



*Statistical Capacity  
Building Workshop -  
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**Gender Parity Index**

# 1. Gender and EFA



## **Commitments to Gender Equality in Education:**

Three out of six EFA Goals are concerned with gender equality in education:

- **Goal 2:** ensuring that by 2015 all children, **particularly girls**, ... have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality.
- **Goal 4:** achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, **especially for women**.
- **Goal 5:** eliminating **gender disparities** in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving **gender equality** in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.

## 2. Gender in MDGs



The Millennium Development Goals re-affirmed the concerns of gender equality in two of their objectives:

- **Goal 2:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and **girls** alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
- **Goal 3:** Eliminate **gender disparity** in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

### 3. Gender is crosscutting



Gender is a theme that cuts across not only EFA and the MDGs, but in almost all education indicators as well

## 4. GPI Definition



- The Gender Parity Index (GPI), commonly used to assess gender differences, is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that for boys.
- A value of less than one indicates differences in favour of boys, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved.
- Gender parity is sometimes considered to have been attained when the GPI lies between

# 5. Formula



$$\mathbf{GPI = \frac{\text{Value of Indicator for Girls}}{\text{Value of Indicator for Boys}}}$$

# 6. Example



## GPI of Net Intake Rate

Year	NIR for Boys	NIR for Girls	Total	GPI
1998	96.7	94.9	95.8	0.98
1999	97.1	96.8	97	1.0
2000	97.3	98.3	97.8	1.01

$$\text{GPI} = \frac{\text{Net Intake Rate for Girls}}{\text{Net Intake for Boys}}$$

# 7. Question



In which country does the greater disparity exist?

Country A

Year	GER for Boys	GER for Girls	GPI
2005	83.6	79.8	???

Country B

Year	GER for Boys	GER for Girls	GPI
2005	54.9	52.7	???

$$\text{Country A} = 0.95$$

$$\text{Country B} = 0.96$$

The greater disparity exists in Country A,  
as 0.95 is further from 1

# 8. Final Thoughts



- The 2000 Education for All (EFA) Assessment revealed that considerable progress has been made in improving access and participation to education.
- However, in many cases little or no success has been achieved in narrowing the gender gap.
- While discrimination against girls and young women is still strong in many countries, in other countries or regions, gender disparities have been eliminated or are at the disadvantage of boys.
- Governments decided then to increase efforts to close the gap, and commitments were made to achieve gender equality in education by 2015.