

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Workshop : Utilisation de l'outil de simulation des indices internationaux pour les décideurs politiques en Tunisie

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Data Scientist, ESCWA
5-6 June 2023, Tunis, Tunisia



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Session II: The Indices Simulator Tool for Policymakers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)

Coverage and features of the ISPAR tool for evidence-based policymaking

Session II: The Indices Simulator Tool for Policymakers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)

What are the goals of developing ISPAR?

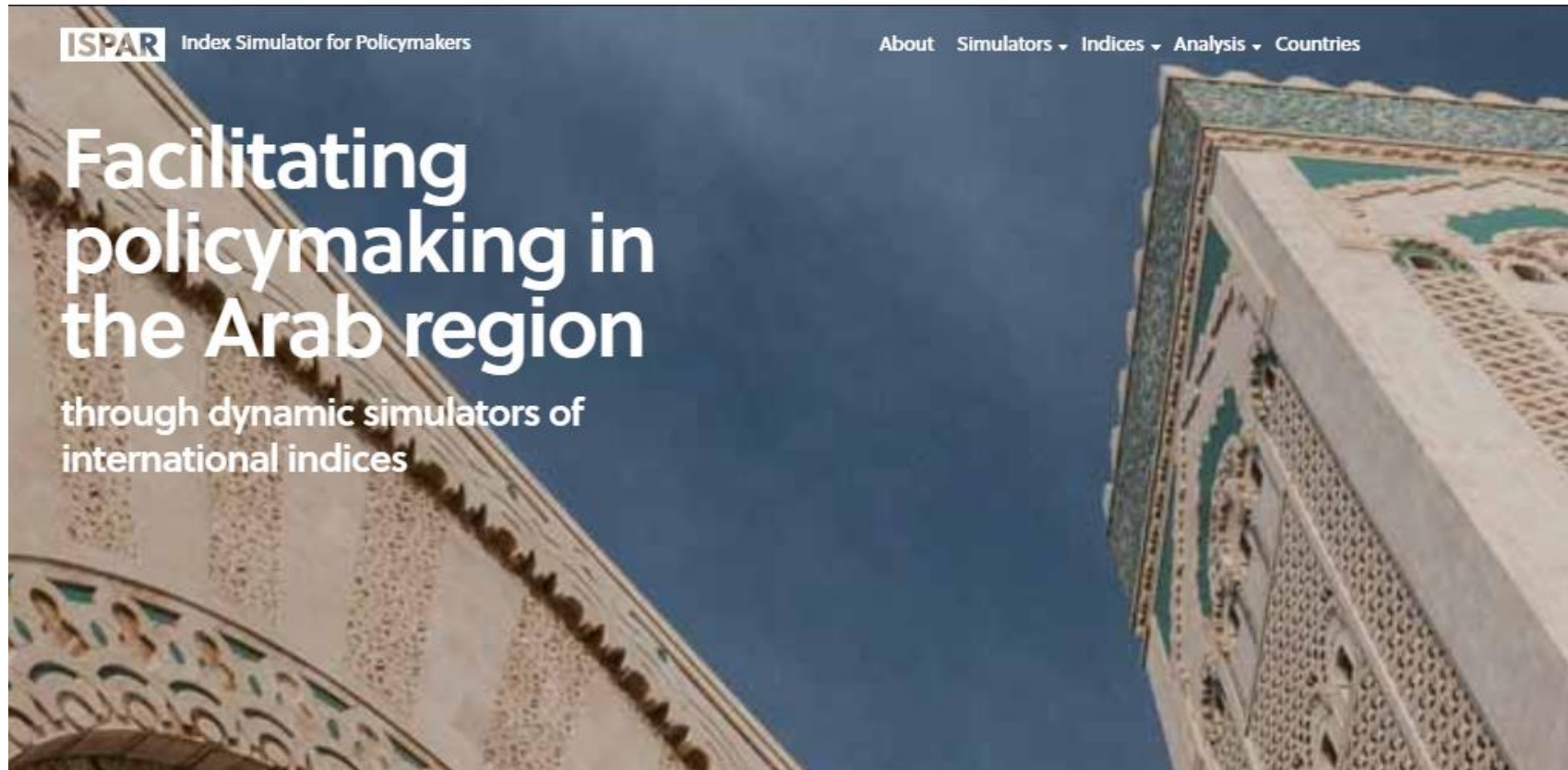
What is its coverage?

What are the main features?

of the indexes simulation tool for evidence-based policymaking

<https://ispar.unescwa.org/>

Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)



Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)

ضمن أكثر 10 دول تراجعاً على مستوى العالم

«إيكونوميست»:

بيئة أعمال الكويت بين الأسوأ... في المنطقة

العالمية، والارتفاع المفاجئ في مستويات التضخم وأزمة غلاء المعيشة، والمزيج الحالي من التخفيف المالي والتشديد النقدي والتباطؤ الاقتصادي. ويقيس معدل مؤشر «إيكونوميست إنتلجنس» جاذبية بيئة الأعمال في 82 دولة على أساس ربع سنوي، باستخدام إطار تحليلي قياسي مؤلف من 91 مؤشراً. ويُظهر ترتيبها للربع الثاني من عام 2023 أن أميركا الشمالية ودول غرب أوروبا لا تزالان أفضل الأماكن في العالم لممارسة الأعمال التجارية، فيما تحتل آسيا المرتبة الثالثة متقدمة على دول شرق أوروبا، بينما تفوقت أميركا اللاتينية بشكل هامشي على الشرق الأوسط وأفريقيا.

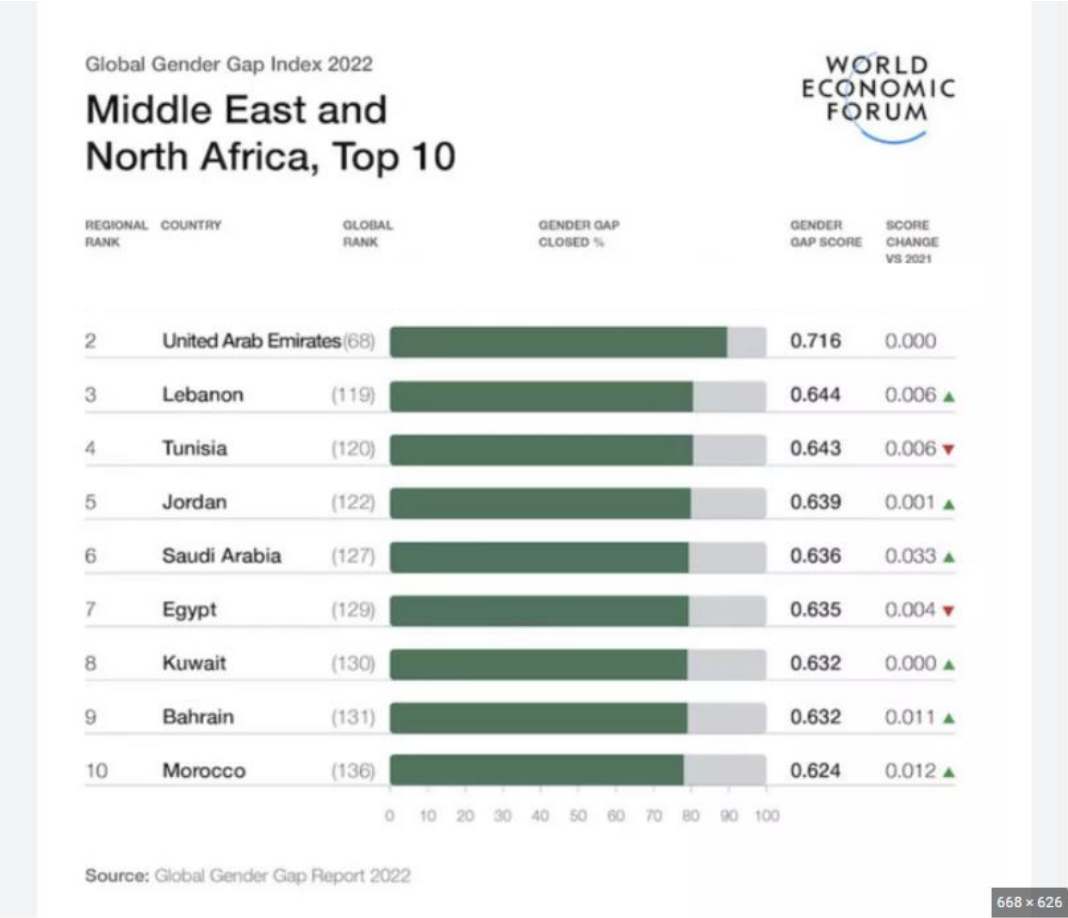
الشركات والبيئة الرقابية، فضلاً عن ضعف تدريب القوى العاملة، وفي بلدان مثل أنغولا ونيجيريا ودول الخليج. ويعتبر الاعتماد المفرط على قطاع الطاقة من أبرز نقاط الضعف. ومع ذلك، يمكن أن تكون معدلات العائد مرتفعة على الاستثمار بالنسبة للشركات التي تتقن المناخ السياسي والتنظيمي المعقد في المنطقة. وأشارت إلى أن أيًا من بلدان الشرق الأوسط أو أفريقيا لم يسجل تحسناً في الدرجات المسجلة بمناطق أخرى. وتوضح التغييرات في تصنيفات «إيكونوميست إنتلجنس» لبيئة الأعمال خلال العام الماضي تأثير الحرب في أوكرانيا على بيئات التشغيل

هذا الأمر البلدان إلى دعم الإصلاحات الملائمة للأعمال، مثل تحسين أطر الشركات بين القطاعين العام والخاص والاستثمار الأجنبي. وحسب «إيكونوميست إنتلجنس» تعتبر دول الخليج من الدول التي تحتل المرتبة الأولى في المنطقة، حيث تحسنت نتائجها في السنوات الأخيرة تماشياً مع ارتفاع أسعار النفط وتزايد القدرة الاستثمارية للاستثمارات الجديدة. وفيما تتوقع أن تتحسن بيئة الأعمال في قطر والسعودية والإمارات بشكل أكبر في 2023 و2027، أوضحت الوحده أن كل من الشرق الأوسط وأفريقيا يعاني عادة من ضعف حوكمة

والإصلاحات أثر هو الآخر على نتائج بيئة الأعمال بالكويت. وأضافت أن النتيجة الإجمالية لدول الشرق الأوسط وأفريقيا في تصنيفات بيئة الأعمال الأدنى من أي منطقة، إذ لا يزال ترتيب هذه البلدان متأثراً بالحوكمة السيئة وانعدام الأمن، بما في ذلك امتداد الصراعات في سورية واليمن وليبيا، إلى جانب الاضطرابات السياسية في عدد من البلدان، بما في ذلك العراق ولبنان. وأدت التخفيضات في الإنفاق الرأسمالي في سياق التشديد المالي بعد الجائحة إلى تقييد نتيجة الاقتصاد الكلي للمنطقة، ولكن من الناحية الإيجابية، دفع

أظهر مؤشر تصنيف بيئة الأعمال الصادر أخيراً عن وحده «إيكونوميست إنتلجنس» تراجع الكويت 6 مراتب، لتكون بين الأسوأ أداءً على صعيد منطقة الشرق الأوسط وأفريقيا، إلى جانب البحرين التي تراجعت 9 مراتب، عدا عن أن الكويت بين أكثر 10 دول تراجعاً في بيئة الأعمال على مستوى العالم. وبينت الوحده أن سبب تراجع الكويت يعود إلى تدهور نقاطها في مؤشر فرص السوق نتيجة انخفاض أسعار النفط العالمية (وإن كانت لا تزال مرتفعة نسبياً)، والتي تمثل حصة كبيرة من الإيرادات المالية وعائدات التصدير، فضلاً عن أن عدم إحراز تقدم في اللوائح

Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)



With the second-largest gender gap yet to close, the MENA region must take action now, urges new WEF report – and the business case is compelling

It's no secret that the pandemic and its economic fallout has had a truly regressive effect on gender equality. Nor that little action is being taken to counter these effects.

Recent [research](#) by the University of Washington revealed that the greatest and most persistent gender gap has been seen in employment, with 26% of women reporting loss of work compared with 20% of men globally – clear evidence that Covid-19 has exacerbated previously existing social and economic disparities.

And, according to the [London School of Economics](#), 64 million women globally lost their jobs during the pandemic, with women's jobs nearly two times more vulnerable than men's.

And just as we begin to recover from the impact of the pandemic, the cost-of-living crisis kicks in, once more putting women in the firing line – and potentially putting to bed hopes that gender equality can build back.

Urgent action needed in MENA region to close gender gap | Business Chief EMEA

Visit

Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)

«المرصد الوطني» يطالب بـ «كوتا» نسائية في البرلمان.. وزيادة تعيينهن في مناصب قيادية
8 توصيات لتقليص الفجوة بين الجنسين في الكويت

■ تقديم تسهيلات
بنكية بضمانات
حكومية للشركات
الملتزمة تعيين
النساء

■ إدراج المساواة
بين الجنسين ضمن
منهج التربية
الوطنية بوزارة
التربية

■ تأمين حكومي
بغطى كل
احتياجات المرأة
الصحية لإطالة
أعمار النساء



■ زيادة توظيف
النساء في
القطاع الخاص
ومساواتهن
بالأجور مع
الرجال

■ تقسيم
الحلول
الاجتماعية بين
الزوج والزوجة
لتحقيق
المساواة

مطلأ، وطرح مقرر دراسي إلزامي بالمواد نفسه
ضمن مقررات جامعة الكويت
8- طرح برامج صحية للمرأة ضمن برامج التنمية،
كبرامج الكشف المبكر عن سرطان الثدي والأمراض
القلبية، وتعزيز الصحة النفسية، والتشجيع
على ممارسة الرياضة، وإتباع الحميات الغذائية
للنقليل من معدلات السمنة، وإتباع حكومي يغطي
كل احتياجات المرأة الصحية لإطالة أعمار النساء

6- رفع نسبة مشاركة النساء في مجال البحث
العلمي والدراسات العليا، من خلال إقرار سياسات
لتخفيف التحديات التي تواجه المرأة في الأورنتة
بين تخصصها العلمي ومسؤوليتها الاجتماعية
في رعاية الأبناء
7- إدراج المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة،
بما يتناسب مع قيم المجتمع، ضمن مناهج التربية
الوطنية بوزارة التربية، ابتداء من الصف السابع

4- السماح بنسبة المرأة بزيادة للأستاذة كاترول، وتقسيم
الحلول الاجتماعية المختصة للزوج والأبناء بين
الزوج والزوجة لتحقيق المساواة التامة بينهما
5- زيادة عدد النساء العاملات في مجالي العلوم
والتكنولوجيا والهندسة والرياضيات STEM
وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات بتقديم حوافز
مالية وإدارية، وزيادة تمثيلها في المواقع المسؤولة
والقيادية في هذه المجالات.

ابراهيم محمد

في محاولة منه لتقليص أو سد الفجوة بين
الجنسين في الكويت، أصدر المرصد الوطني
للتنمية المستدامة عدداً من التوصيات، التي
من شأنها أن تساهم في تحسين ترتيب
الكويت بمؤشر الفجوة بين الجنسين، الصادر
عن المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي، والذي
تفج فيه الكويت بالمركز 130 عالمياً، والمرتبة
السابعة عربياً والثالثة خليجياً، حيث يقبض
المؤشر المساواة بين المرأة والرجل في
محالات الصحة والتعليم والاقتصاد، والسياسة
في 146 دولة في العالم، وقد احتلت الكويت
المرتبة قبل الأخيرة عالمياً 145 في التمكن
السياسي، والمركز 123 عالمياً في المشاركة
الاقتصادية، وقرص العمل بين الجنسين، 47
في التحصيل العلمي، و89 في الصحة.

8 توصيات

وجاءت توصيات تحسين التصنيف كالتالي:
1- رفع نسبة التمثيل النسائي البرلماني إلى ما
يقارب 20% من خلال تطبيق نظام الكوتا لتعزيز
تمكين المرأة سياسياً.
2- رفع نسبة تعيين النساء بالمناصب الوزارية
والمناظف القيادية العليا لزيادة مشاركتها بمواقع
صنع القرار بما لا يقل عن 40%.
3- تشجيع الحكومة للقطاع الخاص على زيادة
نسبة توظيف النساء وإتاحة بلاتون مساواتهن
في الأجور، من خلال تقديم بعض المحفزات
الاقتصادية، كالإعفاءات الضريبية أو تخفيض
الرسوم، أو تقديم تسهيلات بنكية بضمانات
حكومية.

Member States showed
concerns about international
indices used to assess their
performances



Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)



The Project's Goal

Improving policymaking effectiveness using a series of international indices

assist Member States in **understanding the impact of specific policies** and **identifying effective and efficient procedures** that could be implemented in the **short, medium and long term** to **enhance country's ranking in selected international indicators** and impact the **socio-economic development** on national level.

The ISPAR project's goal: develop a tool so International Composite Indicators can be used for evidence-based policymaking

<https://ispar.unescwa.org/about.aspx>

Are Indices as they are useful for policymaking?



- **Data** used for performance assessment are **not accurate or not updated, or missing**
- **Transparency** (methodology)
 - how data are collected, how surveys are administered
 - the weight of experts' judgment
 - other discretionary decisions

First issue : The DATA

Are Indices as they are useful for policymaking?



