Question	Answer
what about of the gender differences in temrs of level of competencies and inequality index	The Gender Development Index (GDI) is specifically designed to assess gender differences in human development outcomes. The GDI compares female and male achievements across the three core dimensions of the Human Development Index (HDI) across the health, education and standard of living dimensions.
inequality norm with no link to differences inlevel of competencies will impact 100% the index	The Gender Development Index (GDI) is specifically designed to assess gender differences in human development outcomes. The GDI compares female and male achievements across the three core dimensions of the HDI. The Gender Inequality Index (GII), on the other hand, measures gender-based disadvantages in key areas of empowerment and opportunity, including reproductive health, political representation, educational attainment, and labour force participation. It reflects structural inequalities that limit women's agency and access to opportunities. The Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) focuses on the underlying social norms and beliefs that shape gender roles in society. In summary, these indices are distinct but closely interconnected. The GDI and GII measure what the gender gaps are, while the GSNI helps explain why those gaps persist, together providing a comprehensive picture of gender differences across multiple domains.
AI has to be inclusive to make sure we could benefit from it. Any comments with regard to difference between countries using this tool	Yes, inclusion is essential, and our survey shows clear differences across countries. In low and medium HDI countries, people are generally more optimistic. Many expect AI to create new jobs, increase productivity, and expand access to services. In very high HDI countries, skepticism is more common, especially regarding trust in government use of AI and concerns about losing personal agency. This tells us that inclusion is not only about access to technology. It is also about trust, institutional context, and ensuring that AI strengthens human capabilities rather than replacing them. We invite you to explore the full results and country-level insights here: https://hdr.undp.org/2025-global-survey-ai-and-human-development-main-findings
Did I understood well that only Greece from Europe was covered by the sample?	Not exactly. Greece was included, but it was not the only European country in the sample. The survey covered Germany and Greece. The sample was designed to ensure representation across different Human Development Index levels and world regions, rather than covering every country within a specific continent.
Hello. Re current and expected use of AI, are there indications based on gender?	Hi. As such we don't have indicators. But the survey allows us to explore differences by gender in both current and expected use of AI. While overall adoption patterns are broadly similar, there are variations across countries in terms of how women and men report using AI today and how likely they are to expect

	using it in the near future. These differences often reflect broader digital access gaps, labor market participation, and educational opportunities. You can explore the country-level data, where results can be disaggregated by gender for both current and expected AI use: https://hdr.undp.org/explore-and-download-survey-data
is it possible to get the german data isolated?	Yes, Country level data is avaliable on our site: https://hdr.undp.org/explore-and-download-survey-data
Why do people in very high-income contexts expect a decline in personal control as AI evolves, while those in lower-income groups expect an increase? To what extent do differences in access to technology, skills, and institutional support shape how AI benefits or disadvantages different income groups?	Hi. That is a very important question, and our survey highlights this contrast. In very high HDI countries, people are more likely to expect a decline in personal agency. This may reflect higher exposure to advanced automation, stronger awareness of algorithmic decision-making, and more public debate around privacy, surveillance, and job displacement. In these contexts, AI can feel like a force that reduces individual control. In lower and medium HDI contexts, expectations are often more optimistic. AI is seen as a tool that can expand access to education, health, financial services, and employment opportunities. Where existing systems are constrained, AI may be perceived as enabling greater control rather than limiting it. This is of course, one way to view these differences, more reseach is required. More variables may be playing a role here.
Does the survey try to get policy measure countries/governments are going to take in regard to those people whose job will be replaced by AI? Will this not affect the progress of HDI?	Hello! The survey did not collect or include data on specific policy measures that governments are planning to adopt. It focused exclusively on people's perceptions, expectations, and experiences regarding AI. So while it captures how individuals feel about job replacement, augmentation, and future opportunities, it does not provide direct evidence on government strategies or labor market interventions.
Thanks for the great presentations. Would it be possible to get a copy of the second presenter's slides?	Yes, all presentations will be made available on our side event webpage: https://hdr.undp.org/events/hd-in-the-age-of-ai-2026
Pensez -vous que les stratégies d'adaptation des producteurs au changement climatique peuvent réduire ses impacts sur les rendements agricoles? Comment impliquer réellement les producteurs dans les projets /programmes ?	Oui, c'est une excellente question. Les résultats concernant les impacts agricoles tiennent compte des stratégies d'adaptation, fondées sur les adaptations observées empiriquement dans les données utilisées pour la construction du modèle. Vous trouverez plus de détails dans l'article original paru dans Nature l'été dernier. Merci. https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-025-09085-w
Given that MPI relies heavily on infrequent household surveys (such as DHS and MICS), how do you address data gaps, outdated observations, and cross-country comparability issues to ensure that MPI estimates reflect current poverty realities especially in rapidly changing or crisis-affected contexts?	Thank you for asking this important question. The frequency with which we are able to compute and update the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) depends on the availability of nationally representative household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and comparable national surveys. In our previous reports, we have consistently emphasized the importance of sustained investment in data systems and household surveys to enable regular monitoring of MPI trends over time. To ensure relevance and comparability, the MPI database currently includes estimates from the past ten years, thereby excluding older observations that may no longer reflect current conditions.

| What is the thematic focus for the HDI 2026 Report? Same goes for MPI 2026? | The 2026 Human Development Report explores how changes in our planetary systems are shaping the future of human development—and how advances in human development can, in turn, address the threats to those systems.https://hdr.undp.org/content/announcing-theme-2026-human-development-report-aspirational-approach-planetary-and-human |