Gender Equality

Data Visualization Final Assignment

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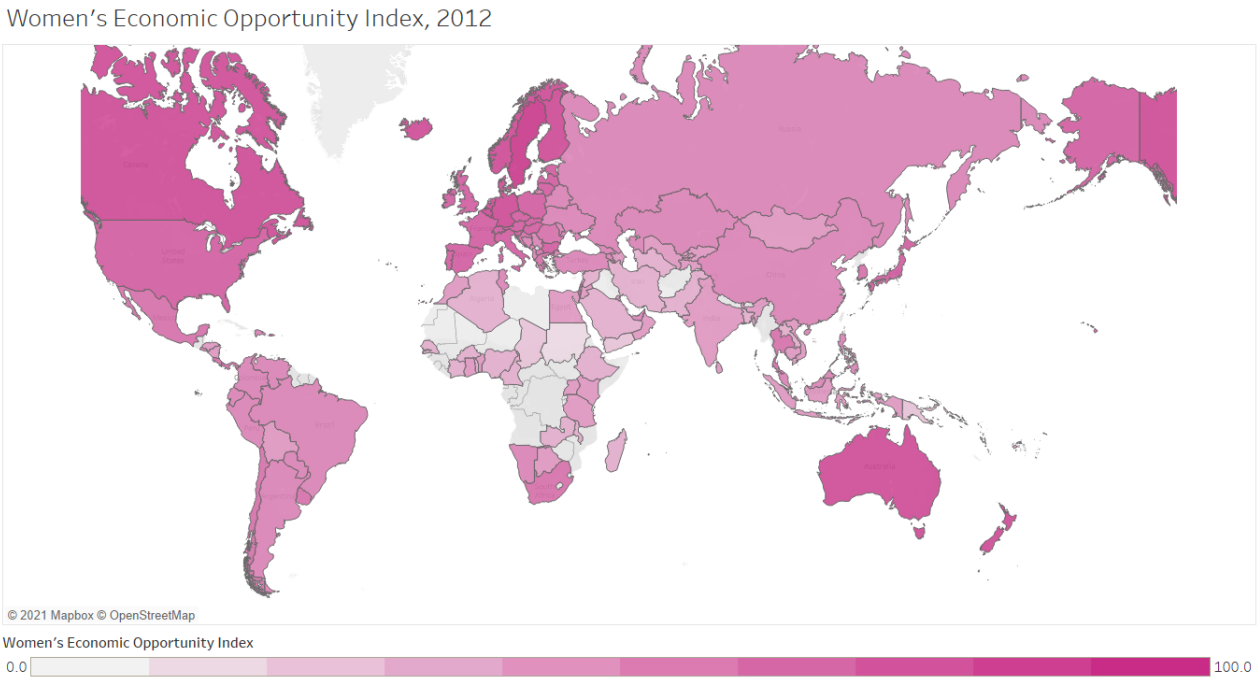
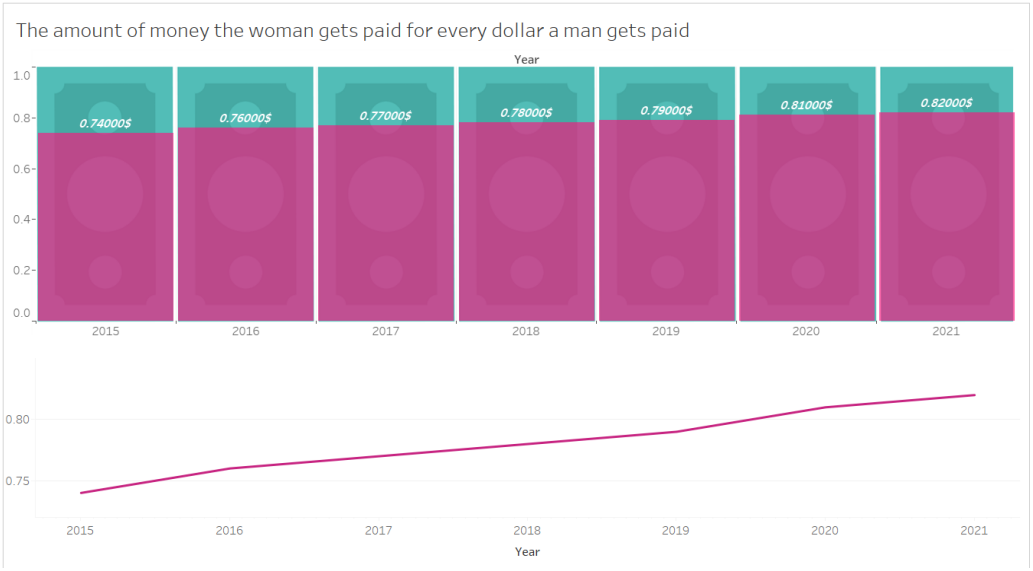
Economic Participation