- What is the **impact of changes in policies** on ranking?
 - and in turn on **economic and social performances or SDGs**

Second issue :
no SIMULATION of change in policy is possible

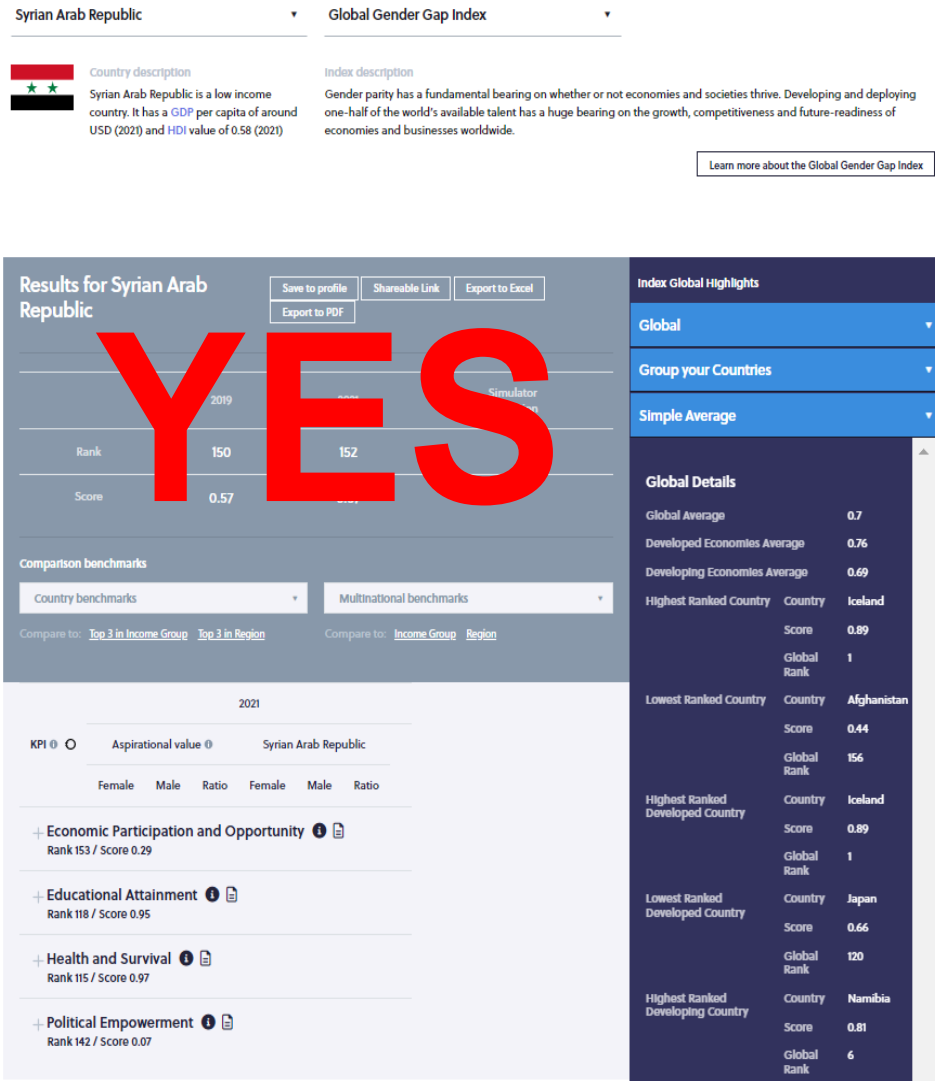
Are Indices as they are useful for policymaking?



- How to benefit from the **experience** of other countries?
- How can countries learn from past experiences?

Third issue : Policy Recommendations

How ESCWA addressed the issues with Composite Indexes?



- Monitoring and accuracy of performance assessment : **the governance of data** production and diffusion
 - **Development of Simulators** to evaluate the impact of policy changes on achievements and rank
- Go beyond the composite index and design a **comprehensive strategy**: Which aspects of the problem at hands are missing
 - **Policy recommendation**
 - **Tools for goals prioritization**
- **Tool for assessment of linkages** between Composite indexes and the SDGs and the set developmental goals

Thank you for your time!

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Workshop on the Use of the "Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in Tunisia"

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Data Scientist, ESCWA
5-6 June 2023, Tunis, Tunisia



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Session III: Introduction to global indicators in various fields

This session aims to introduce participants to global indicators in the economic and social fields in general and those that are included on the ISPAR tool.

Session III: Introduction to global indicators in various fields

Generate a profile

Carry a first benchmarking analysis

Discover the various fields covered by the tool

Understand the linkages between Composite Indices

Generating a profile

Go to <https://gender.unescwa.org>

Click on the 'Countries' tab (up right corner)

select your country (flag)

select "View the international index rankings"

Generate a profile

Technology readiness and innovation

Global Cybersecurity Index

Ranking

45

Score

86.23

Year: 2020

ICT Development Index

Ranking

99

Score

4.82

Year: 2017

Network Readiness Index

Ranking

87

Score

44.33

Year: 2021

Global Innovation Index

Ranking

73

Score

27.89

Year: 2022



Tunisia

Tunisia is a lower middle income country. It has a **GDP** of around 37.64 Billion USD (2020) and **HDI** value of 0.73 (2021)

Compare with other countries

Explore the index simulator

Share   

Brief description of the country. The same information is provided for all countries to facilitate comparisons

View performances on multiples indices in one page

Score and rank are provided

And the year of publication of the index. This is very important

Generating a profile

Go to <https://ispar.unescwa.org/gender/>
Click on the 'Countries' tab (up right corner)
select your country (flag)
select "View the international index rankings"


It shows the **country's performances** and which
Indices are available **for which year**. For these
indices, a **policy impact simulator is available**.
Comparison with other countries **is possible**

Generate a profile

GPS Gender Policy Simulator Powered by ESCWA Indices ▾ Analysis ▾ Countries

Technology readiness and innovation

Global Cybersecurity Index	+	
Ranking	Score	Year: 2020
45	86.23	
ICT Development Index	+	
Ranking	Score	Year: 2017
99	4.82	
Network Readiness Index	+	
Ranking	Score	Year: 2021
87	44.33	
Global Innovation Index	+	
Ranking	Score	Year: 2022
73	27.89	






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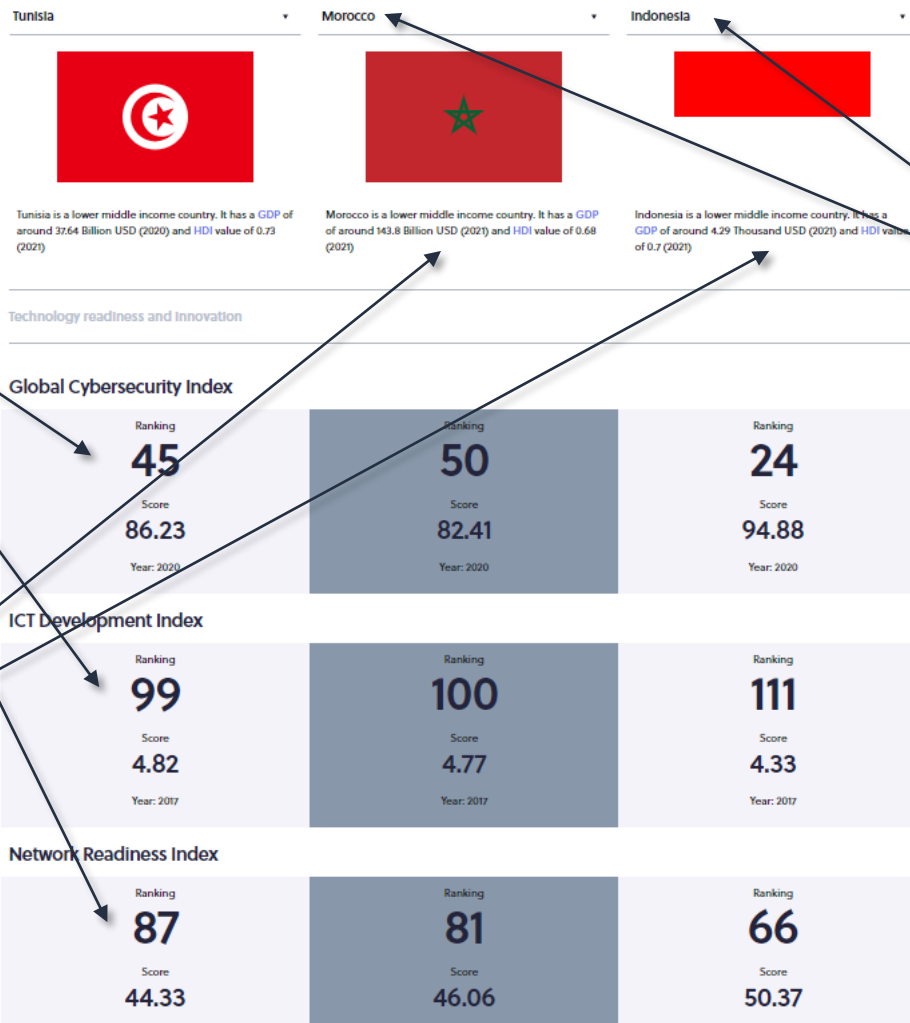
[Compare with other countries](#)

[Explore the index simulator](#)

Share   

Compare with other countries

Generate a profile



View performances on multiples indices in one page

Compare with other countries.

By default, two countries with similar HDI and/or GDP per capita are randomly selected

Select benchmark using relevant info

A first general benchmarking can be done here

Which benchmark is best for Tunisia upon you?

What are the benchmark countries' performances?

Which best benchmark for ST, MT, LT?

**A more informative benchmarking should be
done at the KPIs level and reflect the
envisioned policies**

ISPAR coverage

For now

- ✓ Gender Gap Index
- AI readiness Index
- ✓ Doing Business index
- ✓ Competitiveness index
- ITU ICT Development Index
- e-Government Index
- Global Cybersecurity Index
- Global Innovation Index
- Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation Index
- ✓ Women peace and Security index
- Network Readiness Index
- ✓ Women Business and the Law Index
- Development Challenge Index
- Global knowledge Index
- B2C E-commerce Index
- E-participation Index
- Globalisation Index
- Open Data Inventory Index

Recently added

- FDI restrictiveness index
- ✓ Financial Inclusiveness index
- Food security index
- Human capital index

Are engendered

**Wider than
Gender Issues**

**22 indices
included**

The indexes are linked to each other

Or because the same KPIs are used to assess
country's performance

Or because of spillover effects across indices

That need to be assessed to hasten the achievement of sought goals

Go to <https://gender.unescwa.org>

Then click on 'Gender analysis'

Understand and evaluate spillover effects

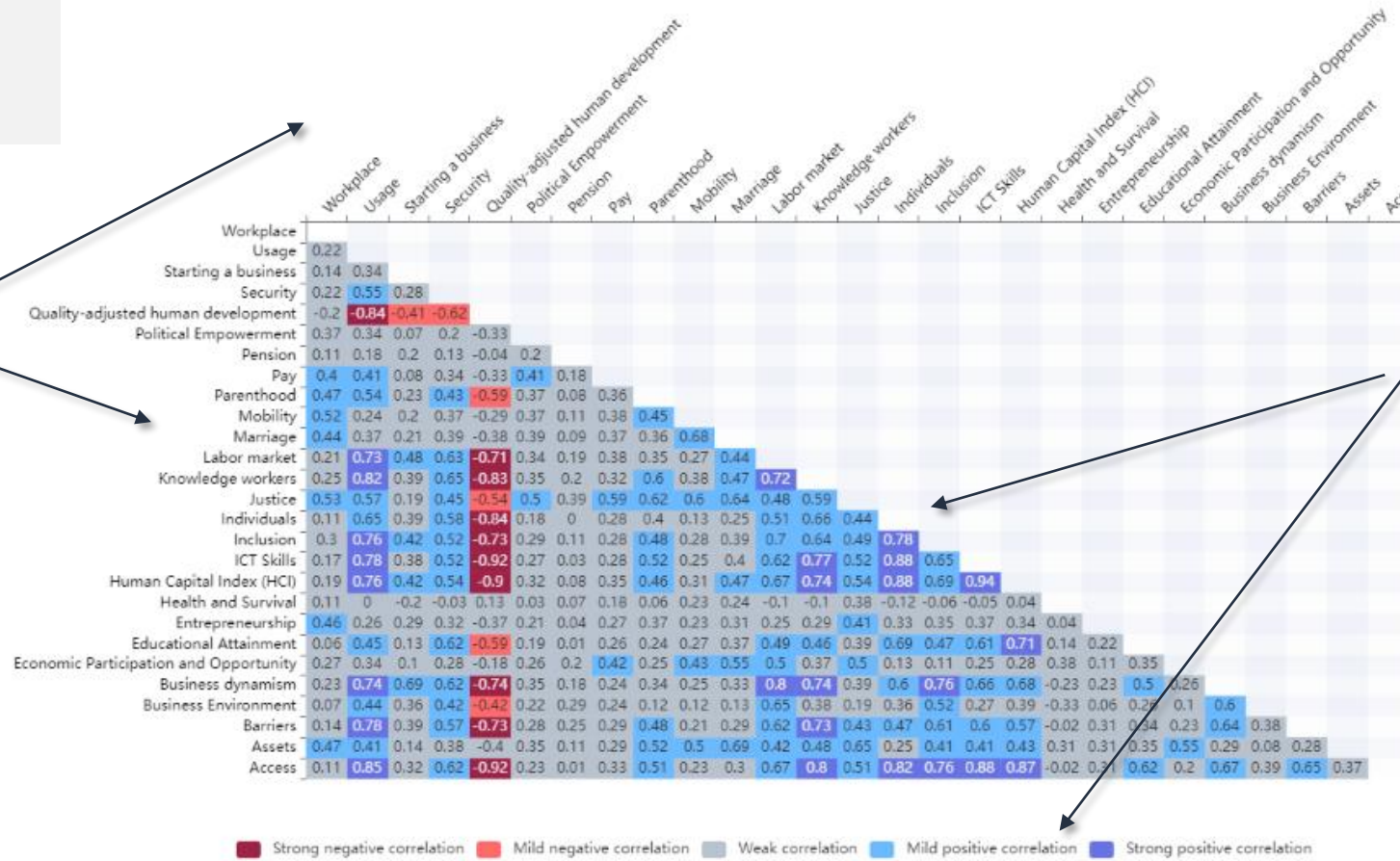
Correlation Score of the countries Spread of the countries Node analysis

Correlation Matrix - Gender

Select 'Correlations'

Correlations of all indices against each other

Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects



Understand and evaluate spillover effects

Correlation Score of the countries Spread of the countries Node analysis

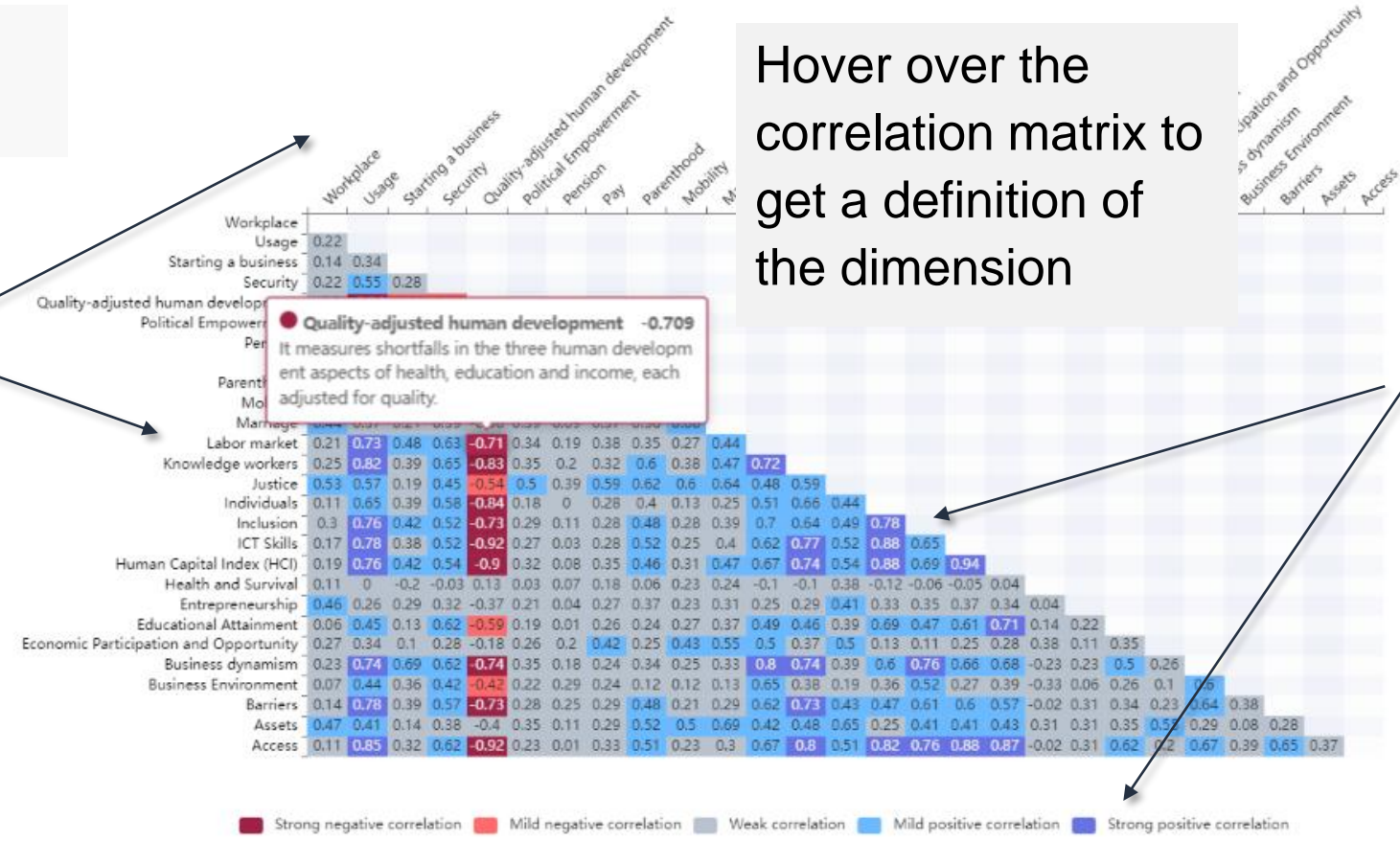
Correlation Matrix - Gender

Select 'Correlations'

