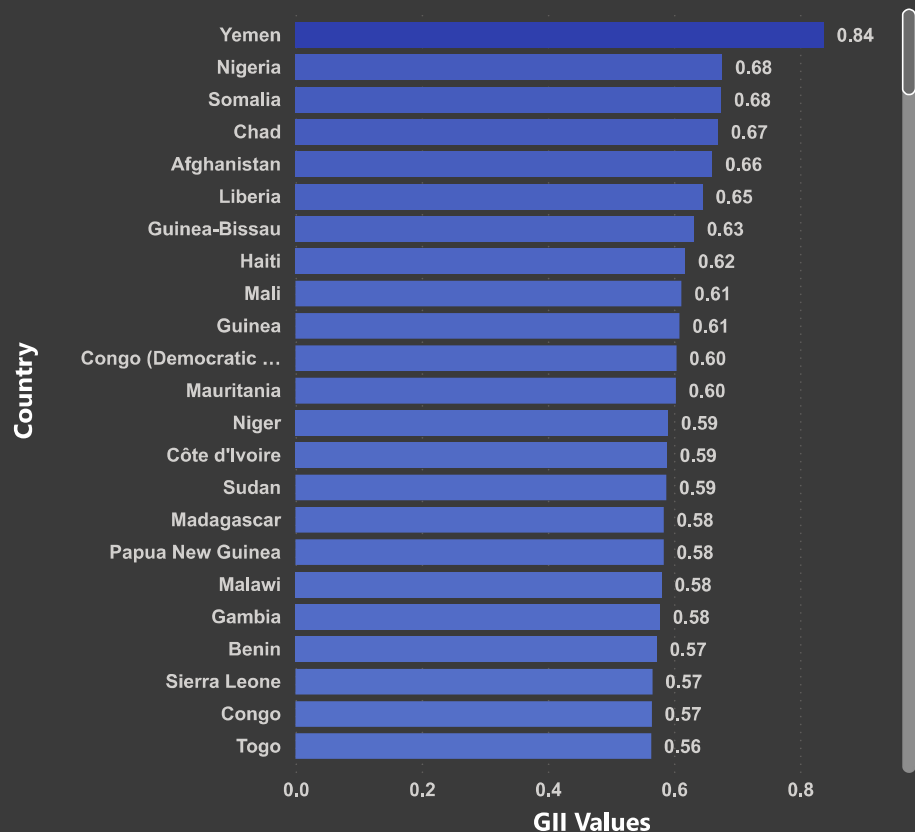
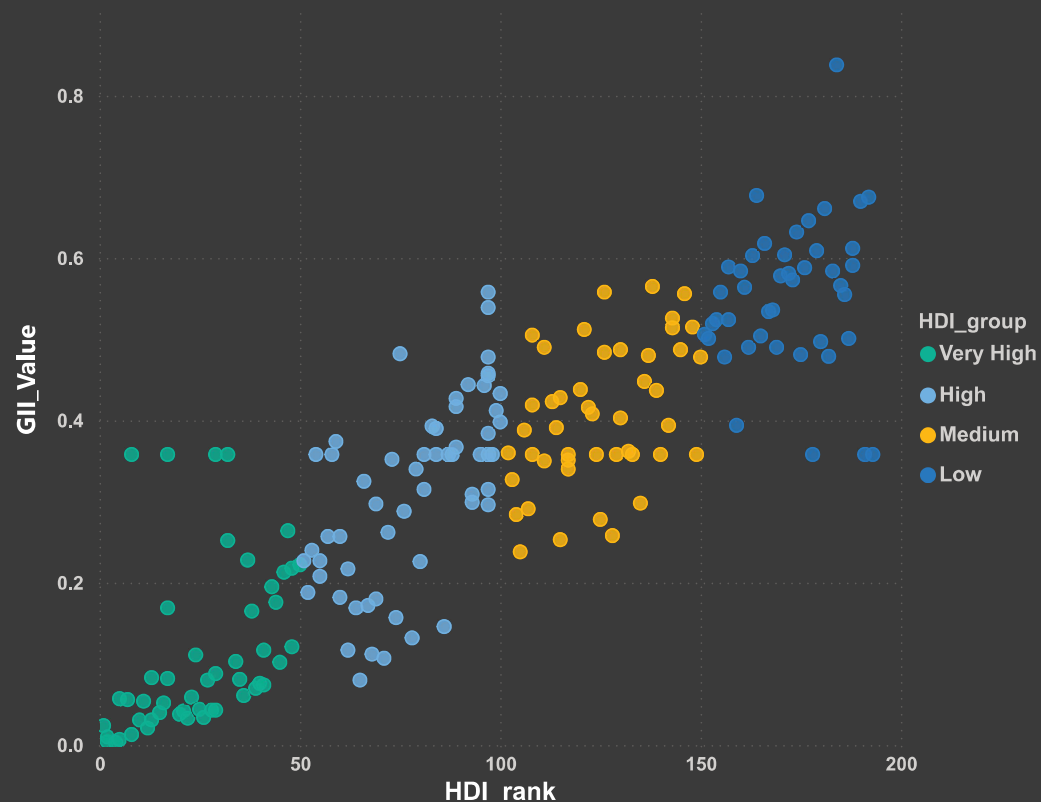


