Team name - Team Loons
University - University of Technology(Yatanarpon Cyber City)
Country - Myanmar

“Start with higher, equal in education!”
Global Gender Gap score ranking and ASEAN countries

Disparity on Political Empowerment

Gender Parity Index

Recommendation
According to World Economic Forum’s 2018 report on gender gap, gender parity on a scale from 0 (disparity) to 1 (parity) across four thematic dimensions—the sub-indexes

1. Economic Participation and Opportunity,
2. Educational Attainment,
3. Health and Survival, and
4. Political Empowerment
ASEAN countries that are below average Gender Gap Score

- Vietnam
- Indonesia
- Myanmar
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Malaysia
Across the four sub-indexes, on average, the largest gender disparity is on **Political Empowerment**, which today maintains a gap of 77.1%.

(Ref: World Economic Forum)
Here the question is …

Does fewer women in higher positions lead to gender gap?

Or

Are there fewer women in higher positions for the fact of gender gap?

From our point of view, if women can take higher positions in politics, most problems of the gender gap can be solved.
The **Gender Parity Index (GPI)** is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.

It also serves as a significant indicator of the gender equality and women empowerment.

Here mentioned above, zero (0.00) means no data.
Countries that have less women in higher political positions have lower GPI.

- Cambodia in primary 0.93 (20.30 % in parliament, 9.10 % in ministerial positions)
- Brunei and Indonesia in secondary
  - 1.02 (9.10 % in parliament)
  - 0.98 (19.80 % in parliament and 25.70 % in ministerial positions)
- Vietnam in tertiary
  - 0.90 (26.5 % in parliament and 4.20 % in ministerial positions)

Our idea is to give equal access to education for men and women so that women can get the same higher positions in politics.
Thank you.