



Gender inequality index (GII)

Source : united nations development program (UNDP)





→ team members:

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task plan :

- **Asmaa** → Q1 :Which countries have the highest and lowest levels of equality? Is development linked to equality?
- **Rania** → Q2 :Do all developed countries achieve equality in education? And where are the largest gender gaps?
- **Mariam farrag** → Q3: Which countries provide equal opportunities in the workplace? Is the gap large in some countries despite their level of development?
- **Mariam Khaled** → Q4: Countries that make progress in health and political participation, is this linked to gender equality?





4 points we got from data

1 Comparison of the level of inequality between countries according to the GII



3 gender gap in the labor market



2 gender gap in education



4 Health and political indicators related to gender equality





1-Which countries have the highest and lowest levels of equality? Is development linked to equality?

According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII), Denmark records the lowest GII value, reflecting the highest level of gender equality. In contrast, Yemen shows the highest GII value, indicating the lowest level of gender equality among the analyzed countries.

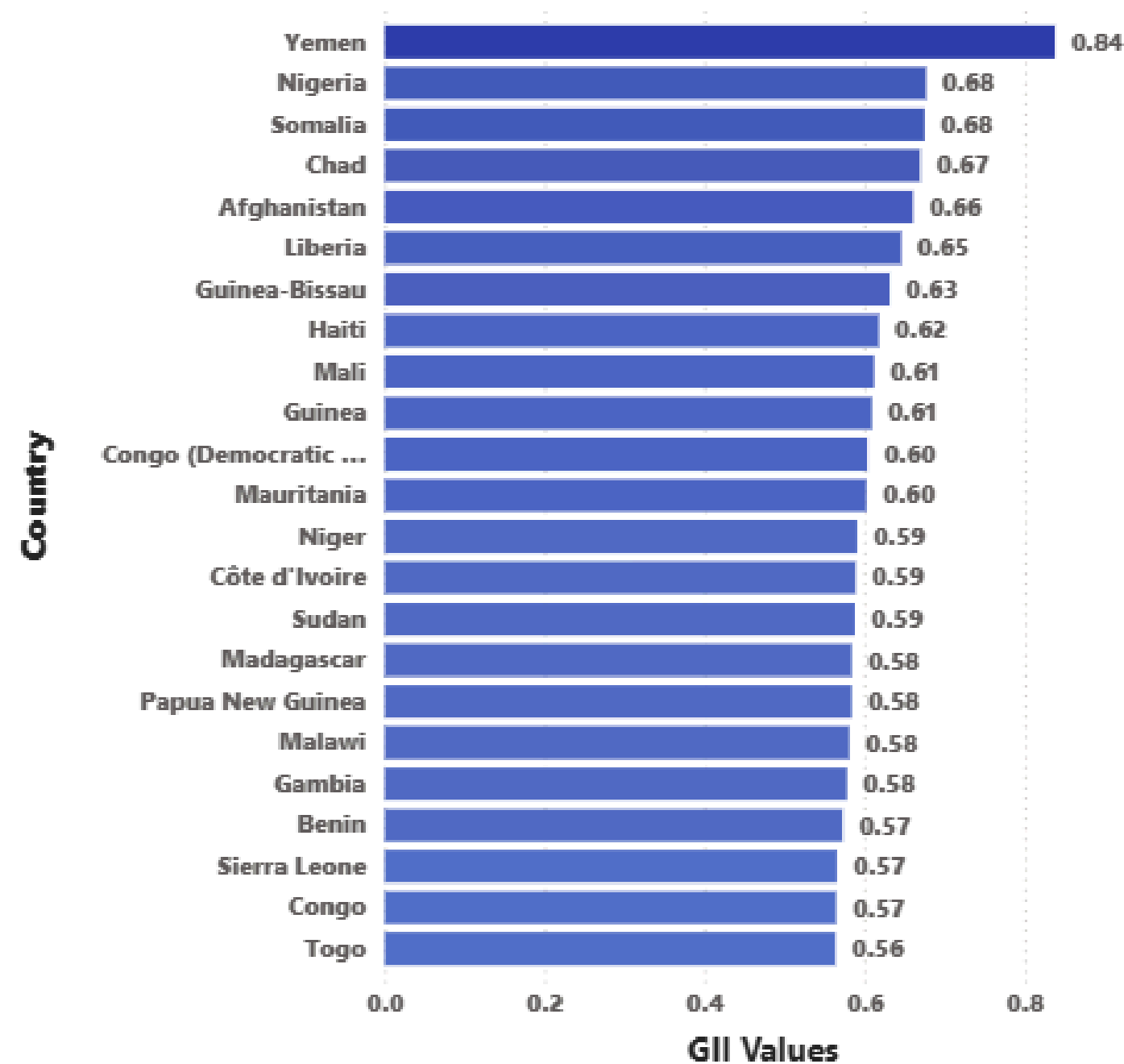
A clear relationship can be observed between human development and gender equality. Countries with high Human Development Index (HDI) values, such as Denmark and other highly developed nations, tend to achieve greater gender equality, supported by better access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities for women.