Countries with the Highest Gender Inequality



Yemen records the highest Gender Inequality Index (0.84), followed by Nigeria and Somalia. In contrast, Denmark achieves the lowest GII, showing the greatest gender equality.

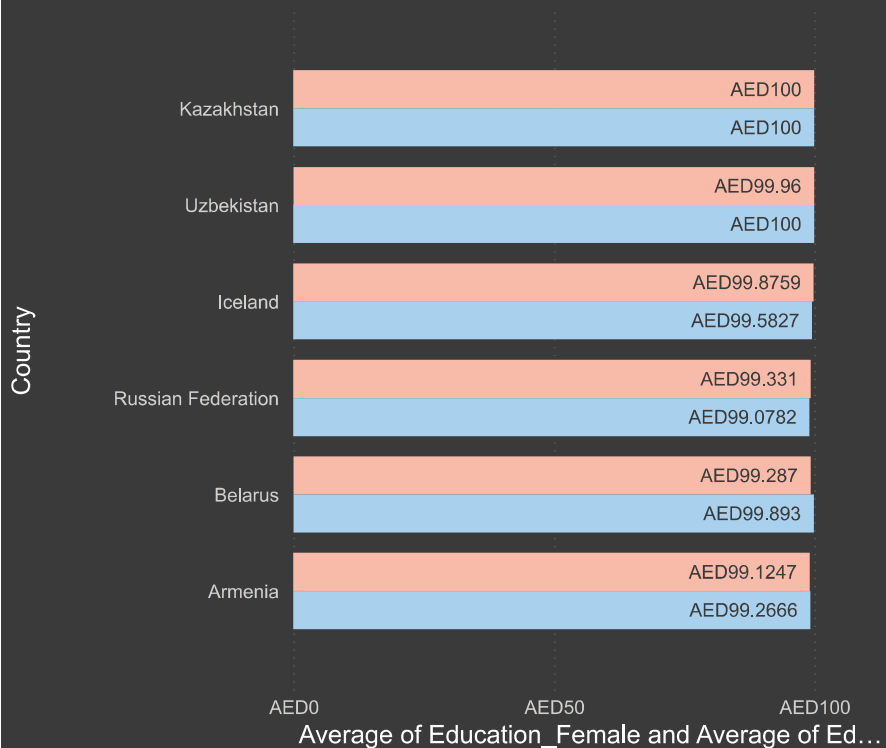
Relationship between Human Development and Gender Inequality



