

Measuring discrimination against women: The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

Karen Barnes
Gender Project Coordinator
OECD Development Centre
karen.barnes@oecd.org

Joining efforts towards Gender Equality in the
European Union 2010-2015
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The Importance of Social Institutions

What we can **observe**:

Gender gaps in education

What existing **indicators** tell us:

School enrolment of women lower than men's

What **policies** we derive:

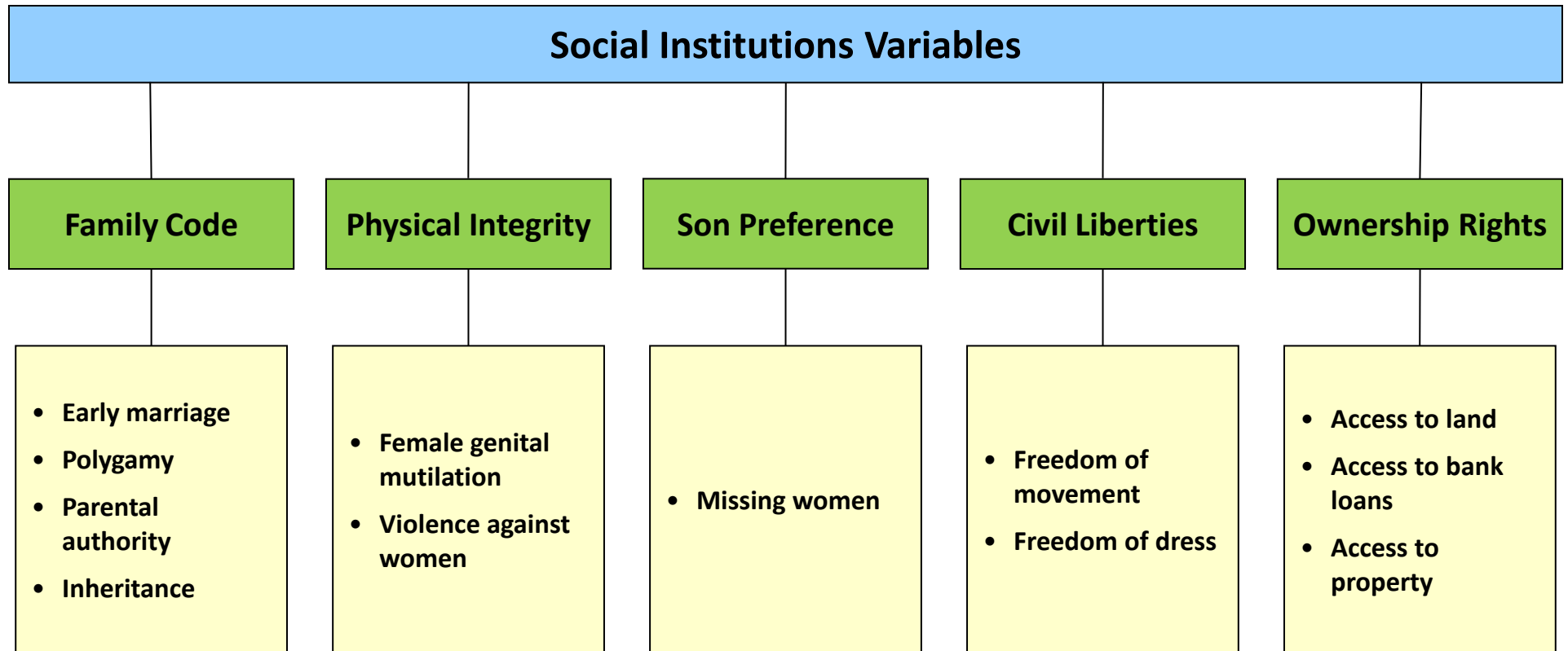
Build more schools for women!

What are the implications of discriminatory social institutions?

Underlying reasons for low enrolment:


- girls not allowed to attend facilities
- girls married at early ages
- girls expected to contribute to household chores and income instead of going to school

How do we measure Social Institutions?





All variables are coded between 0 and 1. The value 0 means no or very low inequality and the value 1 indicates high inequality