Conversely, countries with low HDI rankings, including Yemen, Chad, and Nigeria, exhibit higher gender inequality, suggesting that limited economic and social development is closely associated with persistent gender disparities.



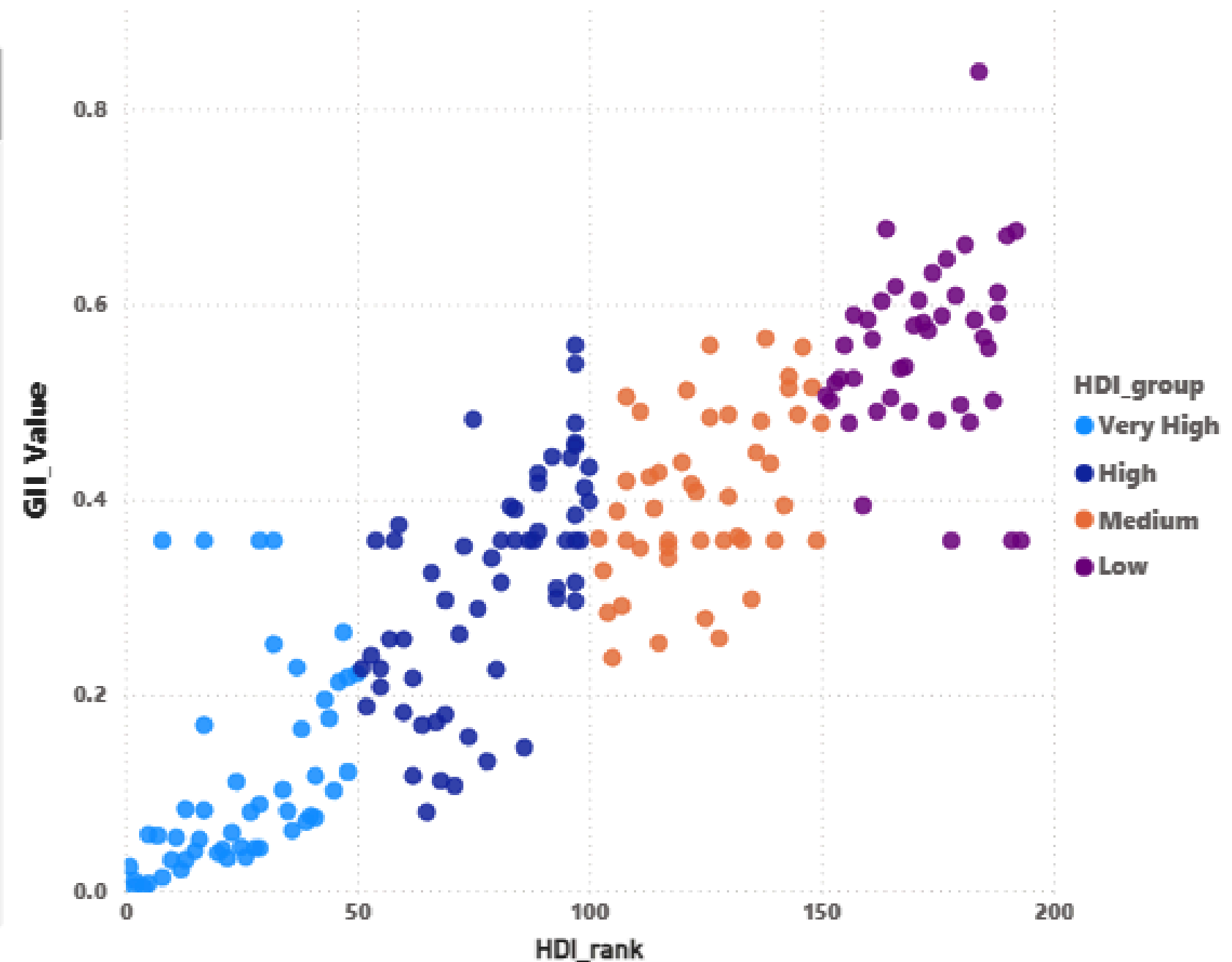


Countries with the Highest Gender Inequality



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.





