

# Gender and Textbook

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Source: <http://www.weforum.org/agenda/2013/06/top-five-countries-for-gender-equality-in-south-east-asia>

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# Gender vs Sex

## Gender vs Sex

Gender refers to the economic, social, and cultural attributes and opportunities connected with being male or female. It is social and cultural in nature.

Sex refers to having different biological and physical characteristics. It is biological in nature.

Source: UNFPA

# Gender Equity vs Gender Equality

# Gender Equity vs Gender Equality

Gender equity is the process of ensuring fairness to women and men. It leads to equality.

Gender equality requires equal access of men and women to opportunities, economic and social resources and rewards, which is not restricted by their sex.

Source: UNFPA

What is the situation of gender  
equality in your country?

## The WEF Global Gender Gap Index (2012)

Country	2012 rank	2012 score	2012 rank among 2011 countries	2011 rank	2011 score	2010 rank	2010 score	2009 rank	2009 score	2008 rank	2008 score	2007 rank	2007 score	2006 rank	2006 score
Iceland	1	0.8640	1	1	0.8530	1	0.8496	1	0.8276	4	0.7999	4	0.7836	4	0.7813
Finland	2	0.8451	2	3	0.8383	3	0.8260	2	0.8252	2	0.8195	3	0.8044	3	0.7958
Norway	3	0.8403	3	2	0.8404	2	0.8404	3	0.8227	1	0.8239	2	0.8059	2	0.7994
Sweden	4	0.8159	4	4	0.8044	4	0.8024	4	0.8139	3	0.8139	1	0.8146	1	0.8133
Ireland	5	0.7839	5	5	0.7830	6	0.7773	8	0.7597	8	0.7518	9	0.7457	10	0.7335
New Zealand	6	0.7805	6	6	0.7810	5	0.7808	5	0.7880	5	0.7859	5	0.7649	7	0.7509
Denmark	7	0.7777	7	7	0.7778	7	0.7719	7	0.7628	7	0.7538	8	0.7519	8	0.7462
Philippines	8	0.7757	8	8	0.7685	9	0.7654	9	0.7579	6	0.7568	6	0.7629	6	0.7516
Nicaragua	9	0.7697	9	27	0.7245	30	0.7176	49	0.7002	71	0.6747	90	0.6458	62	0.6566
Switzerland	10	0.7672	10	10	0.7627	10	0.7562	13	0.7426	14	0.7360	40	0.6924	26	0.6997
Netherlands	11	0.7659	11	15	0.7470	17	0.7444	11	0.7490	9	0.7399	12	0.7383	12	0.7250
Belgium	12	0.7652	12	13	0.7531	14	0.7509	33	0.7165	28	0.7163	19	0.7198	20	0.7078
Germany	13	0.7629	13	11	0.7590	13	0.7530	12	0.7449	11	0.7394	7	0.7618	5	0.7524
Lesotho	14	0.7608	14	9	0.7666	8	0.7678	10	0.7495	16	0.7320	26	0.7078	43	0.6807

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The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in the following four fundamental categories (sub-indexes):

1. Economic participation and opportunity
2. Educational attainment
3. Health and survival
4. Political Empowerment

Subindex	Variable	Source
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>Key Indicators of the Labour force Market (KILM)</i> , 2009
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, <i>Executive Opinion Survey</i> , 2012
	Ratio: estimated female earned income over male value	World Economic Forum, calculations based on the United Nations Development Programme methodology (refer to Human Development Report 2009)
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>LABORSTA Internet</i> , online database, 2008 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>LABORSTA Internet</i> , online database, 2008 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007

Source: The WEF Global Gender Gap Index (2012)

Educational Attainment	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2011 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators &amp; Global Development Finance</i> online Database, 2010 or latest available data; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007
	Ratio: female net primary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2011 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators &amp; Global Development Finance</i> online database, 2011 or latest available data
	Ratio: female net secondary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2011 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators &amp; Global Development Finance</i> online database, 2011 or latest available data
	Ratio: female gross tertiary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2011 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators &amp; Global development Finance</i> online database, 2011 or latest available data

Source: The WEF Global Gender Gap Index (2012)

<b>Health and Survival</b>	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, <i>The CIA World Factbook</i> , data updated weekly, 2012
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organisation, <i>Global Health Observatory database</i> , data from 2007

<b>Political Empowerment</b>	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2012</i> , reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 January 2012
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, <i>Women in Politics: 2012</i> , reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2012
	Ratio: number of years of a female head of state or government (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2012

Source: The WEF Global Gender Gap Index (2012)

What policies and programs that facilitates gender equality are being implemented in your country?

How does education address gender inequality in your country?

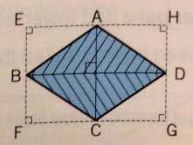
# Gender Equality in Japanese Textbook

**Nanami's idea**

If we divide a rhombus into 2 triangles,

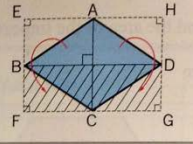
$$9 \times (6 \div 2) \div 2 \times 2$$

Area of a triangle



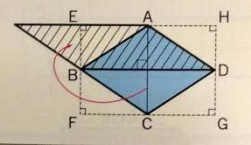
**Daiki's idea**

If we change a rhombus into a rectangle, the area can be found by length  $\times$  width,

$$(6 \div 2) \times 9$$


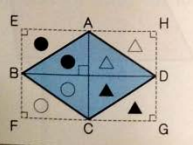
**Yui's idea**

If we change a rhombus into a parallelogram, the area can be found by base  $\times$  height,

$$9 \times (6 \div 2)$$


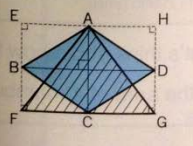
**Hiroto's idea**

Since the area of a rhombus is half of the rectangle,

$$(6 \times 9) \div 2$$


I have another idea.

If we change a rhombus into a triangle, the base is FG and the height is AC,

$$9 \times 6 \div 2$$


194

# Gender Equality in Japanese Textbook

**7** The Ways of Ordering and Combining

Let's think about how to count all without duplicating and missing!



**1** Ways of Ordering

**1** Akira, Kayoko and Satoru run in a relay race. Let's investigate the order in which the 3 children can run.

It is difficult to decide the ways to order since there are several options.

First, Akira-Kayoko-Satoru.  
Second, Kayoko-Satoru-Akira.  
Third, Satoru-Kayoko-Akira. Wait a minute, there could be more...

How can we investigate all the different ways of ordering without duplicating

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**