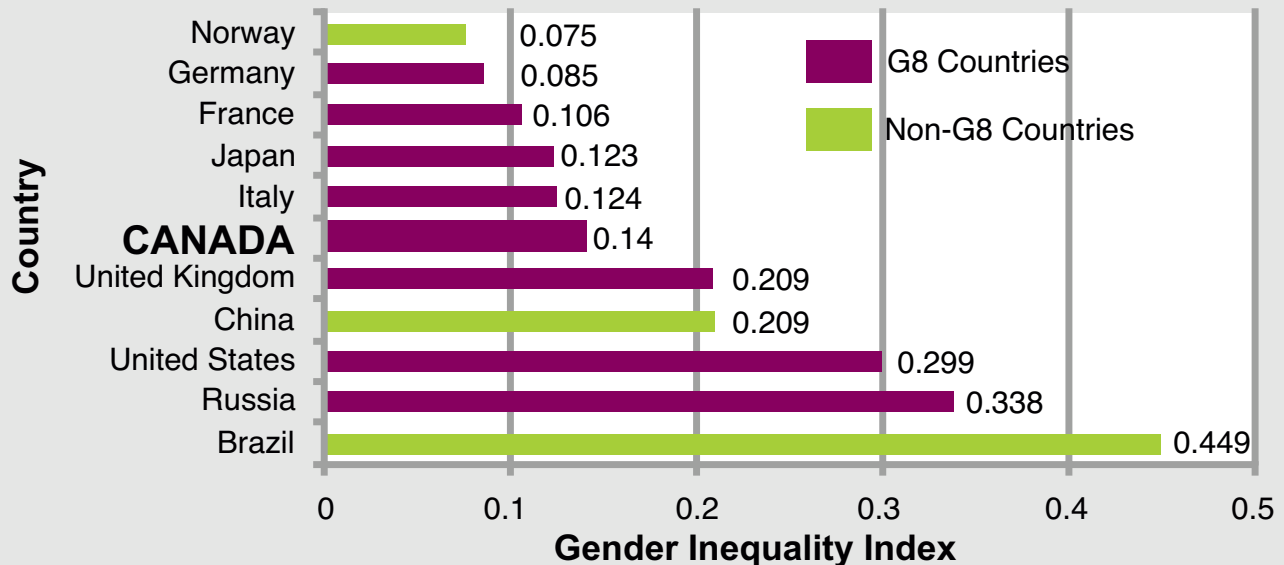




## 5.2.5 Gender Inequities

Fig. 5.2.5 Gender Inequality Index\*, G8<sup>†</sup> and selected countries, 2011



\*The Gender Inequality Index, which ranges from 0 to 1, is a composite measure of inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market. A Gender Inequality value of 0 indicates perfect equality between the sexes; a value of 1 indicates the worst inequality in all three areas.

<sup>†</sup>G8 (Group of Eight) refers to the forum of governmental leaders of eight large, industrialized nations: the United States, Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, and Russia.

UNDP Human Development Reports. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/gii/>. Accessed on June 29, 2012.

Among the G8 countries, Canada has a lower Gender Inequality Index value than the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom but higher than Germany, Japan, France, and Italy. For 2011, Canada ranks favourably on a worldwide basis. For 2011, some countries had values above 0.6, such as Afghanistan with a value of 0.707 and the Congo at 0.710. Canada ranked 19<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries for which there are values for 2011.

### Implications

"Gender equality and the well-being of children are inextricably linked. When women are empowered to lead full and productive lives, children and families prosper."

— UNICEF