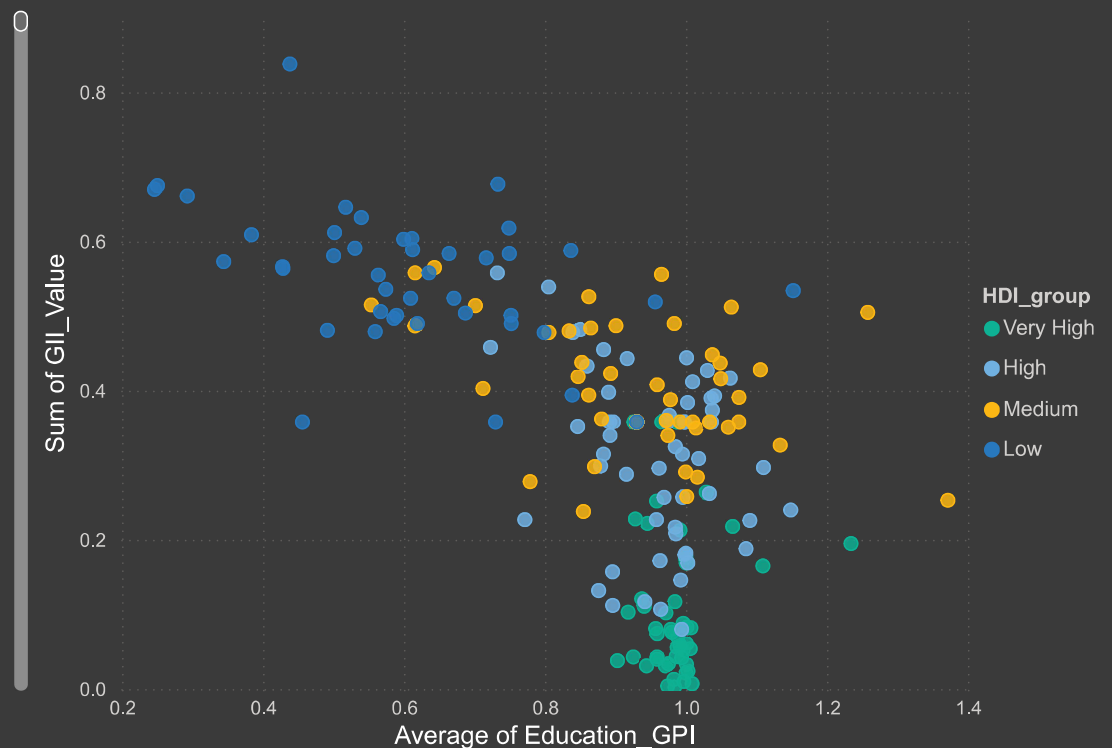
The scatter plot shows that as human development increases, gender inequality decreases. Highly developed countries like Denmark have the lowest GII values, while less developed nations like Yemen show the highest.

Gender Differences in Secondary Education

● Average of Education_Female ● Average of Education_Male

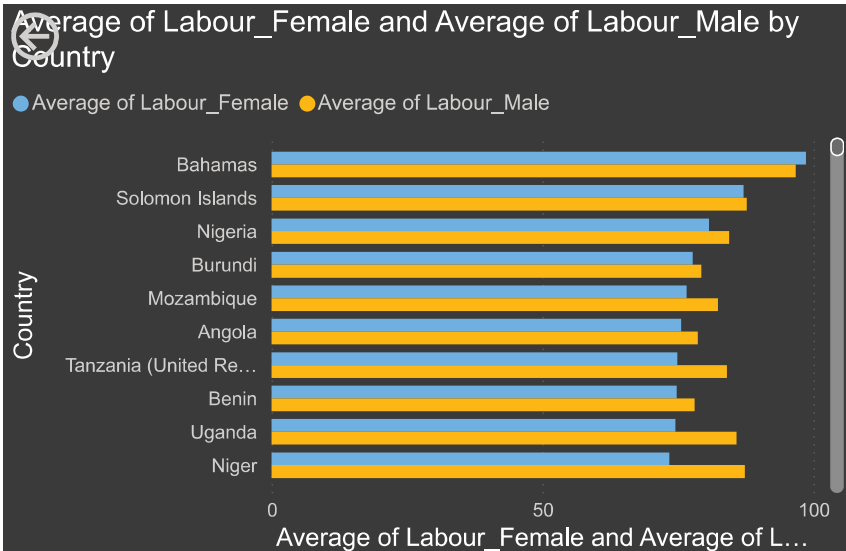


Relationship Between Education Equality and Gender Inequality



In most very high HDI countries, both genders have almost equal access to education. However, in lower HDI countries, the gender gap is wider — males often have higher education rates than females.

Countries with a lower GII value (meaning less inequality) usually have a higher GPI, showing better equality in education. In contrast, countries with a high GII tend to have lower GPI values, meaning girls face more barriers to education.



What the chart shows:

This chart highlights the gap between male and female participation in the labor market across countries.

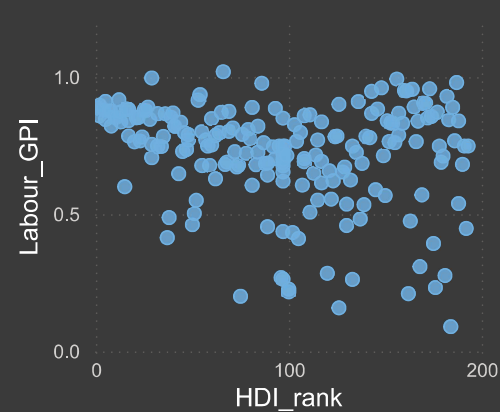
- Countries where both bars are close in height represent **high gender equality** in employment.
- Countries with a large difference between bars show a **significant gender gap** in the workforce.