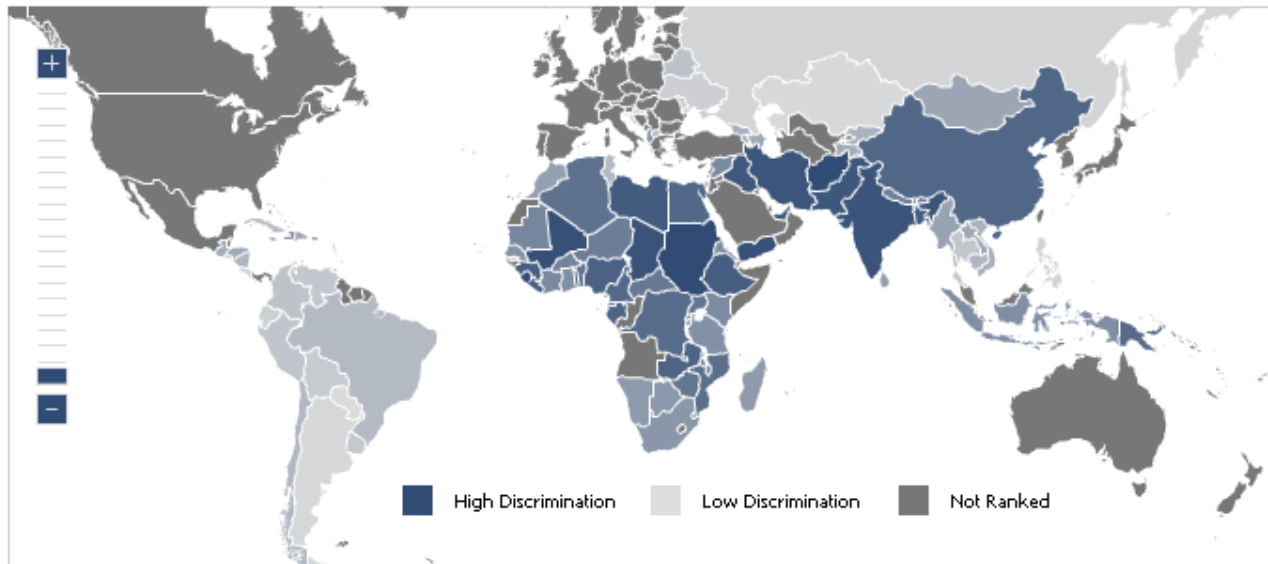
SIGI: The Social Institutions and Gender Index



Social Institutions
& Gender Index

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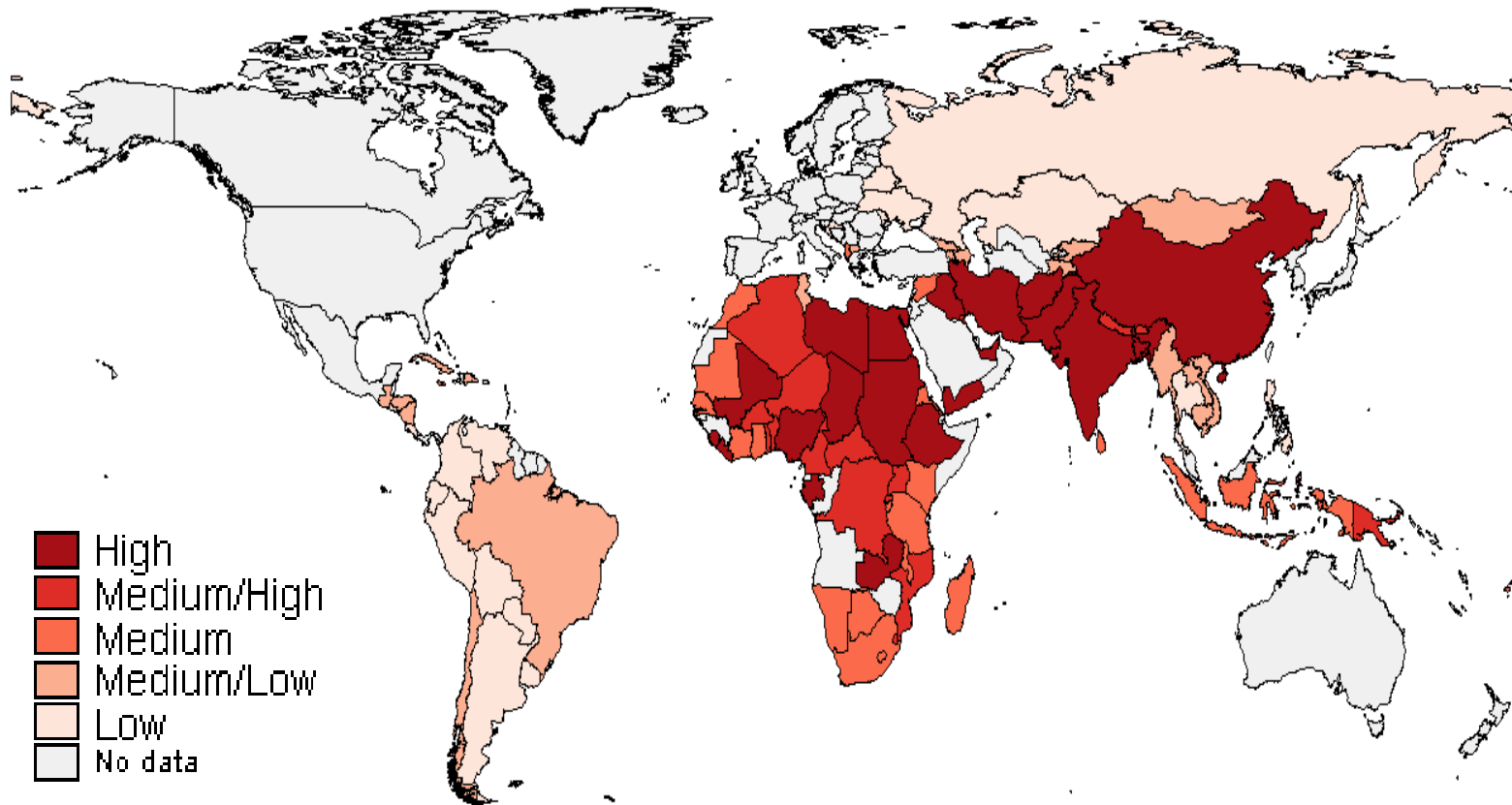
About the SIGI: The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a new composite measure of gender discrimination based on social institutions. It measures gender inequality in five areas: **Family Code, Physical Integrity, Son Preference, Civil Liberties** and **Ownership Rights** in 102 non-OECD countries. **Find out more:**

