



The Gender Equity Index (GEI)

The GEI measures the gap between women and men in education, the economy and political empowerment.

GEI 2012 BY COMPONENT

Country	Education	Economic Participation	Empowerment	GEI
Afghanistan	4	17	25	15
Albania	94	57	13	55
Algeria	86	44	16	49
Angola	70	73	50	64
Argentina	100	68	53	74
Armenia	100	74	36	70
Australia	100	83	57	80
Austria	100	68	54	74
Azerbaijan	98	64	32	64
Bahamas, The	100	30	34	
Bahrain	97	35	30	54
Bangladesh	80	65	18	55
Belarus	100	71	22	64
Belgium	98	79	61	79
Belize	100	62	46	69
Benin	43	66	14	41
Buthan	72	41	9	41
Bolivia	92	64	43	66
Bosnia and H.	98	68	9	58
Bostwana	100	75	41	73
Brazil	98	78	43	72
Brunei Darus	99	78	39	72
Bulgaria	99	81	47	76
Burkina Faso	48	75	20	48
Burundi	69	91	47	69
Cambodia	71	73	21	55
Cameroon	65	44	15	41
Canada	100	83	57	80
Cape Verde	91	62	62	72
Central Af.R.	26	69		
Chad	13	52	12	25
Chile	99	60	56	72
China	95	76	21	64
Colombia	99	71	21	64
Comoros	74	70	1	48
Congo, DR	40	55	12	36
Congo, R.	34	40	12	29
Costa Rica	100	61	60	74
Côte d'Ivoire	42	40	12	32
Croatia	99	79	44	74
Cuba	99	48	56	68
Cyprus	95	76	32	68
Czech R.	100	74	46	73
Denmark	100	87	66	84
Djibouti	59	64	14	46
Dominica	100	60		
Dominican R.	100	71	44	72
Ecuador	97	57	58	71
Egypt	83	29	22	45
El Salvador	94	55	34	62
Eq. Guinea	92	28	7	42
Eritrea	45	58	30	44
Estonia	99	80	52	77
Ethiopia	37	71	25	44
Finland	100	87	76	88
France	100	79	51	77
Gabon	92	67	23	61
Gambia	79	71	26	59
Georgia	98	63	39	67
Germany	100	78	62	80
Ghana	78	88	19	62
Greece	99	68	49	72
Guatemala	89	50	6	49
Guinea	34	78		
Guinea-Bissau	57	52	20	43
Guyana	98	39	57	64
Haiti	84	45	16	48
Honduras	100	52	39	63
Hungary	98	82	40	73
Iceland	100	82	80	87
India	66	33	12	37
Indonesia	93	57	36	62
Iran, Islamic R.	95	42	16	51
Iraq	61	23		
Ireland	100	74	48	74
Israel	100	81	44	75
Italy	99	66	45	70
Jamaica	97	75	16	63
Japan	93	65	14	57
Jordan	97	39	11	49
Kasakhstan	99	82	44	75
Kenya	86	75	14	58
Kiribati	96	6		
Korea, DPR				
Korea, R.	84	68	26	59
Kuwait	97	57	33	62
Kirgyzstan	99	71	48	73
Lao, PDR	75	69	23	56
Latvia	100	80	51	77
Lebanon	95	42	28	55
Lesotho	100	83	34	72
Liberia	86	52	29	56
Libya				
Lithuania	98	83	48	77
Luxembourg	100	75	30	68
Madagascar	94	84	33	70
Malawi	89	57	32	59
Malaysia	98	40	31	56
Maldives	97	60	31	63
Mali	35	42	19	32
Malta	100	61	31	63
Mauritania	69	58	28	53
Mauritius	98	59	42	67
Mexico	98	56	37	64
Moldova	98	87	45	77
Mongolia	99	94	50	81
Montenegro				
Morocco	72	29	19	40
Mozambique	59	68	48	58
Myanmar	97	65		
Namibia	100	76	54	77
Nepal	65	56	21	47
Netherlands	100	82	56	79
New Zealand	100	83	63	82
Nicaragua	100	58	64	74
Niger	21	38	18	26
Nigeria	60	30		
Norway	100	90	78	89
Oman	94	13	27	45
Pakistan	55	19	14	29
Panama	99	69	60	76
Papua N.G.	89	78	2	60
Paraguay	99	70	49	73
Peru	96	69	43	69
Philippines	100	67	61	76
Poland	100	75	52	76
Portugal	99	78	55	77
Qatar	98	52	39	62
Romania	99	80	30	70
Russian Fed.	100	81	44	75
Rwanda	84	72	74	77
Saudi Arabia	93	4	15	37
Senegal	63	57	28	50
Serbia	98	75	51	75
Sierra Leone	33	87	11	44
Singapore	94	71	41	69
Slovakia	100	75	43	73
Slovenia	100	79	7	75
Somalia				
South Africa	98	74	66	79
Spain	99	71	73	81
Sri Lanka	97	58	31	62
Sudan	76	25	20	40
Suriname	98	62		
Swaziland	93	73	31	65
Sweden	99	85	77	87
Switzerland	98	80	58	79
Syria	89	38	24	50
Tajikistan	74	67	13	51
Tanzania	71	68	42	60
Thailand	97	77	39	71
Togo	53	54	14	40
Trinidad & T.	99	72	64	78
Tunisia	93	18		
Turkey	83	34	19	45
Turkmenistan	100	73	13	62
Uganda	82	59	48	63
Ukraine	100	66	41	69
United Arab E.	98	49	43	63
United King.	100	81	47	76
United States	100	69	47	72
Uruguay	100	72	51	74
Uzbekistan	87	71	13	57
Venezuela	100	65	28	64
Viet Nam	95	75	41	70
Yemen	30	40	2	24
Zambia	78	49	18	49
Zimbabwe	88	57	21	55

EEE: Education, Economy, Empowerment

Social Watch computes a value for the gender gap in each of the three areas in a scale from 0 (when for example no women is educated at all and all men are) to 100 (perfect equality). The GEI, in turn, is the simple average of the three dimensions. In Education, GEI looks at the gender gap in enrolment at all levels and in literacy; economic participation computes the gaps in income and employment and empowerment measures the gaps in highly qualified jobs, parliament and senior executive positions.

Measuring the gap

The GEI measures the gap between women and men, not their well-being. Thus, a country in which young men and women have equal access to the university receives a value of 100 on this particular indicator. In the same fashion, 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 in both cases is the same. It just establishes that, in both cases girls are not less educated than boys.

Researchers

The GEI 2012 was computed by the research team of Action for Economic Reform and Social Watch – Philippines led by Rene Raya.

Methodology

For a detailed description of methodology and sources see www.socialwatch.org

GEI 2012 PER REGION

Region	Education	Economic Participation	Empowerment	GEI
Central Asia	92	73	27	64
East Asia and Pacific	95	70	42	69
Europe	98	73	48	73
Lat.America and Carib.	98	66	40	68
Mid. East and N. Africa	76	34	19	43
North America	100	71	48	73
South Asia	67	36	13	39
Sub-Saharan Africa	64	62	29	52
WORLD	83	58	29	57

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