GENDER MEASURES IN THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

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GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT ARE CRITICAL TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HDR Gender Indices in the past (-2010)

- HDR 1990
- Disparities between females and males
- HDR 1995
- Gender-related Development Index (old GDI) (1995-2009)
- Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) (1995-2009)

HDR Gender Indices after 2010

- HDR 2010
- Gender Inequality Index (GII) (2010-present)
- HDR 2014
- Gender Development Index (new GDI) (2014-present)
CURRENT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
GENDER MEASURES

2 Gender Composite Indices & 2 Gender Dashboards
**GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI)**

- Measures disparities in the **HDI by gender**
- A direct measure of gender gap showing the female HDI as a percentage of the male HDI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Indicator (disaggregated by sex)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long and healthy life</td>
<td>Life expectancy (at birth)</td>
<td>UNDESA – Population Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Expected years of schooling (at primary school entering age)</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean years of schooling (of population ages 25+)</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard of living</td>
<td>Gross national income per capita (PPP$)</td>
<td>World Bank, UN Data, IMF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Income is estimated using wages (gender-disaggregated wages available for about 90 countries)
- Countries are grouped into five groups by absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI values
- The GDI is calculated for 164 countries (2018 Statistical Update)
GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII)

- Measures gender inequalities in **empowerment**
- Ranges from 0 (where women and men fare equally) to 1 (where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions)

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<th>Dimension</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adolescent birth rate</td>
<td>UNDESA – Population Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment</td>
<td>Parliamentary representation</td>
<td>Inter-Parliamentary Union</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population with at least some secondary education</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics &amp; Barro and Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour market</td>
<td>Labour force participation rate</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Values of reproductive health indicators for men are set at 0, which represents the ideal societal goals of no maternal deaths and no adolescent pregnancy
- The GII is calculated for 160 countries (2018 Statistical Update)
New Human Development Dashboards

Colour-coded dashboards ([Technical note](#) 6)

- Countries are grouped partially by their performance in each indicator into three groups of approximately equal size (terciles); thus, there is the top third, the middle third and the bottom third
- Each group is coloured differently
- Three-colour coding visualizes a partial grouping of countries by indicator
- A simple visualization tool that helps the users to immediately picture the country’s performance relative to others
This dashboard combined with the life course approach fits well with the concept of “connecting capabilities” by examining gaps in capabilities and opportunities between women and men from childhood through older age.

Most indicators are presented as a ratio of female to male values. Three indicators are presented only for women.

For indicators expressed as female to male ratio, countries with a value near 1 are classified as top performers, and deviations from parity are treated equally regardless of which gender is overachieving.

Gender equality and data quality are highly correlated with the level of human development.
This dashboard provides a holistic metrics for the evaluations of new and emerging women-specific issues:

- It includes 13 **women-specific empowerment** indicators that allows empowerment to be compared across three dimensions:

  1. **Reproductive health and family planning**
  2. **Violence against girls and women**
  3. **Socioeconomic empowerment**

- Women’s empowerment is unequal across indicators and countries.

- **Data quality and reporting** needs improvement for all countries.
TOWARDS BETTER MEASURES FOR CAPTURING GENDER DISPARITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

• Data challenges
  o Income component of the GDI: female-male estimated earned income
    ▪ Real resource sharing within the household
    ▪ Unpaid care work’s contributions to human development
  o Learning from the gender dashboards
    ▪ Data quality is highly correlated with the level of human development
    ▪ More missing values for older age and women’s empowerment indicators

• Good indices depend on **better gender data**
  o Data should be collected in a more granular manner to capture the multidimensional aspects of deprivations and inequality that women face

• **New generation of gender measures** might be considered to address the emerging challenges
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THANK YOU