Insight:

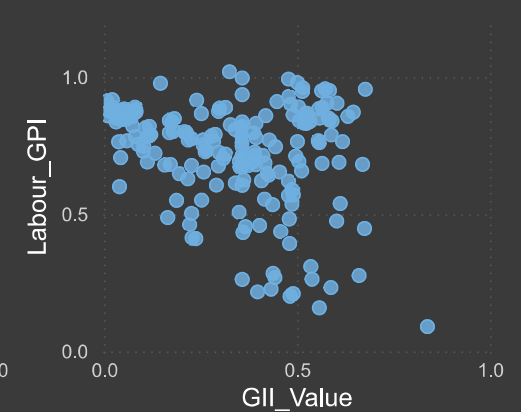
Female participation in the labor market remains noticeably lower in many countries, especially those with a high **GII** (Gender Inequality Index).

True equality appears only in a few countries that actively promote women's employment through supportive policies and social inclusion.

HDI_rank and Labour_GPI



GII_Value and Labour_GPI



- As **GII_Value** decreases (meaning higher gender equality), the **Labour_GPI** approaches 1, indicating more balanced participation.
- However, countries with **high HDI rankings** don't always have high **Labour_GPI** values, showing that economic development alone doesn't guarantee equality.

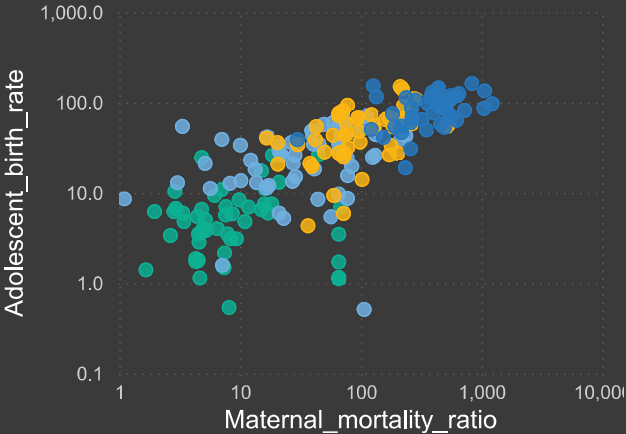
Insight:

The relationship between development and gender equality is not always positive.

Some economically advanced countries still show large gender gaps in labor participation, suggesting that **cultural and social factors often play a stronger role than income or development level**.

First Country by HDI_group, Maternal_mortality_ratio and Adolescent_birth_rate

HDI_group ● Very High ● High ● Medium ● Low



Relationship Between Maternal Mortality and Adolescent Birth Rate

This scatter plot illustrates the relationship between two key health indicators across different countries. The X-axis represents the Maternal Mortality Ratio, while the Y-axis represents the Adolescent Birth Rate. The colors indicate the Human Development Index (HDI) groups. We can observe that countries with very high HDI levels tend to have lower maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates, showing stronger health systems and greater gender equality. In contrast, countries with lower HDI levels appear on the upper-right side of the chart, reflecting higher health risks and less gender equality.

⚠ This visual type is being retired soon. Upgrade no... Upgrade

Sum of Share_of_seats_in_parliament by Country and HDI_group

Country	Maternal_mortality_ratio	Adole
Afghanistan	620.41	
Albania	8.28	
Algeria	77.69	
Andorra	65.75	
Angola	221.91	
Antigua and Barbuda	21.25	
Arab States	133.36	
Argentina	44.90	
Armenia	27.19	
Australia	2.94	
Austria	5.23	
Azerbaijan	40.76	
Bahamas	77.05	
Bahrain	15.90	
Bangladesh	123.03	
Barbados	39.11	
Belize	1.10	
Total		

Women's Political Participation Across Countries

This map visualizes the share of seats held by women in national parliaments across different countries. The bubble size represents the percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women, while the colors (legend) represent the Human Development Index (HDI) group of each country. From the visualization, we can observe that countries with very high HDI levels generally have larger bubbles, indicating greater female representation in politics. In contrast, countries with lower HDI levels tend to have smaller bubbles, reflecting lower political participation of women and suggesting a link between development level and gender equality.

Health, Political, and Gender Equality Indicators by Country

This table presents key indicators related to health, political participation, and gender equality for each country. The color formatting highlights the differences between countries to make patterns easier to spot:

- Red indicates poor performance — higher maternal mortality, higher adolescent birth rates, or higher gender inequality.
- Green indicates better performance — lower mortality and birth rates, higher female representation in parliament, and lower gender inequality.

