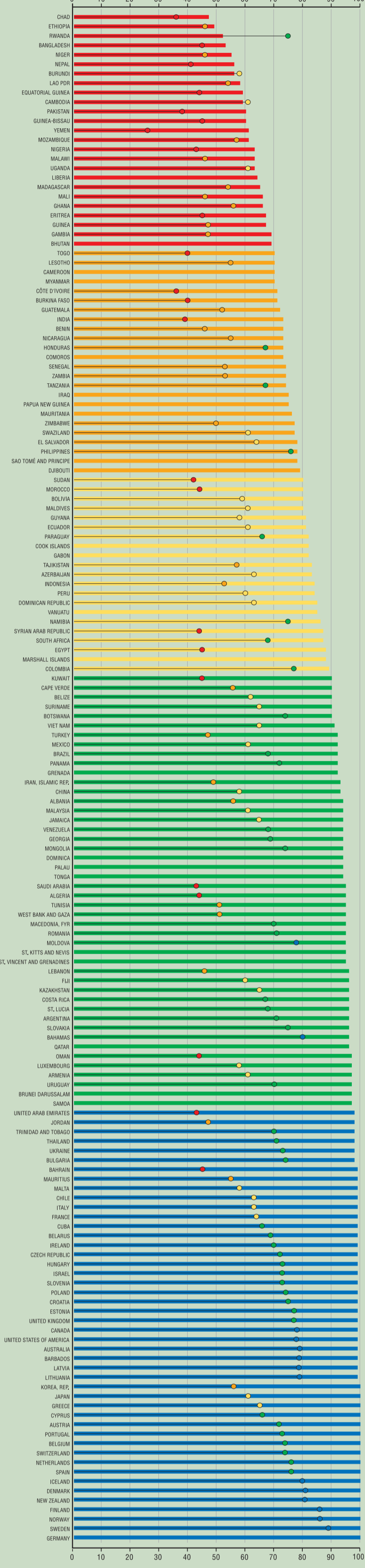


BASIC CAPABILITIES AND GENDER: THE INEQUITIES CHART



SOCIAL WATCH

THE SOCIAL WATCH 2006 SCORECARD

WHEN WILL DIGNITY FOR ALL BE ACHIEVED. WAY BEYOND 2015...

The figures represent the average time each region would take to reach the current levels of the developed countries in each of the areas of analysis. The time needed in each area was calculated according to the average rate at which the region is performing on each of the indicators.

COUNTRIES AND THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER EQUITY

The table shows the evolution in each of the thematic areas selected by Social Watch. In the case of social factors incorporated in the Millennium Development Goals the period of evaluation is 1990 to 2005 (or the date of the latest figures available). The direction and length of the arrows are calculated according to the rates of change shown by the indicators for which each country has available information. (Consult the methodology section of the Social Watch 2006 report to see a description of the categories.)

THE CURRENT SITUATION: BCI AND GEI

The figure presents the current inequities of the countries in reference to the Basic Capabilities Index and the Gender Equity Index.

Countries are presented in order according to their **Basic Capabilities Index (BCI)**. The countries listed first are the countries with the most critical situation as to the degree to which they satisfy a group of capacities considered basic for development and human security. The BCI is an index that combines three indicators: mortality rate for children under five; percentage of children who reach the fifth grade of primary school and the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel. The summary index developed has a high degree of correlation with the regular ranking that Social Watch has produced traditionally

beginning with the averages of the indicators by thematic areas. The BCI becomes a clear instrument for identifying, especially, critical situations related to well-being and poverty, while its efficiency decreases for distinguishing between the countries that have a higher degree of development. This index also allows the creation of time sequences to follow its evolution. In the table, the shading represents the categories in which countries are grouped according to their BCI values: Critical, Very Low, Low, Medium and High.

The **Gender Equity Index (GEI)** combines three categories of analysis: empowerment, education and economic activity. For each category the gap between women and men is calculated according to the different indicators that it comprises, from which the average for each area is obtained. The GEI in turn becomes the average of the gaps evident in the countries in each area. (For more details, see the methodological section of the Social Watch 2006 report.)

THE WORLD MAPS OF INEQUITY

The maps in the centre summarize country by country information according to their levels of Poverty, Basic Capacities and Gender Equity. Countries are classified by colour according to their current BCI and GEI levels. Poverty levels are also shown using dotted lines, and determined by the number of people living on less than one or two dollars a day (the United States and Europe are considered special lines). The size in which countries are represented is proportionate to their demographic weight.

SOURCES

The calculation of indexes, as well as their ordering and graphical representation, was completed by the Social Watch Research Team, using data from the international sources mentioned in the Methodology section of the Social Watch 2006 report.

REFERENCES

PROGRESS AND REGRESSION

- ▶▶ Significant progress
- ▶ Slight progress
- || Stagnant
- ◀ Slight regression
- ◀◀ Significant regression

BASIC CAPABILITIES INDEX

- Critical
- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- High

GENDER EQUITY INDEX

- Less Equity
- .
- .
- .
- More equity