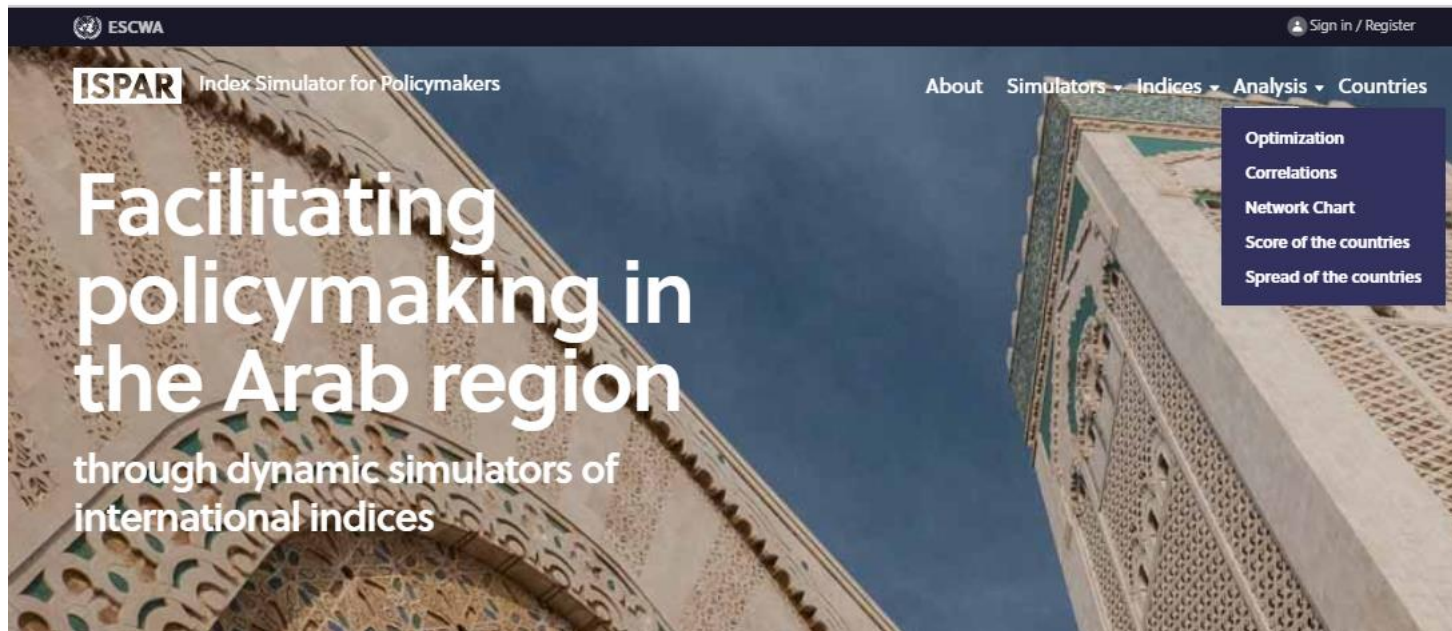
Correlations of all indices against each other

Hover over the correlation matrix to get a definition of the dimension

Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects



**For a more comprehensive view of linkages
across indexes go to the main tool**



Go to
<https://ispar.unescwa.org/>

Understand and evaluate spillover effects

Under the tab 'Analyses'

Correlations

- Correlation between all Indices
- WEO Correlation
- Correlation by Theme
- Network chart
- Score of the Countries
- Spread of the countries



Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects

Under 'Correlations' select 'Correlations between all indices'

Correlations of all indices against each other

Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the relationship between two indices. A positive correlation means that both indices are increasing or decreasing in parallel. A negative correlation indicates that when a country's performance improves on one index it worsens on the other. The relation is strong if the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.7 (smaller than -0.7), it is mild if the coefficient is between 0.4 and 0.7 (or -0.7 and -0.4). Correlation coefficients, that appear on the table, can be used to assess how performances across indices tend to be linked to each other.

However, correlation must not be confused with causality. If two indices/indicators are correlated, it does not imply that one index/indicator causes the changes in another one. Correlation only assesses relationships between indices/indicators, and different factors may lead to the relationships. Causation may be a reason for the correlation, but it is not the only possible explanation.

Select the gender index you like

Question 1: How strongly correlated is the Gender Index (dimension level) you selected to other Gender indices?

Through which channel upon you?

Question 2: How will an improvement on the index you selected affect the capacity of the country to innovate?

To become more competitive?

Question 3: Is there any negative correlation of the index you selected with another index?

Why, upon you?

How to best use this negative correlation?

Understand and evaluate spillover effects

Under the tab 'Analyses'

Correlations

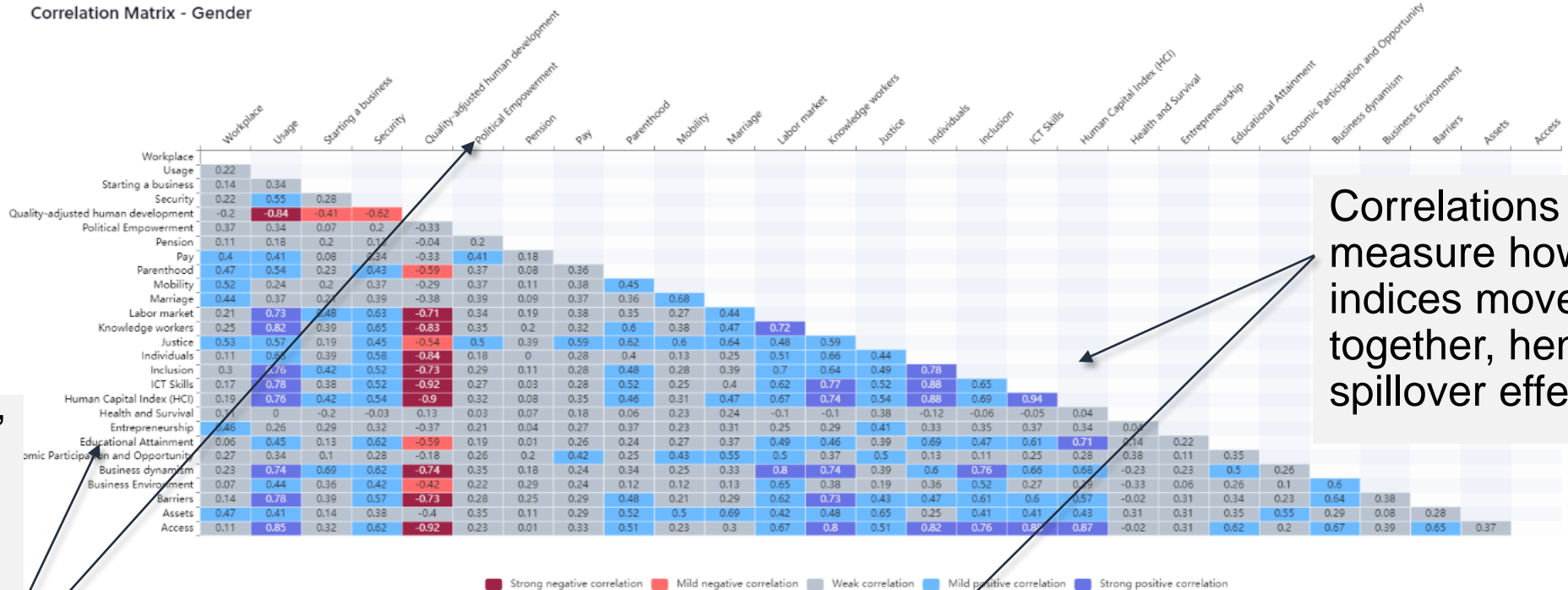
- Correlation between all Indices
- WEO Correlation
- Correlation by Theme
- Gender

Network chart

Score of the Countries

Spread of the countries

Correlation Matrix - Gender



Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects

Under 'Correlations' select 'Correlations by Theme' and 'Gender'

Correlations of all sub-dimensions of all gender indices

Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the relationship between two indices. A positive correlation means that both indices are increasing or decreasing in parallel. A negative correlation indicates that when a country's performance improves on one index it worsens on another. The relation is strong if the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.7 (smaller than -0.7), it is mild if the coefficient is between 0.4 and 0.7 (or -0.7 and -0.4). Correlation coefficients, that appear on the table, can be used to assess how performances across indices tend to relate to each other.

Correlation must not be confused with causality. If two indices/indicators are correlated, it does not imply that one index/indicator causes the changes in another one. Correlation only assesses relationships between indices/indicators, and different factors may lead to the same relationships. Causation may be a reason for the correlation, but it is not the only possible explanation.

Select the gender index you like

Question 1: How strongly correlated is the Gender Index you selected to important macroeconomic indicators?

Through which channel upon you?

Question 2: Is there any negative correlation of the index you selected with another index?

Is it a good or a bad thing?

Correlations analysis: Help identify

1. The potential for cooperation across Ministries
2. How each can contribute to the achievements of another Ministry's goals

Example: if a country improving on its ranking on the **Women Business and the Law Index** will positively affect its **performances on a series of other indices** (first column of the 'all indices' matrix) from innovation to competitiveness and so forth.

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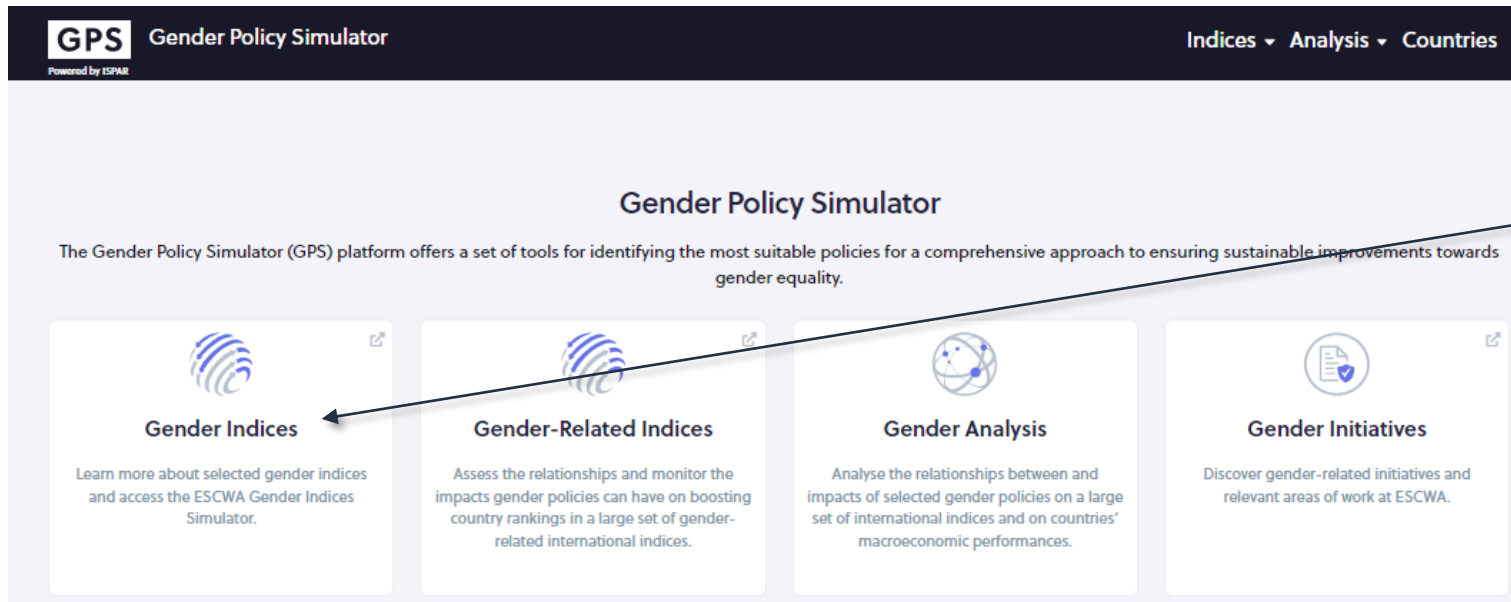
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Session IV: Human Development Index

This session will introduce the UN Development Programme's Human Development Index and the Gender Development Index and allow participants to use the ISPAR tool to retrieve country results. Participants will then present their experience around the use of ISPAR to analyse their rankings and scores.

First simulation: UNDP Human Development Index/Gender Development Index



From

<https://gender.unescwa.org>

Click on 'Gender Indices'

For this first simulation, we will use a simulator that is not engendered, which reduces the number of KPIs and is easier to use

Human Development Index

ISPAR

Index Simulator for Policymakers

About Simulators ▾ Indices ▾ Analysis ▾ Countries

The Index Simulator

This simulator is for advanced users who have an understanding of the [indices](#) and have reviewed their [country's ranking](#) in those indices. The Index Simulator allows you to imagine how a change in your country's performance in an index KPI would alter its overall ranking, and to select other countries for comparison.

[Go to the theme simulator →](#)

Select a country ▾

Select an index ▾

Select your country

Select 'Human Development Index'

Human Development Index

Brief description of the country for benchmarking

Tunisia



Country description
Tunisia is a lower middle income country. It has a **GDP** of around 37.64 Billion USD (2020) and **HDI** value of 0.73 (2021)

Human Development Index

Index description
The Human Development Index is a summary composite measure of a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: long and healthy life, knowledge and standard of living.

[Learn more about the Human Development Index](#)

Brief description of the selected index

Year of the last ranking available
Rank and score

Results for Tunisia [Save to profile](#) [Shareable Link](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Export to PDF](#)

Year	2021	Simulator projection
Rank	97	
Score	0.73	

Comparison benchmarks

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) [Top 3 in Region](#) | Compare to: [Income Group](#) [Region](#)

Index Global Highlights

- Global
- Group your Countries
- Simple Average

Global Details

Global Average	0.72	
Developed Economies Average	0.91	
Developing Economies Average	0.68	
Highest Ranked Country	Country	Switzerland
	Score	0.96
	Global Rank	1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country	South Sudan
	Score	0.39
	Global Rank	191

Link to the webpage of the selected index

Dimensions with rank and score per dimension

2021

KPI

Aspirational value Tunisia

Health

Rank 73 / Score 0.83

Scroll down...

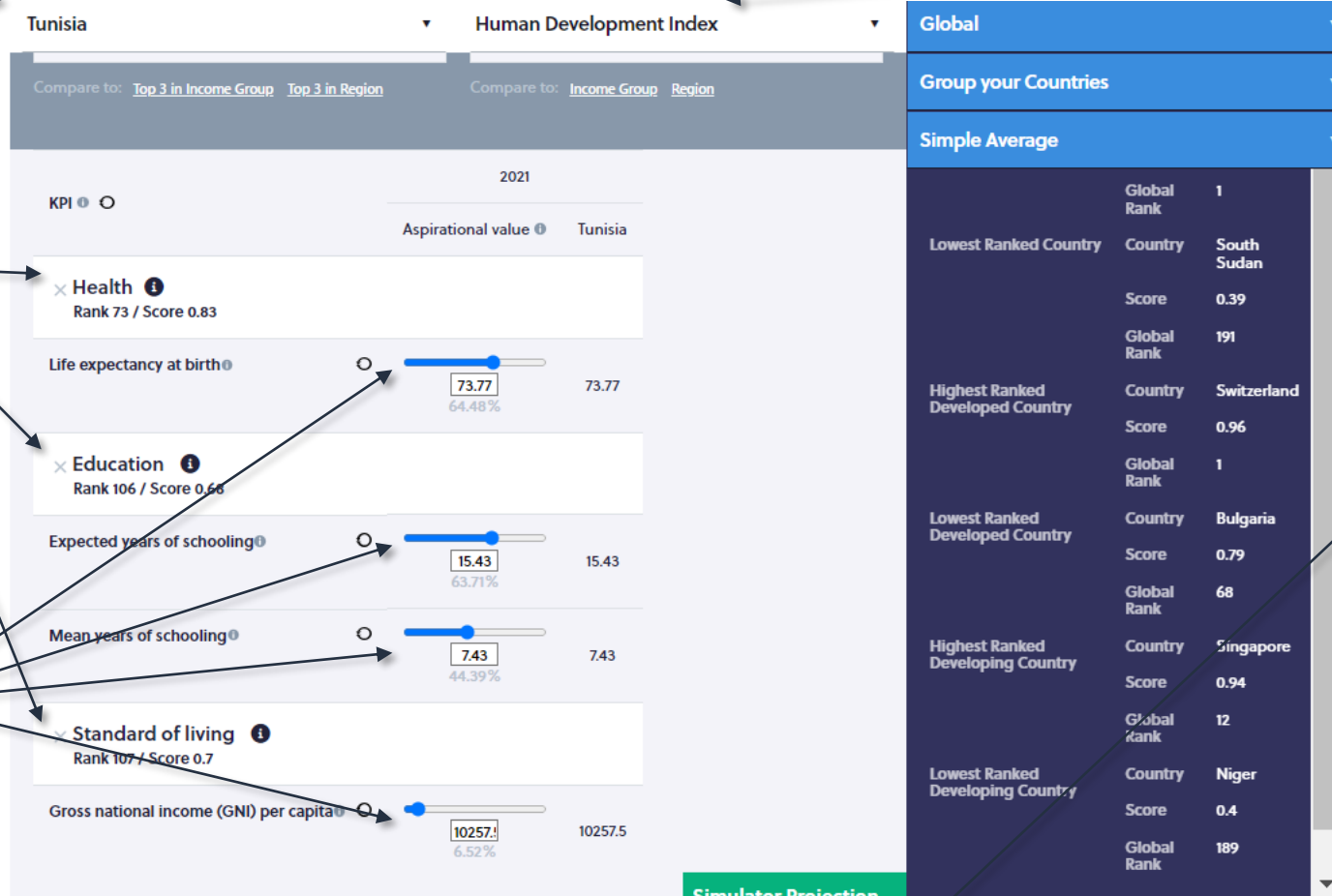
Human Development Index

Country's name

Index's name

Click on the dimension's name to see the KPIs

Actual values of the KPIs



Simulator Projection

2021 Simulated
Rank: 97
Score: 0.73

Input your aspirational values...

