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## IB DP Geography – The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



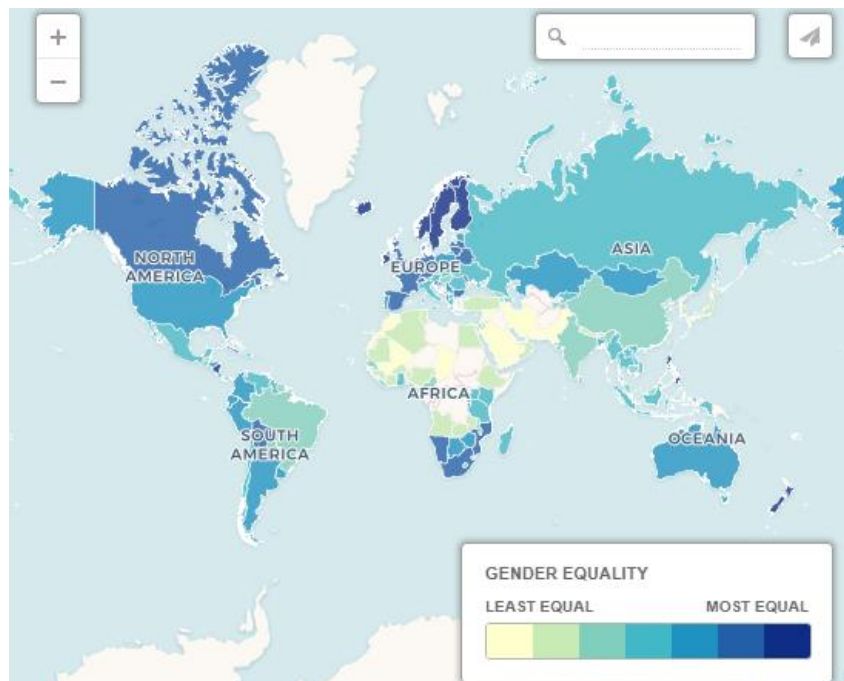
The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report 20th anniversary edition by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). According to the UNDP, this index is a composite measure **to quantify the loss of achievement within a country due to gender inequality**. It uses three dimensions to measure opportunity cost: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation (Wikipedia)

Using the link on [ibgeographypods](http://www.ibgeographypods.org), take some further notes on how each dimension is measured.

<b>Reproductive Health</b>	
<b>Empowerment</b>	
<b>Labour Market Participation</b>	

How is the gender inequality index calculated?

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<http://www.ibgeographypods.org/a-development-opportunities.html>

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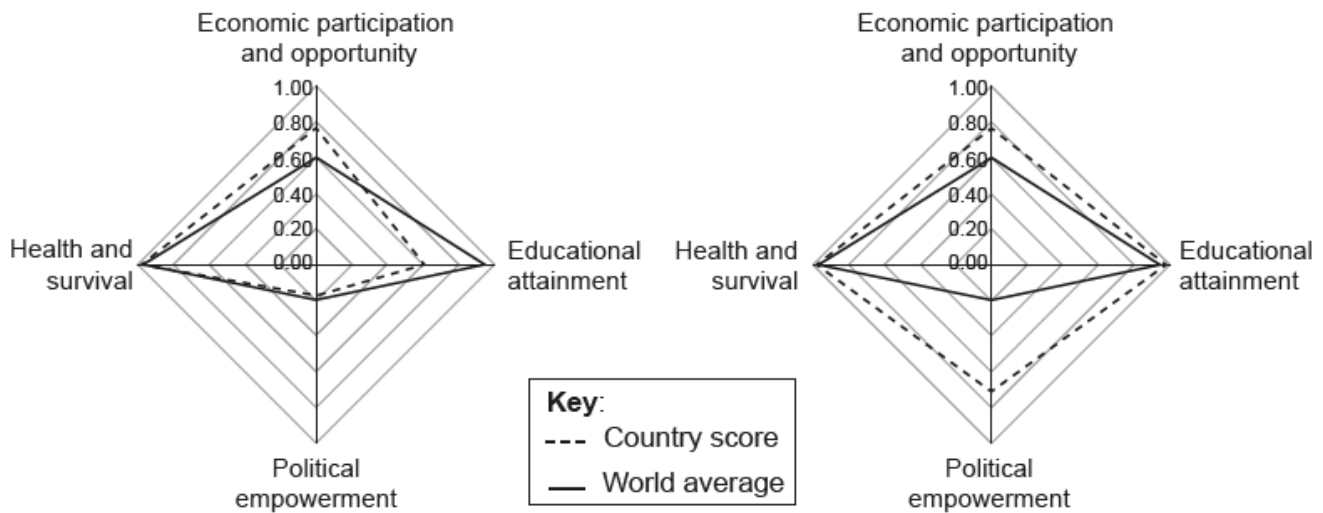
Study the map above (also embedded on ibgeographypods) and comment on the pattern of gender inequality globally. Make a note of the top and bottom 3 countries globally.

The graphs show how two countries score in the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index 2012, and how each compares to the world average.

The index looks at four aspects of inequality and each ranges from 0.00 (extreme inequality) to 1.00 (total equality).

Country A

Country B



[Source: adapted from World Economic Forum, *Gender Gap Report 2012*]

(a) (i) Identify which country has greater gender equality.

[1]

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(ii) Using data from the graph, describe how gender equality in country A differs from the world average.

[3]

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(b) Suggest **two** possible reasons why women in countries like country B have a high level of political empowerment.

[2+2]

1. ....

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2. ....

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Source: IB DP Geography Paper – November 2015

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Using the link on [ibgeographypods](http://www.ibgeographypods.org/a-development-opportunities.html), make notes on the limitations of GII.

## More on Goal 5



### Facts and figures

### Goal 5 targets

### Links

- Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.
- In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.
- One in five women and girls, including 19 per cent of women and girls aged 15 to 49, have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner with the last 12 months. Yet, 49 countries have no laws that specifically protect women from such violence.
- While women have made important inroads into political office across the world, their representation in national parliaments at 23.7 per cent is still far from parity.
- Only 52 per cent of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.
- Globally, women are just 13 per cent of agricultural land holders.
- More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.
- Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015.
- In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.
- In Southern Asia, a girl's risk of marrying in childhood has dropped by over 40% since 2000.
- The rates of girls between 15-19 who are subjected to FGM (female genital mutilation) in the 30 countries where the practice is concentrated have dropped from 1 in 2 girls in 2000 to 1 in 3 girls by 2017.