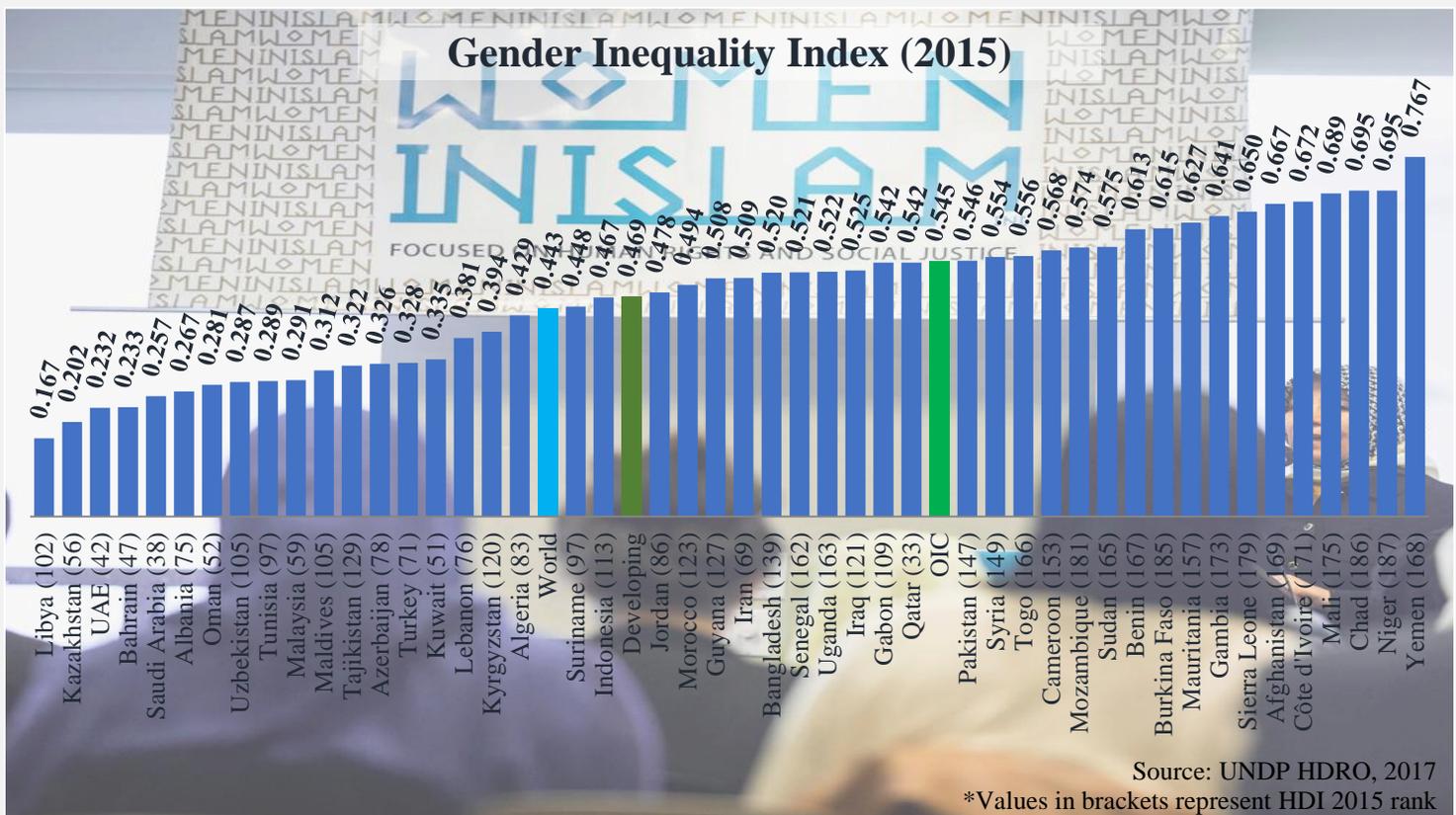


DID YOU KNOW?



- ✓ **Gender inequality** largely comes from disparities between the sexes; in the income levels, education attainments and possibilities to express political opinions. In order to reveal these differences in opportunities that individuals face, **Gender Inequality Index (GII)** tries to measure the level of inequality faced by women in accessing reproductive health services, secondary education, political representation and the labour market.
- ✓ Generally, lower human development level leads to the higher gender inequality; i.e., higher human development index (HDI) is associated with lower GII, however it may not hold true for some countries. In a nutshell, the lower the GII value is, the lower the gender inequality is.
- ✓ At the country level, 18 OIC countries, namely; **Libya** (0.167), **Kazakhstan** (0.202), **UAE** (0.232), **Bahrain** (0.233), **Saudi Arabia** (0.257), **Albania** (0.267), **Oman** (0.281), **Uzbekistan** (0.287), **Tunisia** (0.289), **Malaysia** (0.291), **Maldives** (0.312), **Tajikistan** (0.322), **Azerbaijan** (0.326), **Turkey** (0.328), **Kuwait** (0.335), **Lebanon** (0.381), **Kyrgyzstan** (0.394) and **Algeria** (0.429) had lower GIIs than the global GII average (0.443) in 2015.
- ✓ **OIC countries** as a group recorded a higher GII value (0.545) compared to that of the Developing countries (0.469) in 2015. It shows the presence of higher gender inequality in OIC countries compared to the rest of Developing countries.
- ✓ On the other side, the GII scores of 17 OIC countries including **Pakistan** (0.546), **Syria** (0.554), **Togo** (0.556), **Cameroon** (0.568) **Mozambique** (0.574) **Sudan** (0.575) **Benin** (0.613) **Burkina Faso** (0.615) **Mauritania** (0.627) **Gambia** (0.641) **Sierra Leone** (0.650) **Afghanistan** (0.667) **Côte d'Ivoire** (0.672) **Mali** (0.689) **Chad** (0.695) **Niger** (0.695) and **Yemen** (0.767) lied above the OIC average in 2015.