New Gender Indices in Human Development

17th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

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Measuring Gender Equality in Human Development

- Disparities between men and women (1990)
- Gender Inequality Index (GII) (1995)
- New Gender Development Index (New GDI) (2010)
- Dashboards: Life-course Gender Gap and Women’s Empowerment (2014)
- Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) (2016)
- Twin Indices on Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality (2020)
- Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) (1995-2009) (2023)
Gender Indices in Human Development

- Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- Gender Development Index (GDI)
- Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)

The Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)

DIMENSIONS

- Political
- Educational
- Economic
- Physical Integrity

INDICATORS

- Women having the same rights as men is essential for democracy
- University is more important for men than for women
- Men should have more right to a job than women
- Men make better political leaders than women do
- Men make better business executives than women do
- Proxy for intimate partner violence
- Proxy for reproductive rights

GENDER SOCIAL NORMS INDEX

Breaking Down Gender Biases
Shifting social norms towards gender equality

2023 Gender Social Norms Index

Access the report here:
https://hdr.undp.org/content/2023-gender-social-norms-index-gsni
A decade of stagnation: The number of people holding bias against women has barely reduced in the last decade.

Close to 90% of people have at least one gender social norms bias.
Women and girls face disproportionate hurdles to realizing their potential due to entrenched social norms.

**Note:** Higher values indicate higher proportions of people with biases against women. Based on 80 countries and territories with data from wave 6 (2010–2014) or wave 7 (2017–2022) of the World Values Survey, accounting for 85 percent of the global population.

Broken links between women’s progress in education and their economic empowerment

Note: Each dot shows coefficient estimate in a linear regression model of gender gaps in income on gender gaps in education across countries. The vertical lines above and below the dots represent the 95 percent confidence interval.

Two New Experimental Indices on Women’s Empowerment and Progress Towards Gender Parity

Access the report here: https://hdr.undp.org/content/paths-equal
A Twin-Index Measurement Framework

A multidimensional measurement framework aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

Twin Indices measuring **WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT** and **GENDER EQUALITY**

**The WEI** evaluates women and girl’s achievement in expanding their capabilities across 5 dimensions to make choices and seize opportunities in life:

- Education, skill-building, and knowledge
- Life and good health
- Labour and financial inclusion
- Participation in decision-making
- Freedom from violence

- Modern methods of contraception
- Achievement birth rate
- Female population with completed secondary education or higher
- Female youth not in education, employment or training
- Female labour force participation rate in households of couples with children
- Female financial account ownership
- Seats of seats in parliament held by women
- Seats of seats in local government held by women
- Seats of managerial positions held by women
- Intimate partner violence prevalence among ever-partnered women and girls

**The GGPI** assess the gender gap across 4 dimensions of human development:

- Education, skill-building, and knowledge
- Life and good health
- Labour and financial inclusion
- Participation in decision-making

- Gender gap in education
- Gender gap in training
- Gender gap in life expectancy
- Gender gap in girls’ upward to good health
- Gender gap in population with completed secondary education or higher
- Gender gap in girls not in education, employment or training
- Gender gap in labor force participation rate in households of couples with children
- Gender gap in financial account ownership
- Gender gap in share of seats held by parliament
- Gender gap in share of seats held in local government
- Gender gap in share of managerial positions held

**8 of the 10 indicators selected are SDG indicators.**

**72% of indicators are official SDG indicators.**

**5 of the 8 indicators selected are SDG indicators.**
Globally, women are empowered to achieve only \textbf{60\%} of their full potential.

Globally, women achieve \textbf{28\%} less than men across key human development dimensions.

\textbf{Less than 1\%} of women and girls live in countries with both high women’s empowerment and high gender parity.
Human Development is not enough

*Higher human development does not automatically translate into women’s empowerment and gender equality.*

47 countries with low and middle women's empowerment and low and middle gender parity fall in the high or very high human development group.

**Complementary nature of twin indices**

WEI and GGPI offer different but complementary lenses. In isolation each provides a partial picture of progress. Together shed light on complex challenges faced by women and pave the way for targeted interventions and policy reforms.
Thank you!
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