Box in which the impact of the rank and score will be shown. For now, the year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

Global		
Group your Countries		
Simple Average		
Global Rank		1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country	South Sudan
	Score	0.39
Global Rank		191
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country	Switzerland
	Score	0.96
Global Rank		1
Lowest Ranked Developed Country	Country	Bulgaria
	Score	0.79
Global Rank		68
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country	Singapore
	Score	0.94
Global Rank		12
Lowest Ranked Developing Country	Country	Niger
	Score	0.4
Global Rank		189

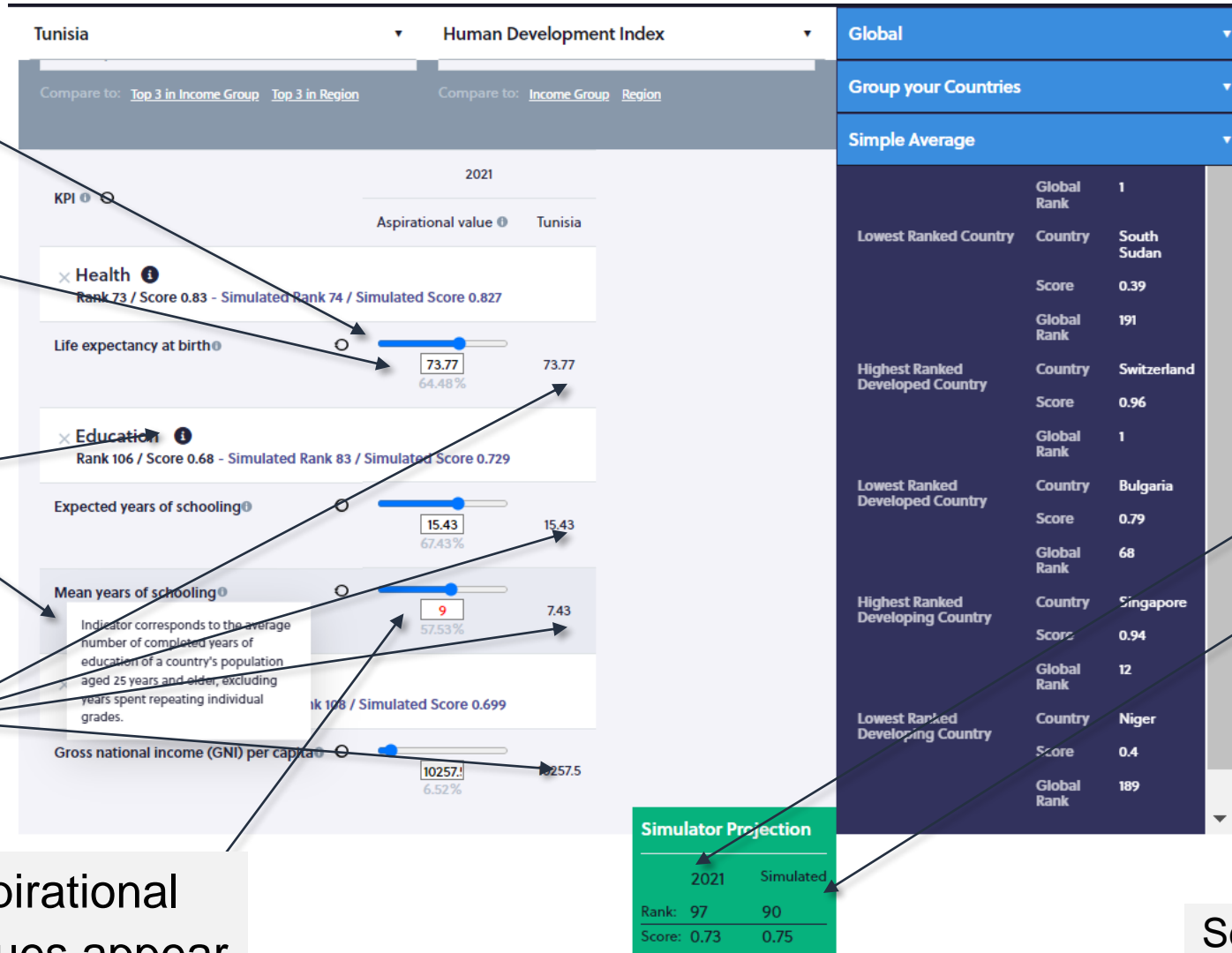
Human Development Index

Slide the cursor
Or input your data

Click on the icon next to the KPI's name to see the definition

Actual values of the KPIs are duplicated for reference

Aspirational values appear in RED

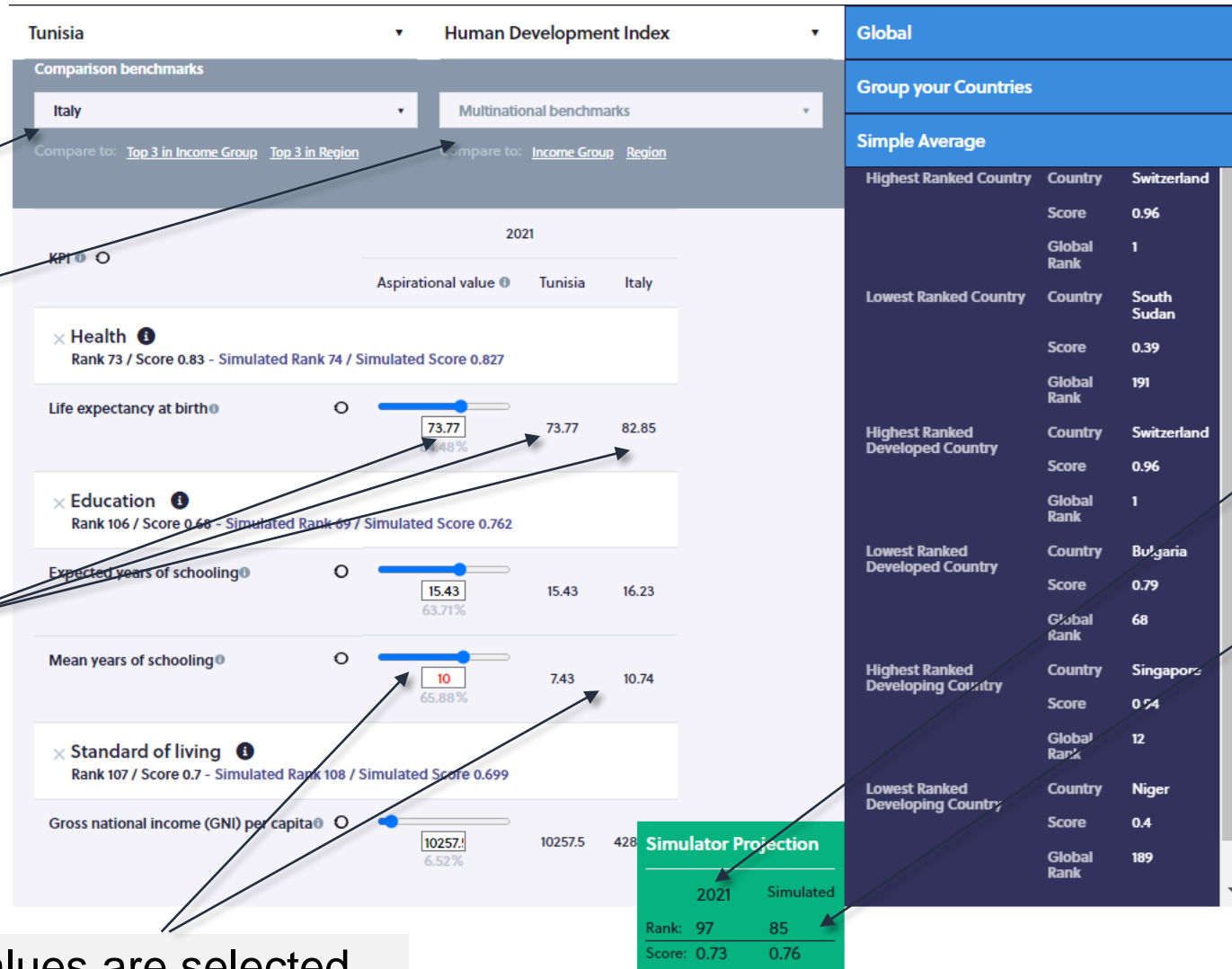


The year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

The simulated rank and score are displayed

Select aspirational values using benchmarks...

Human Development Index



Select benchmark countries
Or group

Actual KPIs values for the selected country and benchmarks are displayed

Aspirational values are selected in RED compared to benchmark

The year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

The simulated rank and score are displayed

A strategy for a short, medium and long term can be designed

This index is now engendered

Gender Development Index

Tunisia

Comparison benchmarks

Italy

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) [Top 3 in Region](#)

KPI Aspiration

Health
Rank 73 / Score 0.83 - Simulated Rank 74 / Simulated S

Life expectancy at birth

Education
Rank 106 / Score 0.68 - Simulated Rank 69 / Simulated :

Expected years of schooling

Mean years of schooling

Standard of living
Rank 107 / Score 0.7 - Simulated Rank 108 / Simulated S

Gross national income (GNI) per capita

Human Development Index

Indices

- AI Readiness Index
- B2C E-Commerce Index
- Development Challenges Index
- Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation
- Doing Business Index
- E-Government Development Index
- E-Participation index
- FDI Restrictiveness Index
- Financial Inclusiveness Index
- Food Security Index
- Gender Development Index**
- Global Competitiveness Index
- Global Cybersecurity Index
- Global Gender Gap Index
- Global Innovation Index
- Global Knowledge Index
- Globalization Index
- Human Capital Index
- Human Development Index
- ICT Development Index
- Network Readiness Index
- Open Data Inventory Index
- Open Data Policies
- Women Business and the Law index
- Women Peace and Security Index

Global

Group your Countries

Simple Average


Highest Ranked Country	Country	Switzerland
	Score	0.96
	Global Rank	1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country	South Sudan
	Score	0.39
	Global Rank	191
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country	Switzerland
	Score	0.96
	Global Rank	1
Lowest Ranked Developed Country	Country	South Sudan
	Score	0.39
	Global Rank	191
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country	Switzerland
	Score	0.94
	Global Rank	12
Lowest Ranked Developing Country	Country	Niger
	Score	0.4
	Global Rank	189

Select 'Gender Development Index'

Gender Development Index

Brief description of the country for benchmarking

Tunisia



Country description
Tunisia is a lower middle income country. It has a GDP of around 37.64 Billion USD (2020) and HDI value of 0.73 (2021)

Gender Development Index

Index description
The Gender Development Index (GDI) tracks gender disparities in achievement across three fundamental areas of human development: health (measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 and older), and control of economic resources (measured by estimated earned income for women and men).

[Learn more about the Gender Development Index](#)

Brief description of the selected index

Year of the last ranking available
Rank and score

Results for Tunisia

Save to profile | Shareable Link | Export to Excel | Export to PDF

Year	2021	Simulator projection
Rank	123	
Score	0.93	

Index Global Highlights

- Global
- Group your Countries
- Simple Average

Global Details

Global Average	0.95
Developed Economies Average	0.99
Developing Economies Average	0.94
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Barbados
	Score: 1.03
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: Yemen
	Score: 0.5
	Global Rank: 178

Link to the webpage of the selected index

Dimensions with rank and score per dimension

Comparison benchmarks

Italy | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: Top 3 in Income Group | Top 3 in Region | Income Group | Region

2021

KPI Aspirational value Tunisia Italy

Health-female
Rank 73 / Score 0.84

Scroll down...

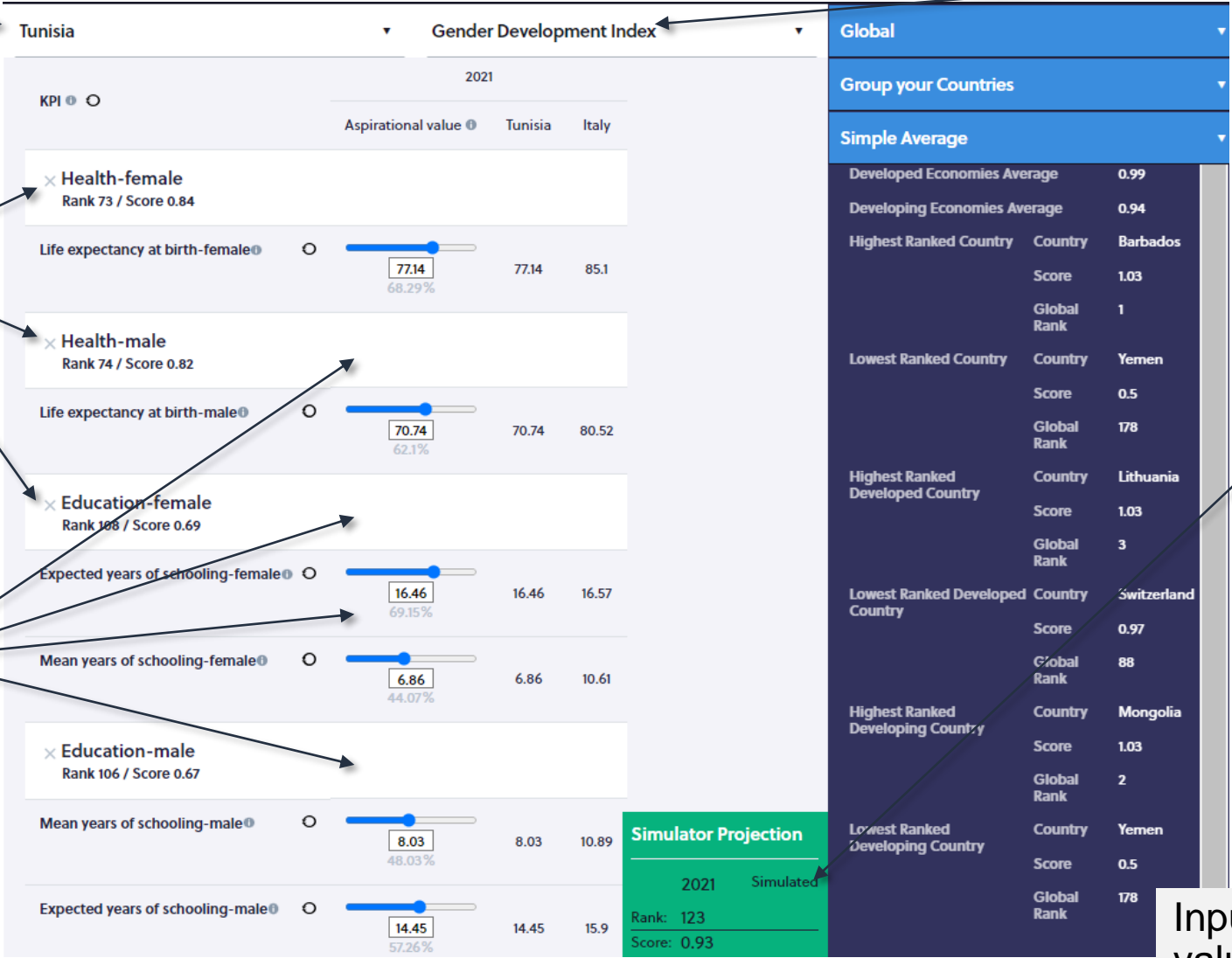
Gender Development Index

Country's name

Index's name

Click on the dimension's name to see the KPIs

Actual values of the KPIs



Box in which the impact of the rank and score will be shown. For now, the year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

Input your aspirational values...

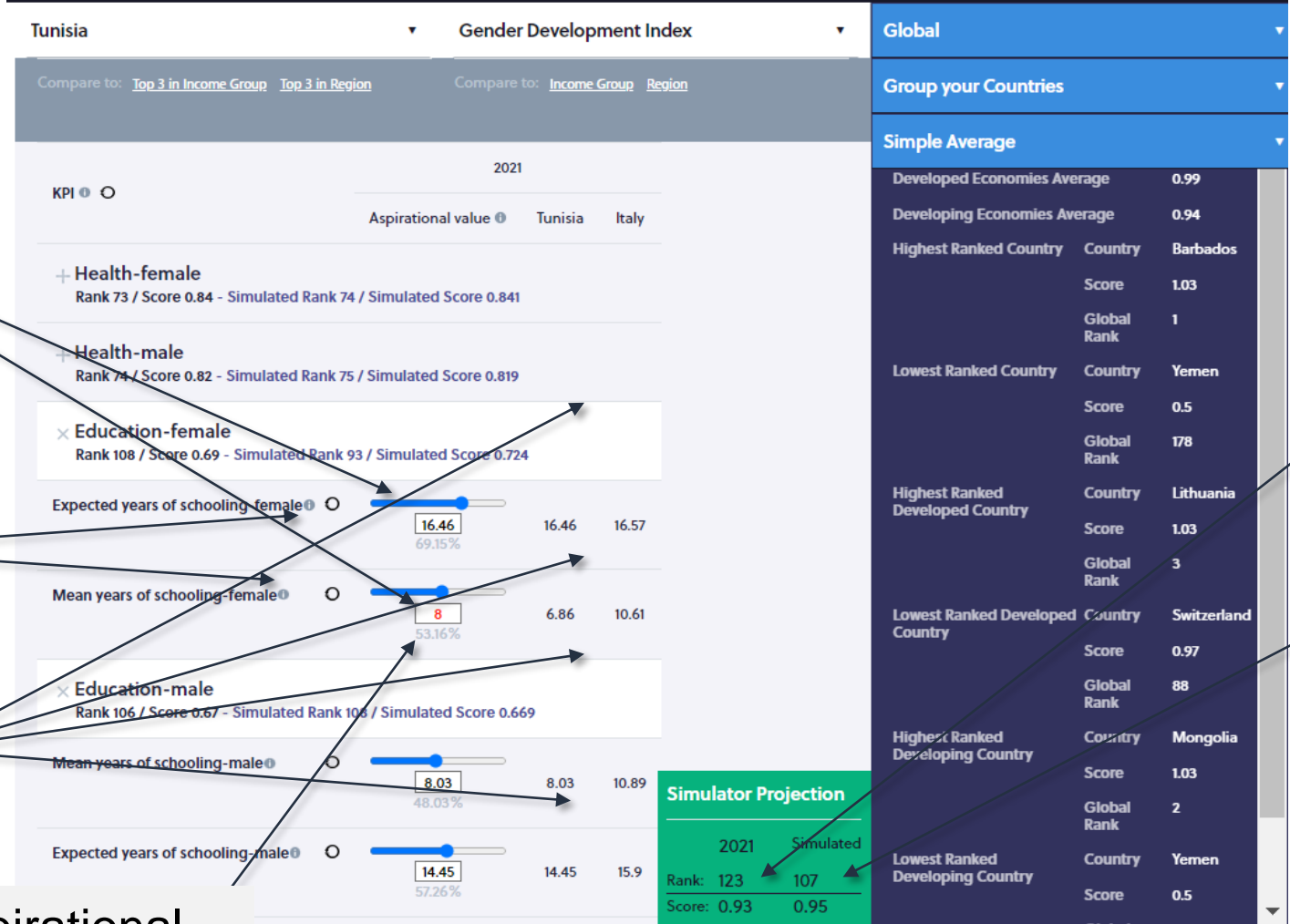
Gender Development Index

Slide the cursor
Or input your data

Click on the icon next to the KPI's name to see the definition

Actual values of the KPIs are duplicated for reference

Aspirational values appear in RED



The year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

The simulated rank and score are displayed

First simulation HDI and GDI: Help identify key indicators

1. At the national level
2. And per gender

Help defining targeted actions

Example: action targeting education can help improve rapidly on the ranking, **especially the means years of schooling**

Specific actions have to target female achievements

Workshop on the Use of the "Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in Tunisia"

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Data Scientist, ESCWA
5-6 June 2023, Tunis, Tunisia



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Session V: Global Gender Gap Index

This session will introduce the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index and allow participants to use the ISPAR tool to retrieve country results. Participants will then present their experience around the use of ISPAR to analyse their rankings and scores.

