





measures gender inequalities in achievement in 3 basic dimensions of human development:



Health, measured by female and male life expectancy at birth



Education, measured by

- female & male expected years of schooling for children
- female & male mean years of schooling for adults > 25 years

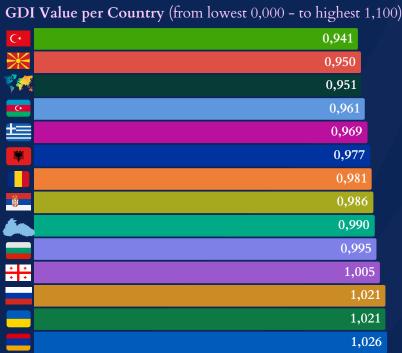


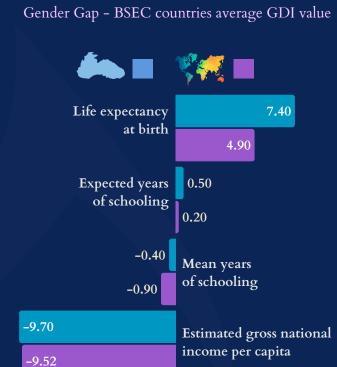
Command over economic resources, measured by female and male estimated earned income (Gross National Income per capita)



2022 GDI Value

(The lower the value, the bigger the gender gap)





Hard Facts about Gender Inequality in the BSEC Countries

1,033

at least 5,000 PPP* less than men.

*2017 PPP\$ (Purchasing Power Parity \$ rate of currency conversion)

Highest % of gender bias Men: 99,80%

Lowest gender pay gap 1,453 (2017 PPP\$)

Women: 97,59% Lowest % of gender bias

Highest gender pay gap 24,539 (2017 PPP\$)

Men: 73,98% Women: 55,21%



Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)

assesses the impact of social beliefs on gender equality across 4 key dimensions:

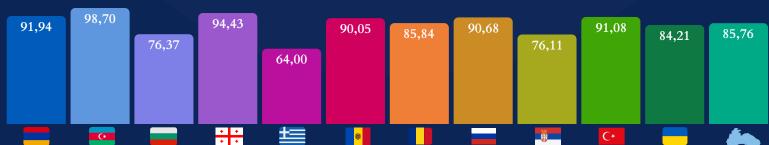
Political, Educational, Economic & Physical Integrity.

GSNI value*

• Highest, lowest and Black Sea average % of people with at least one bias by dimension







*GSNI is constructed on the basis of the World Values Survey waves.

Countries with data from wave 5 (2005–2009):

Countries with data from wave 6 (2010–2014):

Countries with data from wave 7 (2017–2022): 💳 😆 📘 🚾 🔼

No data available:



SOURCES

UN Women

https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/announcement/2024/12/international-womens-day-2025-for-all-women-and-girls-<u>rights-equality-empowerment</u>

UNDP, Gender Development Index (GDI)

https://hdr.undp.org/gender-development-index#/indicies/GDI

#ForAllWomenAndGirls

UNDP, Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)

https://hdr.undp.org/content/2023-gender-social-norms-index-gsni#/indicies/GSNI

All last accessed on 25 February 2025