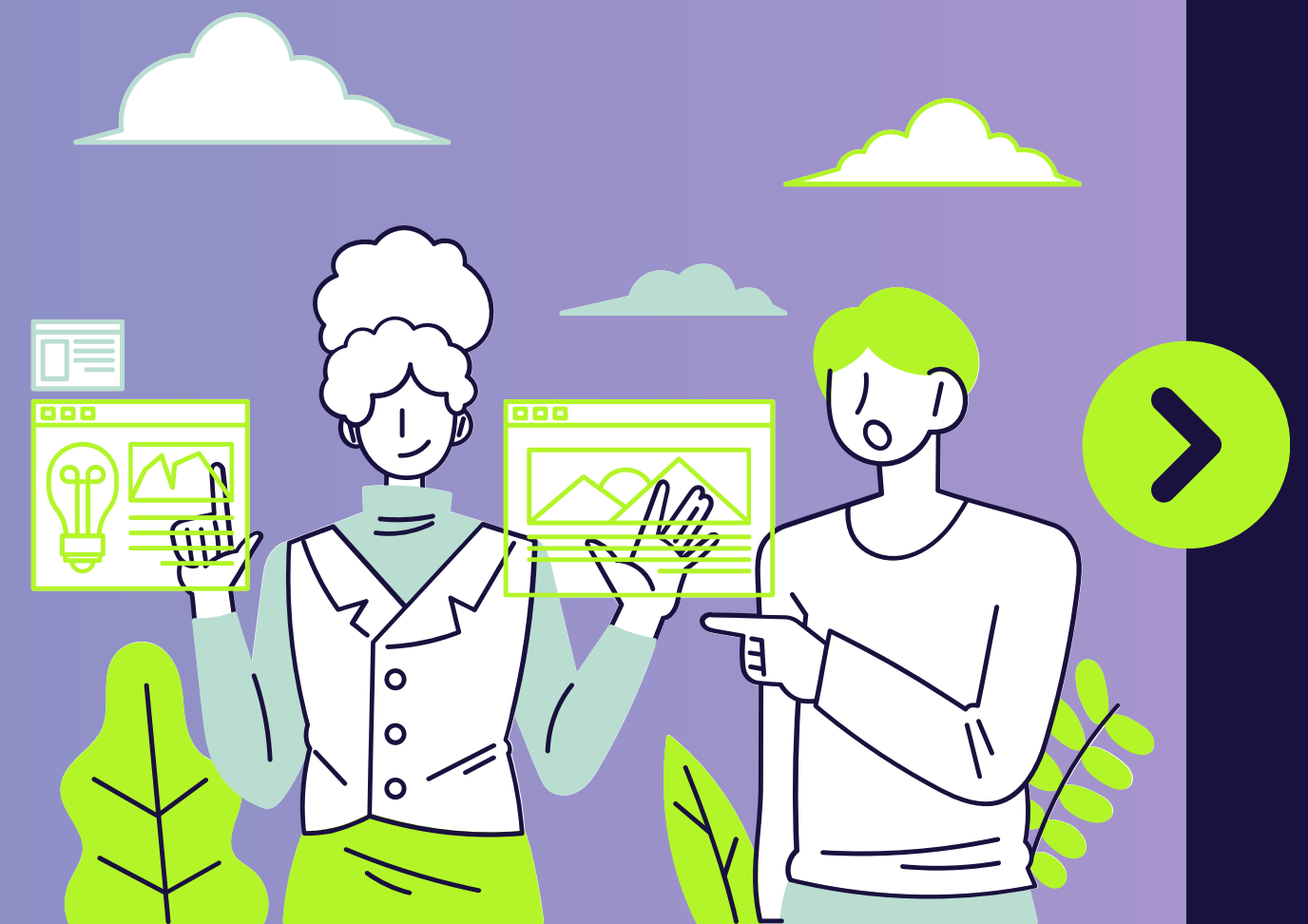
2-Do all developed countries achieve equality in education? And where are the largest gender gaps?

Most countries with very high HDI have balanced male and female secondary education rates, both above 90%.