[SIGI Audio Slideshow](#)
[SIGI Methodology](#)
[Press Release](#)

SIGI 2009 at a glance: The map shows each country's ranking in the 2009 Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI). Click on a country to read about gender equality and social institutions.

$$\begin{aligned}
 SIGI = & \frac{1}{5} (SubindexFamilyCode)^2 + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexCivilLiberties)^2 + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexPhysicalIntegrity)^2 \\
 & + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexSonPreference)^2 + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexOwnershipRights)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

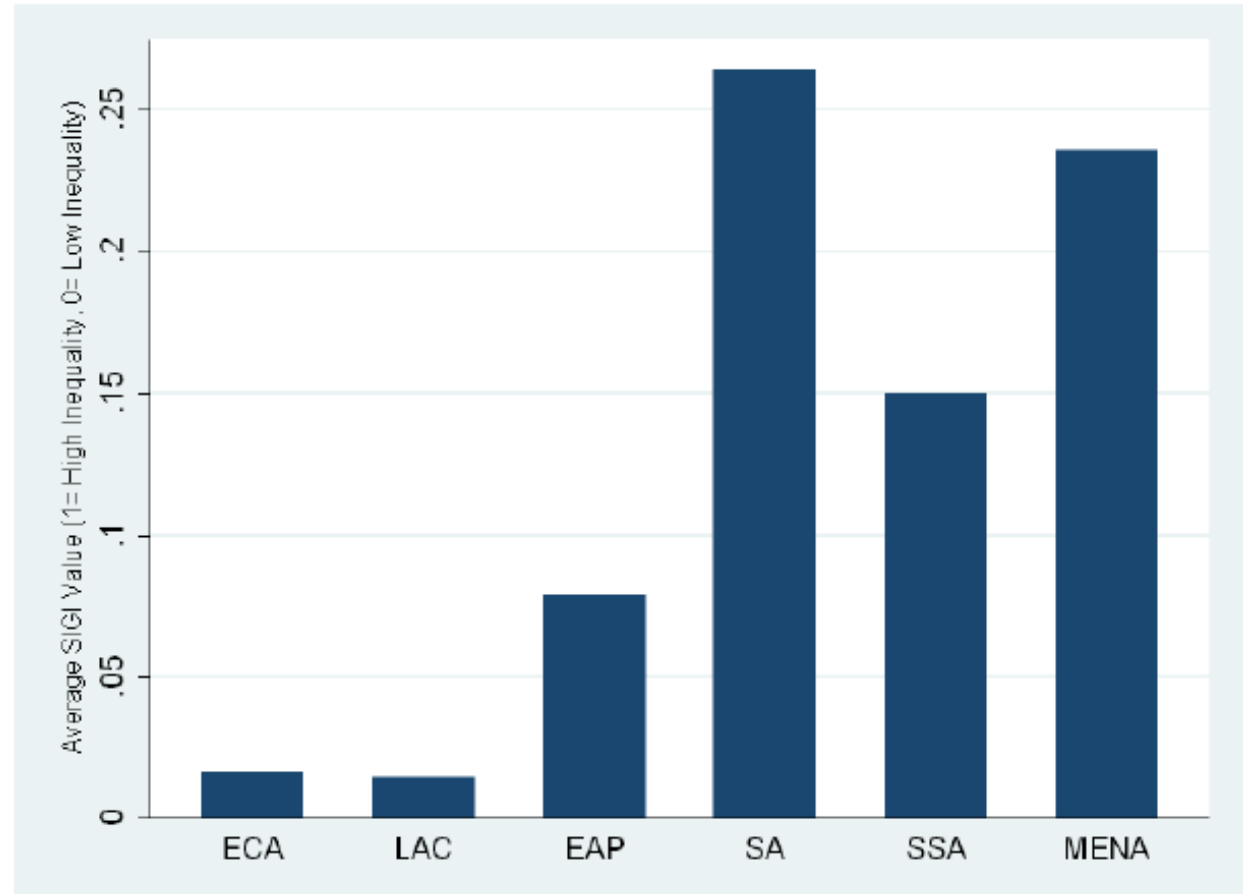
What does the SIGI show?



