Hipótesis

En los países donde el PIB es mayor(economía) hay menos diferencia entre los salarios de hombres y mujeres(women), hay más personas con la educación media terminada(education), el coeficiente Gini es menor(equity) y la población es más longeva.

En los países donde hay menos desigualdad entre hombres y mujeres. La economía es mejor, hay más educación, menos desigualdad social y la expectativa de vida es mas alta.

De la tabla de women me sirve:

SIGI, EducationM, EducationF, FinancialM FinancialF

Economic:

GDPTotal GDPHealth GDPEducation GDPSocial

Educación:

CLowerM CLowerF LiteracyM LiteracyF

Equity

Gini Palma GDP

Demographics

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LifeExpectancy1970 | LifeExpectancy00 | LifeExpectancy18 |

Econometric analysis using the SIGI have shown the significant impact of social institutions on gender equality outcomes. For example, higher levels of gender inequality in [social institutions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_institutions) are strongly correlated to lower participation of women in paid labor.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Institutions_and_Gender_Index#cite_note-:1-3) However, higher levels of inequality are not necessarily associated with lower levels of per capita income. Some high-income countries in the [Middle East and North Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East_and_North_Africa) region, for example, have high levels of gender inequality. Education, on the other hand, seems to be a strong promoter of women's rights. The higher the percentage of women who can read and write, the lower the discrimination they suffer in social institutions.

Mexico, Pakistan, Italy, New Zeland, Ghana

Very low 1

Low 2

Medium 3

High 4

Very high 5

New Zealand’s Gini coefficient, at 33, is noticeably higher than the OECD average of 31.