

The Social Institutions and Gender Index

Social Norms and Transformative Change: Lessons learned from SIGI 2012 and Next Steps for SIGI 2014

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Focus on discriminatory social institutions: understanding the drivers



- **Make visible the invisible:** improve understanding of what drives gender inequalities and poor development outcomes
- **Cross-country comparisons:** across countries and regions over time
- **Advocacy,** research and policy analysis tool

SIGI: three tools in one



Database

Country profiles

Index

SIGI 2012 framework



Social Institutions and Gender Index 2012

Discriminatory Family Code

- Legal Age of Marriage
- Early marriage
- Parental authority
- Inheritance

Restricted Physical Integrity

- Violence against women
- FGM
- Reproductive integrity

Son Bias

- Missing women
- Fertility preferences

Restricted Resources and Entitlements

- Access to land
- Access to bank loans and other forms of credit
- Access to property other than land

Restricted Civil Liberties

- Access to public space
- Political voice

Key findings: SIGI 2012



Promising progress in some areas...

- The average prevalence of **early marriage** across countries has decreased to **17% in 2012** from **21% in 2009**
- The number of countries with specific legislation to combat **domestic violence** has more than doubled from **21 in 2009** to **53 in 2012**.
- **23 out of the 35 countries** where **missing women** was identified as a concern in 2009 have shown improvement in 2012.
- **29 countries** have **quotas** to promote **women's political participation** at both national and sub-national levels.

Key findings SIGI 2012



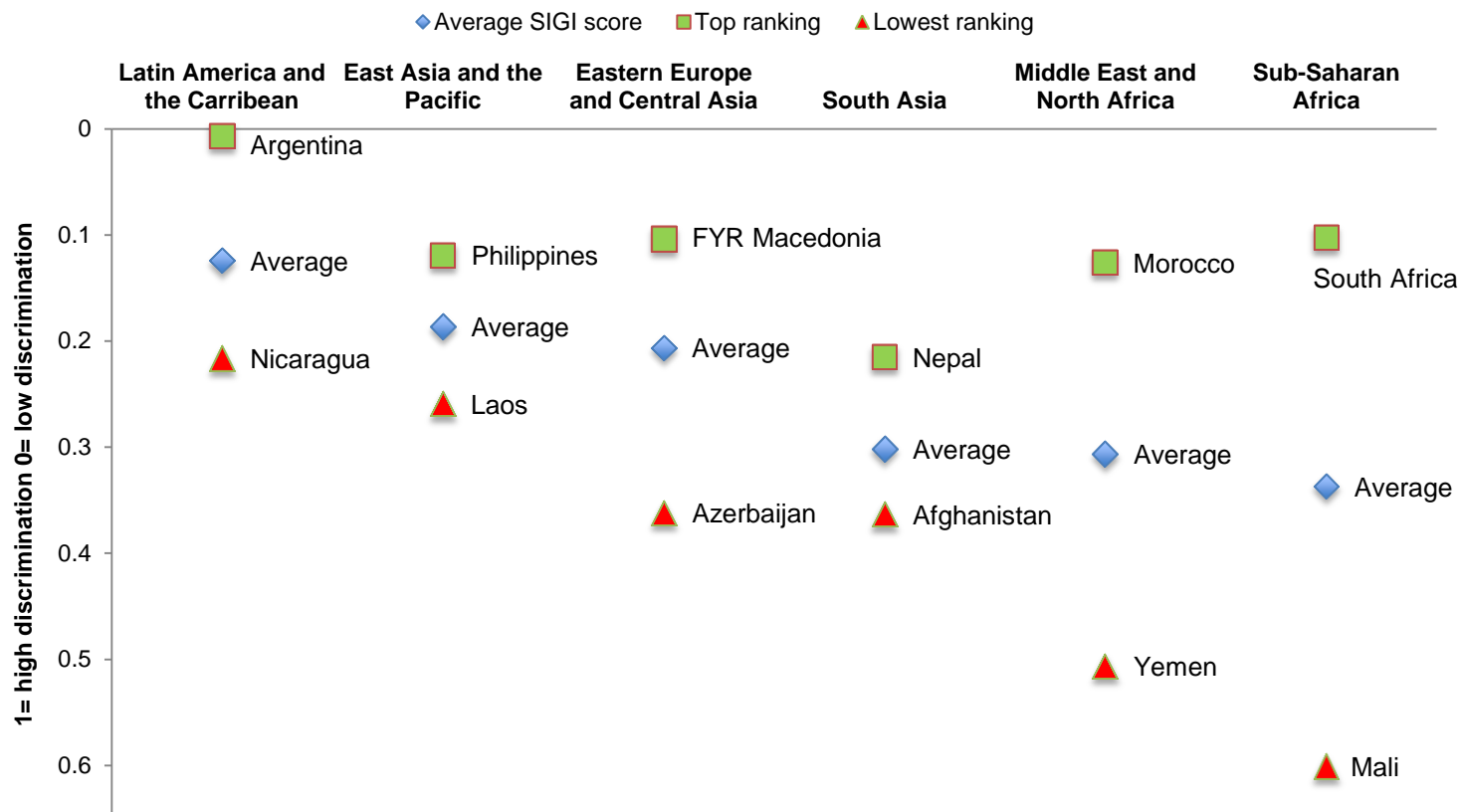
... but discrimination persists:

- **86 out of 121 countries** scored in the 2012 SIGI have **discriminatory inheritance laws or practices**.
- **Women's reproductive autonomy** is restricted: on average, **1 in 5 women** has an unmet need for family planning.
- Despite the introduction of laws, attitudes that normalise violence against women persist. On average, for the countries scored in the SIGI, around **1 in 2 women** believe **domestic violence is justified** in certain circumstances.

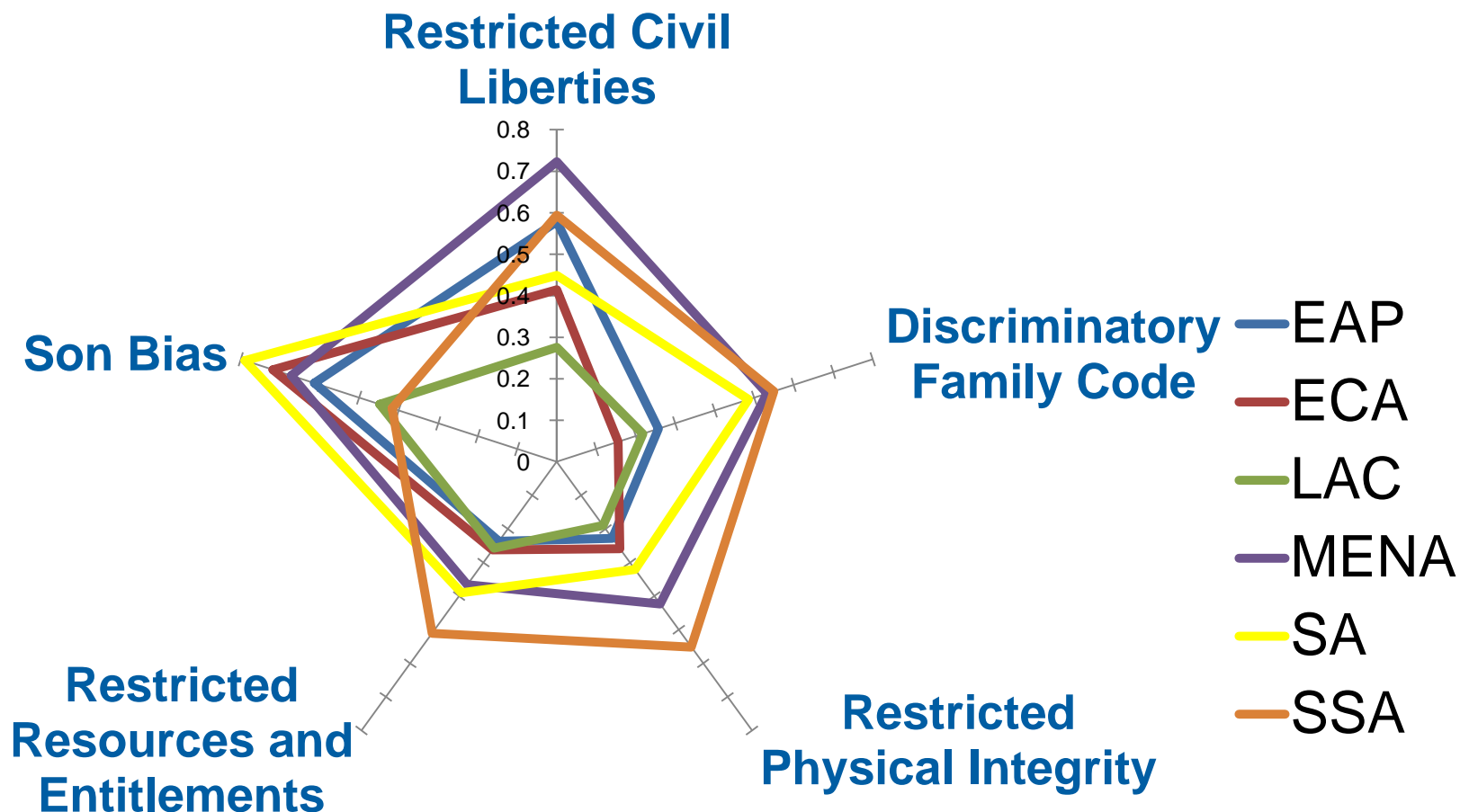
SIGI 2012: by region



2012 SIGI scores by region



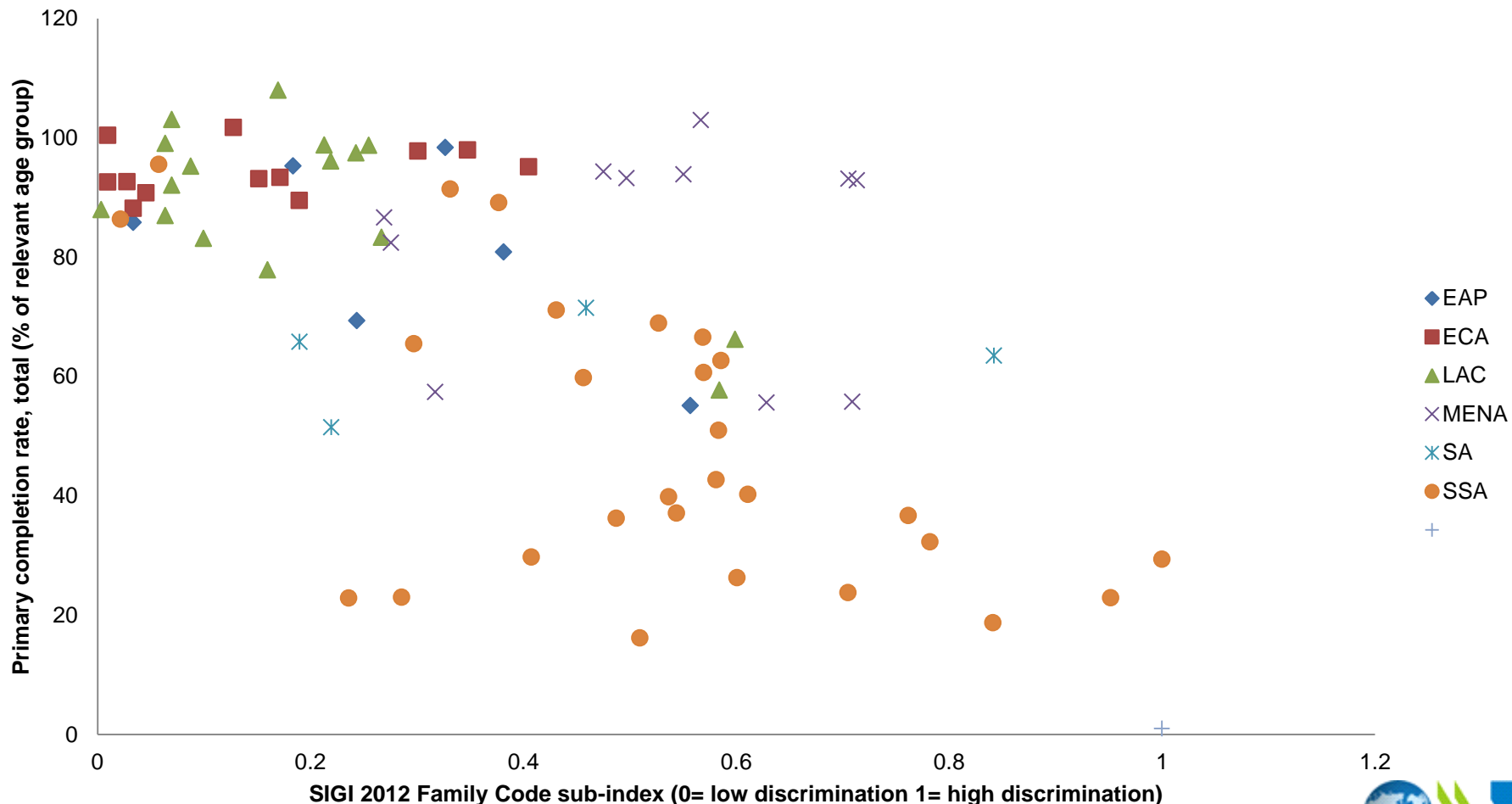
How do the regions fare by sub-index?



