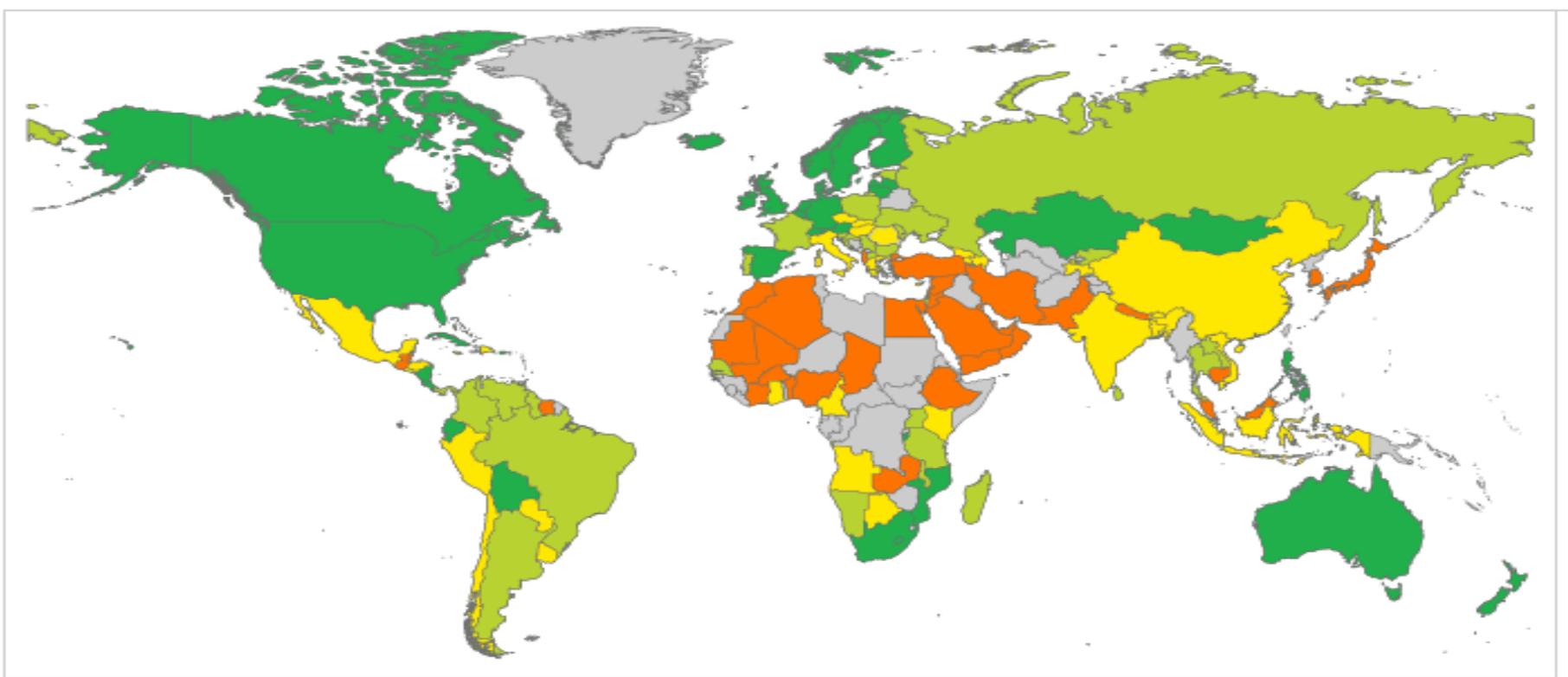


Unit 3: Day 2

Gender and Equality



Best Countries to be a Woman?