The difficulties of an engendered index using ratios

Back to <https://gender.unescwa.org>

Select 'Gender indices'

Select your country

Select Gender Gap Index

The Global Gender Gap Index

Select a country

Select the index

See the country's score and rank over time

The KPIs for 'female', 'male' and the ratio are displayed

Short description of the index

Link to the website of the index publisher

Change the values of the KPIs for female...

The screenshot displays the Tunisia profile on the Global Gender Gap Index website. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'Tunisia' and 'Global Gender Gap Index'. Below these are sections for 'Country description' and 'Index description'. A 'Learn more about the Global Gender Gap Index' link is visible. The main content area is divided into 'Results for Tunisia' and 'Index Global Highlights'. The 'Results for Tunisia' section includes a table of scores and ranks for 2019, 2021, and 2022, along with comparison benchmarks. The 'Index Global Highlights' section provides a breakdown of global averages and rankings for Tunisia across different categories.

	2019	2021	2022	Simulator projection
Rank	124	126	120	
Score	0.64	0.65	0.64	

Category	Country	Score	Global Rank
Highest Ranked Country	Iceland	0.91	1
Lowest Ranked Country	Afghanistan	0.44	146
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Iceland	0.91	1
Lowest Ranked Developed Country	Japan	0.65	116
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Rwanda	0.81	6
Global		0.71	

Category	Value
Global Average	0.71
Developed Economies Average	0.76
Developing Economies Average	0.69

KPI	Aspirational value	Tunisia				
	Female	Male	Ratio	Female	Male	Ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Rank 197 / Score 0.44					
Educational Attainment	Rank 115 / Score 0.94					
Health and Survival	Rank 85 / Score 0.97					
Political Empowerment	Rank 68 / Score 0.22					

The Global Gender Gap Index

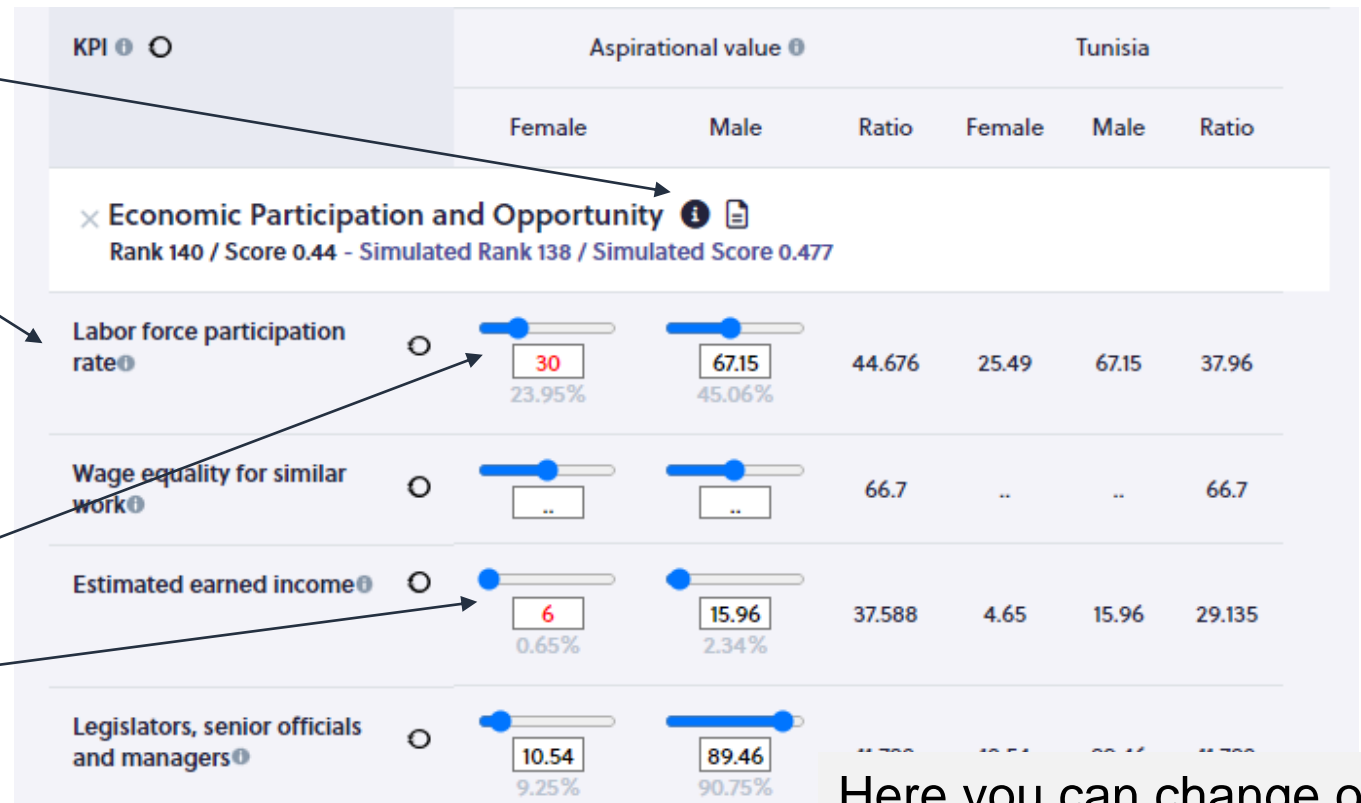
Open the tab:

Check the coverage of the dimension (I icon) you can see now all the KPIs

Enter your aspirational values per KPIS

or by sliding the cursor or entering numbers

The modified KPIS appear in **RED**



Here you can change only the value of the KPIS for the 'female' population

The Global Gender Gap Index

Open the tab:

Check the coverage of the dimension (I icon)

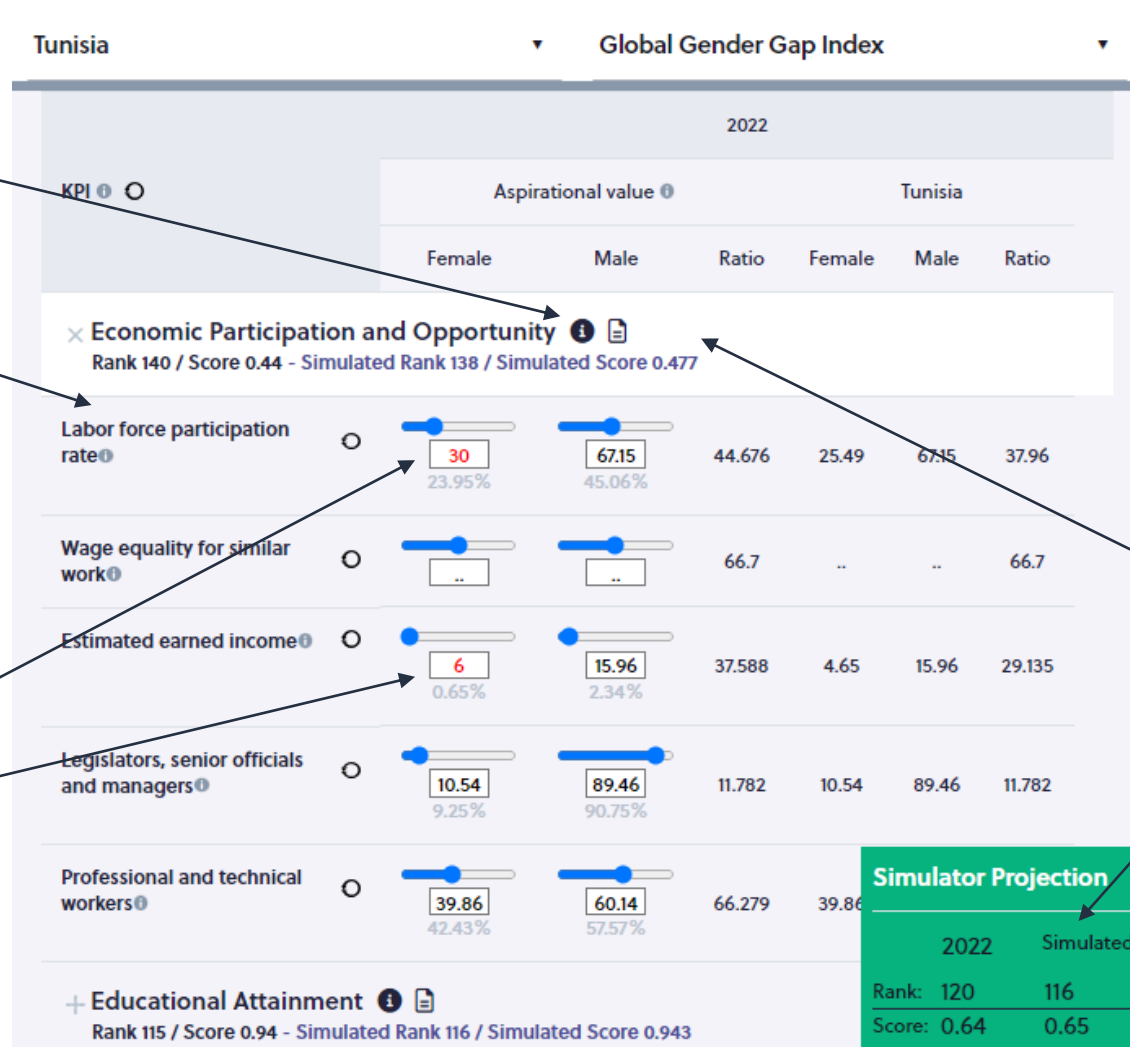
you can see now all the KPIs

Enter your aspirational values per KPIS

or by sliding the cursor

or entering numbers

The modified KPIS appear in **RED**



Impact on score and rank will show here

pillar score and rank overall rank and score

The Global Gender Gap Index

Be careful:

Open t
you can
KPIs

If, for some KPIs, values are not available for your country then entering aspirational values is not possible and/or will not be reflected in the recalculations of the rank and score

Enter y
values

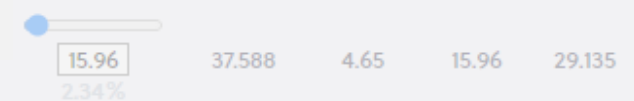
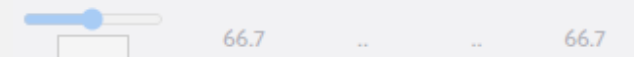
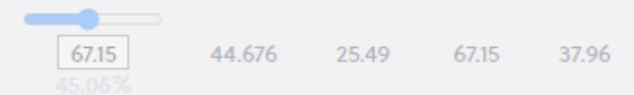
or by
or entering numbers

The modified KPIS
appear in **RED**

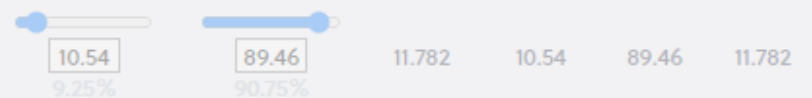
tional value ⓘ Tunisia

Male Ratio Female Male Ratio

ated Score 0.477



Legislators, senior officials and managers ⓘ

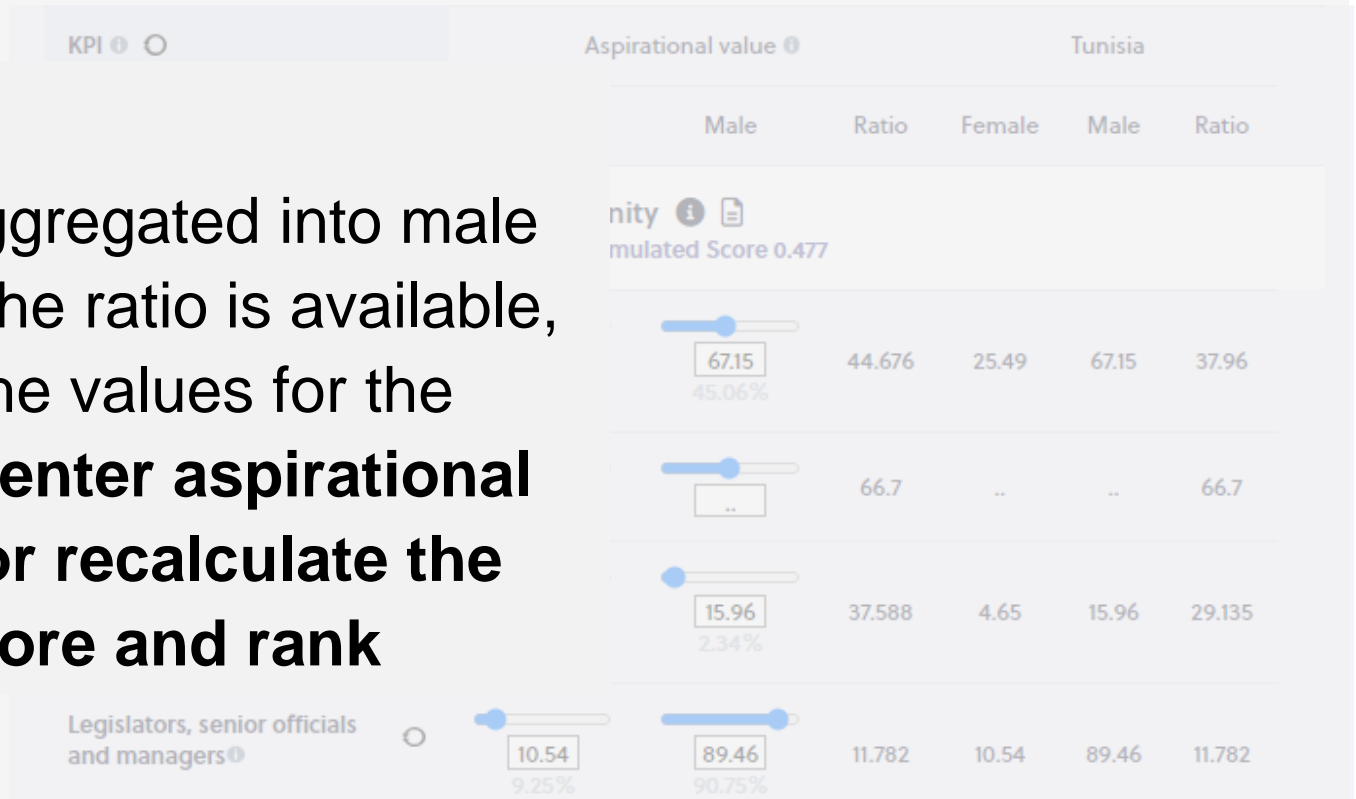


The Global Gender Gap Index

Open Be careful!

you KPIs
 Enter valu
 If values are not disaggregated into male and female and only the ratio is available, you can still change the values for the male and female and **enter aspirational values. The simulator recalculate the ratio and the new score and rank**

The modified KPIS appear in **RED**



The Global Gender Gap Index



Open the tab:
you can see now all the KPIs

For those KPIs, no data is available, so it is impossible to enter aspirational values

For the sex ratio at birth, data for female and male are not available but the ratio is, hence data for male and female can be entered on the simulator

Impact on score and rank will show here

	2021	Simulated
Rank:	152	152
Score:	0.57	0.57

The Global Gender Gap Index

Oper **Be careful:**

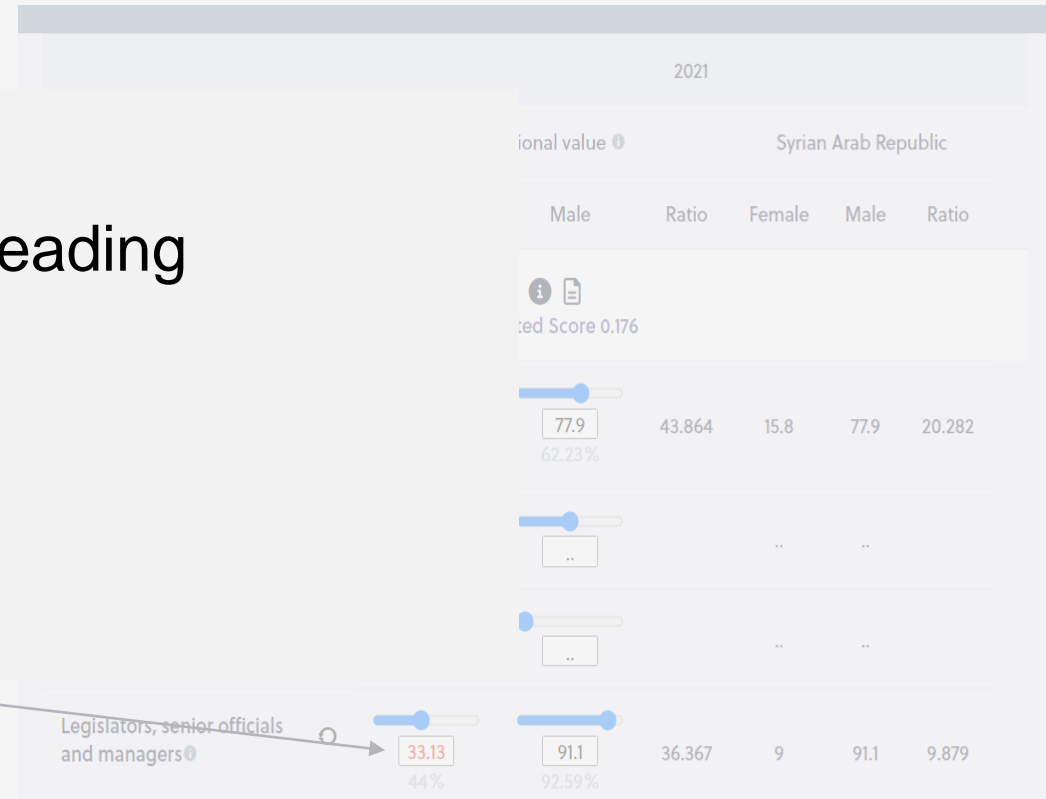
you c
KPIs Using ratios can be misleading

Ente
value

or

or entering numbers

The modified KPIS
appear in **RED**



Develop your own strategy

Question 1: What is the impact of the quality, accuracy, availability of data on the ranking ?

