How to read the Social Watch tables

GENDER EQUITY

20th century debts, 21st century shame

Gender and education

Complete table at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008

References

CURRENT SITUATION (latest available data)
- ■ Better situation
- ■ Above average
- ■ Below average
- ■ Worse situation
- ■ Insufficient data

EVOLUTION (since 1990 or closest available year)
- → Significant progress
- → Slight progress
- → Stagnant
- ← Regression
- ← Major regression

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	GEI RANKING	LITERACY RATIO GAP (women/men)	NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)
	Afghanistan (52)	—	0.29			0.28*
‖	Albania (94)	56	0.99 ‖	0.99* ‖	0.97* →	1.60* ‖
←	Algeria (94)	52	0.76	0.98* →	1.06* ‖	1.28*
←	Andorra (—)	—		0.97* ‖	1.10* ‖	1.06* ‖
	Angola (62)	53	0.65			0.66* →
	Anguilla (—)	—		1.06*	0.96*	3.11*
‖	Argentina (98)	72	1.00 ‖	0.99*	1.09* ‖	1.42* ‖
‖	Armenia (96)	—	0.99 ‖	1.05* ‖	1.03* →	1.22* ‖
‖	Aruba (—)	—	1.00	1.01 ‖	1.10 ‖	1.56 ‖
→	Australia (99)	76		1.01* ‖	1.02* ‖	1.25* ‖
	Austria (—)	73		1.02* ‖		1.21* →
‖	Azerbaijan (85)	62	0.99* ‖	0.97 ‖	0.96	0.94 →
	Bahamas (99)	80		1.03* ‖	1.02* ‖	
←	Bahrain (99)	46	0.94 ←	1.00* ‖	1.06* ‖	2.41* ‖
→	Bangladesh (57)	51	0.76 ‖	1.04*	1.04* →	0.53* →
‖	Barbados (99)	77		1.00* ‖	1.01* ‖	2.46* ‖
‖	Belarus (99)	66	1.00* ‖	0.97* ‖	1.02* ‖	1.36* ‖
→	Belgium (99)	73		1.00* ‖	1.01* ‖	1.23* →
‖	Belize (93)	64	1.00* ‖	1.01 ‖	1.01* ‖	2.43*
→	Benin (68)	41	0.49 ‖	0.81* →	0.49* →	0.25* →
	Bermuda (—)	—				1.18*
	Bhutan (78)	—		1.00*	1.00*	0.53*
‖	Bolivia (80)	66	0.87 ←	1.01* →	0.99* →	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (—)	—	0.95			
‖	Botswana (92)	66	1.02 ‖	1.00* ‖	1.09* ‖	1.00* →
‖	Brazil (92)	69	1.00 ‖	1.01* ‖	1.10* ‖	1.32* ‖
←	Brunei Darussalam (100)	63	0.95 ←	1.01* ‖	1.05* ‖	2.02* ‖
‖	Bulgaria (99)	74	0.99 ‖	0.99* ‖	0.98* ‖	1.15* ‖
→→	Burkina Faso (64)	52	0.53 ‖	0.80* →	0.71* →	0.46* →
‖	Burundi (58)	62	0.78 ‖	0.91* →		0.38* ‖
→	Cambodia (66)	60	0.76 ←	0.99* →	0.84* →	0.47* →
	Cameroon (70)	49				0.66* →
‖	Canada (99)	76		1.00* ‖		1.36* ‖
‖	Cape Verde (93)	51	0.71* ‖	0.98* ‖	1.09* ‖	1.04* →
←	Cayman Islands (—)	—		0.90* →	0.92* →	3.01*
←	Central African Republic (65)	42	0.52 ‖			0.19* →
‖	Chad (42)	41	0.31 ‖	0.70* →	0.33* →	0.14*
‖	Chile (100)	62	1.00 ‖	0.98* ‖		0.96* →
‖	China (90)	69	0.91 ←			0.98 →
‖	Colombia (90)	75	1.00 ‖	1.00 ‖	1.11 ‖	1.09 ‖
→→	Comoros (79)	—		0.85* →		0.77* →
	Congo, DR (69)	—	0.67 ‖			
	Congo, Rep. (79)	43		1.20*		0.19* ‖

NOTE: (*) Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the indicator's definition.

