

GENDER EQUITY INDEX (GEI)				
	GEI 2009	Education gap	Economic activity gap	Empowerment gap
Albania	55	96.3	61.9	6.6
Andorra				
Armenia	58	97.1	71.2	4.6
Austria	71	95.1	61.0	56.6
Azerbaijan	60	91.1	73.3	15.3
Belarus	66	96.6	72.7	28.9
Belgium	72	96.0	64.2	56.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	61	93.3	76.0	13.0
Bulgaria	73	96.1	71.6	52.6
Croatia	75	99.4	70.7	56.0
Cyprus	65	97.9	68.2	29.0
Czech Republic	68	96.8	64.0	43.4
Denmark	79	97.6	78.6	61.1
Estonia	73	97.6	71.2	50.8
Finland	84	98.6	78.5	75.7
France	72	96.6	71.7	47.8
Georgia	62	94.7	49.7	42.5
Germany	78	93.8	67.6	73.0
Greece	65	95.9	61.2	38.6
Hungary	70	96.1	68.3	44.9
Iceland	78	98.7	78.8	55.2
Ireland	69	98.1	63.3	46.9
Italy	64	96.8	54.6	42.1
Latvia	75	97.1	71.0	57.0
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	76	97.3	75.6	53.8
Luxembourg	61	98.2	60.1	23.5
Macedonia	67	96.1	55.5	50.1
Malta	58	96.7	49.5	28.5
Moldova	74	97.9	71.8	51.9
Monaco				
Montenegro				
Netherlands	77	95.7	70.7	65.4
Norway	83	96.2	82.0	69.8
Poland	70	96.2	68.8	45.2
Portugal	73	97.6	69.1	52.8
Romania	71	97.3	74.6	42.0
Russian Federation	71	97.3	71.2	45.1
San Marino				
Serbia				
Slovak Republic	69	97.0	67.2	42.2
Slovenia	65	81.8	70.7	42.8
Spain	77	98.4	58.3	74.1
Sweden	88	96.3	83.8	82.9
Switzerland	62	91.8	71.3	23.4
Turkey	46	85.3	35.8	17.3
Ukraine	69	97.4	66.9	44.0
United Kingdom	74	97.5	72.8	51.1
Source	Social Watch	Social Watch elaboration on UNESCO data	Social Watch elaboration on UNESCO and IPU data	

Social Watch developed the Gender Equity Index (GEI) to make gender inequities more visible. The GEI is based on information available that can be compared internationally, and it makes it possible to classify countries and rank them in accordance with a selection of gender inequity indicators in three dimensions: education, economic participation and empowerment. In most societies men and women are assigned different responsibilities, rights, benefits and opportunities in the activities they perform, in access to control of resources and in decision-making processes.

In order to measure inequities we have established the proportions or ratio between the sexes in different indicators. This is used as a basis for inferring the structure of opportunities and so countries can be compared in an agile way that is direct and intuitive. What the GEI measures is the gap between women and men, not their wellbeing. For example, a country in which young men and women have equal access to a university education receives a value of 100 on this particular indicator, and a country in which boys and girls are equally barred from completing primary education would also be awarded a value of 100. This does not mean that the quality of education does not need to be improved; it just establishes that, in this case, girls education is not inferior than that of boys.

The way the GEI is calculated is a response to the need to reflect all situations that are unfavourable to women. When there is a situation in which women are at a proportional disadvantage with respect to men, the GEI does not reach its maximum value of 100 points. The final value of the index depends on the degree of negative inequity for women prevailing in a given country or region regardless of whether there may also be inequities that are positive for women (that is to say negative for men).

GAP IN EDUCATION

We measure the gender gap in the following indicators:

- Literacy rate
- Enrolment rate in primary education
- Enrolment rate in secondary education
- Enrolment rate in tertiary education

GAP IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The estimation of the gender gap in economic activity is based on the gender gap in the following indicators:

- Rate of economic activity
- Estimated perceived income

EMPOWERMENT GAP

The estimation of empowerment is based on the following indicators:

- % of women in technical positions
- % of women in management and government positions
- % of women in parliament
- % of women in ministerial level positions