Question 2: Which indicators/KPIs used to calculate the index are included in the NDP/Vision?

If the country meet the set expectations, what will be its ranking?

Question 3: Based on the strategy you are preparing, which progress can be achieved

in the short run?

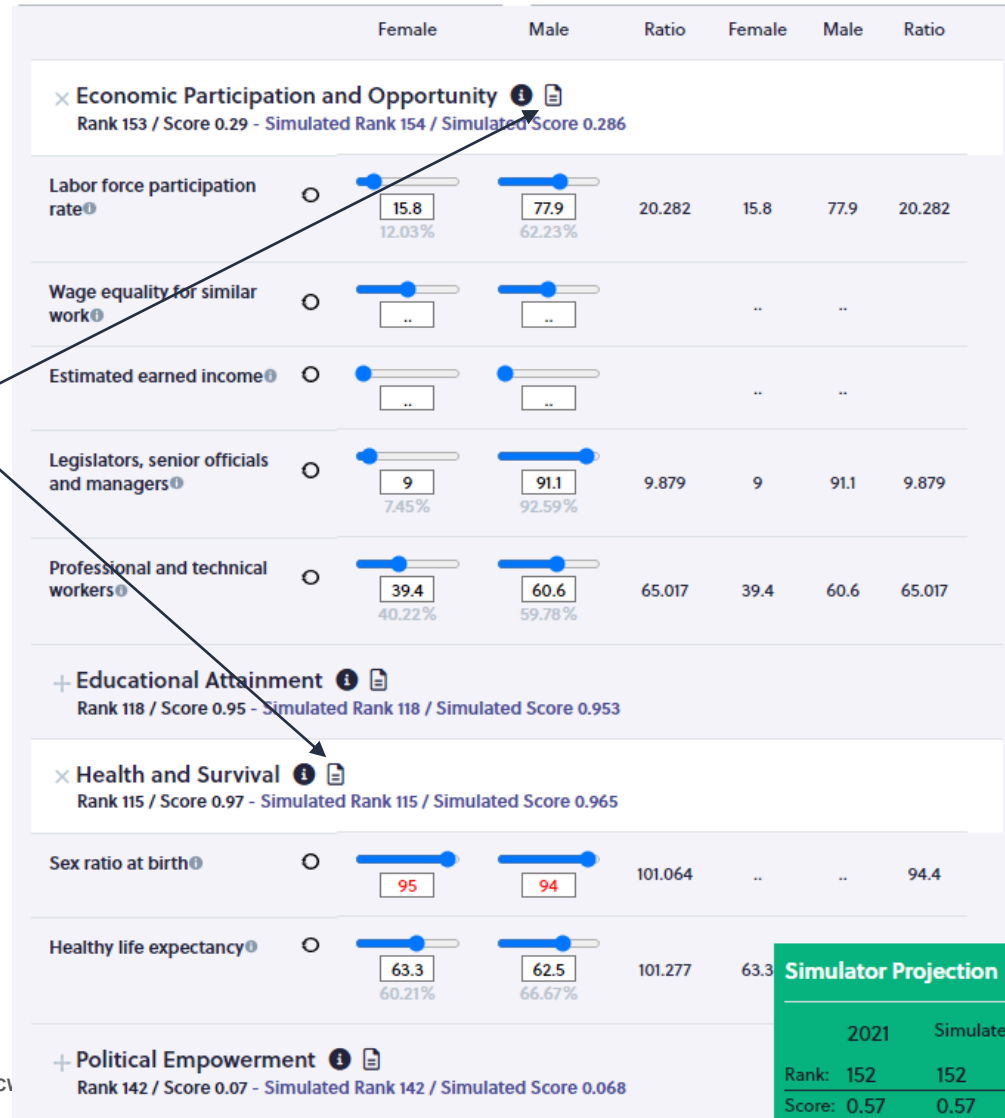
in the medium run?


In the long run?

The Global Gender Gap Index

Syrian Arab Republic

Global Gender Gap Index



Follow the icon  to get **policy recommendations**

Impact on score and rank will show here

Simulator Projection	
2021	Simulated
Rank: 152	152
Score: 0.57	0.57

Conclusion: an engendered index using ratios

- 1. May be misleading**
- 2. Indicators in LEVEL need to be used to complement the ratio of indicators to get a good picture of performances**

Workshop on the Use of the "Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in Tunisia"

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Data Scientist, ESCWA
5-6 June 2023, Tunis, Tunisia



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Session VII: The Global Index on Women, Peace and Security

This session will introduce the Global Index on Women, Peace and Security Index and allow participants to use the ISPAR tool to retrieve country results. Participants will then present their experience around the use of ISPAR to analyse their rankings and scores.

Women, Peace and Security Index: The need to adopt a comprehensive approach

For this index, the methodology was developed so a comprehensive approach of the issue at hand must be developed for policy changes to have an impact on the ranking.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Gender Policy Simulator (GPS) website. The header includes the GPS logo, the text "Gender Policy Simulator", and the text "Powered by ISPAR". On the right side of the header, there are navigation links: "Indices", "Analysis", and "Countries".

The main content area features the title "Gender Policy Simulator" and a descriptive paragraph: "The Gender Policy Simulator (GPS) platform offers a set of tools for identifying the most suitable policies for a comprehensive approach to ensuring sustainable improvements towards gender equality." Below this, there are four interactive cards:

- Gender Indices**: A blue card with the text "Learn more about selected gender indices and access the ESCWA Gender Indices Simulator." and a share icon.
- Gender-Related Indices**: A white card with the text "Assess the relationships and monitor the impacts gender policies can have on boosting country rankings in a large set of gender-related international indices." and a share icon.
- Gender Analysis**: A white card with the text "Analyse the relationships between and impacts of selected gender policies on a large set of international indices and on countries' macroeconomic performances." and a share icon.
- Gender Initiatives**: A white card with the text "Discover gender-related initiatives and relevant areas of work at ESCWA." and a share icon.

Simulations

Go to

<https://gender.unescwa.org>

Click on 'Gender Indices'

Women, Peace, and Security Index

Brief description of the country for benchmarking

Tunisia



Country description
Tunisia is a lower middle income country. It has a GDP of around 37.64 Billion USD (2020) and HDI value of 0.73 (2021)

Women Peace and Security Index

Index description
Women, Peace, and Security Index provides important insights into patterns and progress on women's status and empowerment around the world in the three dimensions inclusion, justice, and security using 11 indicators.

[Learn more about the Women Peace and Security Index](#)

Brief description of the selected index

Year of the last ranking available
Rank and score

Results for Tunisia [Save to profile](#) [Shareable Link](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Export to PDF](#)

	2021	Simulator projection
Rank	117	
Score	0.66	

Comparison benchmarks

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) [Top 3 in Region](#) | [Income Group](#) [Region](#)

2021

KPI Aspirational value Tunisia

+ Inclusion
Rank 130 / Score 0.48

Index Global Highlights

- Global
- Group your Countries
- Simple Average

Global Details

Global Average	0.72
Developed Economies Average	0.86
Developing Economies Average	0.7
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Norway
	Score: 0.92
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: Afghanistan
	Score: 0.11
	Global Rank: 170

Link to the webpage of the selected index

Dimensions with rank and score per dimension

Scroll down...

Women, Peace, and Security Index

Country's name

Index's name

Click on the dimension's name to see the KPIs

Select benchmarks

Actual values of the KPIs

Aspirational values of the KPIs in Red

Exploring the interlinkages among KPIs...



The need to have a comprehensive approach

- 1. Improving on one indicator may have a quite small if any impact on the ranking while others have large impact on the ranking**
- 2. Actions must be taken at various level to see a meaningful improvement on the ranking**
- 3. Stresses the need for cooperation across Ministries**

Workshop on the Use of the "Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in Tunisia"

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Data Scientist, ESCWA
5-6 June 2023, Tunis, Tunisia



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Session VIII: The World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index

This session will introduce the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index and allow participants to use the ISPAR tool to retrieve country results. Participants will then present their experience around the use of ISPAR to analyse their rankings and scores.

Women Business and the Law Index: The specificities of a 'discrete' index

This index uses bullion indicators which take the value 0 or 1. It captures the content of the law and its intent through surveys.

It is important to identify the low-hanging fruits.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Gender Policy Simulator (GPS) website. The header includes the GPS logo, the text "Gender Policy Simulator", and the text "Powered by ISPAR". On the right side of the header, there are navigation links for "Indices", "Analysis", and "Countries".

The main content area features the title "Gender Policy Simulator" and a descriptive paragraph: "The Gender Policy Simulator (GPS) platform offers a set of tools for identifying the most suitable policies for a comprehensive approach to ensuring sustainable improvements towards gender equality." Below this, there are four interactive cards:

- Gender Indices**: A blue card with the text "Learn more about selected gender indices and access the ESCWA Gender Indices Simulator." and a share icon.
- Gender-Related Indices**: A white card with the text "Assess the relationships and monitor the impacts gender policies can have on boosting country rankings in a large set of gender-related international indices." and a share icon.
- Gender Analysis**: A white card with the text "Analyse the relationships between and impacts of selected gender policies on a large set of international indices and on countries' macroeconomic performances." and a share icon.
- Gender Initiatives**: A white card with the text "Discover gender-related initiatives and relevant areas of work at ESCWA." and a share icon.

Simulations

Go to

<https://gender.unescwa.org>

Click on 'Gender Indices'

Women, Business and the Law

Brief description of the country for benchmarking

Tunisia



Country description
Tunisia is a lower middle income country. It has a **GDP** of around 37.64 Billion USD (2020) and **HDI** value of 0.73 (2021)

Women Business and the Law index

Index description
Women, Business and the Law identifies how laws and regulations impact women's life, and economic opportunities. The index is structured around the main elements shaping women's life : Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Entrepreneurship, Assets and Pension.

[Learn more about the Women Business and the Law index](#)

Brief description of the selected index

Year of the last ranking available
Rank and score

Results for Tunisia Save to profile Shareable Link Export to Excel Export to PDF

	2022	2023	
			Simulator projection
Rank	150	152	
Score	64.38	64.38	

Comparison benchmarks

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) [Top 3 in Region](#) | Compare to: [Income Group](#) [Region](#)

KPI ⊕ ⊖

Aspirational value ⓘ Tunisia

Mobility ⓘ
Rank 1 / Score 100

Index Global Highlights

- Global
- Group your Countries
- Simple Average

Global Details

Global Average	77.09
Developed Economies Average	96.02
Developing Economies Average	73.87
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Belgium
	Score: 100
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: State of Palestine
	Score: 26.25
	Global Rank: 190

Link to the webpage of the selected index

Regularly updated

Scroll down...

Dimensions with rank and score per dimension

Women, Business and the Law

Country's name

Tunisia

Women Business and the Law index

Index's name

Global

Group your Countries

Simple Average

Click on the dimension's name to see the KPIs

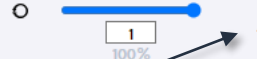
+ Mobility

Rank 1 / Score 100 - Simulated Rank 1 / Simulated Score 100

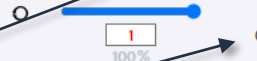
× Workplace

Rank 122 / Score 75 - Simulated Rank 1 / Simulated Score 100

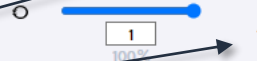
Can a woman get a job in the same way as a man



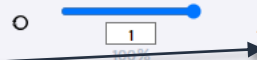
Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment based on gender



Is there legislation on sexual harassment in employment



Are there criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment



+ Pay

Rank 162 / Score 25 - Simulated Rank 162 / Simulated Score 25

+ Marriage

Rank 143 / Score 60 - Simulated Rank 143 / Simulated Score 60

+ Parenthood

Rank 112 / Score 40 - Simulated Rank 112 / Simulated Score 40

+ Entrepreneurship

Rank 90 / Score 75 - Simulated Rank 90 / Simulated Score 75

Actual values of the KPIs

Simulator Projection

	2023	Simulated
Rank:	152	145
Score:	64.38	67.5

Box in which the impact of the rank and score will be shown. For now, the year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

Developed Economies Average	Score	96.02
Developing Economies Average	Score	73.87
Highest Ranked Country	Country	Belgium
	Score	100
	Global Rank	1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country	State of Palestine
	Score	26.25
	Global Rank	190
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country	Belgium
	Score	100
	Global Rank	1
Lowest Ranked Developing Country	Country	Japan
	Score	78.75
	Global Rank	104
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country	Peru
	Score	95
	Global Rank	25
Lowest Ranked Developing Country	Country	Yemen
	Score	26.88
	Global Rank	189

Women, Business and the Law

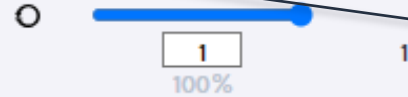
Tunisia

Women Business and the Law index

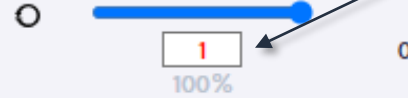
× Workplace ⓘ

Rank 122 / Score 75 - Simulated Rank 1 / Simulated Score 100

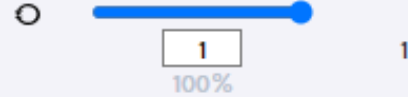
Can a woman get a job in the same way as a man ⓘ



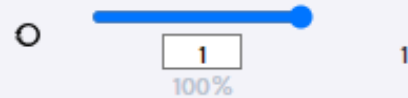
Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment based on gender ⓘ



Is there legislation on sexual harassment in employment ⓘ



Are there criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment ⓘ



Due to the methodology used to calculate this index, improving on one KPIs increase the dimension score and rank by 20 to 25% depending on the number of KPIS per dimension

But here, the obstacles are laws which requires efforts and time to change

Women Business and the Law Index: The specificities of a 'discrete' index

To improve on this kind of ranking, developing short, medium, and long-term strategies is crucial as it takes time to improve due to the very nature of the obstacles that can be administrative, legislative, cultural and religious.

The advantage of ISPAR is that the tool allows to identify the NATURE of the obstacles and set a timeline for rankings improvement

Having multiple Composite Indices on the platform allows developing a short-, medium-, and long-term strategy across all the Indices.

Workshop on the Use of the "Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in Tunisia"

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Data Scientist, ESCWA
5-6 June 2023, Tunis, Tunisia



UNITED NATIONS

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ESCWA

Shared Prosperity **Dignified Life**



Session XI: The interdependence of global indicators

This session discusses how developmental indicators intersect with gender equality indicators, such as in education, health, and the economy, and explains how strengthening policies and legislation related to gender equality may influence other areas of development.

Let's summarize what we have seen

1. How to generate a profile and compare our performances to other countries'
2. How to carry simulations and how the methodology used calls for a certain type of strategy
3. And how to use the platform to develop a short, medium and long-term strategy depending on the nature of the obstacles

As part of the background you may prepare for
your note/report/brief or any other document,

You can use tools to

Visualize performances


ESCWA Sign in / Register

GPS Gender Policy Simulator Indices ▾ Analysis ▾ Countries

Powered by ISPAR


Gender Policy Simulator

The Gender Policy Simulator (GPS) platform offers a set of tools for identifying the most suitable policies for a comprehensive approach to ensuring sustainable improvements towards gender equality.




Gender Indices

Learn more about selected gender indices and access the ESCWA Gender Indices Simulator.




Gender-Related Indices

Assess the relationships and monitor the impacts gender policies can have on boosting country rankings in a large set of gender-related international indices.



Gender Analysis

Analyse the relationships between and impacts of selected gender policies on a large set of international indices and on countries' macroeconomic performances.



Gender Initiatives

Discover gender-related initiatives and relevant areas of work at ESCWA.