SOURCE: UNESCO Website Database (www.uis.unesco.org), 2008.

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data, see complete tables at www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008

Definition of indicators at the end of this table.

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	GEI RANKING	LITERACY RATIO GAP (women/men)	NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)
→	Seychelles (—)	51	1.01	1.01* ‖	1.06* ‖	*
←	Sierra Leone (61)	41	0.52			0.40*
	Singapore (91)	66	0.87* ←	1.00*	1.02*	
‖	Slovakia (97)	74		1.01* ‖		1.29* ‖
‖	Slovenia (99)	71	1.00* ‖	1.00* ‖	1.01* ‖	1.43* ‖
	Solomon Islands (82)	—		0.97*		*
‖	South Africa (89)	70	0.96* ‖	1.00* ‖	1.11* ‖	1.21* →
←	Spain (99)	77	0.97* ‖	1.00* ‖	1.03* ‖	1.22* ‖
	Sri Lanka (98)	53	0.97 ‖	1.01*		
	St Kitts and Nevis (95)	—		1.06*	0.99*	*
‖	St Lucia (98)	71		0.98 ‖	1.29 ‖	2.62 ‖
‖	St Vincent and Grenadines (93)	61		0.96* ‖	1.23* ‖	*
→	Sudan (76)	41	0.73 ‖	0.83* →		0.92* →
‖	Suriname (86)	56	0.95	1.04* ‖	1.39* ‖	1.62*
‖	Swaziland (77)	50	0.97 ←	1.01* ‖	1.13* ‖	1.06* →
‖	Sweden (100)	89		1.00* ‖	1.00* ‖	1.55* ‖
‖	Switzerland (97)	63		0.99* ‖	0.96* ‖	0.87* →
→	Syria (94)	—	0.84 ‖	0.95* →	0.94* →	
←	Tajikistan (85)	52	1.00 ‖	0.96 ‖	0.85* →	0.37 →
‖	Tanzania (73)	58	0.80 ←	0.99 ‖		0.48* →
←	Thailand (96)	70	0.95 ←	0.99 ‖	1.11	1.07 ‖
	Timor-Leste (60)	55		0.96*		1.26*
→	Togo (71)	39	0.56 ‖	0.86* →	0.48* →	0.20* →
→	Tonga (95)	—	1.00*	0.96* ←	1.23* ‖	1.68*
→	Trinidad and Tobago (95)	70		1.00* ‖	1.04* ‖	1.28 →
‖	Tunisia (95)	49	0.78 ‖	1.01* →	1.10* ‖	1.40* →
‖	Turkey (92)	46	0.84 ‖	0.95* →	0.85* →	0.74* →
	Turkmenistan (—)	—	0.99*			
←	Turks and Caicos Islands (—)	—		1.07* ‖	0.96* ←	*
‖	Uganda (59)	64	0.75 ←		0.90* →	0.62* →
‖	Ukraine (99)	74	0.99 ‖	1.00 ‖	1.01 ‖	1.23 ‖
‖	United Arab Emirates (99)	51		0.99* ‖	1.02* ‖	2.81* ‖
→→	United Kingdom (99)	75		1.00* ‖	1.03* ‖	1.39* →→
→	Uruguay (96)	75	1.01* ‖	1.00* ‖		2.02* ‖
	Uzbekistan (—)	57				0.80*
→	Vanuatu (87)	56		0.99* ‖	0.87* →	0.59* →
‖	Venezuela (95)	68	0.99 ‖	1.00 ‖	1.15* ‖	1.08* ‖
←	Vietnam (91)	71	0.93* ←	0.94* →	0.96*	0.71* →
→	Virgin Islands (UK) (—)	—		0.99* ‖	1.16* →	2.28*
→	West Bank and Gaza (—)	46	0.91	1.00 ‖	1.06 ‖	1.04* →
‖	Yemen (61)	29	0.30* ‖	0.73* →	0.46*	0.37* →
←	Zambia (73)	55	0.78* ‖	1.02* →	0.80* →	0.46* ‖
‖	Zimbabwe (80)	57	0.88* ‖	1.02* ‖	0.93* →	0.63* →