Visualisation 1:



This visualization shows the level of the Women's Economic Opportunity Index in 2012. per country. This index is based on five underlying indicators: Labor policy and practice; Access to Finance; Education and training; Women's legal and social status; and the General business environment. Scores are scaled 0-100. Higher values and consequently darker colour denote more opportunities.
Source: https://ourworldindata.org/economic-inequality-by-gender

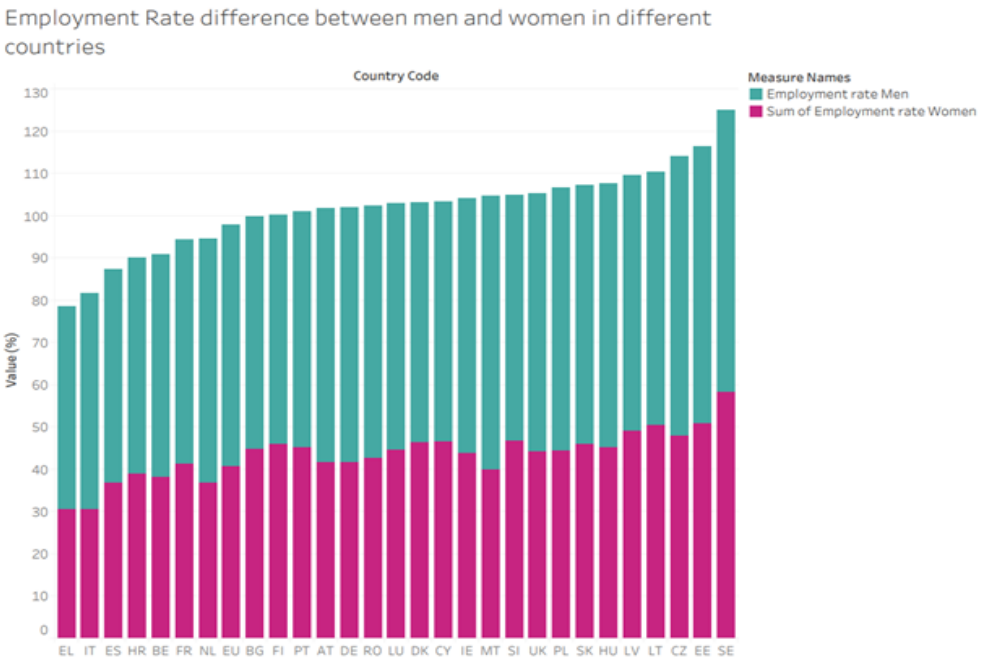
Visualisation 2:



This visualization shows the amount of cents a woman gets paid for every dollar a man gets paid on the global level throughout the years. The difference between the earnings of women and men has shrunk slightly over the past years. The gender pay gap measures the median salary for all men and all women. In 2021, women earned 82 cents for every dollar earned by men.
Source: https://www.statista.com/statistics/1212140/global-gender-pay-gap/

Career Opportunities

Visualisation 1:



We used Open Refine to delete the rows that were not necessary to this visualisation and then uploaded them to Tableau in order to visualise them. We chose to use a stacked bars graph with the employment rate of men in turquoise and the employment rate of women in pink. Because of this clear contrast, it is easy to compare them to each other. Since the values were actually already in percentages, the left axis represents this. However, it is not 100% because of the fact that the men and women employment rate together can be 200% since they are stacked. We also tested with other types of graphs, which can be observed in the graphs below, but we thought the previous one was the best fit. That visualisation is clearer, easier to compare and is prettier.
Source: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2019/domain/work.