- **Bottom performers** among 102 developing countries: Sudan, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone
- **Top performers:** Paraguay, Croatia, Kazakhstan

SIGI: The Social Institutions and Gender Index

- **Highest inequality:** sub-Saharan Africa; Middle East and North Africa; South Asia
- **Lowest inequality:** Latin America; Europe and Central Asia
- **Region with both high and low performers:** East Asia and Pacific

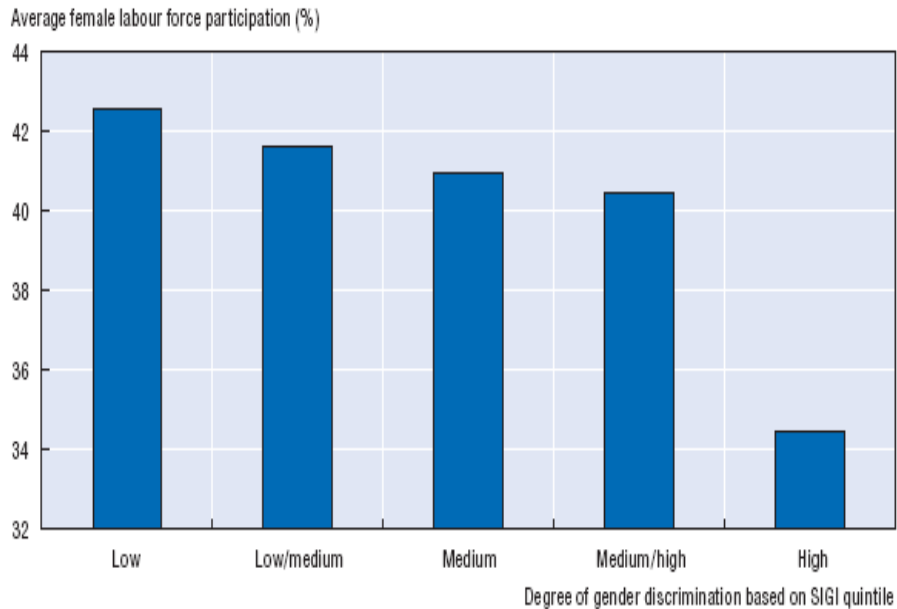


SIGI: Social Institutions and Gender Index

Source: OECD (2009)

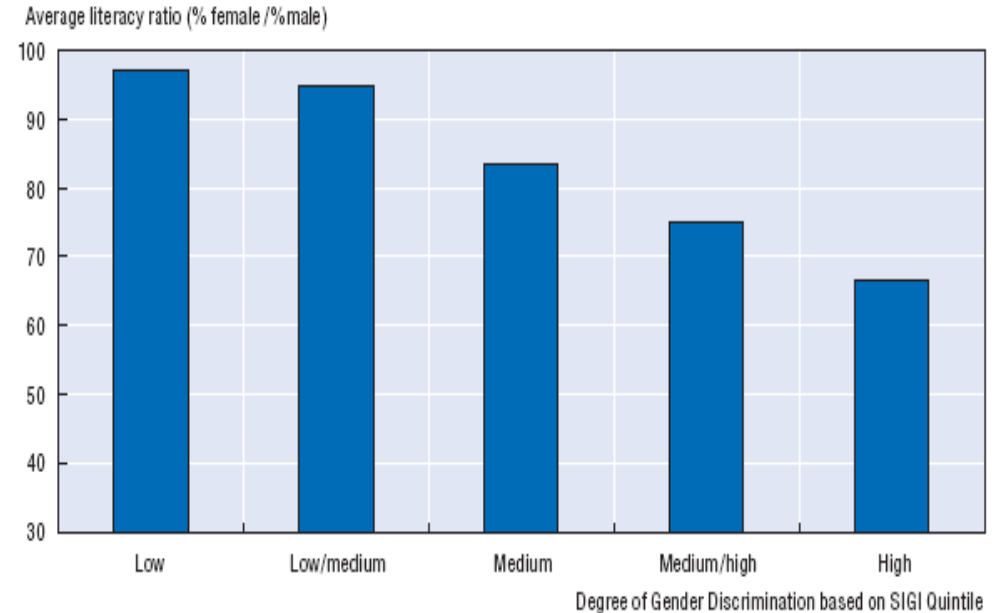
How do social institutions affect development outcomes?