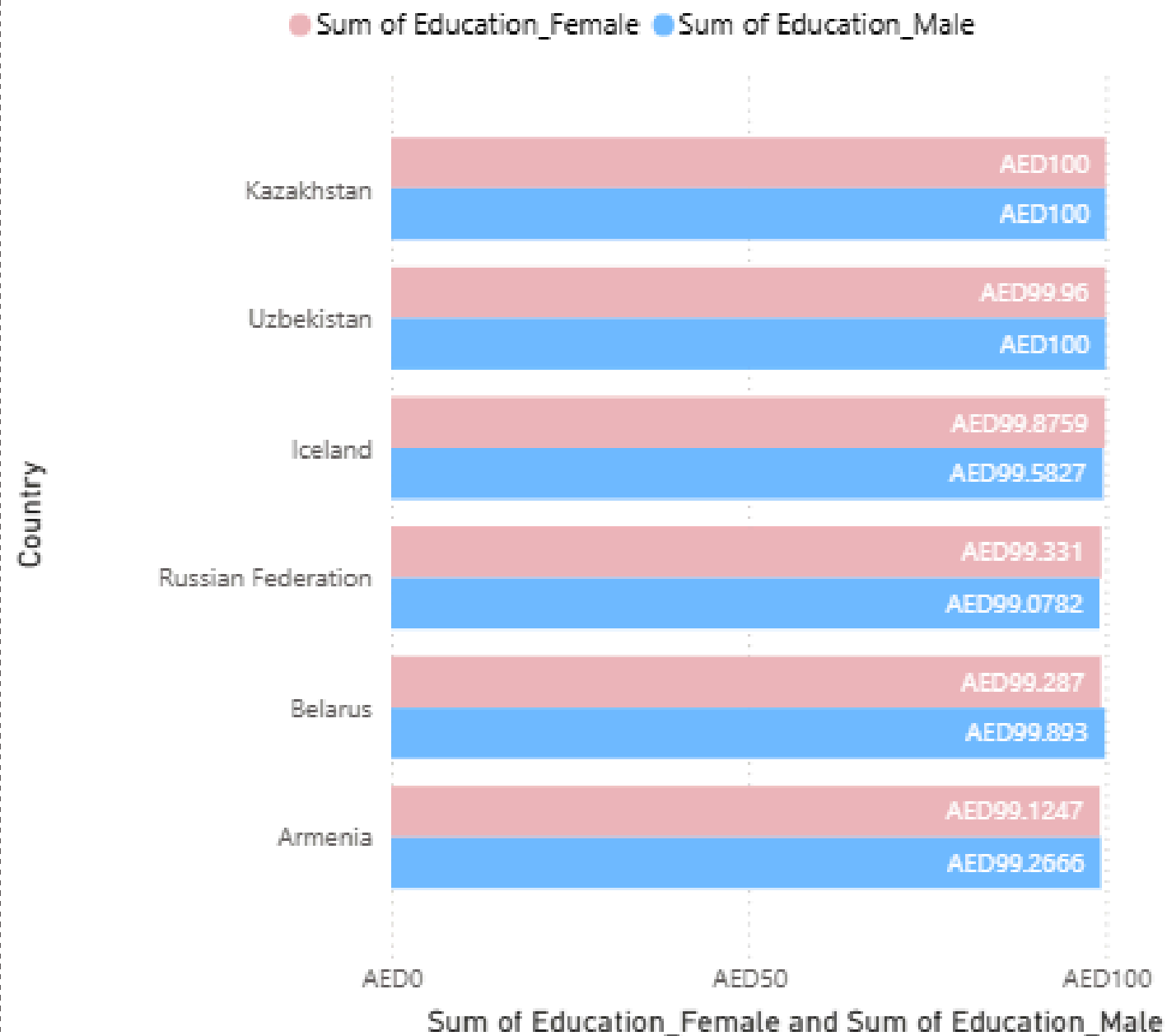
In contrast, countries with medium or low HDI show wider gaps favoring males, as seen in higher Education_gap values. For example, nations like Iceland and Switzerland show almost no gap, while less developed countries have much larger differences.

The gender Inequality Index (GII) also reflects this pattern — it's close to 0 in highly developed nations, showing near equality, but increases as development decreases.

Overall, the data clearly shows that higher human development is linked to greater equality in education.