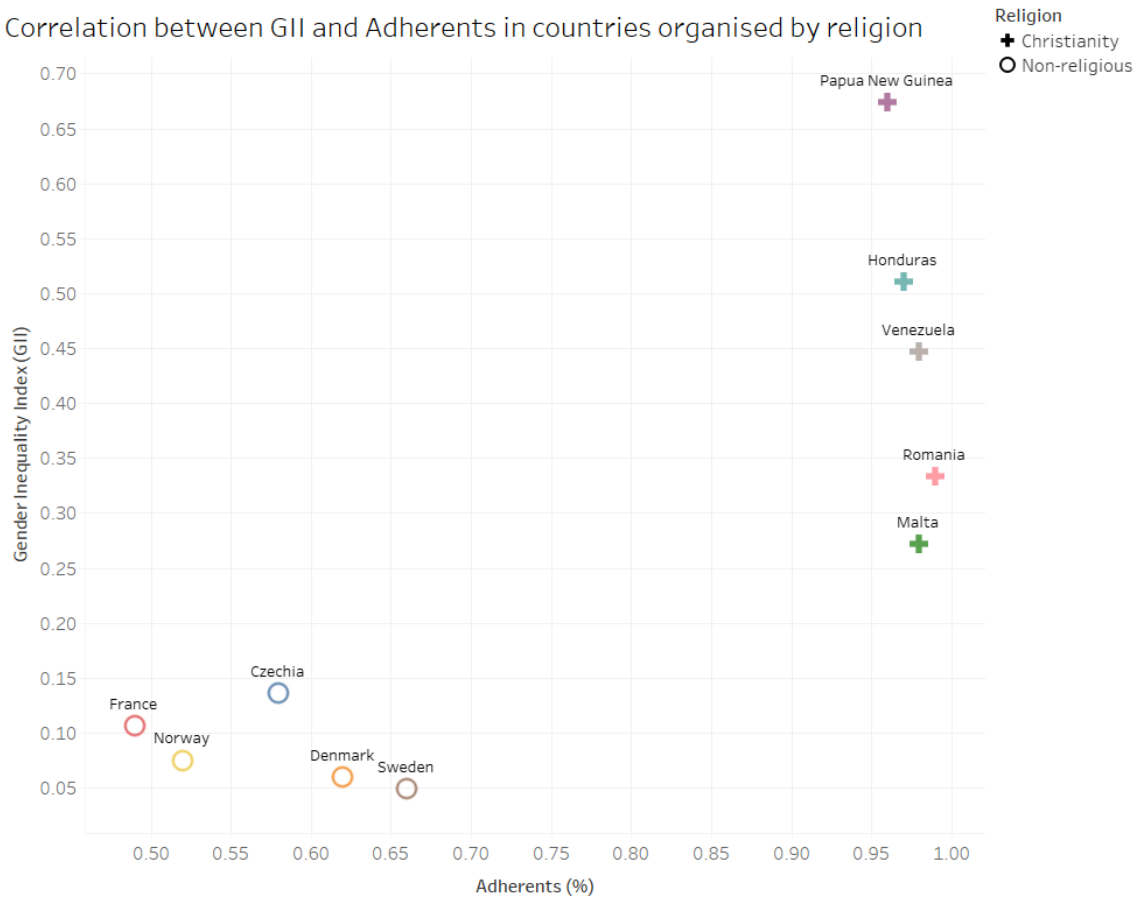
Visualisation 2:

For the second visualisation of the subtopic career prospects, we wanted to make use of circle diagrams in order to try out another type of graph. We did this in Flourish, which is an online platform. The interaction is actually interactive, however we used the downloaded images to put them in a picture next to each other. The graph was interactive because of the fact that a user was able to hover over them, and see more details about each part of the graph. Once a user clicked on one of the parts, the graph would automatically zoom into that part. Another option was also to select which type of employment you wanted to view. Since this was rather difficult to show in a document, we thought it would indeed be better to use the graph picture below. Another thing we added to the graph to make it more clear which gender it was, was to use figures of the genders and put them on the side. The horizontal axis describes the type of

employment. This way, it is some sort of combined circle diagram visualisation with a sort of SWOT analysis visualisation.
Source:
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_546256.pdf

Equality In Religious Practice

Visualisation 1:



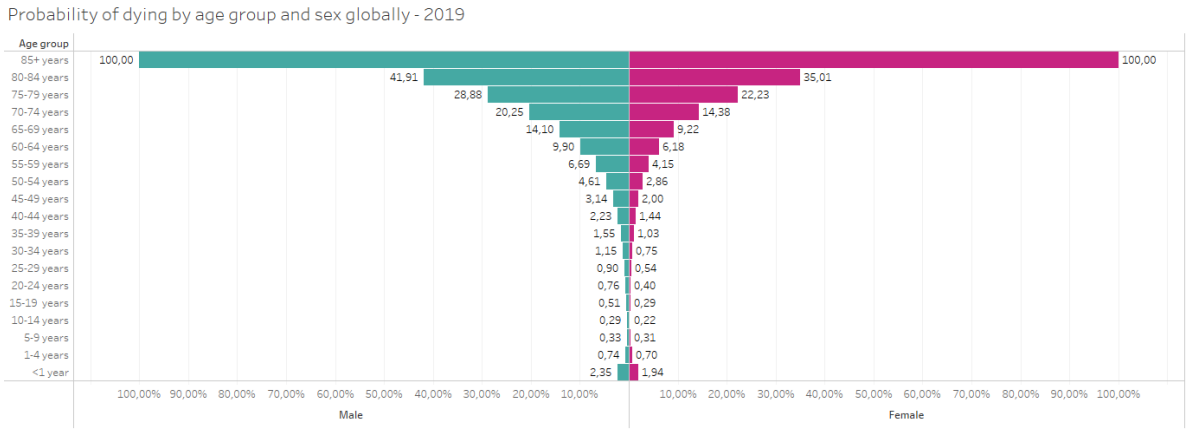
Analysis of the differences in the status of women between groups of states organised by religion The Gender Inequality Index is a score given to countries based on their gender disparity, the higher the score the less equality present. The Adherents percentage indicates the proportion of people who believe in a religion, in this case Christianity. As we can see from the graph, there is a correlation between the categorisation of a country's religious beliefs and the existence of gender inequality.
Source:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279526649_Religion_and_gender_inequality_The_status_of_women_in_the_societies_of_world_religions

Visualization 2:

Among Christians, women are more religious than men on all measures; gender gaps among Muslims are less consistent. In both religions there are significant differences between the proportion of religious women and men. The most noticeable gap is between the number of Muslim women that believe in heaven compared to the men.
Source: https://www.pewforum.org/2016/03/22/the-gender-gap-in-religion-around-the-world/