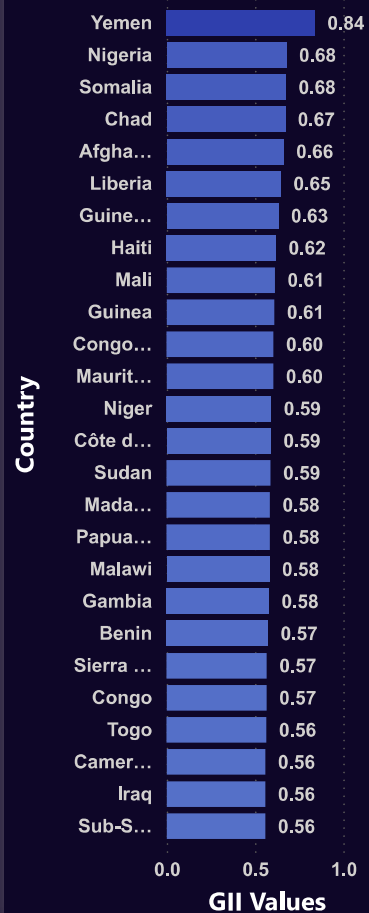
From the table, we can observe that countries with better health indicators and greater political participation of women tend to have lower Gender Inequality Index (GII) values, showing a strong link between health, politics, and gender equality.

Gender inequality index (GII) Dashboard

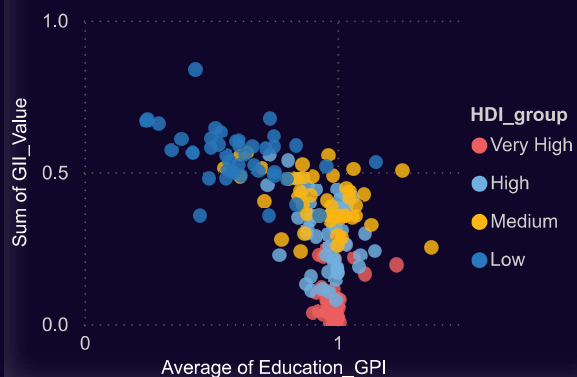
HDI

Countries

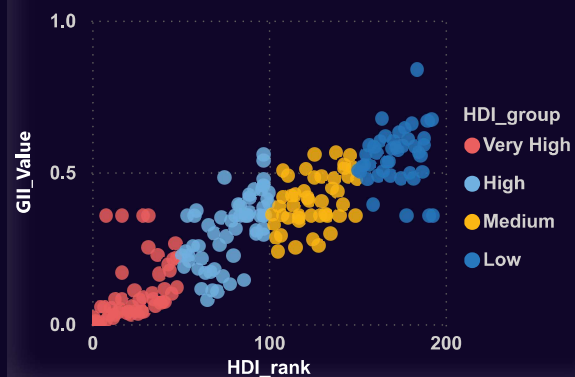
Countries with the Highest Gender Inequality



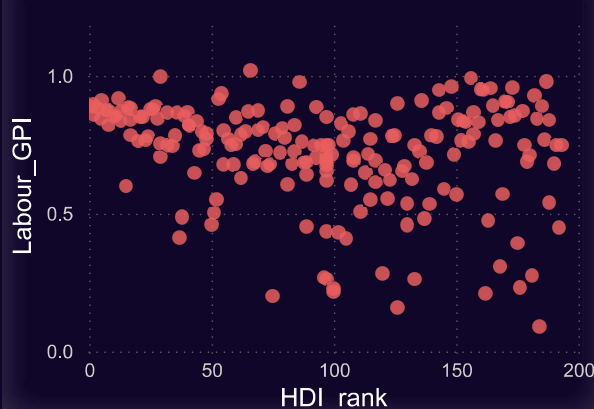
Relationship Between Education Equality and Gender Inequality



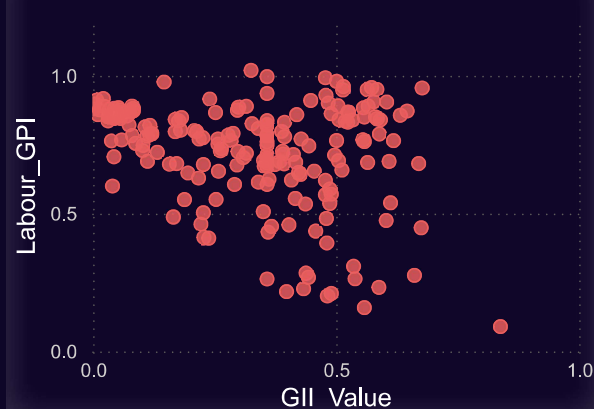
Relationship between Human Development and Gender Inequality



HDI_rank and Labour_GPI



GII_Value and Labour_GPI



Labour_Female VS Labour_Male