What can SIGI tell us about educational attainment?



Women's status in the family is related to primary school completion

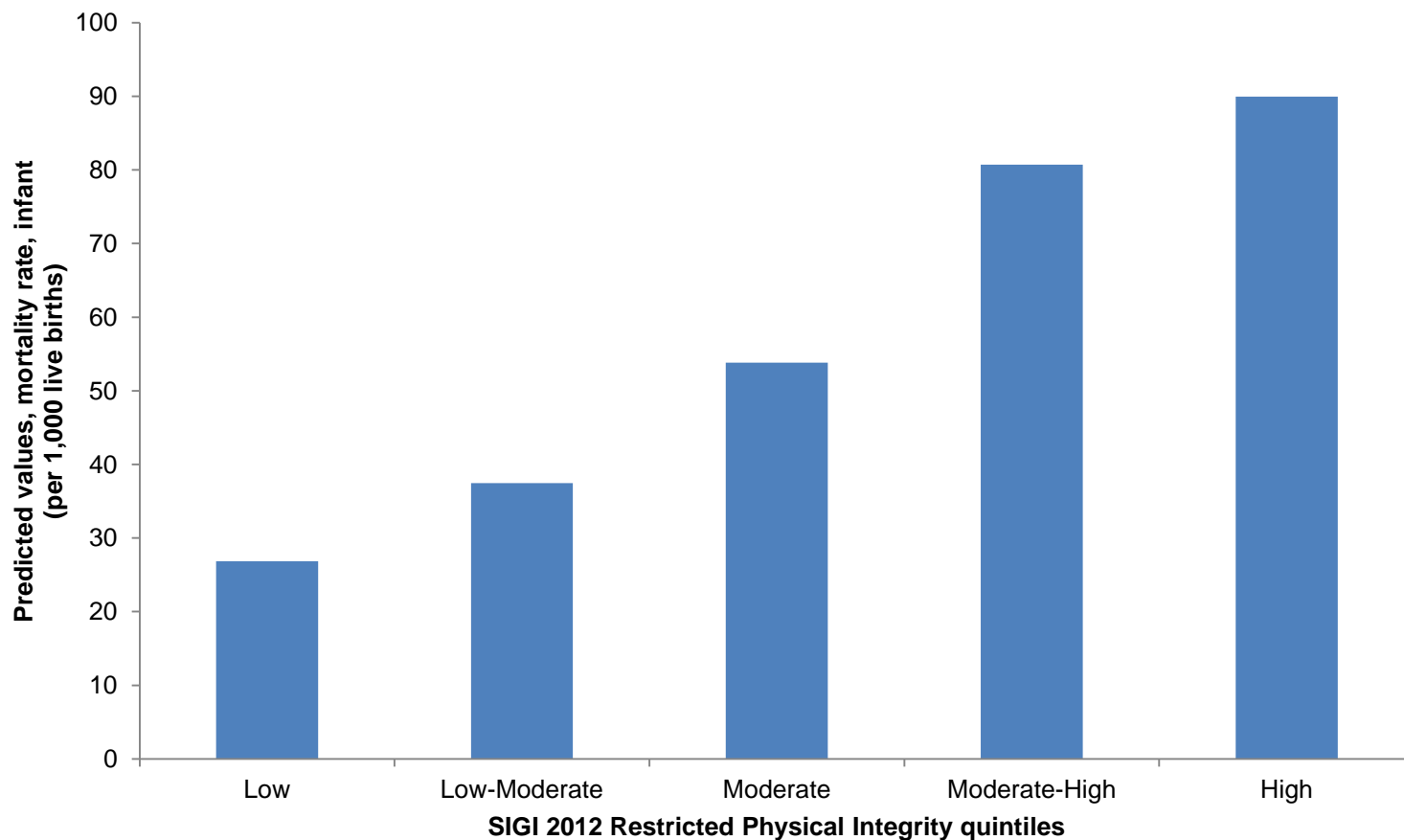


Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2011 and OECD 2012 Gender, Institutions and Development Database

What can the SIGI tell us about child mortality?



Child mortality is related to women's control over their bodies



Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2011 and OECD 2012 Gender, Institutions and Development Database
Controlling for country income level, fertility, urbanisation and son bias

SIGI 2014: what's new?



New countries

- OECD countries

New variables

- Time use
- Divorce

New analyses

- Thematic
- Regional



Social Institutions and Gender Index 2014

Discriminatory Family Code

- Legal Age of Marriage
- Early marriage
- Parental authority
- Divorce
- Inheritance
- *(*time use)*

