimbabwe	0.980	107	Greece	0.966
30	Sri Lanka	0.980	108	Sierra Leone	0.966
31	Belze	0.980	109	Guinea	0.966
32	Guatemala	0.979	110	United Kingdom	0.966
33	Burundi	0.979	111	Madagascar	0.965
34	Bulgaria	0.979	112	Brunei Darussalam	0.965
34	Philippines	0.979	113	Nepal	0.965
36	Côte d'Ivoire	0.979	114	Spain	0.965
37	South Africa	0.979	115	Syria	0.965
38	Togo	0.979	116	Malta	0.965
39	Nicaragua	0.978	117	Luxembourg	0.965
40	Ghana	0.978	118	Italy	0.965
41	Thailand	0.978	119	Ireland	0.964
41	Ukraine	0.978	119	Denmark	0.964
43	Burkina Faso	0.978	121	Israel	0.964
44	Czech Republic	0.978	122	Honduras	0.964
45	Croatia	0.978	123	Saudi Arabia	0.964
46	Cambodia	0.978	124	Niger*	0.964
47	Belarus	0.977	125	Peru	0.964
48	Argentina	0.977	126	Norway	0.964
49	Slovenia	0.977	127	Iceland	0.964
50	Georgia	0.977	128	Switzerland	0.964
51	Congo, Democratic Rep.	0.976	129	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.963
52	Latvia	0.976	130	United Arab Emirates	0.963
53	Angola	0.976	131	Bhutan	0.963
54	Korea, Rep.	0.976	132	Singapore	0.963
55	Kazakhstan	0.975	133	Sweden	0.962
56	Colombia	0.975	134	Bangladesh	0.962
57	Lao PDR	0.975	135	Netherlands	0.962
58	Mexico	0.975	136	Liberia	0.962
59	Estonia	0.975	137	Bolivia	0.962
60	Kenya	0.975	138	Oman	0.961
61	Vanuatu	0.975	139	Morocco	0.961
62	Paraguay	0.974	140	Cyprus	0.960
63	Rwanda	0.974	141	Mali	0.959
64	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.974	142	Papua New Guinea	0.959
65	Japan	0.973	143	Bahrain	0.959
66	Costa Rica	0.973	144	Algeria	0.958
67	Cameroon	0.973	145	Jordan	0.957
68	Cuba	0.973	146	Mauritania	0.957
69	Panama	0.973	147	Albania	0.956
70	Berlin	0.973	148	Maldives	0.955
71	Timor-Leste	0.972	149	Afghanistan*	0.952
72	Fiji	0.972	150	Armenia	0.950
73	Portugal	0.972	151	Qatar	0.948
74	Malaysia	0.972	152	Viet Nam	0.945
75	Germany	0.972	153	Pakistan	0.944
76	Indonesia	0.971	154	Azerbaijan	0.939
77	Ethiopia	0.971	155	India	0.937
78	Chile	0.970	156	China	0.935
79	Kenya	0.193	1	Iceland	0.760
80	Malta	0.192	2	Finland	0.669
81	Togo	0.185	3	Norway	0.640
82	Slovak Republic	0.184	4	New Zealand	0.630
83	Slovenia	0.184	5	Nicaragua	0.606
84	Zambia	0.180	6	Rwanda	0.563
85	Honduras	0.179	7	Bangladesh	0.546
86	Cyprus	0.177	8	Costa Rica	0.545
87	Mali	0.172	9	Sweden	0.522
88	Dominican Republic	0.172	10	Germany	0.509
89	Poland	0.171	11	Ireland	0.504
90	Sri Lanka	0.167	12	Switzerland	0.494
91	Lesotho	0.165	13	Mozambique	0.494
92	Indonesia	0.164	14	South Africa	0.493
93	Malawi	0.164	15	Spain	0.491
94	Paraguay	0.164	16	Belgium	0.480
95	Fiji	0.160	17	Austria	0.473
96	Guinea	0.157	18	Mexico	0.468
97	Niger*	0.155	19	Namibia	0.463
98	Pakistan	0.154	20	France	0.457