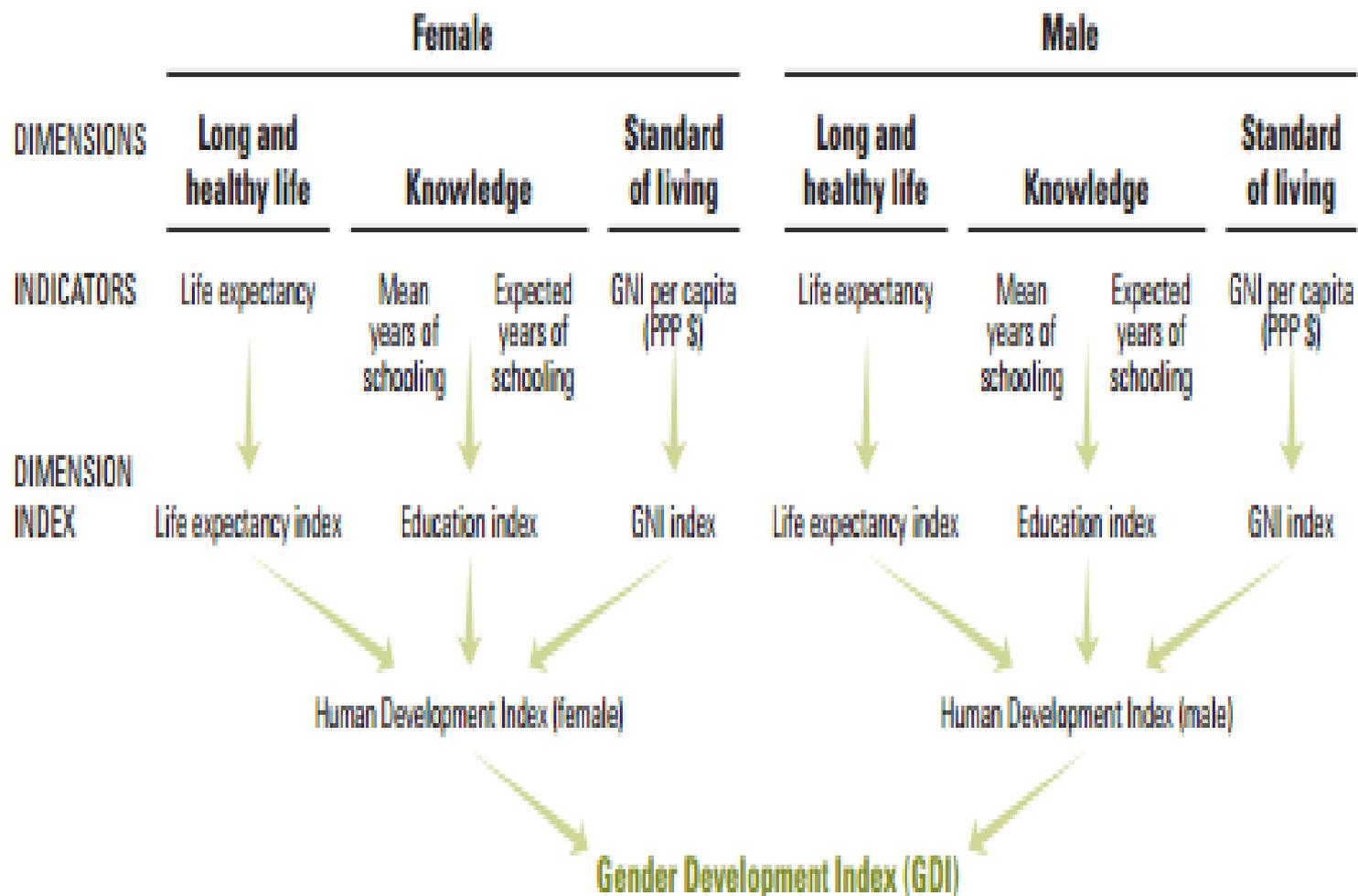
Most equal     Least equal  No data

Gender Development Index (GDI)

GDI measures gender gap in human development achievements
health- female and male life expectancy at birth
education, expected years of schooling for children and female and male
mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 and older
command over economic resources, measured by female and male
estimated earned income.

**The closer to a value of 1 the better, mean that female
development measures are 100% the same as men.**

Gender Development Index (GDI)



		Gender Development Index		Human Development Index (HDI)		Life expectancy at birth		Expected years of schooling		Mean years of schooling		Gross national income per capita			a			
		Value	GDI group			Value		(years)		(years)		(years)				(2011 PPP \$)		
				Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
	Country	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	c	2014	c	2014	c	2014	c	2014	2014	
Very High Human Development																		
1	Norway	0.996	1	0.940	0.944	83.6	79.5	18.2	16.8	12.7	12.5	57,140	72,825					
2	Australia	0.976	1	0.922	0.945	84.5	80.3	20.7	19.7	13.1	12.9	33,688	50,914					
3	Switzerland	0.950	2	0.898	0.945	85.0	80.8	15.7	15.9	11.5	13.1	44,132	69,077					
4	Denmark	0.977	1	0.912	0.934	82.2	78.3	19.3	18.1	12.8	12.7	36,439	51,727					
5	Netherlands	0.947	3	0.893	0.943	83.3	79.7	18.0	17.9	11.6	12.2	29,500	61,641					
6	Germany	0.963	2	0.901	0.936	83.3	78.5	16.3	16.6	12.9	13.8	34,886	53,290					
6	Ireland	0.973	2	0.901	0.926	83.0	78.8	18.5	18.7	12.3	12.0	30,104	49,166					
8	United States	0.995	1	0.911	0.916	81.4	76.7	17.2	15.7	13.0	12.9	43,054	63,158					
9	Canada	0.982	1	0.904	0.921	84.0	80.0	16.3	15.5	13.1	13.0	33,587	50,853					
9	New Zealand	0.961	2	0.894	0.930	83.6	80.0	20.0	18.3	12.5	12.6	24,309	41,372					
11	Singapore	0.985	1	0.898	0.912	86.0	79.9	15.5	d	15.3	d	10.1	e	10.9	e	59,994	93,699	f
12	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.958	2	0.892	0.931	86.8	81.2	15.7	15.5	10.9	11.9	38,060	72,052					
13	Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Sweden	0.999	1	0.906	0.906	83.9	80.4	16.6	15.1	12.2	12.0	40,222	51,084					
14	United Kingdom	0.965	2	0.888	0.920	82.6	78.7	16.6	15.8	12.9	13.2	27,259	51,628					

Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

GEM is determined using three basic indicators:

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments,
percentage of women in economic **decision making** positions (incl.
administrative, managerial, professional and technical occupations)
female share of income (earned incomes of males vs. females)

Some issues include being elite biased. Does not always count the informal sectors for women. Some stats are hard to find.

Measures on a 0-1 scale and the closer to 1 the less inequality that exists.



**GENDER EMPOWERMENT
MEASURE (GEM)**



Figure 5.15

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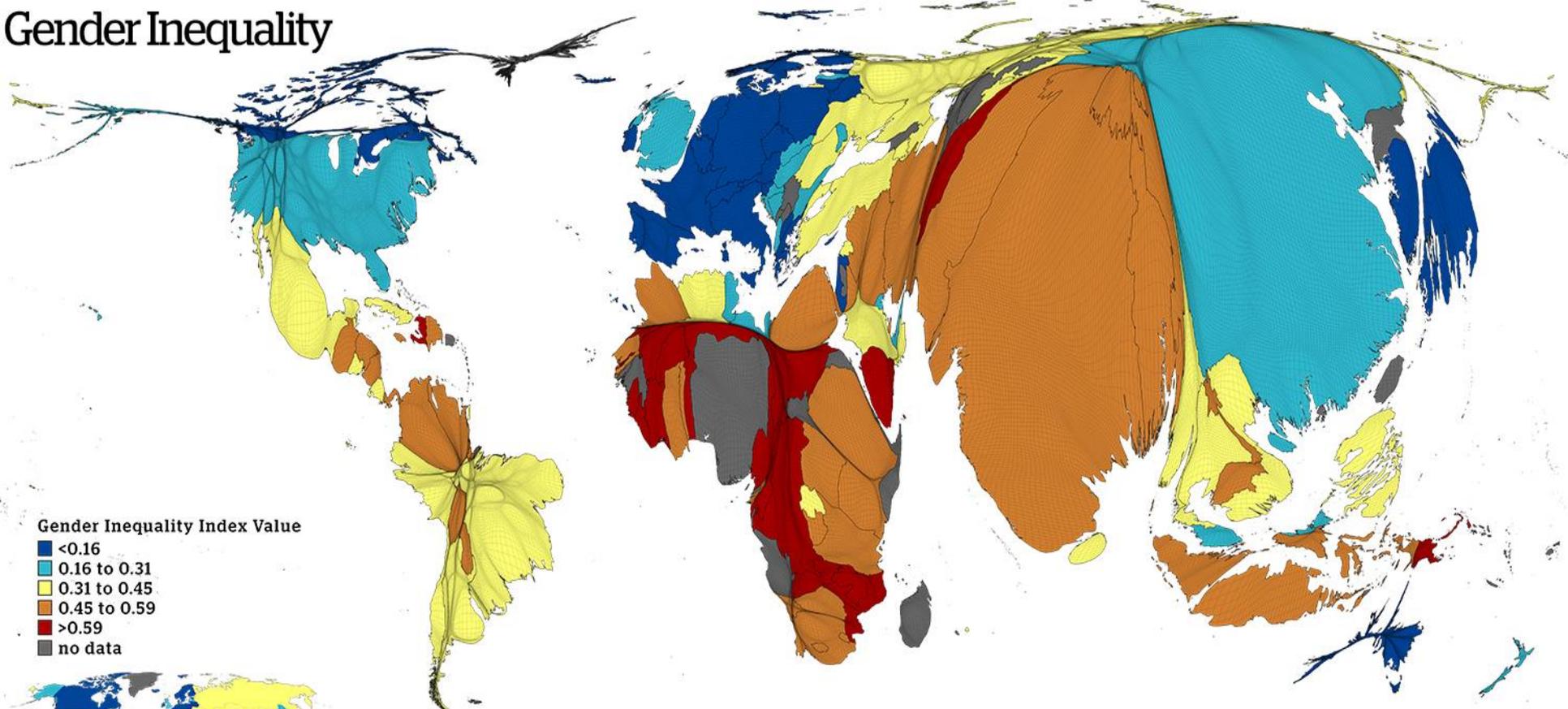
Gender Inequality Index (GII)

GII measures gender inequalities in reproductive health measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates;
empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education
economic status expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older.