Restricted Physical Integrity

- Violence against women
- FGM
- Reproductive integrity

Son Bias

- Missing women
- Fertility preferences
- **(time use)*

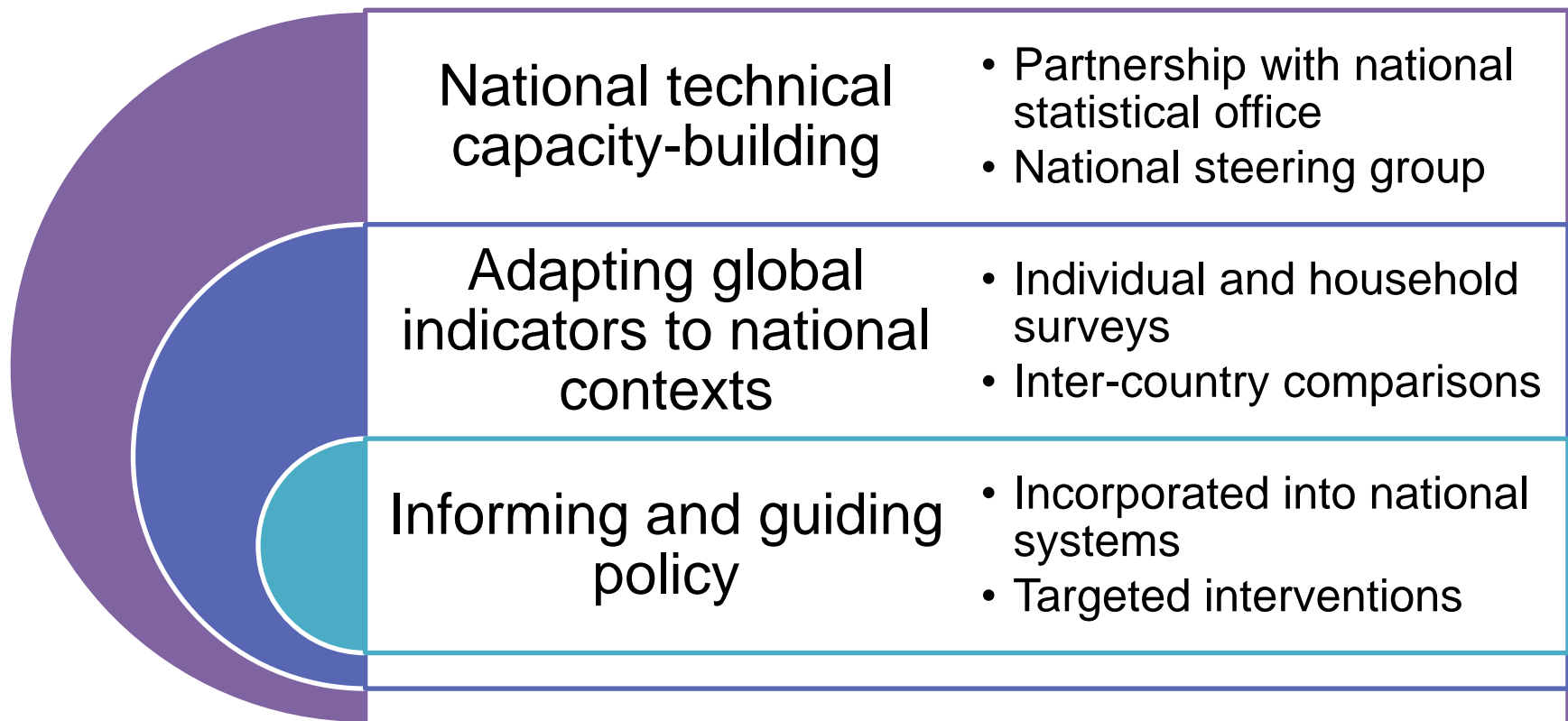
Restricted Resources and Assets

- Secure access to land
- Access to financial services
- Access to non-land assets