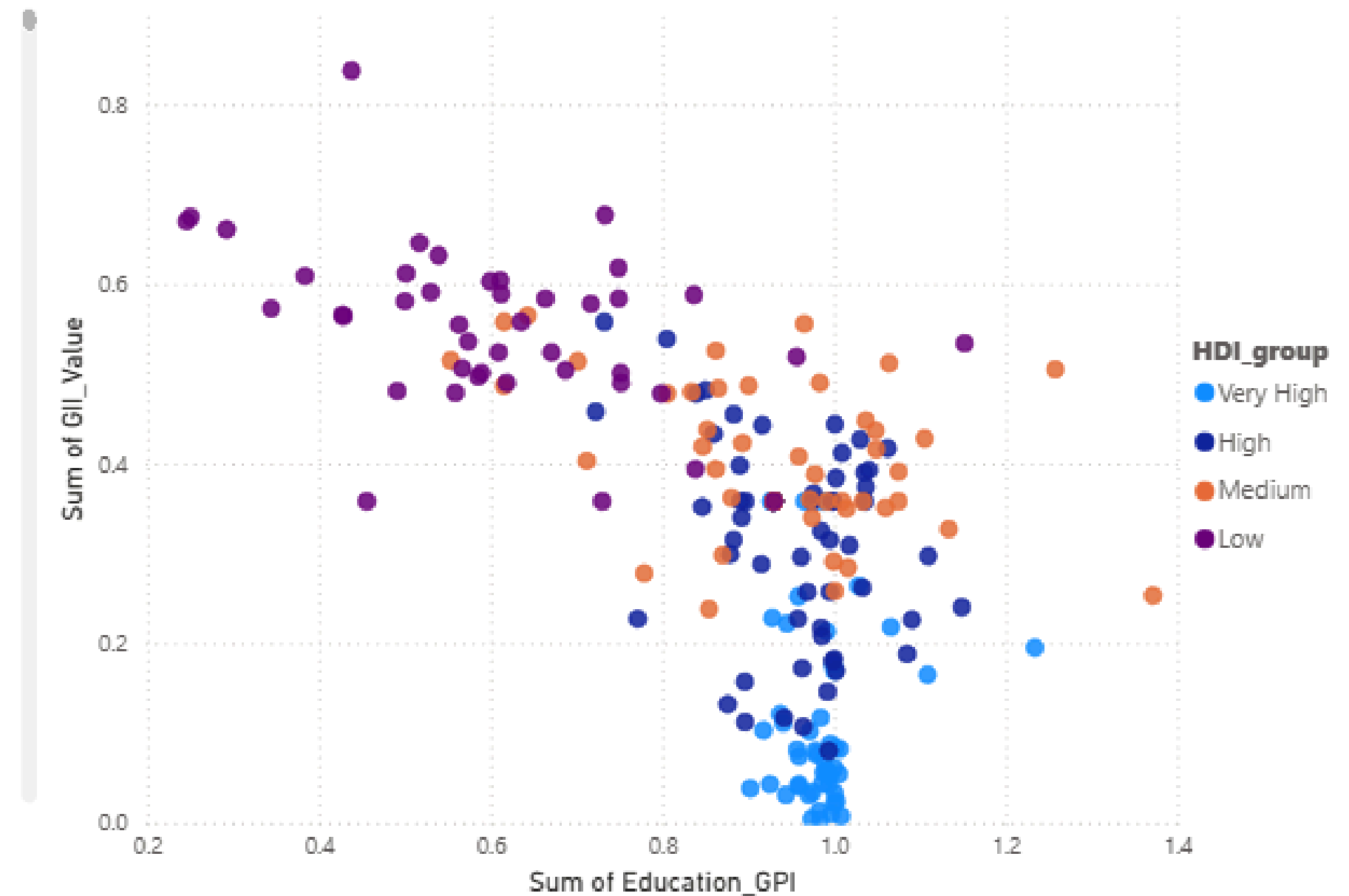


Gender Differences in Secondary Education



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.

Relationship Between Education Equality and Gender Inequality



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.





3-Which countries provide equal opportunities in the workplace? Is the gap large in some countries despite their level of development?

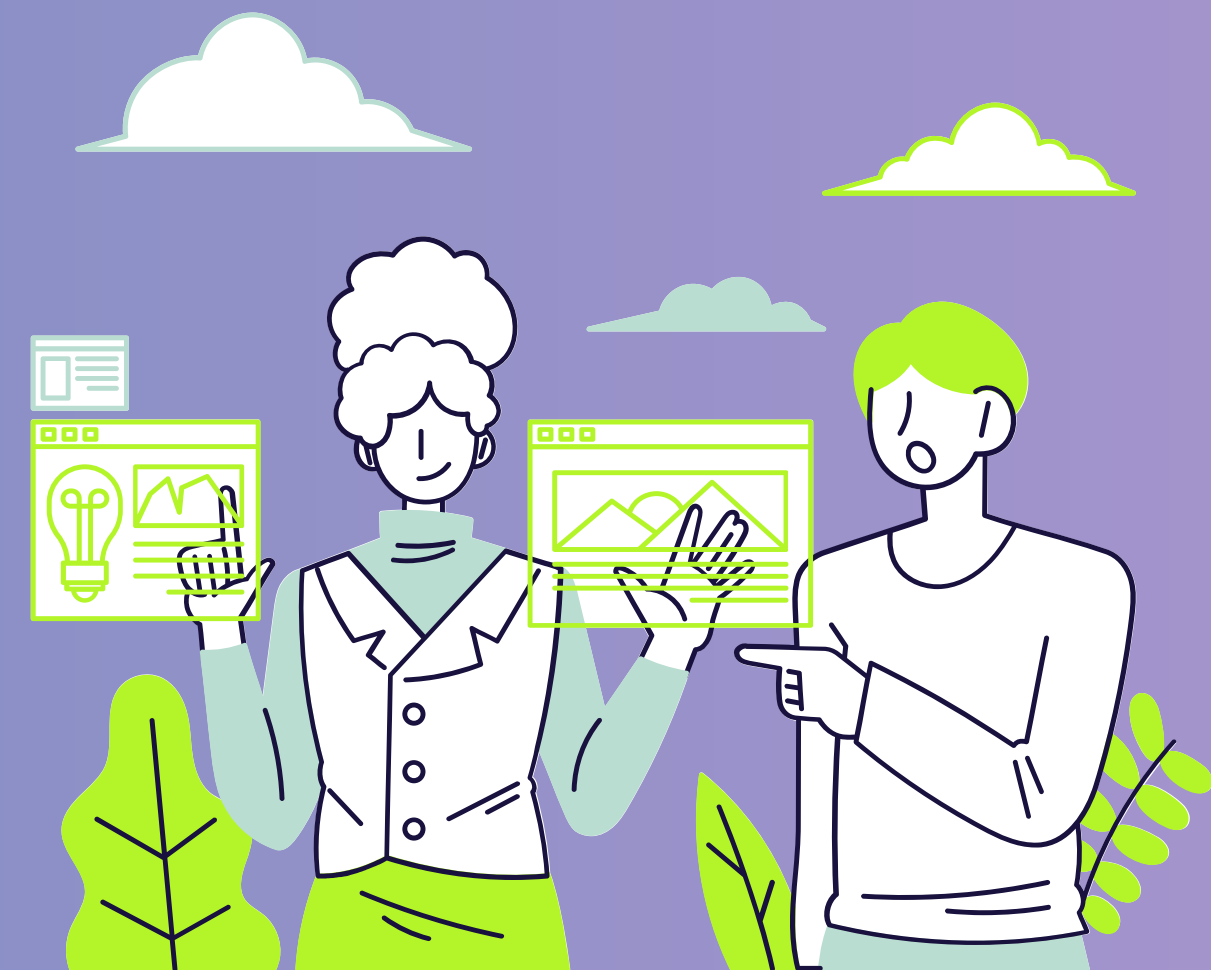
There are large differences between countries in terms of gender equality in employment.

