Geography of Gender

Data Analysis
Human Development

• We measure this with:
  – Economic level (usually PPP)
  – Literacy rate
  – People enrolled in school
  – Life Expectancy
Development by gender: How is it measured?

1. Gender-Related Development Index

2. Gender Empowerment Measure

Who creates these indexes?
UNHD
Gender-Related Development Index
4 factors similar to the HDI

1. Economic: average income

2. Social Indicators: literacy levels, education (school attendance)

3. Demographic: Life expectancy
### Gender-Related Development Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender-related development index (GDI)</th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth (years)</th>
<th>Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above)</th>
<th>Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary level schools (%)</th>
<th>Estimated earned income (PPP US$)</th>
<th>HDI rank minus GDI rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank Value</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- The rank of the Netherlands remained the same. (0)
- The rank of Belgium is #7 but the HDI rank is #6. (-1)
- The rank of Iceland is #6 but the HDI rank is #7. (1)
- The rank of Japan is #12 but the HDI rank is 9. (-3)
- Why would a country drop in rank from the HDI?
### Nepal: GDI

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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>59.4 59.9</td>
<td>26.4 61.6</td>
<td>55 67</td>
<td>891 1,776</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do you think about Women in Nepal?

- Women and men have the same life expectancy. Why?
- Only a small % of women can read compared to their enrollment in school. Why?
- Women make less money than men. Why?
- What does the last figure mean?
What can you tell about the women in China?

- Life expectancy is more consistent with the global trend.
- Almost equal numbers of each sex attend school, although low.
- Literacy rate is high but lower for females compared to males.
- Males have a higher income compared to women, consistent with the global pattern.
Gender Empowerment Measure
How is it measured?

• The GEM demonstrates the ability of women to participate and determine the power structure of a country

2 Economic indicators:
- % of women in professional and technical jobs
- income level

2 Political indicators:
- % of women in admin or managerial jobs
- % of women holding elected positions
Due to lack of data on the GEM, data was found on the Political Participation Index.
Data for China can be combined from the GEM and the Political Participation index to discuss the political power of women compared to men in China.
When comparing Nepal and China to Sweden, what differences can you detect?
Conclusions

• Just like the HDI, the GDI and GEM divide countries into high, medium, and low areas of development.
• Cultural norms can control the advancement or subjugation of women and their status in certain regions of the world.
• Gender inequality in income, education, and political power is a global problem.
Sources