SIGI and labour market outcomes



The higher the discrimination in social institutions, the lower female labour participation

SIGI and educational outcomes



The higher discrimination in social institutions, the lower female to male literacy ratios

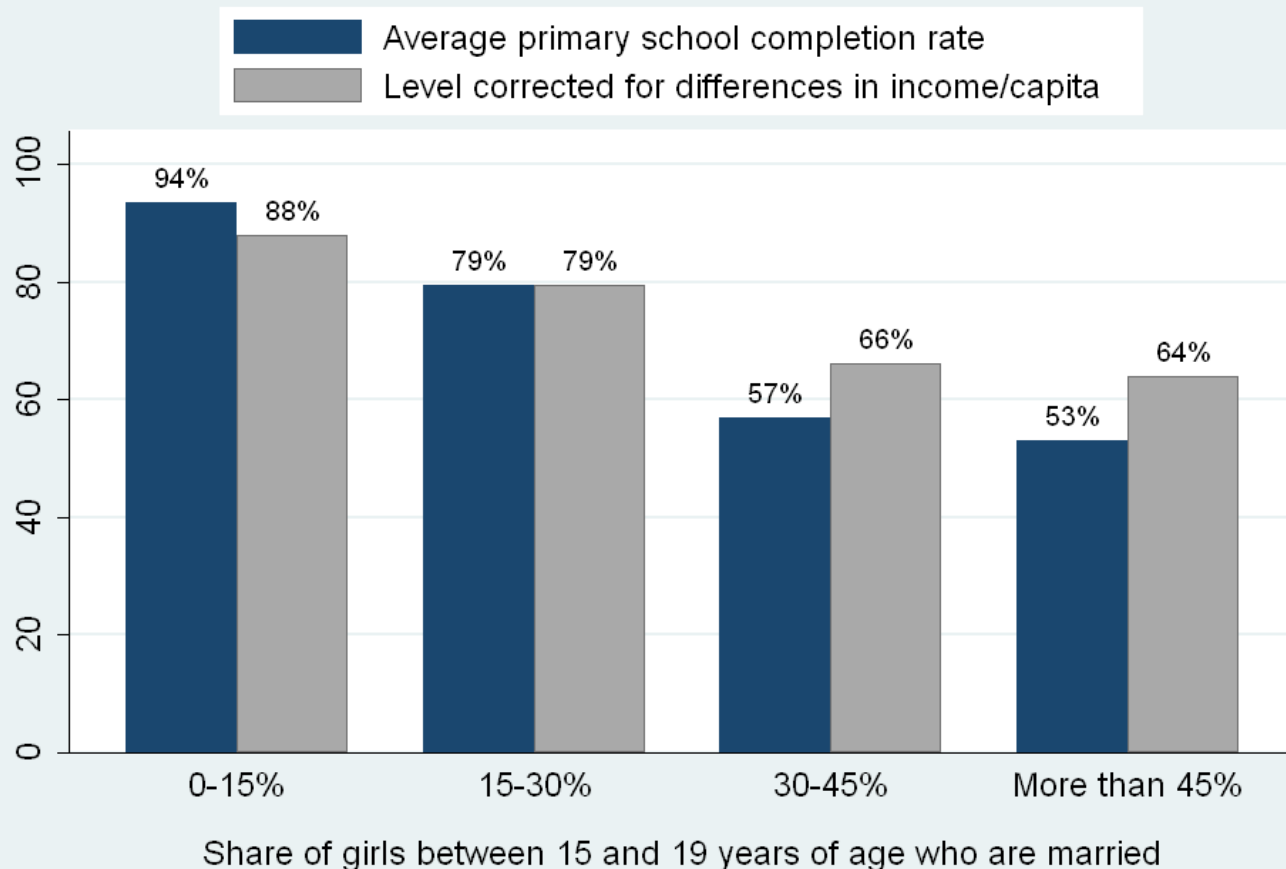
Applying SIGI to policy challenges: the MDGs

- Countries where there are high levels of discrimination against women are also those performing most poorly on the MDGs
- In the 21 countries that rank highest on SIGI, primary school completion is on average 15% lower, nearly twice as many children suffer from malnutrition and maternal mortality rates are twice as high
- Exploring how women's control over resources, their level of decision-making power in the family and household, and their degree of control over their own physical security can shed light on the bottlenecks that hamper further progress across all the MDG targets

“Gender Inequality and the MDGs: What are the Missing Dimensions?”, OECD Development Centre Issues Paper, September 2010.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/56/45987065.pdf>

Decision-making power and school completion rates (MDG 2)



In the countries where more than half of girls aged 15-19 years are married (DRC, Niger, Afghanistan, Congo and Mali), on average fewer than half of primary school aged children are in school

Strengths

- Focus on underlying causes rather than outcomes brings a new set of factors to the attention of policymakers
- Allows for comparison across countries
- Combination of both quantitative and qualitative data
- Used by a growing number of UN agencies, NGOs and academic researchers
- Can be used as a powerful advocacy tool

Limitations

- Data availability and quality
- Coverage
- Drawbacks of using composite indicators
- Methodological challenges

...has led us to extend SIGI in different ways...