Some nations, like the Bahamas, San Marino, and the Solomon Islands, show almost equal participation between men and women – even in less developed economies such as Burundi.

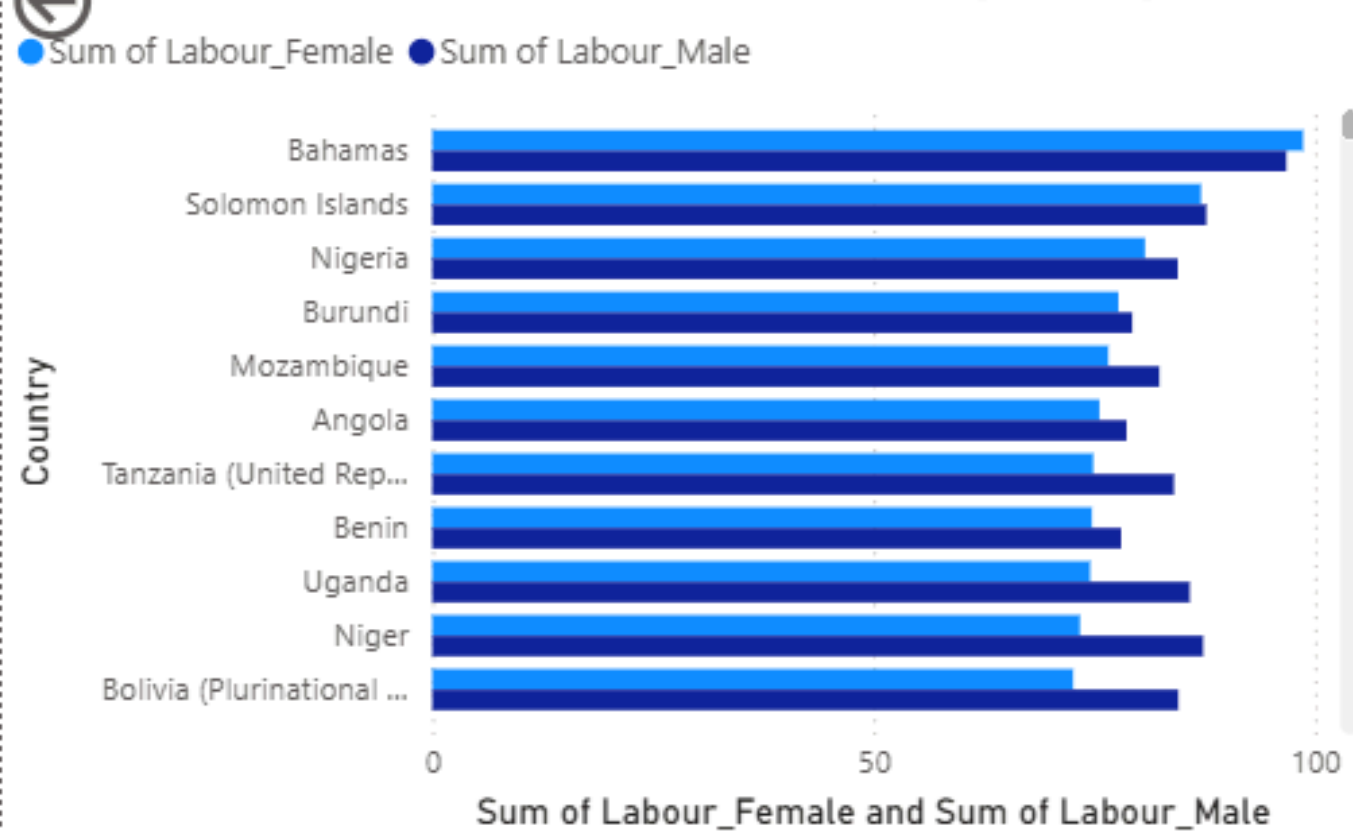
In contrast, countries like Afghanistan, Yemen, Iraq, Pakistan, and Syria still face major gender gaps, and even developed countries like Egypt and Iran show inequality.