It measures the human development costs of gender inequality, thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males.

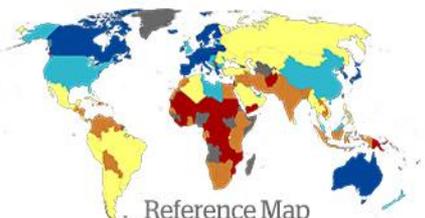
		Gender Inequality Index			Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent birth rate	Share of seats in parliament	Population with at least some secondary education			Labour force participation rate		a		
								(% ages 25 and older)			(% ages 15 and older)				
		Value	Rank		(deaths per100,000 live births)	(births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	(% held by women)	Female	Male		Female	Male			
	Country	2014	2014		2013	2010/2015	b	2014	2005–2014	c	2005–2014	c	2013	2013	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
1	Norway	0.067	9		4	7.8		39.6	97.4		96.7		61.2	68.7	
2	Australia	0.110	19		6	12.1		30.5	94.3	d	94.6	d	58.8	71.8	
3	Switzerland	0.028	2		6	1.9		28.5	95.0		96.6		61.8	74.9	
4	Denmark	0.048	4		5	5.1		38.0	95.5	e	96.6	e	58.7	66.4	
5	Netherlands	0.062	7		6	6.2		36.9	87.7		90.5		58.5	70.6	
6	Germany	0.041	3		7	3.8		36.9	96.3		97.0		53.6	66.4	
6	Ireland	0.113	21		9	8.2		19.9	80.5		78.6		53.1	68.1	
8	United States	0.280	55		28	31.0		19.4	95.1		94.8		56.3	68.9	
9	Canada	0.129	25		11	14.5		28.2	100.0		100.0		61.6	71.0	
9	New Zealand	0.157	32		8	25.3		31.4	95.0		95.3		62.0	73.8	
11	Singapore	0.088	13		6	6.0		25.3	74.1		81.0		58.8	77.2	
12	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..		..	3.3		..	72.2		79.2		51.3	67.8	
13	Liechtenstein	..	..		..	..		..	..		..		..	..

Gender Inequality



Gender Inequality Index Value

- <math><0.16</math>
- 0.16 to 0.31
- 0.31 to 0.45
- 0.45 to 0.59
- >0.59
- no data



Reference Map

Data Source: Human Development Index (2014)

Main map shows an equal population projection (gridded population cartogram)

Map created for Geographical by Benjamin Hennig

www.viewsoftheworld.net

Infographic Assignment

In a pair or individually, you will research a country and create an infographic on that country's gender practices. The infographic can be created using [Piktochart.com](https://www.piktochart.com). You will need to create a free account that you and your can access.

Infographic Assignment cont.

Items to include on your infographic:

1. Title
2. Country name
3. Statistics about gender in that country
 - a. education levels, political involvement, etc
4. Ratio of male to females
5. Information about gender spaces in that country
6. Laws or policies pertaining to gender
7. Graphics related to the statistics
8. Neatness, organization, flow will be taken into consideration
9. Cite your sources on a separate document

****Will need to sign up for a country. No individual or pair can have the same country. Cannot choose the US.****

Assignment

1. Explore the websites on Gender Inequality Index (GII). (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/gii> and <http://chartsbin.com/view/4319>).
2. Explain what key factors are used to determine GII.
3. Using the chart provided on the following website, explain the difference between the United States Human Development Index (HDI) rank and its GII rank. (<http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=HDI&id=332>)
4. Explain the difference between GII and the Gender-related development index (GDI) and Gender empowerment measure (GEM). Explain why the United Nations has adopted GII over GDI and GEM.
5. According to the Gender Inequality Index, inequality between men and women continues to be a global concern. Apply the following factors to explain why this situation continues to exist: two political factors, two social factors, and two economic factors. Try to use specific examples from the following regions in the world: Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, The Middle East, East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

Region	Political Factors	Social Factors	Economic Factor
Latin America			
Sub-Saharan Africa			
The Middle East			
East Asia			
South Asia			
Southeast Asia			