Building on SIGI: new initiatives

- Updating SIGI
 - New country notes and scoring in Q2 2011
 - Discussion around conceptual/methodological issues
- Country-level piloting
 - Adaptation of SIGI to different contexts
 - Collection of data at the sub-national level
 - More in-depth understanding of role of discriminatory social institutions
 - Document and assess policy interventions
 - Share lessons learned and good practices across different regions
- Tools for sharing and personalising SIGI

“Traditional” tools for sharing data produced at OECD

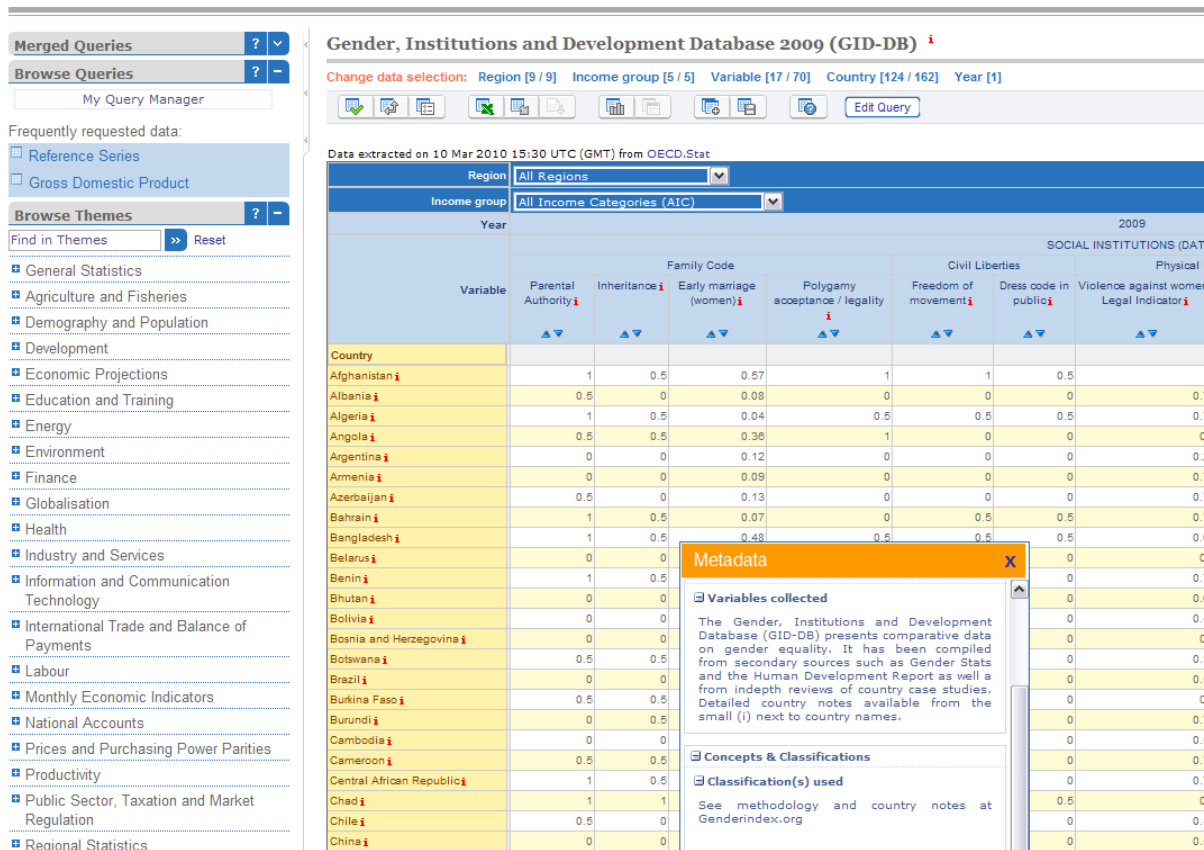
OECD.Stat

-Metadata

-Definitions

-Exportable in .txt, .csv, .xls...