Key takeaway:

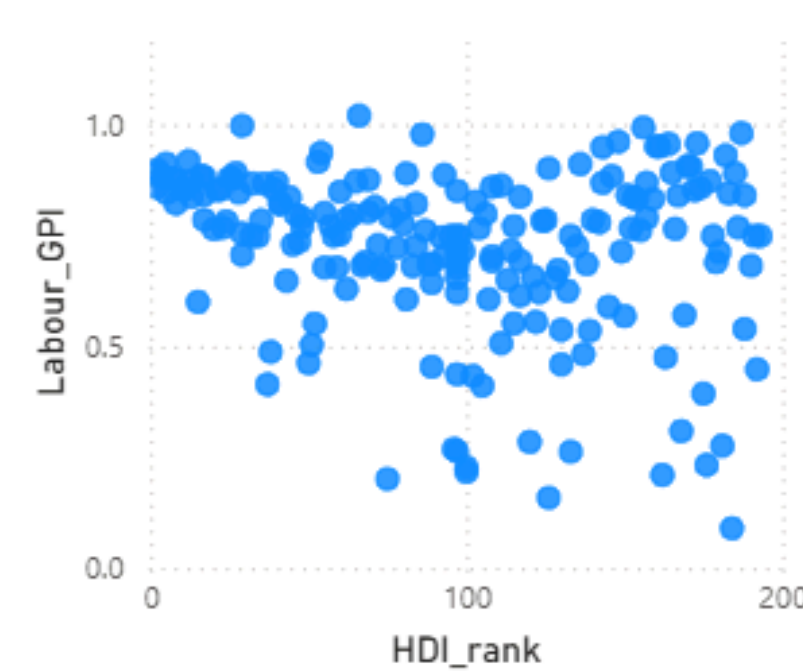
Economic development alone does not ensure gender equality – social, cultural, and political factors strongly influence women's participation in the workforce.



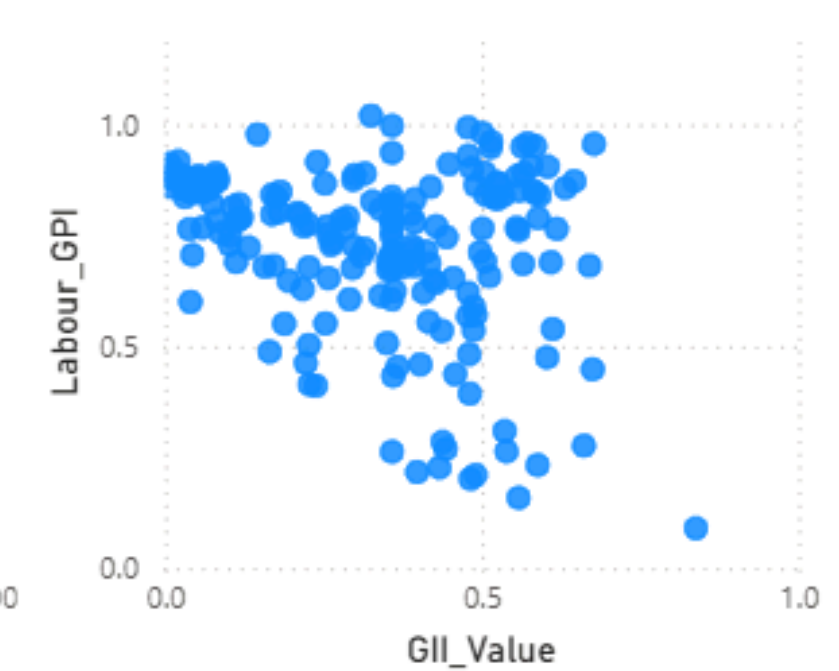
Sum of Labour_Female and Sum of Labour_Male by Country



HDI_rank and Labour_GPI



GII_Value and Labour_GPI



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.

- 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**.





