

主要國家人類發展指數與性別不平等指數

Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index by Selected Countries

國 別 Countries	人類發展指數 Human Development Index (HDI)值 (2022年)		性別不平等指數 Gender Inequality Index (GII)值 (2022年)		性別落差指數 Gender Gap Index (GGI)值 (2022年)	
		排序 Rank		排序 Rank		排序 Rank
中華民國 ROC	0.925	24	0.751	36
菲律賓 Philippines	0.710	113	0.388	92	0.783	19
泰 國 Thailand	0.803	66	0.310	74	0.709	79
馬來西亞 Malaysia	0.807	63	0.202	52	0.681	103
印 度 India	0.644	134	0.437	108	0.629	135
新加坡 Singapore	0.949	9	0.036	8	0.734	49
日 本 Japan	0.920	24	0.078	22	0.650	116
南 韓 Korea, South	0.929	19	0.062	16	0.689	99
中國大陸 China	0.788	75	0.186	47	0.682	102
南 非 South Africa	0.717	110	0.401	99	0.782	20
美 國 United States	0.927	20	0.180	44	0.769	27
加拿大 Canada	0.935	18	0.069	18	0.772	25
墨西哥 Mexico	0.781	77	0.352	84	0.764	31
阿根廷 Argentina	0.849	48	0.292	71	0.756	33
巴 西 Brazil	0.760	89	0.391	94	0.696	94
瑞 典 Sweden	0.952	5	0.023	4	0.822	5
芬 蘭 Finland	0.942	12	0.032	6	0.860	2
挪 威 Norway	0.966	2	0.012	2	0.845	3
冰 島 Iceland	0.959	3	0.039	9	0.908	1
英 國 United Kingdom	0.940	15	0.094	28	0.780	22
德 國 Germany	0.950	7	0.071	19	0.801	10
奧地利 Austria	0.926	22	0.048	12	0.781	21
瑞 士 Switzerland	0.967	1	0.018	3	0.795	13
法 國 France	0.910	28	0.084	24	0.791	15
荷 蘭 Netherlands	0.946	10	0.025	5	0.767	28

國 別 Countries	人類發展指數 Human Development Index		性別不平等指數 Gender Inequality Index		性別落差指數 Gender Gap Index	
	(HDI)值 (2022年)	排序 Rank	(GII)值 (2022年)	排序 Rank	(GGI)值 (2022年)	排序 Rank
義大利 Italy	0.906	30	0.057	14	0.720	63
西班牙 Spain	0.911	27	0.059	15	0.788	17
澳大利亞 Australia	0.946	10	0.063	17	0.738	43
紐西蘭 New Zealand	0.939	16	0.082	23	0.841	4

資料來源：聯合國開發計畫署「2023/2024年人類發展報告」、世界經濟論壇「2022全球性別落差報告」、行政院主計總處。

Source : United Nations Development Programme "Human Development Report 2023/2024" ,World Economic Forum "Global Gender Gap Report 2022" and Directorate-general of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

- 附註：1.HDI(Human Development Index)、GII(Gender Inequality Index)及GGI(Gender Gap Index)值介於0~1之間，HDI值愈高愈好(愈趨近於1表示社會經濟發展程度愈高)，GII值愈低愈佳(0代表非常平等，1代表完全不平等)及GGI值愈高愈佳(愈趨近於1代表性別落差愈小)。
- 2.HDI係由「零歲平均餘命」、「平均受教育年數」、「預期受教育年數」及「按購買力平價計算之平均每人GNI」來測度。
- 3.GII係由「孕產婦死亡率」、「未成年生育率」、「國會議員代表女性比率」、「25歲以上，受過中等教育以上之男性人口比率」、「25歲以上，受過中等教育以上之女性人口比率」、「男性勞動力參與率」及「女性勞動力參與率」來測度。
- 4.聯合國為衡量一國發展概況，定期編布人類發展指數(HDI)。性別不平等指數(GII)則反映了婦女在生育健康、權力、勞動力市場三方面的劣勢，顯示了男女的不平等造成的人類發展損失；GII值較低，排名在前，代表國家的發展潛能因性別不平等所造成的損失較低。
- 5.GGI係由「勞動力參與率女男比例」、「女男薪資公平性(以非農業部門薪資女男比例計算)」、「按購買力平價計算之女性平均每人工作所得占男性比例」、「民意代表、主管及經理人員女男比例」、「專技人員女男比例」、「識字率女男比例」、「初等教育淨在學率女男比例」、「中等教育淨在學率女男比例」、「中等教育粗在學率女男比例」、「高等教育粗在學率女男比例」、「出生嬰兒女男比例」、「健康平均餘命女男比例」、「國會議員女男比例」、「部會首長級女男比例」及「總統任職年數(過去50年)女男比例」來測度。
- 6.我國係由行政院主計總處編算自行排名，故我國之排名可能與原報告某國名次重複。

- Note : 1.HDI is between 0~1 which is the higher the better(closer to 1 means higher socio-economic development). GII is between 0~1 which is the lower the better. (0 represents well equality and 1 represents perfect inequality).GGI is between 0~1 which is the higher the better(closer to 1 means lower gender gap).
- 2.HDI is Calculated on the basis of data from "life expectancy at birth", "Mean years of schooling", "Expected years of schooling" and "Gross national income (GNI) per capita".
- 3.GII is Calculated on the basis of data from "maternal mortality ratio", "adolescent fertility rate", "share of parliamentary seats held by each sex", "male population with at least secondary education", "female population with at least secondary education", "male labor force participation rates" and " female labor force participation rates".
- 4.For measuring a country development situation, United Nations published HDI periodically. GII measures loss in achievements in three dimensions of human development -reproductive health, empowerment and labor market, due to inequality between genders.
- 5.GGI is Calculated on the basis of data from "Ratio: female labour force participation over male value", "Wage equality between women and men for similar work ", "Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value", "Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value", "Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value", "Ratio: female literacy rate over male value ", "Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value", "Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value", "Ratio: female gross secondary enrolment rate over male value", "Ratio:female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value ", "Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio) ", "Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value", "Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value ", "Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value "and "Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value".
- 6.ROC's data is self-calculated by Directorate-general of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan. Thus, the rank of ROC may be the same with a country in the UNDP Report.