Can be useful for
researchers....but only if
you know what you are
looking for



Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2009 (GID-DB)

Change data selection: Region [9 / 9] Income group [5 / 5] Variable [17 / 70] Country [124 / 162] Year [1]

Data extracted on 10 Mar 2010 15:30 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

Variable	2009						
	Parental Authority	Inheritance	Early marriage (women)	Polygamy acceptance / legality	Freedom of movement	Dress code in public	Violence against women Legal Indicator
Country							
Alghanistan	1	0.5	0.57		1	1	0.5
Albania	0.5	0	0.08		0	0	0
Algeria	1	0.5	0.04		0.5	0.5	0.5
Angola	0.5	0.5	0.36		1	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0.12		0	0	0
Armenia	0	0	0.09		0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0.5	0	0.13		0	0	0
Bahrain	1	0.5	0.07		0	0.5	0.5
Bangladesh	1	0.5	0.48		0.5	0.5	0.5
Belarus	0	0					0
Benin	1	0.5					0
Bhutan	0	0					0
Bolivia	0	0					0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0					0
Botswana	0.5	0.5					0
Brazil	0	0					0
Burkina Faso	0.5	0.5					0
Burundi	0	0.5					0
Cambodia	0	0					0
Cameroon	0.5	0.5					0
Central African Republic	1	0.5					0
Chad	1	1					0.5
Chile	0.5	0					0
China	0	0					0

Metadata

Variables collected

The Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) presents comparative data on gender equality. It has been compiled from secondary sources such as Gender Stats and the Human Development Report as well as from indepth reviews of country case studies. Detailed country notes available from the small (i) next to country names.

Concepts & Classifications

Classification(s) used

See methodology and country notes at Genderindex.org

New tool to share, explore, and explain data produced at OECD

www.mygenderindex.org

- Change weight of different social institutions in index
- Drop social institutions from calculations
- Filter by region
- Ranking and Maps updates automatically

SIGI | Social Institutions & Gender Index

OECD CENTRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

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My SIGI: Build Your Gender Index

Filter the ranking by region:
East Asia and Pacific | Europe and Central Asia | Latin America and the Caribbean | Middle East and North Africa | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | All

Place checkmarks next to the indicators you wish to include in your gender index. Use the numbered buttons to adjust the weighting. 1 = not important, 5 = very important.

Family Code ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5
 Civil Liberties ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5
 Physical Integrity ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5
 Son Preference ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5
 Ownership Rights ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5

Only include countries with full data.

Map View

tool by ammap.com

High Discrimination Low Discrimination Not Ranked

Data View

Switch to detailed view »

Country	My SIGI score
1. Paraguay	0.00248
2. Croatia	0.00333
3. Kazakhstan	0.00348
4. Argentina	0.00379
5. Costa Rica	0.00709
6. Russian Federation	0.00725
7. Philippines	0.00788
8. El Salvador	0.00826
9. Ecuador	0.00914
10. Ukraine	0.00969
11. Mauritius	0.00976
12. Moldova	0.0098
13. Bolivia	0.00983
14. Uruguay	0.00992
15. Venezuela, RB	0.01043

«first <prev next> last»
0 = low/no discrimination, 1 = high discrimination

Wikis as community builders: the case of Wikigender

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In the news

- Friday 21 May 2010: The Gender Team at the OECD Development Centre has won the 2009 OECD GENDER & DIVERSITY AWARDS! Many thanks to all our Wikigender supporters!!
- Wikigender partners with "Africa for Women's Rights Campaign" and explore new pages on gender equality in Africa. Here, an example with Benin.
- Access videos through our dedicated "Wikigender videos" page!
- Wikigender partners with IPS Genderwire! See below new video on "Women leaders in Cambodia", kindly provided by IPS.

Getting started on Wikigender

- Find an article
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- Write a new article
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Upcoming Events

May 2010							Upcoming Events	
M	T	W	T	F	S	S		
					1	2	» Beyond Citizenship. Feminism and the Transformation of Belonging 30-06-2010	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	» MUJERDOC - 2nd International Documentary Festival on Gender 18-10-2010	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
31								

Featured in the Community Portal

In the Spotlight: Nomination of a 3rd woman to the US Supreme court

Elena Kagan is nominated by President Obama as next supreme court justice to replace retiring Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens. If this is confirmed by the Senate she would be the youngest member and the third women on the current court. This would indicate progress in achieving gender equality in a high institution such as the Supreme court.

Learn more on this in the Community Portal and tell us what you think about this nomination in the discussion box at the bottom of the page.