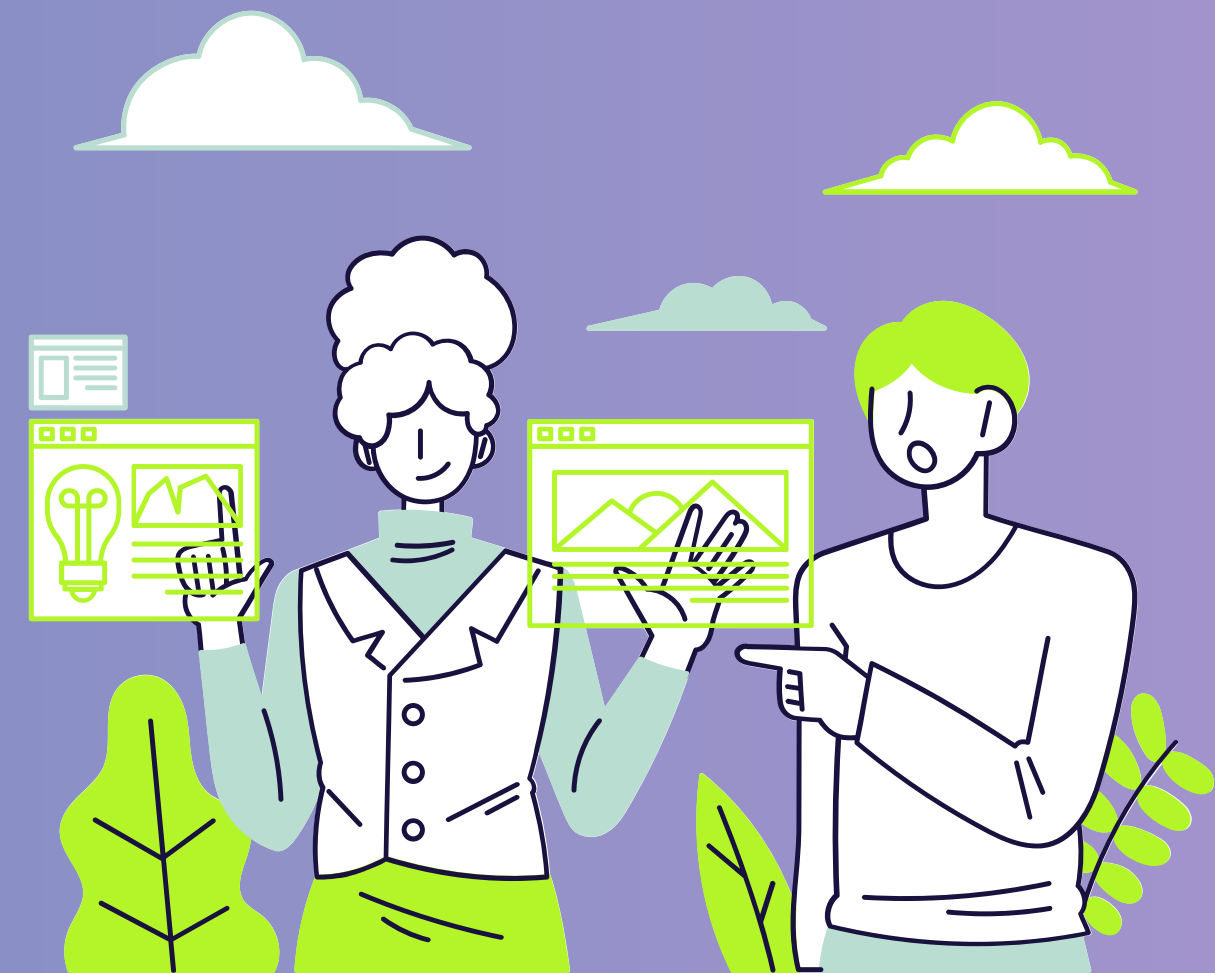
4-Countries that make progress in health and political participation, is this linked to gender equality?

Are countries that achieve progress in health and political participation also showing greater gender equality?

The data indicates that countries with lower maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates, as well as a higher share of women in parliament, tend to have lower Gender Inequality Index (GII) values.

This shows that better health outcomes and stronger political participation for women are closely linked to greater gender equality.

When women are healthier and more represented in leadership, societies become more balanced and inclusive.



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.

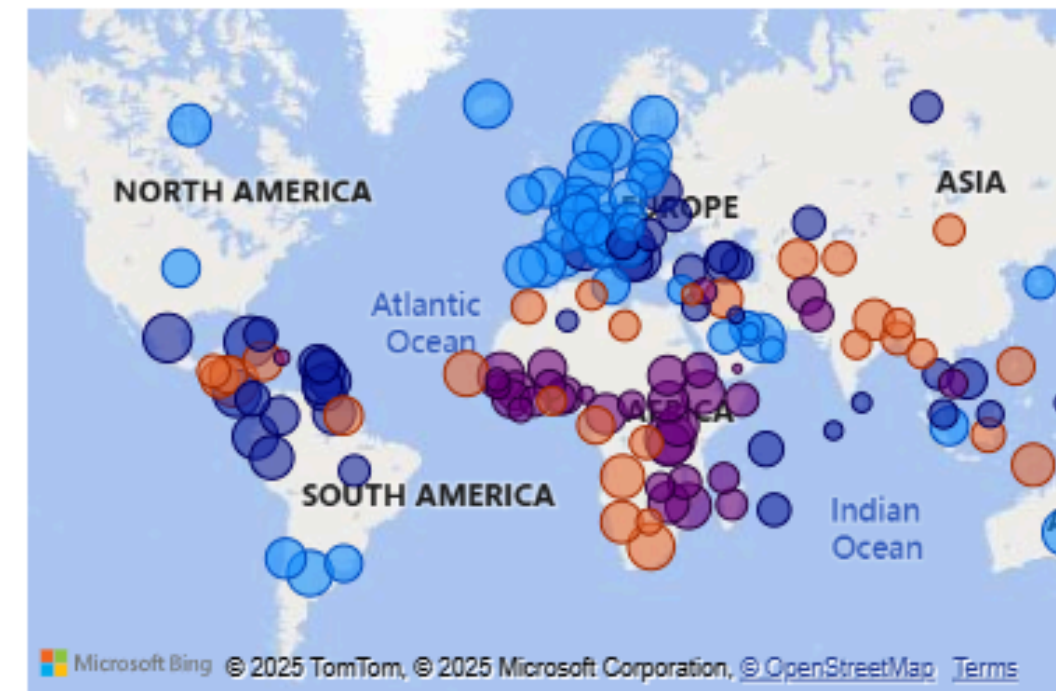
The **X-axis** represents the *Maternal Mortality Ratio*, while the **Y-axis** represents the *Adolescent Birth Rate*.

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**.

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Sum of Share_of_seats_in_parliament by Country and HDI_group

HDI_group ● Very High ● High ● Medium ● Low



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**.

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	
Total		

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**.





Thank You