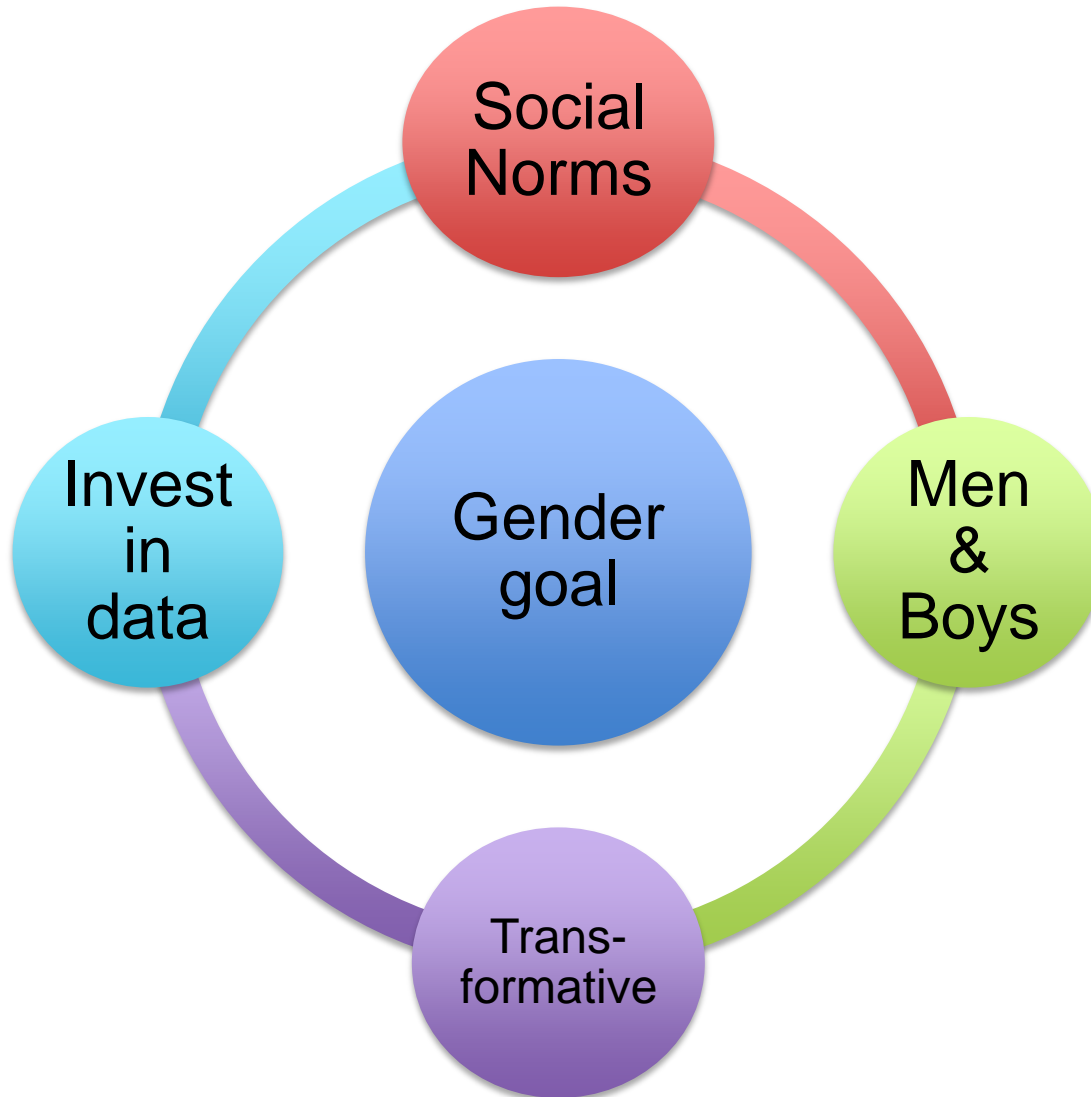
Restricted Civil Liberties

- Freedom of movement
- Political voice

SIIGI country pilots



SIGI and Post-2015



Social norms and post-2015



MEASURING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA

We have much more data and evidence on how social norms affect the life chances of women and girls than we did when the Millennium Development Goals were drawn up. ODI and OECD's six measurement areas and accompanying indicators are available in at least 80 countries. By using these indicators governments will be able to track their own progress against investments in women and girls.

WOMEN AND GIRLS EXERCISE CHOICE OVER THEIR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE INTEGRITY



Age at first marriage

Age at delivery of first child

Reproductive autonomy

National legislation to ensure a minimum level of female political representation

% of women in parliament

Proportion of voters who believe that men make better political leaders than woman



WOMEN ATTAIN ENHANCED PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND CIVIC LIFE

WOMEN AND GIRLS ENJOY FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE



Existence of national laws on violence against women

Prevalence of domestic violence

% of women and men who justify domestic violence under certain circumstances

Proportion of missing girls when sex ratios compared at national level

Son preference in education measured by attitudes towards educating girls



EQUAL VALUE IS GIVEN TO GIRLS AND BOYS

WOMEN AND GIRLS ENJOY ENHANCED DECISION-MAKING ABILITY OVER LAND AND ASSETS



Extent of women's secured access and equal decision-making over land and assets

Extent to which women participate in household decisions

The female:male ratio of average time devoted to household chores

The female:male ratio of total workload (both paid and unpaid)



UNPAID CARE IS EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN, GIRLS AND BOYS

Find out more



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