

RR 55. Appendix 55 B: COUNTRY Data and the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Ranking

Appendix B is in two parts. Part 1 includes sources of gender data. Part 2 introduces another country ranking, the Global Gap Report from the World Economic Forum.

PART 1

Transgender data are available from the World Economic Forum (WEF). In a 2021 survey of 27 countries, one percent of adults described themselves as non-binary. The survey included six Asia/Pac countries. Two percent of respondents in Australia and India did not identify as male or female and one percent in Malaysia, Japan, China, and South Korea. This is part of their [LGBTI](#) Inclusion website. Masterson, V. (21 Jun 2021). 6 Charts that reveal global attitudes to LGBT+ and gender identities in 2021, World Economic Forum: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/06/lgbt-gender-identity-ipsos-2021-survey/>

Argentina, Austria, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, India, and Nepal offer a third gender choice on passports, Fung, K. (27/10/2021), Which countries recognize third gender option on passports? Newsweek, <https://www.newsweek.com/which-countries-recognize-third-gender-option-passports-1643167>

AUSTRALIA: 0.17% of the population checked non-binary on the 2021 census. See the Australian Bureau of Statistics (27/09/2022) Analysis of non-binary sex responses for details.

Statistics **CANADA** (04/27/2022) states that it was the first country to provide census data on transgender and **non-binary people**,

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/dailyquotidien/220427/dq220427b-eng.htm>. 0.33% of people 15 and older identified as transgender. Data are provided for different generations. Using 2015-2018 data from the Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada provides a statistical profile of the education participation and attainment of the LGB population compared to the heterosexual population. Educational participation and attainments of lesbian, gay and bisexual people in Canada (1 Feb 2022). <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-28-0001/2022001/article/00001-eng.htm>

Canada is working with other countries to standardize the questions for comparability

ENGLAND and WALES also claim to be the first to include gender identity for the entire population. 0.5% of adults listed their gender as different than their gender at birth. Briggs found discrepancies in responses because of the formulation of the question. Briggs, M. (17/2/2023), Gender Identity in the 2021 Census of England and Wales: Implausible Results <https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/yw45p/>

GERMANY: The OECD released its first LGBTQ+ country review. 2.5% identified as non-binary but the report interests the “high” number who chose not to answer as many people had not yet come out. Valfort, M-A.(15 Feb 2023), *The Road to LGBTI+ Inclusion in Germany: Progress at the Federal and Länder Levels*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/977b463a-en>.

UNITED STATES: The Williams Institute estimates that 0.6% of those aged 13 and older identify as transgender. The percent is higher for youth ages 13 to 17, students who will be of college age. 1.4% (about 300,000 youth) identify as transgender. Herman, J.L., Flores, A.R., & O’Neill, K.K. (June 2022).

How many Adults and youth identify as transgender in the United States?

<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Trans-Pop-Update-Jun-2022.pdf>

PART 2: World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report](#) 2022

What is a gender gap? Before looking at a sample ranking, it is important to understand “gender gap” as a concept. This is not a usual ranking of top countries, the Academic freedom ranking for example. The Table 1, the gender gap rankings for the World and Asia, has countries that usually do not show up at the top of any other rankings.

“The index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in countries, rather than the actual levels of available resources and opportunities in those countries. We do this to disassociate the Global Gender Gap Index from countries’ levels of development. In other words, the index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps not on their development level....The Global Gender Gap rewards countries for smaller gaps in access to these resources, regardless of the overall level of resources” pg. 53

The ranking uses four “dimensions:” listed below with number one in the world (out of 146 countries)

- Economic participation and opportunity – Lao PDR is number one with a score of .883; Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan are in the bottom 10 and Afghanistan is last with .176
- Health and Survival – 28 tied for number one including Mongolia, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka; Viet Nam, Pakistan, China, and India are in the bottom 10. However, the top score is .980 and number 146 is .937
- Educational Attainment – 29 countries are tied at 100, including Japan and New Zealand; the lowest ranked is Pakistan at 135
- Political empowerment – Iceland is number one and New Zealand and Bangladesh are top 10; Japan and Brunei are bottom 10

Each country has two pages with rankings on subcategories

Global Gender Gap Index Indicators						
Indicator	Rank	Score*	Compare with Global average	Gap F-M	Female vs Male	
					Min	Max
Economic Participation and Opportunity	143rd	0.350		-	-	-
Labour-force participation rate %	140th	0.274		-50.86	19.23	70.09
Wage equality for similar work 1-7 (best)	122nd	0.506		-	-	-
Estimated earned income int'l \$ 1,000	140th	0.215		-7.77k	2.13k	9.90k
Legislators, senior officials and managers %	123rd	0.214		-64.71	17.64	82.35
Professional and technical workers %	118th	0.490		-34.23	32.87	67.10

Table 55.1 ranks the top 10 countries in the world and the top ten in East Asia and the Pacific and in South Asia.

Table 55:1. World and Asia/Pac Gender Gap Rankings Compared to World Academic Freedom Rankings

	WORLD	ASIA PAC	
Rank	146		
1	Iceland	1 Philippines	19
2	Finland	2 Singapore	49
3	Norway	3 Lao PDR	53
4	New Zealand	4 Timor-Leste	56
5	Sweden	5 Mongolia	70
6	Rwanda	6 Bangladesh	71
7	Nicaragua	7 Thailand	79
8	Namibia	8 Viet Nam	83
9	Ireland	9 Indonesia	92
10	Germany	10 Nepal	96

The global distribution includes 6 countries from Europe, two from South Sahara and one from Asia/Pac

Asia rankings are based combining on East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia. Countries in BOLD are in a top ten list from RR54

Click on the link below to access RR54 Tables 2 and 3

<https://librarylearningspace.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Appendix-54-A-modified-002-Clive-edit.pdf>