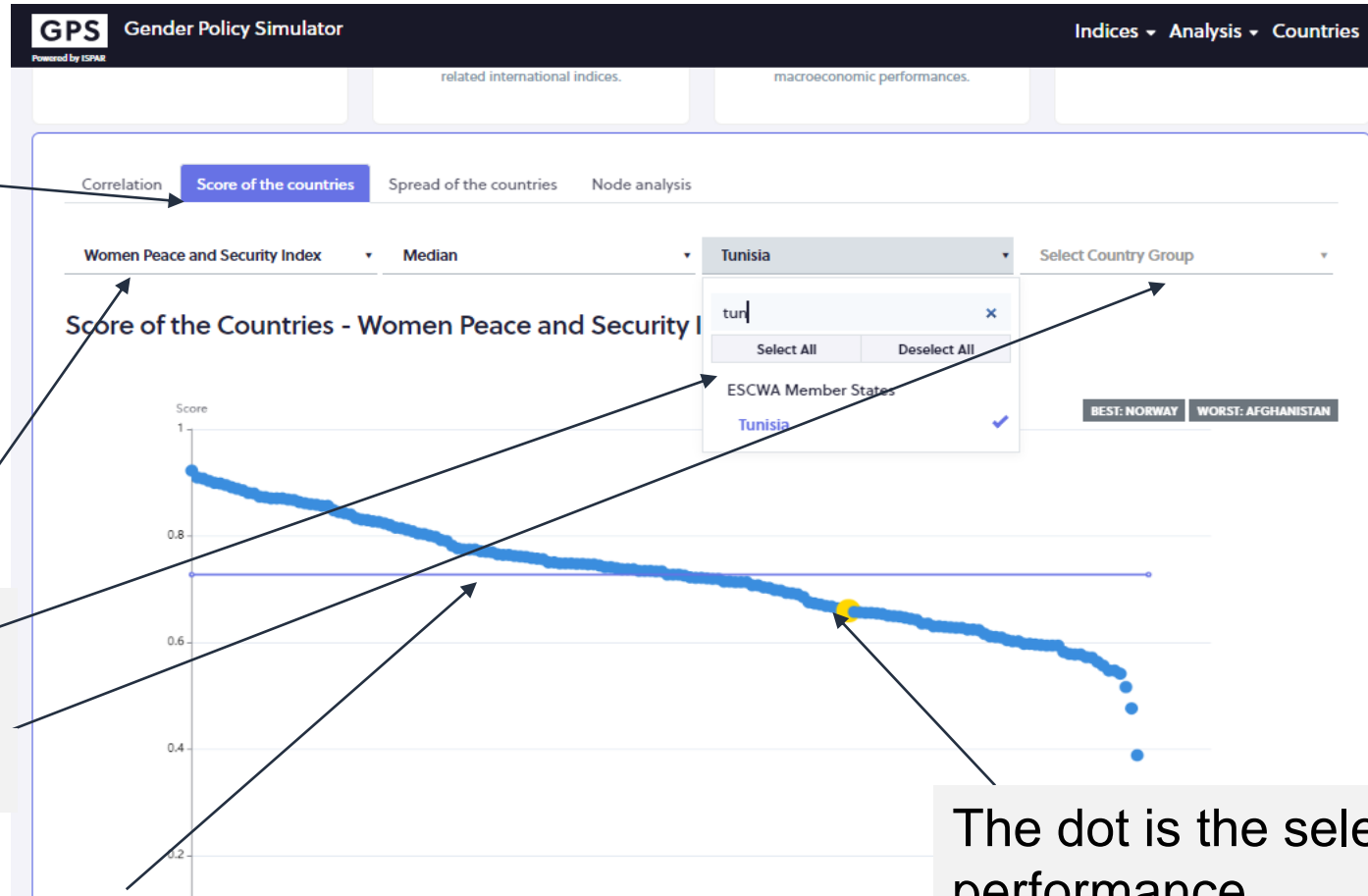
Simulations

Go to

<https://gender.unescwa.org>

Click on 'Gender Analysis'

Quick visualization of performances



Click on 'Score of the countries'

Select

The index of interest

A country

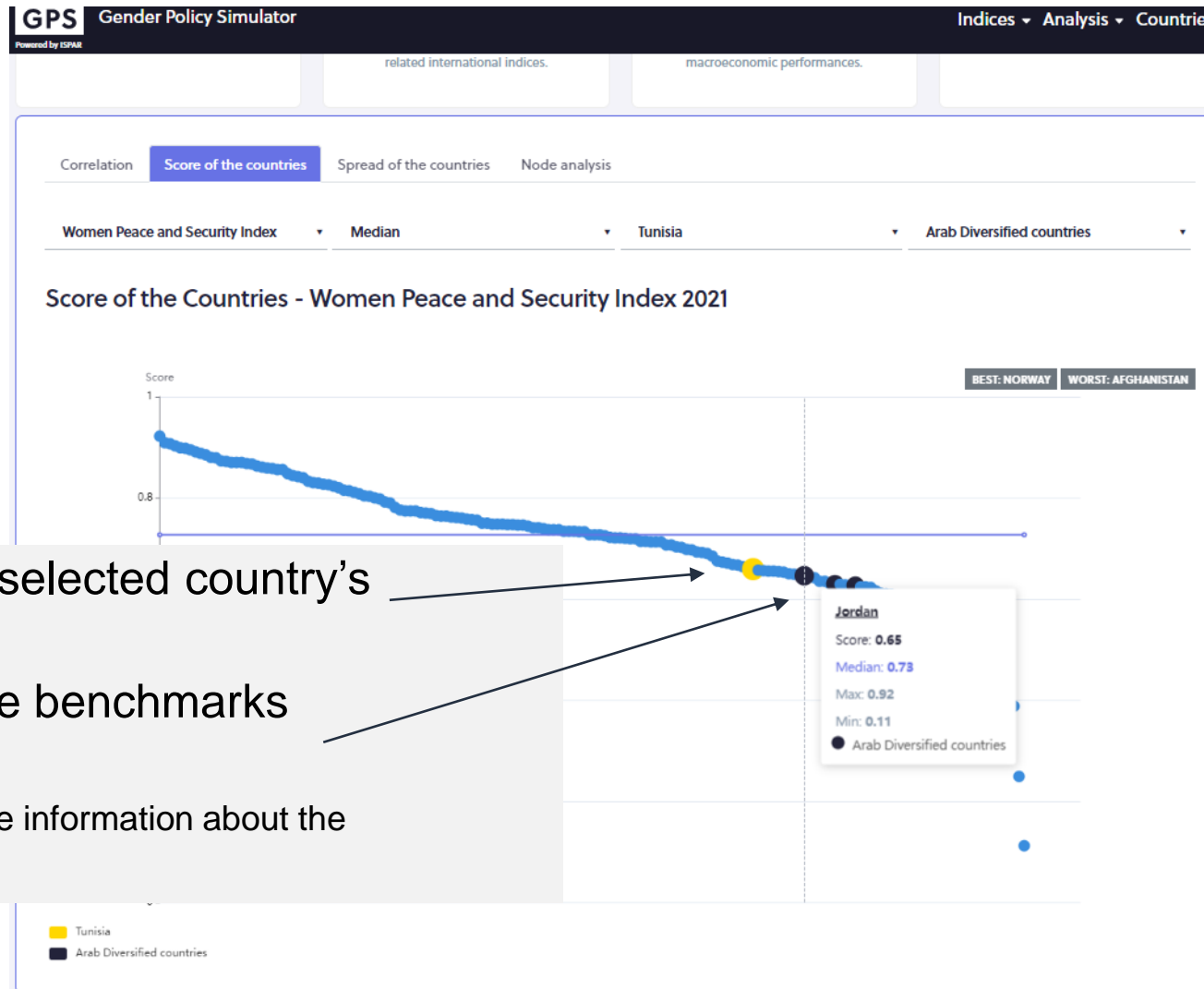
A benchmark group

The line indicate the performance for which half countries perform better, and half perform less well

The dot is the selected country's performance

Scroll over the dots and a line will appear, making it easier to read

Quick visualization of performances



The **yellow dot** is the selected country's performance

The **black dots** are the benchmark performances

Scroll over the dots to get more information about the benchmark's performances

Quick visualization of performances



Now click on 'Spread of the countries'

Select

The index of interest

A country

A benchmark group

The **yellow** dot is the selected country's performance

The **black** dots are the selected country's performance

Scroll over the yellow dots and a line will appear, making it easier to read, scroll over the dots to get more information on the benchmarks' performances

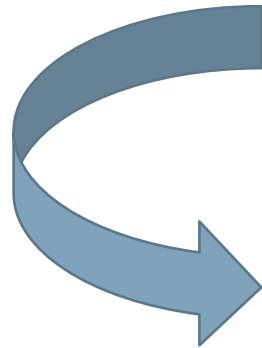
The dimensions of the index appear on the x axis

Let's summarize what we have seen

1. How to generate a profile and compare our performances to other countries'
2. How to carry simulations and how the methodology used calls for a certain type of strategy
3. And how to use the platform to develop a short, medium and long-term strategy depending on the nature of the obstacles
4. How Composite Indices are linked together, hence the need to use Indices beyond the ones focusing on gender to evaluate potential for cooperation and trickledown effects

What else the platform can help with?

As a same KPIs appear in more than one index, there is a need to understand interlinkages to get a full picture of the impact of gender policies on rankings




The Thematic simulators

only redundancy of KPIs plays a role in the country's performance improvement across indices

GPS Gender Policy Simulator Indices ▾ Analysis ▾ Countries
Powered by ISPAR


Gender Policy Simulator

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Gender Initiatives

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Simulations

Go to

<https://gender.unescwa.org>

Click on 'Gender-related Indices'

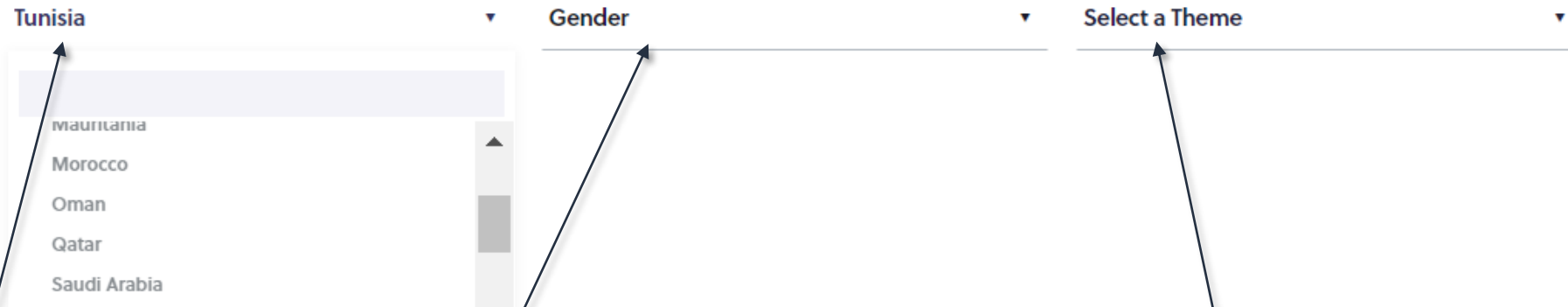
The Gender Simulator

This simulator is for advanced users who have an understanding of the [indices](#) and have reviewed their [country's ranking](#) in those indices. The Index Simulator allows you to imagine how a change in your country's performance in an index KPI would alter its overall ranking, and to select other countries for comparison.

[Go to the index simulator →](#)

Tunisia ▾ Gender ▾ Select a Theme ▾

mauritania
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia



Selected your
country


The theme is
preselected (gender)

Selected a sub-
theme

Thematic Simulators

GPS Gender Policy Simulator Indices ▾ Analysis ▾ Countries
Powered by ISPAR

Tunisia ▾ Gender ▾ Education ▾

 **Country description**
Tunisia is a lower middle income country. It has a [GDP](#) of around 37.64 Billion USD (2020) and [HDI](#) value of 0.73 (2021)

Results for Tunisia Save to profile Shareable Link Export to Excel Export to PDF

	Rank	Score	Simulated Rank	Simulated Score
Global Gender Gap Index (2022)	120	0.64		
ICT Development Index (2017)	99	4.82		
Network Readiness Index (2021)	87	44.33		
E-Government Development Index (2022)	88	0.65		
Women Peace and Security Index (2021)	117	0.66		

Comparison benchmarks

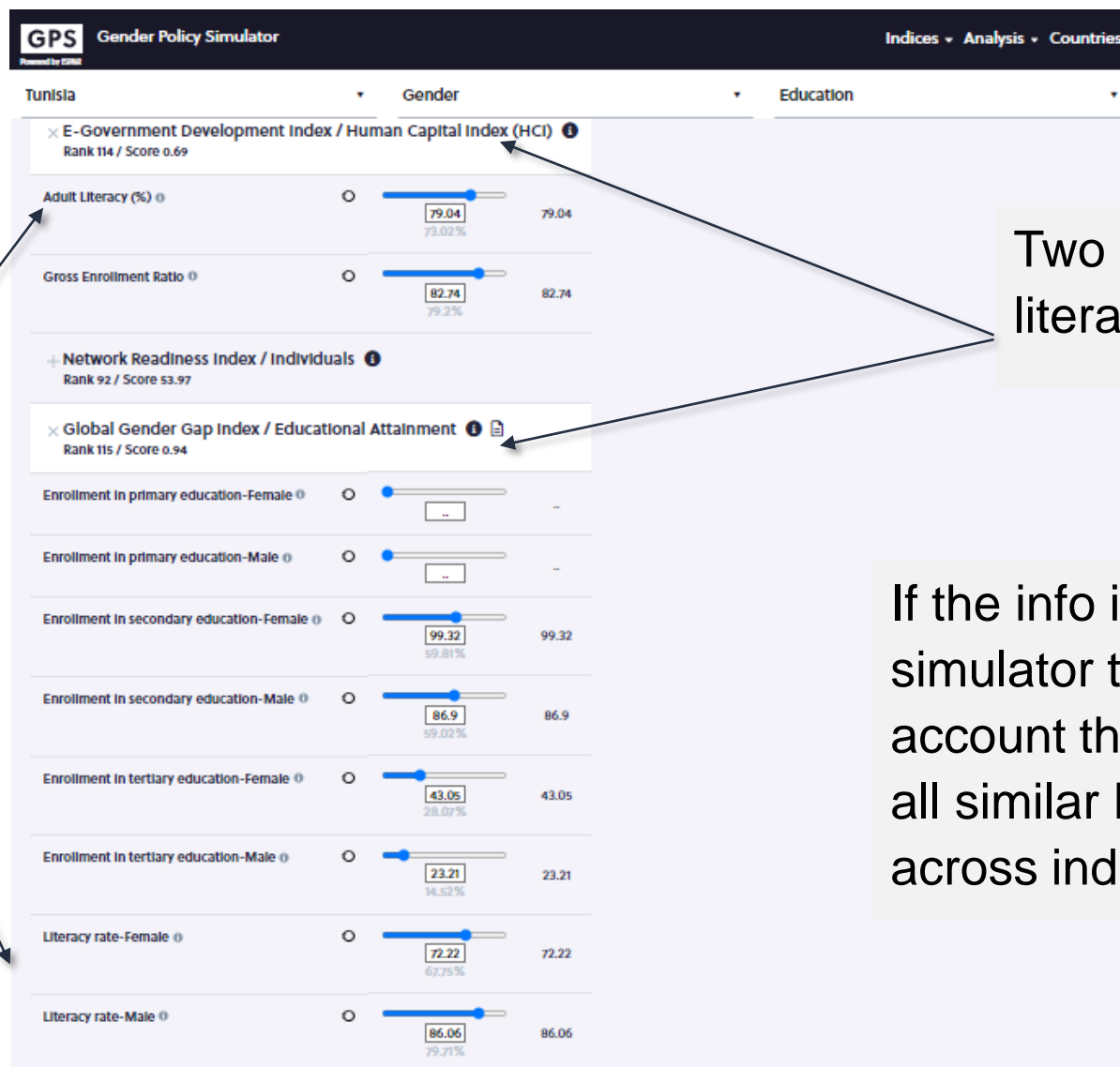
Country benchmarks ▾ Multinational benchmarks ▾

Compare to: [Income Group](#) [Region](#)

Chose a sub-theme (education)

View indices that use education engendered or not KPIs

Thematic Simulators

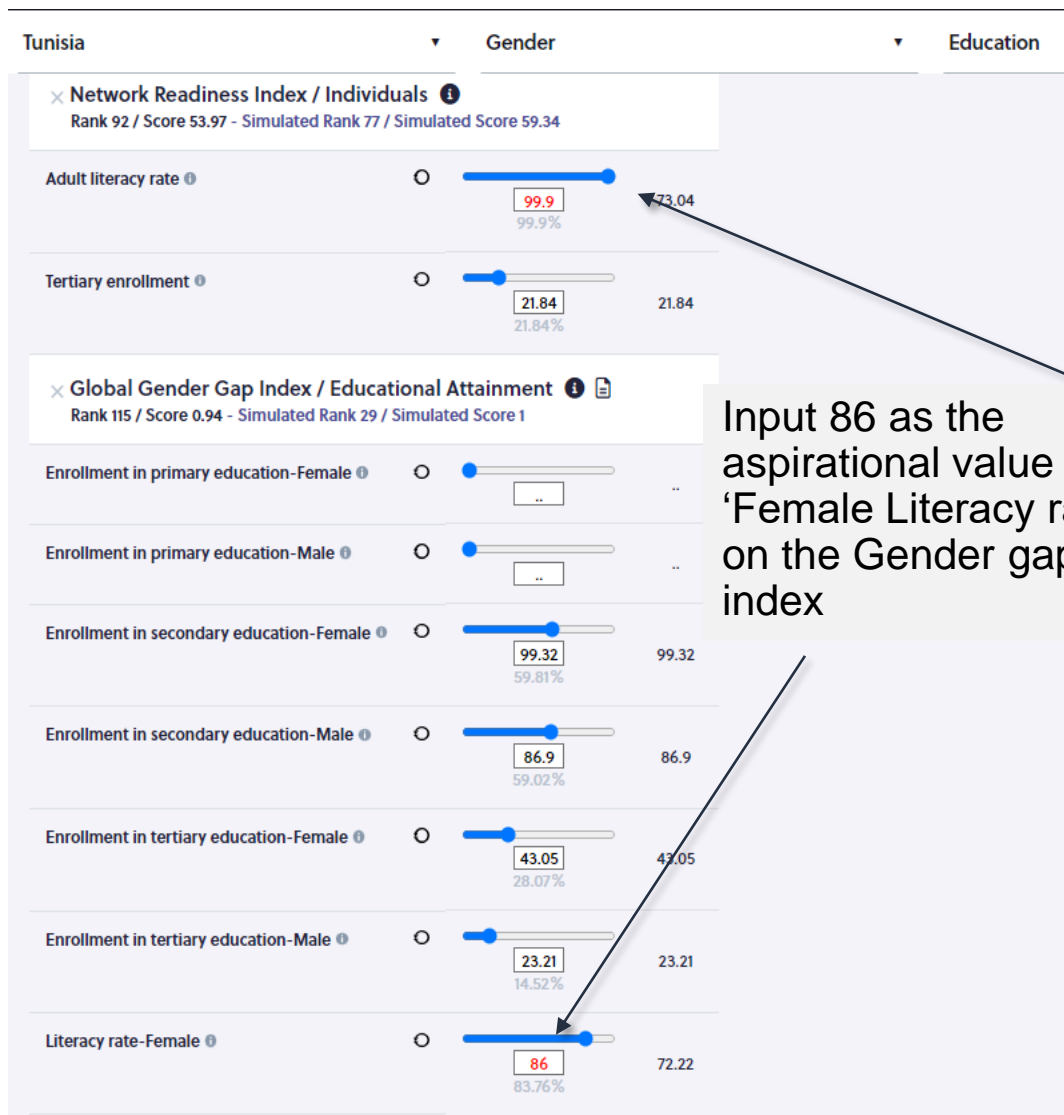


One engendered, the other not

Two indices use literacy rate.