Health Equality

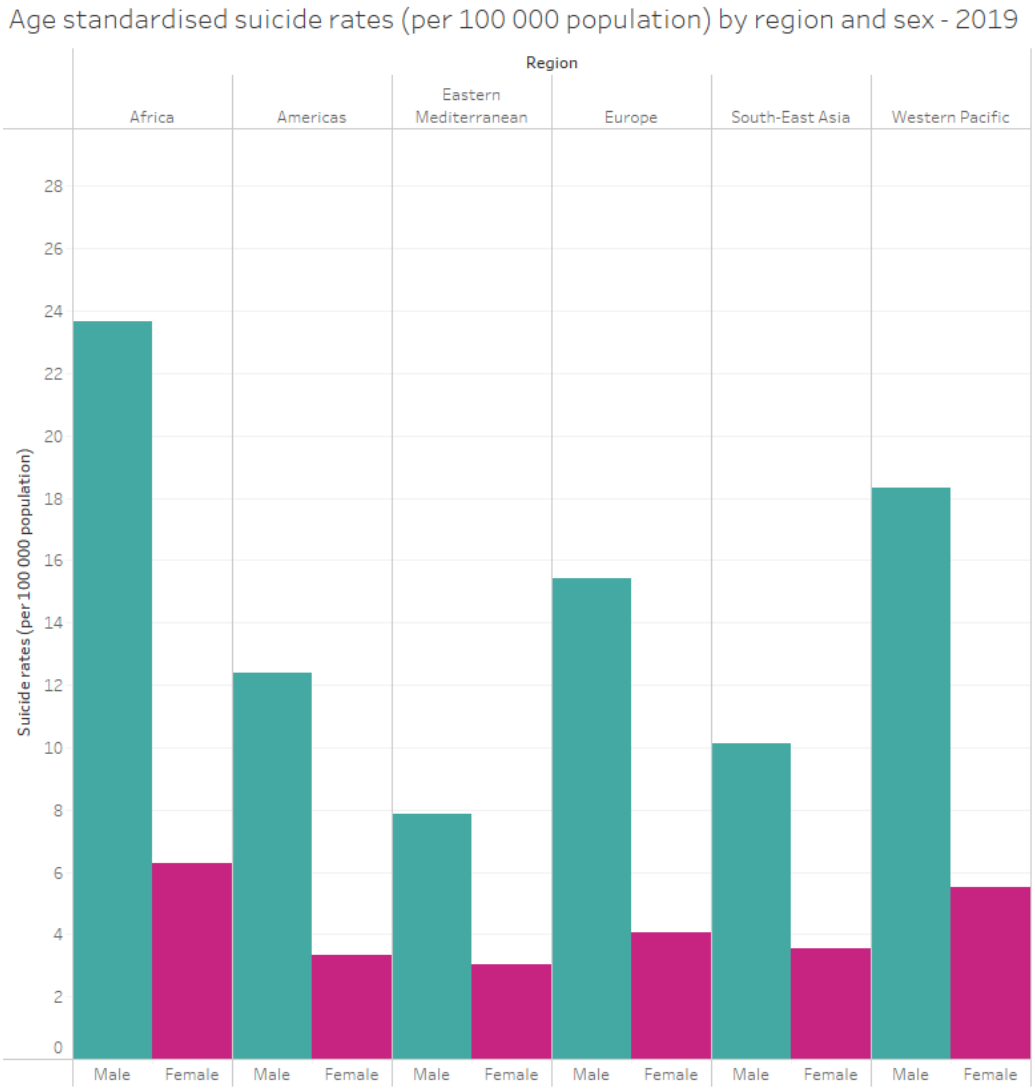
Visualization 1:



This visualisation displays the probability of dying for different age groups, separated by gender. The probabilities are sourced from a life table by the World Health Organization. The WHO calculates these estimates with the use of mortality data from civil registration after thorough quality assessment. The visualisation is presented in the form of a population pyramid, where the population size is exchanged with the probability of dying. The values in the visualisation are a global average from 2019, however, an interactive version with country and year selection can be found here. As is visible in the visualisation, the graph is skewed to the left which means that men are more likely to die early than women.
Source:
https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/gho-ghe-life-tables-nqx-probability-of-dying-between-ages-x-and-x-n

An interactive dashboard with this data can be found here:
https://portfolio.cr.utwente.nl/student/jjluiten/probability-of-dying-by-age-group-sex-and-country/

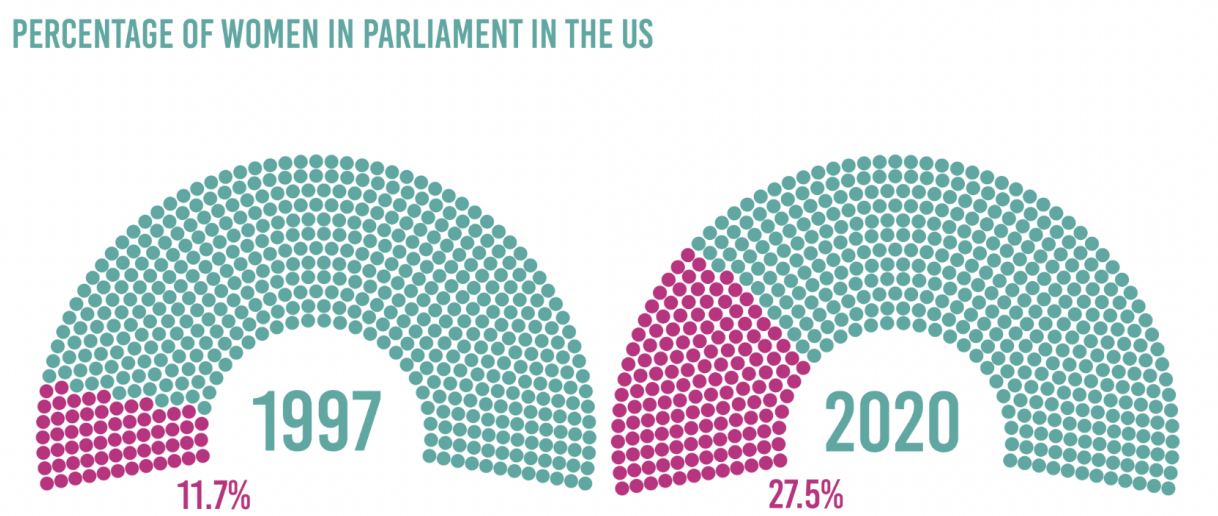
Visualization 2:



This visualisation presents age-standardised suicide rates per 100 000 population by region and sex in 2019. The data is presented as a side-by-side bar chart for easy comparison between different regions and sexes. Because there is no data available on suicide attempts, no definite conclusions can be made on the male bias. It can be speculated, however, based on the marginal difference between rates that there is a bias in suicide attempts as well.
Source:
https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/age-standardized-suicide-rates-(per-100-000-population)

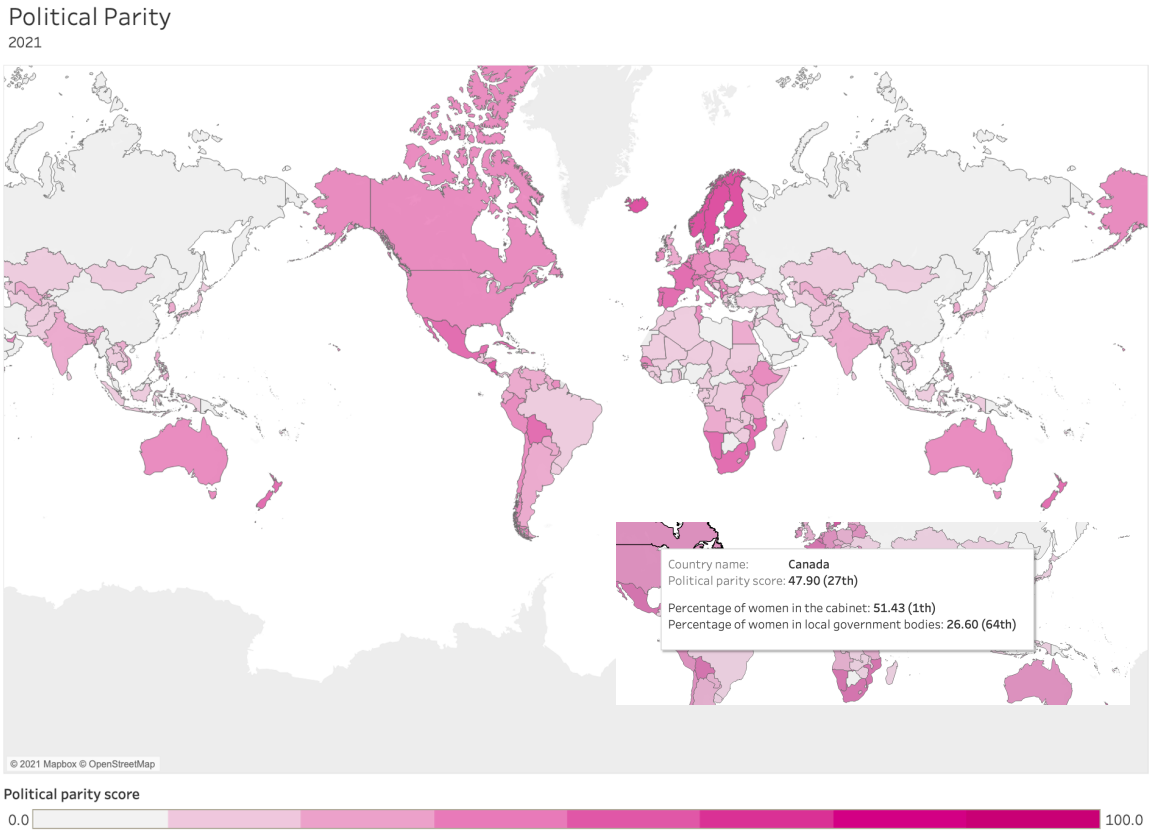
Political Empowerment

Visualization 1:



This visualization shows the percentage of women that have a seat in the US parliament. It shows that a lot of progress has been made in the past 24 years. In fact the number of women in parliament has more than doubled. However, this still means that the percentage of women in parliament is a mere 27.5%. So there is still work to be done, as women make up over 50% of the population.
Source: https://databank.worldbank.org

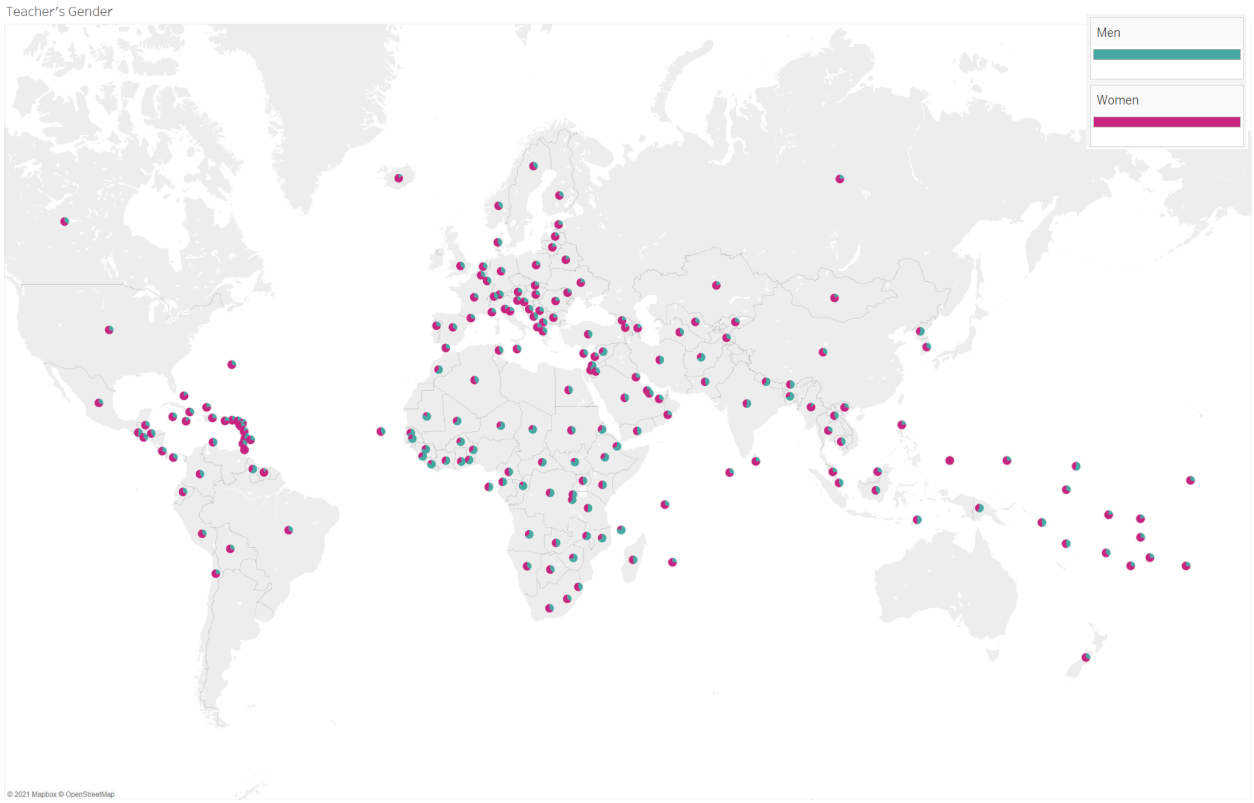
Visualization 2:



This visualization shows the political parity score for different countries. Political parity score is a measure of representation of women in the country's government. A score of 100 would represent that women hold at least 50% of the total seats in all levels of government. This is not yet the case. The visualization also shows the global rank of each country.
Source: https://www.cfr.org

Educational Equality

Visualisation 1:



The visualization shows the division of genders for teachers across all levels of education. Most countries have a predominantly female educational workforce, while African countries and South Asian countries have more male educators.

The next visualisation shows the amount of years that people above the age of 25 went to school, divided by gender. We see that in countries that have a predominantly male educational workforce, males also go to school for longer. This does not say anything about the level of education. All levels of education are counted equally.

Source: Unesco Institute for Statistics (http://data.uis.unesco.org/)