#40 – Gender Inequality index – GII

Short description

Type of object: Article presenting the GII index dataset.
Source (organisation): UNDP – United Nations Development Program
Issues: GII is a composite metric of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. A low GII value indicates low inequality between women and men, and vice-versa.
Time span: 1990-2021
Geographical coverage: Global. The data is provided for all countries. For developing countries, the GII is provided for: 20 countries of Arab states or territories; 26 countries of East Asia and Pacific; 17 countries for Europe and Central Asia; 33 countries for Latin America and the Caribbean; 9 countries for South Asia; 46 countries for Sub-Saharan Africa.
Link: https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII
This is the link for downloading the data: https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads

Note/Interpretations

GII reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions— reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market—for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. GII values are computed using the association-sensitive inequality measure suggested by Seth (2009), which implies that the index is based on the general mean of general means of different orders—the first aggregation is by a geometric mean across dimensions; these means, calculated separately for women and men, are then aggregated using a harmonic mean across genders.
The dataset can be downloaded. The first link also provided documentation and resources about GII, the methodology; information for calculating the indices.