	t 7 Industrial and Economic Development erns and Processes	Name:
	apter 19: Measuring Human Development	Class/Period:
Decades of Callege Breams		Date:
19.2 Measuring Gender Inequality		
Questions:	Gender Disparities (what 2 measures inequality, Gender Development Inde GDI, Gender Inequality Index, range of a 0.0 for this!, compare Afghanistan to Rwanda done, and what countries given parity)	ex, what are the measures of the of scores on GII-you actually want to Belgium, what has Iceland and
	The level of gen	der equality
	can be a measure of	a country's
	overall level of de	evel opment.
	The first is the Ge	ender Devel op ment
	Index, which calc	dates gender
	disparity in the thr	ree basic dimensions
	of human developmen	nt: health,
	Knowledge, and stand	
	The second measur	e of gender
	inequality is the 6	ender Inequality
	inequality is the 6 Index, which calcul	ates inequality
	based on three categor	iesi reproductive
	health, empowerment,	
	Reproductive Health and the GII (what to	wa maasuwas aya usad fay yanyaduatiya
	health, Maternal Mortality Ratio, what twadolescent birth rate, countries with the hi	o regions have the highest MMR,
	The second measure of	2 gender inequality
	is the Gender Ineau	dity Index,
	which calculates ine	equality based
	on three categories.	reproductive
	health, empowerment	, and I labor
	market participatio	n. LDCs have
	the highest of both r	ates.

Empowerment (Women's empowerment, 2 indicators of women's
empowerment, women's involvement in politics, women in politics in the US,
Rwanda as an outlier, Nordic countries, countries with less than 3% women with seats in government, ratio of adult women with some secondary education, what
prevents women and girls from participating in education)
Women's empowerment includes
women's options and access to participate
fully in the social and economic
spheres of a society. The GII
women's options and access to participate fully in the social and economic spheres of a society. The GII uses two indicators to measure women's
empowerment: political representation
and educational attainment.
Labor-Market Participation (women at work in core v periphery countries, trends seen)
The second measure of gender inequality
15 the Gender Inequality Index,
 is the Gender Inequality Index, which calculates inequality based
on three categories: reproductive
health, empowerment, and labornarket
participation.
Use the ratio of women to men in the labor market map on page 530. Which
regions of the world have the highest female labor market participation? Lowest? What surprises you?
Core countries and surprisingly, central
Africa has the highest market participation
North Africa has the lowest.

1. Explain the similarities between the maternal mortality ratio and the
adolescent birth rate. MMR measures how many deaths of
MMR measures how many deaths of mothers there are before or shortly after death. ABR measures the
after death. ABR measures the
number of births from women [
to 1. Both display a country's
development.
 ·
2. Explain how female labor-market participation can affect a country's
economic development.
Labor market participation can affect economic development by
providing a stronger workforce, introducing new ideas, and lowering
FTR
Case Study. "Women-Only" Cities. What happened in 2015 and 2018 for Saudi women? Explain how women-only cities can positively impact Saudi women and the country as a whole.
Women in Saudi were granted the
right to vote, drive, and own property.
Women only cities have created
more eaval and safe places for
women to work and have access
to education. Created many new Jobs.