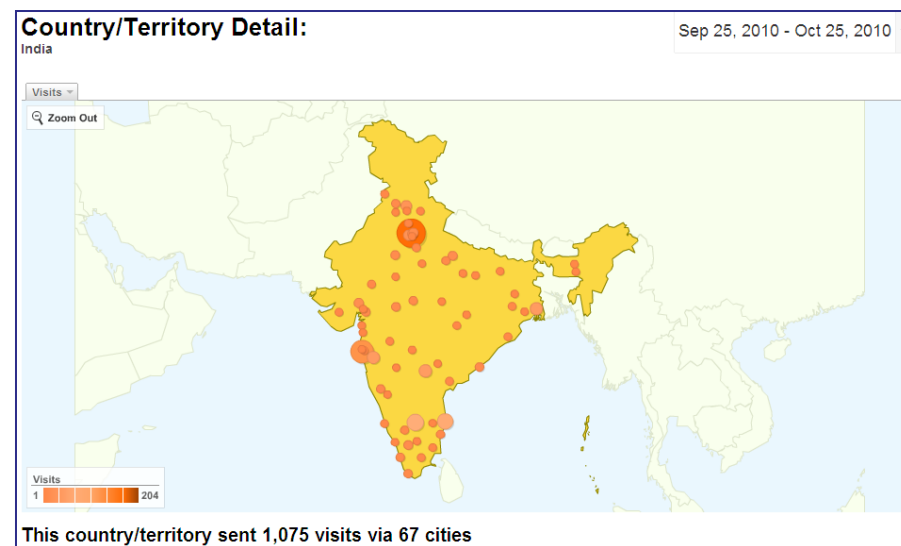
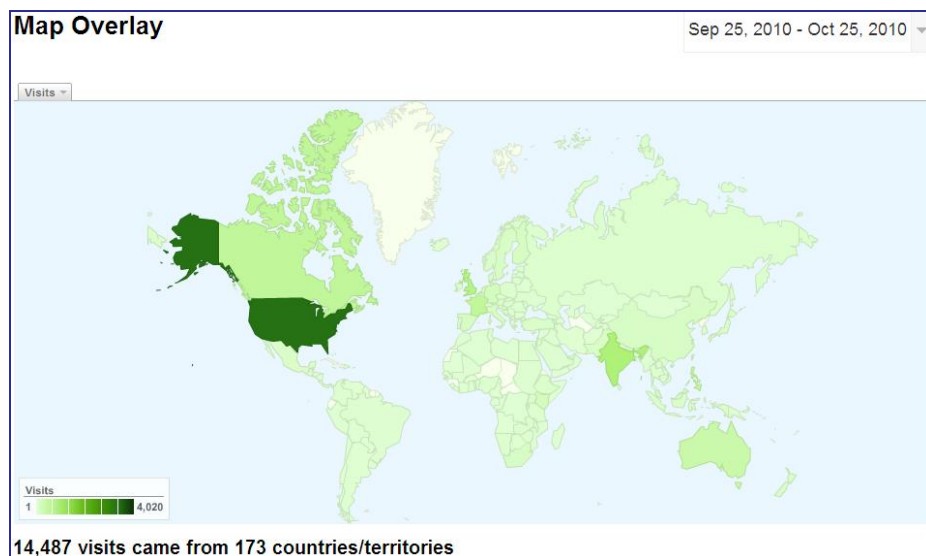
Latest new articles

- 12:01, 25 May 2010 Special Focus - Haiti's rape crisis (hist) [2,347 bytes] Nejma Bouchama (Talk | contribs | block) (Created page with 'right
 *AWID19.05.2010 : [http://www.awid.org/eng/Women-in-Action/Announcements2/Radio-Internacional-Femin...]
- 10:09, 25 May 2010 MUJERDOC - 2nd International Documentary Festival on Gender

Podcasts from IPS Genderwire

- In Womens Words - One step forward, two steps back**
May 24, 2010 - In this podcast you will hear about: * New family law sent back for review in Mali ...
- In Women's Words - Sexual Politics credit: IRIN May 17, 2010** - In this podcast: * Fewer female candidates elected in Mauritius * Hope ...
- In Women's Words: Electing Alternatives**
Photo Credit: IPS May 10, 2010 - In this podcast: * A winning vote for women in Sudan's controvers...

Reaching out globally and locally...



Connecting experts, practitioners, the donor community and civil society to advance gender equality goals

Other work on gender statistics at the OECD

- “Babies and bosses” database on gender, family and work issues
- OECD DAC Credit Reporting System Gender Equality Marker
- Horizontal project on gender equality:
 - Focus on gender equality in the 3 E’s: education, employment and entrepreneurship
 - Research and data collection in OECD and non-OECD countries
 - Development of indicators on women’s entrepreneurship

Ideas for collaboration

- Collaborate on identifying indicators on discriminatory social institutions that are relevant to EU countries
- EU member states and institutions could help us further develop wikigender as a platform for linking up policy and practice by sharing information, case studies, lessons learned, etc
- OECD Development Centre could carry out research on issues relevant to development cooperation
- Collaboration between EIGI and OECD on the new horizontal gender equality project