DEFINITION OF INDICATORS:

Literacy ratio gap (women/men): Ratio of female literacy ratio (15-24 years old) to male literacy ratio (15-24 years old). Last available data: 2000/2005; evolution since 1990.

Net primary enrolment ratio gap (women /men): Ratio of female net primary enrolment ratio to male net primary enrolment ratio. Last available data: 2000/2005; evolution since 1991.

Net secondary enrolment ratio gap (women /men): Ratio of female net secondary enrolment ratio to male net secondary enrolment ratio. Last available data: 2000/2005; evolution since 1991.

Gross tertiary enrolment ratio gap (women/men): Ratio of female gross tertiary enrolment ratio to male gross tertiary enrolment ratio. Last available data: 2000/2005; evolution since 1991.

Methodological notes and guidelines at the end of the section.

NOTE: (*) Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the indicator's definition.

SOURCE: UNESCO Website Database (www.uis.unesco.org), 2008.

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data, see complete tables at www.socialwatch.org/statistics2008

The thematic area tables present the statistical information available for each indicator.

1. Current situation in the area: Illustrates the current situation of the countries in the corresponding dimension through a summarizing measurement that evaluates countries based on their performance on the set of indicators included for which information is available (see box "Methodological notes: Thematic tables"). The different categories are colour coded (see References: 7).The categories are: Better situation, Above average, Below average, Worse situation.

2. Evolution in the area: Presents the evolution of country situations as an average of the evolution in indicators for which sufficient information is available (see box "Methodological notes: Thematic tables"). The categories are indicated by symbols (see 7). Categories are: Major regression, Re-gression, Stagnant, Slight progress, Significant progress.

3. Basic Capabilities Index (BCI) value: Presents the values of the BCI for each country, a measurement designed by Social Watch that evaluates country status with regard to the basic conditions of development (for more information, see the box "Technical notes: BCI design in countries" in the "Basic Capabilities Index 2008" article in this Report). Countries with the highest BCI scores are listed first.

4. Indicator: Each thematic area includes indicators that are pertinent to evaluating the dimension in question and for which information is available from a large number of countries. This makes it possible to visualize the situation in each country while comparing the distances between them. The definitions of each indicator can be found on the right or at the foot of the corresponding table (see 8).

5. Current situation: This column presents the latest data available for each country according to the source consulted. These figures allow us to evaluate and compare the present situation in the countries of the world. Given that in many cases, the latest available figures are not up to date, it is important to take into account the time period to which the data correspond.

6. Evolution: Based on current and initial data,[1] the rate of progress or regression over the intervening time period is calculated for each country with reference to the evolution of all of the countries in this indicator (see box "Methodological notes: Thematic tables"). The result is expressed graphically (see 7), facilitating the reading and evaluation of performance in the indicator during this period. The categories are: Major regression, Re-gression, Stagnant, Slight progress, Significant progress.

7. References: Shows the categories of the CURRENT SITUATION in a country in the area and the RECENT EVOLUTION for each indicator and for the whole area. These variables are constructed by Social Watch to facilitate the evaluation of countries in each area based on the information available (see box "Methodological notes: Thematic tables").

8. Definitions, Notes and Sources: The definition of each indicator as well as the source(s) of the information used are provided on the right side or at the foot of the corresponding table. The information used for the indicators is obtained from recognized international organizations that compile the statistics produced by the countries. Notes have been added with information needed to read the tables.

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1 Initial data or starting point: Presents the available information from as close as possible to 1990 (the year that is taken as the starting point in the international commitments that set quantitative goals in different aspects of social development).