If the info is available the simulator takes into account the impact across all similar KPIS, hence across indices

Thematic Simulators



Input 86 as the aspirational value for 'Female Literacy rate' on the Gender gap index

Changes will be made here and here

The impact of the policy across indices is

Results for Tunisia | Save to profile | Shareable Link | Export to Excel | Export to PDF

	Rank	Score	Simulated Rank	Simulated Score
Global Gender Gap Index (2022)	120	0.64	58	0.73
ICT Development Index (2017)	99	4.82		
Network Readiness Index (2021)	87	44.33	86	44.78
E-Government Development Index (2022)	88	0.65	85	0.68
Women Peace and Security Index (2021)	117	0.66		

Thematic Simulators

The screenshot displays the Gender Policy Simulator (GPS) interface. At the top, it shows the logo 'GPS Gender Policy Simulator' and navigation options 'Indices', 'Analysis', and 'Countries'. The main navigation bar includes 'Tunisia', 'Gender', and 'Economic opportunities'. A 'Country description' for Tunisia is provided, stating it is a lower middle income country with a GDP of around 37.64 Billion USD (2020) and an HDI value of 0.73 (2021). Below this, a table titled 'Results for Tunisia' lists various indices with their ranks and scores. A dropdown menu for 'Economic opportunities' is open, showing sub-themes like 'Getting a Job', 'Starting a Business', 'Access to Finance', and 'Access to New Technologies'. A 'Save to profile' button is visible next to the table. At the bottom, there are options for 'Multinational benchmarks' and 'Compare to: Income Group Region'.

Index	Rank	Score
Global Gender Gap Index (2022)	120	0.64
Global Innovation Index (2022)	73	27.89
Global Competitiveness Index (2020)	87	56.41
Women Business and the Law index (2023)	152	64.38
Women Peace and Security Index (2021)	117	0.66

Select a theme (gender)

Chose a sub-theme (education)

All indices using KPIs related to getting a job

In order to develop a **comprehensive strategy** related to women economic opportunities **several elements must be covered** and are **listed under the sub-theme**

What did we learn in this session so far?

As a same KPIs appear in more than one index, there is a need to understand interlinkages to get a full picture of the impact of gender policies on rankings

On the thematic simulators, only redundancy of KPIs plays a role in the country's performance improvement across indices

BUT do not forget to **take a look at** the correlations and the performance improvement due to **the indirect impact of policy changes across indices**

And what about policy recommendations?

As Tunisia performances are compared to more than 140 other countries, a policymaking tool should provide policy recommendations, lessons learnt and other countries experience regarding the dos and don'ts. So, where to find them on GPS or ISPAR?

The Global Gender Gap Index

Syrian Arab Republic Global Gender Gap Index



Country description
 Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a **GDP** per capita of around USD (2021) and **HDI** value of 0.58 (2021)

Index description
 Gender parity has a fundamental bearing on whether or not economies and societies thrive. Developing and deploying one-half of the world's available talent has a huge bearing on the growth, competitiveness and future-readiness of economies and businesses worldwide.

[Learn more about the Global Gender Gap Index](#)

Results for Syrian Arab Republic

Save to profile Shareable Link Export to Excel
Export to PDF

	2019	2021	Simulator projection
Rank	150	152	
Score	0.57	0.57	

Comparison benchmarks

Country benchmarks Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) [Top 3 in Region](#) Compare to: [Income Group](#) [Region](#)

2021

KPI Aspirational value Syrian Arab Republic

	Female	Male	Ratio	Female	Male	Ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity Rank 153 / Score 0.29						
Educational Attainment Rank 118 / Score 0.95						
Health and Survival Rank 115 / Score 0.97						
Political Empowerment Rank 142 / Score 0.07						

Index Global Highlights


Global

Group your Countries

Simple Average

Global Details

Global Average	0.7
Developed Economies Average	0.76
Developing Economies Average	0.69
Highest Ranked Country	Country Iceland
	Score 0.89
	Global Rank 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country Afghanistan
	Score 0.44
	Global Rank 156
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country Iceland
	Score 0.89
	Global Rank 1
Lowest Ranked Developed Country	Country Japan
	Score 0.66
	Global Rank 120
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country Namibia
	Score 0.81
	Global Rank 6

Policy recommendations can be found by clicking on the icon 

What else the platform can help with?

1. As a same KPIs appear in more than one index, there is a need to understand interlinkages to get a full picture of the impact of gender policies on rankings
2. How to learn from other countries experience?
3. How to evaluate the impact of an improvement on a ranking on end developmental goals?

Understand and evaluate spillover effects

Under the tab 'Analyses'

Correlations

- Correlation between all Indices
- WEO Correlation
- Correlation by Theme

Network chart

Score of the Countries

Spread of the countries

Correlation Matrix - WEO

	Volume of imports of goods and services	Volume of exports of goods and services	Current account balance	Employment	Unemployment rate	General government revenue	General government total expenditure	General government gross debt	Gross domestic product per capita, current	Gross domestic product per capita, constant	Output gap in percent of potential GDP	Gross national savings	Total investment	Inflation, end of period consumer prices
Women Peace and Security Index	0.25	-0.01	0.05	-0.07	-0.33	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.4	0.24	-0.04	0.01	
Women Business and the Law index	0.29	0.04	0.01	-0.18	-0.2	-0.13	-0.14	-0.11	-0.11	0.09	0.06	-0.11	0.02	
Open Data Policies	0.16	-0.03	0.03	0.21	-0.29	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.2	0.06	0.02	
Open Data Inventory Index	0.23	-0.05	0.05	0.06	-0.19	0	0	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.18	0.2	0.02	
Network Readiness Index	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.32	-0.35	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.32	0.2	0.02	
ICT Development Index	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.17	-0.34	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.2	0.02	
Human Development Index	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.07	-0.4	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.4	0.2	0.02	
Human Capital Index	0.25	0.09	0.09	-0.09	-0.51	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.28	0.2	0.02	
Globalization Index	0.15	0.15	0.06	-0.4	-0.24	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.26	0.2	0.02	
Global Knowledge Index	0.24	0.1	0.06	0.2	-0.46	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.54	0.2	0.02	
Global Innovation Index	0.18	0.06	0.07	0.36	-0.34	0	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	0.27	0.2	0.02	
Global Gender Gap Index	0.15	0.05	0	-0.15	-0.06	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.09	-0.1	0.26	0.2	0.02	
Global Cybersecurity Index	0.2	-0.06	0.06	0.25	-0.22	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.28	-0.34	0.2	0.02	
Global Competitiveness Index	0.21	0.07	0.09	0.39	-0.34	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.19	0.2	0.02	
Food Security Index	0.33	0.08	0.07	0.14	-0.46	0.01	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.37	0.2	0.02	
Financial Inclusiveness Index	0.15	-0.01	0.06	0.33	-0.32	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.3	0.2	0.02	
DI Restrictiveness Index	0.05	0.43	0.03	0.07	-0.14	0.16	0.23	0.08	0.1	0.16	0.1	0.2	0.02	
E-Participation Index	0.37	-0.01	0.04	0.31	-0.37	0.02	0.01	0	-0.01	0.02	0.28	0.2	0.02	
Government Development Index	0.3	0.01	0.06	0.22	-0.42	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.38	0.2	0.02	
Doing Business Index	0.26	-0.02	0.06	0.22	-0.34	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.41	0.2	0.02	
Accessibility Rights Evaluation	0.24	-0.16	0	0.14	-0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	0.23	-0.16	0.1	
Development Challenges Index	-0.23	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.28	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.23	0.07	0.01	
B2C E-Commerce Index	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.22	-0.39	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.28	0.36	0.02	
AI Readiness Index	0.23	-0.01	0.07	0.54	-0.4	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0.02	0.27	0.38	0.01	0.04

Legend: Strong negative correlation (dark red), Mild negative correlation (red), Weak correlation (grey), Mild positive correlation (light blue), Strong positive correlation (dark blue)

Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects

Under 'Correlations' select 'WEO Correlations'

Correlations of indices and macroeconomic outcomes

Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the relationship between two indices. A positive correlation means that both indices are increasing or decreasing in parallel. A negative correlation indicates that when a country's performance improves on one index it worsens on the other. The relation is strong if the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.7 (smaller than -0.7). It is mild if the coefficient is between 0.4 and 0.7 (or -0.7 and -0.4). Correlation coefficients, that appear on the table, can be used to assess how performances across indices tend to be linked to each other.

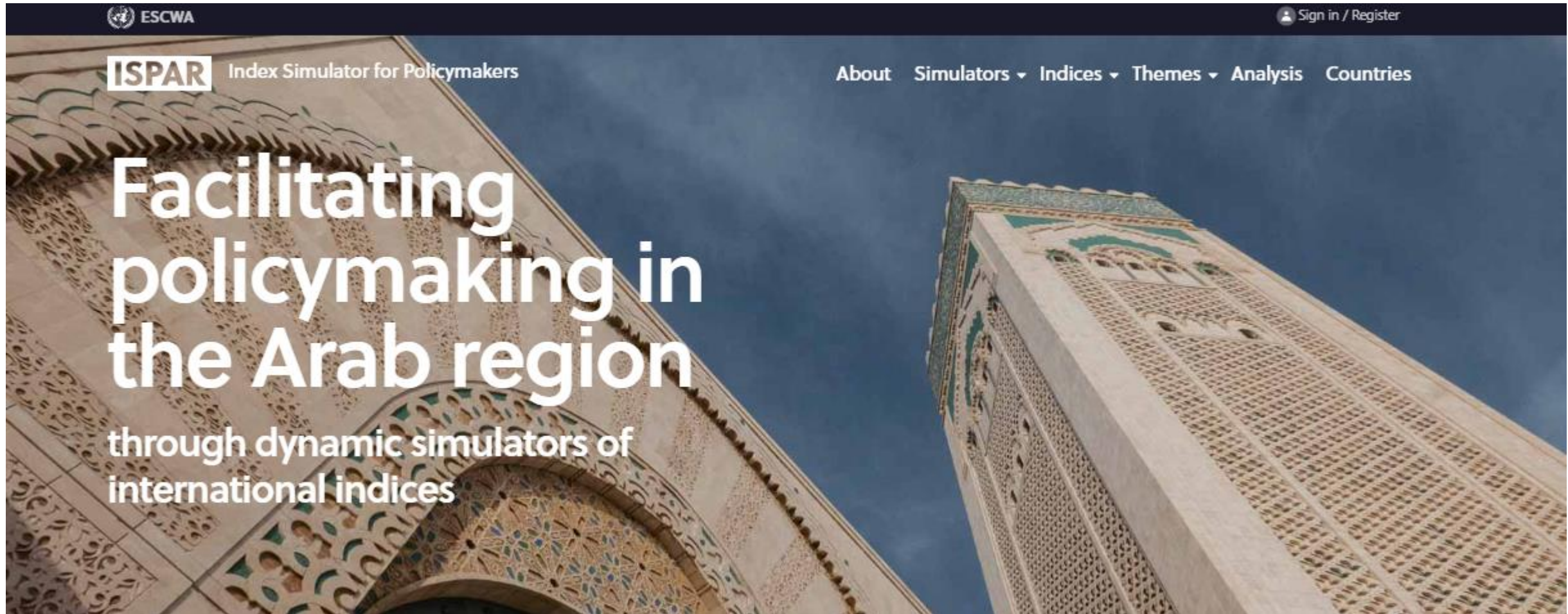
However, correlation must not be confused with causality. If two indices/indicators are correlated, it does not imply that one index/indicator causes the changes in another one. Correlation only assesses relationships between indices/indicators, and different factors may lead to the relationships. Causation may be a reason for the correlation, but it is not the only possible explanation.

Build your own scenario

Thanks for your time
[Nathalie GRAND_grand@un.org](mailto:Nathalie.GRAND_grand@un.org)
request.unescwa.org

Nadya Khalife
Nadya.khalife@unescwa.org

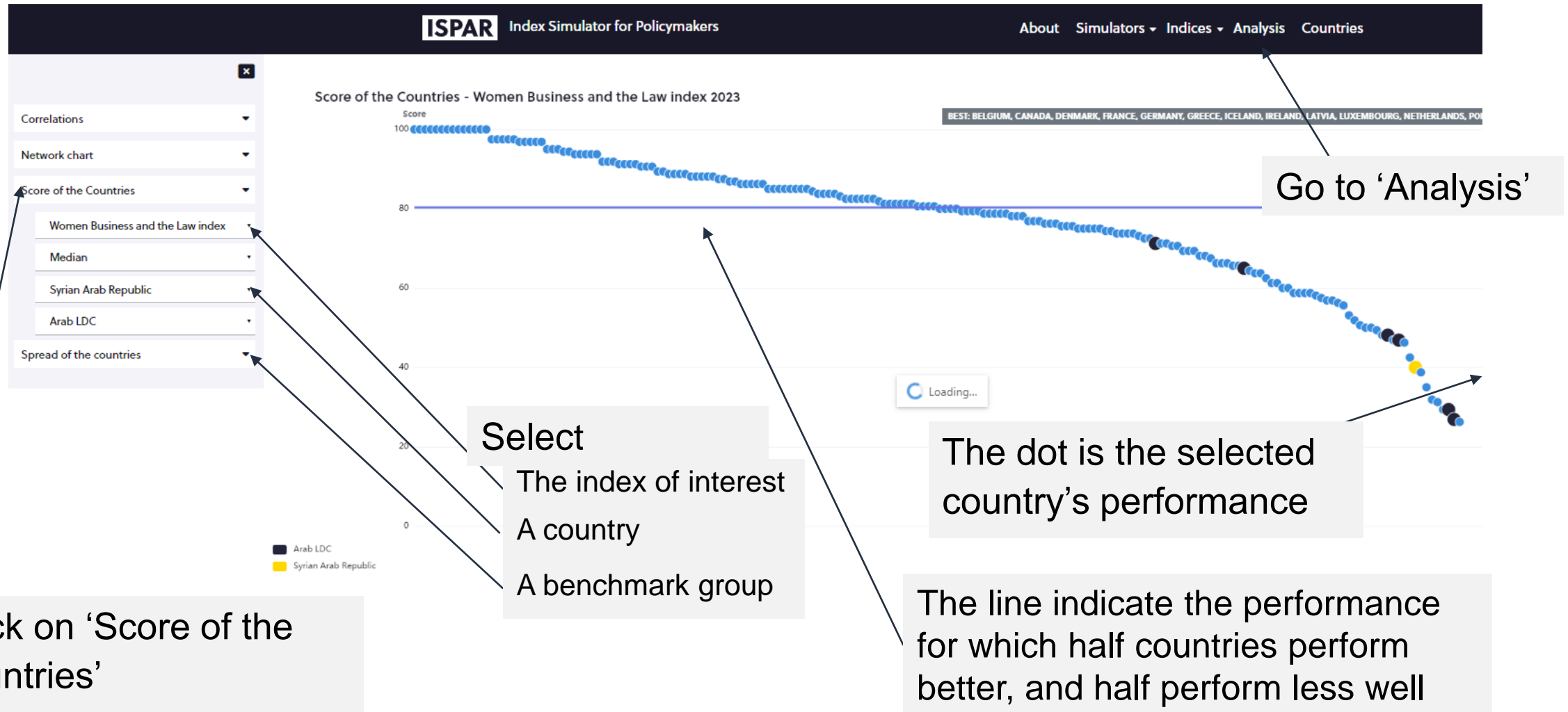
Thank you for your time!



The image shows a screenshot of the ISPAR website. The background is a low-angle photograph of a tall, ornate minaret with intricate geometric patterns, set against a clear blue sky. The website's header is dark, featuring the ESCWA logo on the left and a 'Sign in / Register' link on the right. Below the header, the ISPAR logo and the text 'Index Simulator for Policymakers' are on the left, while a navigation menu with links for 'About', 'Simulators', 'Indices', 'Themes', 'Analysis', and 'Countries' is on the right. The main content area contains the following text:

**Facilitating
policymaking in
the Arab region**
through dynamic simulators of
international indices

Quick visualization of performances



Quick visualization of performances

