Gender Summit 9 Nov. 8, 2016, Brussels



## **Toward Gender Summit 10 in Japan**

## - Global Perspective & Movement in Japan & Asia Pacific -

## Miyoko O. Watanabe & Kumie Inose



## **History of Gender Summit**

## Date: May 25 (Thu.) & 26(Fri.), 2017 Venue: Hitotsubashi Hall (2km from Tokyo Station)



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Japan Science and Technology Agency

## **GS10 – Theme & Sessions -**

Main Theme: Better Science and Innovation through Gender, Diversity and Inclusive Engagement

Plenary sessions:

- 1. Diversity in New Frontiers of R&D Explored by Unusual Talents
- 2. Female Researchers Tackling Global Serious Issues
- 3. Social Responsibilities of Science

Sub sessions (Working groups):

- 1. Benefits from Women's Participation for S&T and Innovation
- 2. Developing Evaluation Methods for Diversity in Research
- 3. Gender Dimensions in Sport
- 4. Researchers' Information Resources for Gender Equality
- 5. Equal Opportunities for Women & Men in STEM Education
- 6. Gender Equality from Perspective of Men and Boys



## **GS10 – Satellite conference -**

#### Symposium for High-school Students, Parents & Teachers (in Japanese)

Date: May 27, 2017 (Saturday) Place: Hitotsubashi Hall Theme: Global Girls' Scientists and Engineers in Future Plenary speaker: Prof. Chiaki MUKAI

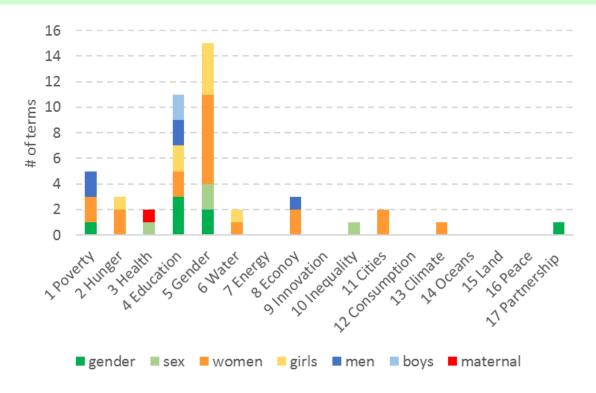
#### **Satellite Conference in Okinawa**

Date: May 29 & 30, 2017 (Monday & Tuesday) Place: Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Theme: Frontiers of Science in Asia-Pacific

## **Proposal preparation for SDGs (1)**

## **Gender Equality is one of important goals**

#### Gender-related terms are scattered in 17 SDGs $\Rightarrow$ Gender can connect each goal





## HP for GS10 is Open

http://www.gender-summit10.jp/

#### **Important Dates**

#### **Call for Abstracts**

Nov. 28, 2016 – Jan. 15, 2017 Applicants will be informed by 15 Feb. 2017 **Abstract deadline for invited speakers** Apr. 15, 2017

#### Registration

Dec. 20, 2016 – Mar. 15, 2017 for Early registration Mar. 16, 2017 – Apr. 15, 2017 for Late registration



## **Six Thematic Sessions**

- 1. Benefits from Women's Participation for S&T and Innovation
- 2. Developing Evaluation Methods for Diversity in Research
- 3. Gender Dimensions in Sport
- 4. Researchers' Information Resources for Gender Equality
- 5. Equal Opportunities for Women & Men in STEM Education
- 6. Gender Equality from Perspective of Men and Boys

# **3** Gender Dimensions in Sport (1)

#### **(1)** The Performances of Female Athletes in Olympic Games and the Gender Equality in Society: an International Comparison

GGI and the Ratio of Female MPs in 10 countries in 2012 London Olympic Games



# **3** Gender Dimensions in Sport (2)

# **2** The Innovation of sports from the perspective of alternative physical cultures and dis/abilities"

\*Slow sports and mindfulness: The horizon of possibilities opened up by the counter physical cultures to modern sports \*Changing the physical culture: from competition to diversity

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### 6 Gender Equality from Perspective of Men & Boys

#### Ref: OECD PISA 2012 Database

#### Ref: The ABC of Gender Equality in Education (2015)

#### LOW-PERFORMING BOYS

Among the countries and economies that showed a gender gap, in favour of boys, in mathematics performance in 2003, by 2012 the gender gap had narrowed by nine PISA score points or more in Finland, Greece, Macao-China, the Russian Federation and Sweden. In Greece, while boys outperformed girls in mathematics by 19 points in 2003, by 2012 this difference had shrunk to 8 score points. In Finland, Macao-China, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey and the United States, there was no longer a gender gap in mathematics performance favouring boys in 2012 compared to 2003. In Austria, Luxembourg and Spain, the gender gap favouring boys widened between 2003 and 2012. For example, in Austria in 2003, there was no observed gender gap in mathematics performance; but by 2012 there was a 22 score-point difference in performance in favour of boys. Iceland was one of the few countries where girls outperformed boys in mathematics in 2003; in 2012, girls still outperformed boys, but the gender gap had narrowed (Table 1.3b).