99	Cape Verde	0.152	21	Serbia	0.437
100	Algeria	0.151	22	Lithuania	0.429
101	Mauritania	0.147	23	United Kingdom	0.419
102	Eswatini	0.147	24	United Arab Emirates	0.403
103	Ukraine	0.147	25	Argentina	0.390
104	Lao PDR	0.146	26	Portugal	0.390
105	Mauritius	0.144	27	Cuba	0.382
106	Kazakhstan	0.141	28	Ethiopia	0.382
107	Uruguay	0.140	29	Canada	0.381
108	Brazil	0.138	30	Albania	0.377
109	Iraq	0.136	31	Netherlands	0.375
110	Ghana	0.135	32	Denmark	0.371
111	Afghanistan*	0.132	33	Philippines	0.362
112	Lebanon	0.129	34	Bolivia	0.352
113	Morocco	0.126	35	El Salvador	0.347
114	Turkey	0.123	36	Burundi	0.345
115	Greece	0.123	37	United States	0.329
116	Mongolia	0.122	38	Senegal	0.327
117	Maldives	0.121	39	Trinidad and Tobago	0.319
118	China	0.118	40	Ecuador	0.318
119	Chad	0.118	41	Italy	0.313
120	Myanmar	0.113	42	Latvia	0.313
121	Viet Nam	0.113	43	Peru	0.310
122	Guatemala	0.112	44	Guyana*	0.310
123	Tajikistan	0.112	45	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.302
124	Hungary	0.112	46	Uganda	0.298
125	Gambia, The	0.112	47	Croatia	0.294
126	Cambodia	0.111	48	Moldova	0.286
127	Kyrgyz Republic	0.108	49	Chile	0.283
128	Malaysia	0.102	50	Barbados	0.278
129	Romania	0.100	51	India	0.276
130	Congo, Democratic Rep.	0.099	52	Bulgaria	0.275
131	Benin	0.093	53	North Macedonia	0.267
132	Armenia	0.091	54	Australia	0.258
133	Russian Federation	0.085	55	Liberia	0.255
134	Thailand	0.084	56	Suriname	0.252
135	Botswana	0.084	57	Panama	0.252
136	Sierra Leone	0.083	58	Luxembourg	0.247
137	Bhutan	0.082	59	Angola	0.245
138	Saudi Arabia	0.077	60	Georgia	0.245
139	Côte d'Ivoire	0.076	61	Nepal	0.241
140	Belize	0.075	62	Timor-Leste	0.238
141	Azerbaijan	0.069	63	Tanzania	0.235
142	Syria	0.067	64	Jamaica	0.230
143	Bahrain	0.066	65	Israel	0.227
144	Jordan	0.066	66	Belarus	0.216
145	Burkina Faso	0.066	67	Colombia	0.216
146	Bahamas	0.064	68	Korea, Rep.	0.214
147	Japan	0.061	69	Tunisia	0.212
148	Qatar	0.053	70	Montenegro	0.212
149	Nigeria	0.047	71	Zimbabwe	0.210
150	Oman	0.041	72	Singapore	0.208
151	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.036	73	Czech Republic	0.203
152	Brunei Darussalam	0.031	74	Cameroon	0.202
153	Kuwait	0.022	75	Estonia	0.201
154	Yemen	0.001	76	Madagascar	0.200
155	Papua New Guinea	0	77	Venezuela	0.199
156	Vanuatu	0	78	Egypt	0.196

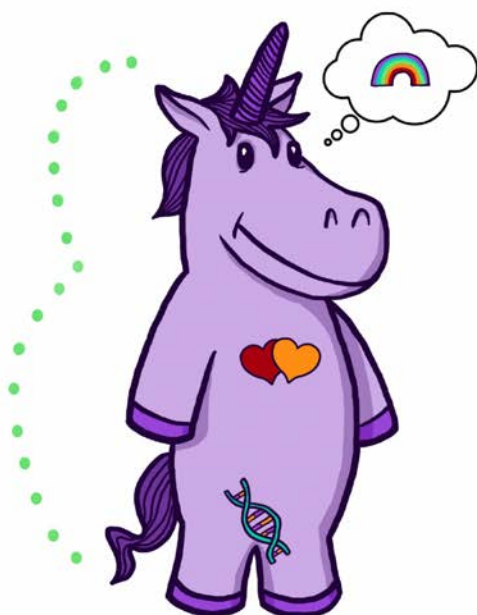
* New countries in 2021

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Figure 5:

The Gender Unicorn

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Trans Student Educational Resources



To learn more, go to:
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Design by Landyn Pan and Anna Moore

