

World

- The largest gender disparity is in political empowerment. Only 25% of the 35127 seats in parliament around the world are occupied by women and only 21% of the 3343 ministers are women.
- Iceland has been the frontrunner on the global gender wage gap index for 11 years in row. It has closed almost 88% of its gender gap followed by Nordic neighbours Norway, Finland and Sweden. Yemen is ranked worse, where Iraq and Pakistan is 2nd to the last.
- When men and women with same employment characteristics do similar jobs, women earn \$0.98 for every dollar earned by an equivalent man. In other words, a woman who does the same job as men with exact same qualification is still paid 2% less for no attributable reason.
- Globally, 1 in 3 women experience physical/sexual violence in their life time, mostly by intimate partner. As many as 38% murders of women are committed by the male partner.
- 200 million women have experienced female genital mutilation. As many as 1 in 4 women experience physical/sexual violence during pregnancy.
- Women serve as Head of State or Government in only 21 countries and 119 countries have never had a women leader. Only 4 countries have 50% or more women in parliament in single or lower house, Rwanda with 61%, Cuba with 53%, Bolivia with 53% and UAE with 50%. In Northern Africa, Western Asia and Oceania, there are less than 17% women in the Parliament.
- Globally, only 41 million (1.5%) men provide unpaid care on a full time basis compared to 606 million women (21.7%). Mothers are less likely to be employed compared to fathers and women without children. On an average, across the globe, women spent 4 hours and 22 minutes per day in unpaid labour compared to only 2 hours and 50 minutes per men.

India

- According to the latest released by NCRB, India recorded 88 rape cases every day in 2019. The Northwestern state of Rajasthan reported almost 6,000 rape cases in 2019 followed by UP with 3065 cases.
- According to Monster Salary Index (MSI) published in March 2019, women in the country earn 19% less than men.
- Bihar has reported the maximum increase in making related to health, major household purchases from 75.21 in NFHS4 (2015-2016) to 86.5% in NFHS5 (2019-2020). Almost 99% of women in Nagaland participate in household decision making followed by Mizoram at 95.5%. On the other hand, Ladakh and Sikkim reported biggest decrease in women's participation in decision making with 7.5% drop among married women.
- Female workforce participation in India has declined from 34% in 2016 to 24.8% in 2020. Participation rate for female is significantly higher at 41.8% in rural areas against urban participation rate of 35.31%. In Himachal Pradesh, workforce participation rate of females is highest (44.82). Whereas, the same is lowest in Delhi.