



# Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019:

A revised framework for better advocacy

**Hyeshin Park**

Economist, Gender Programme Co-ordinator  
OECD Development Centre

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Statistics (IAEG-GS) 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting, New York**

# Outline

**I. What is the SIGI?**

**II. What is the methodology of the SIGI?**

**III. What are the results?**

**IV. What are the main challenges and lessons learnt?**

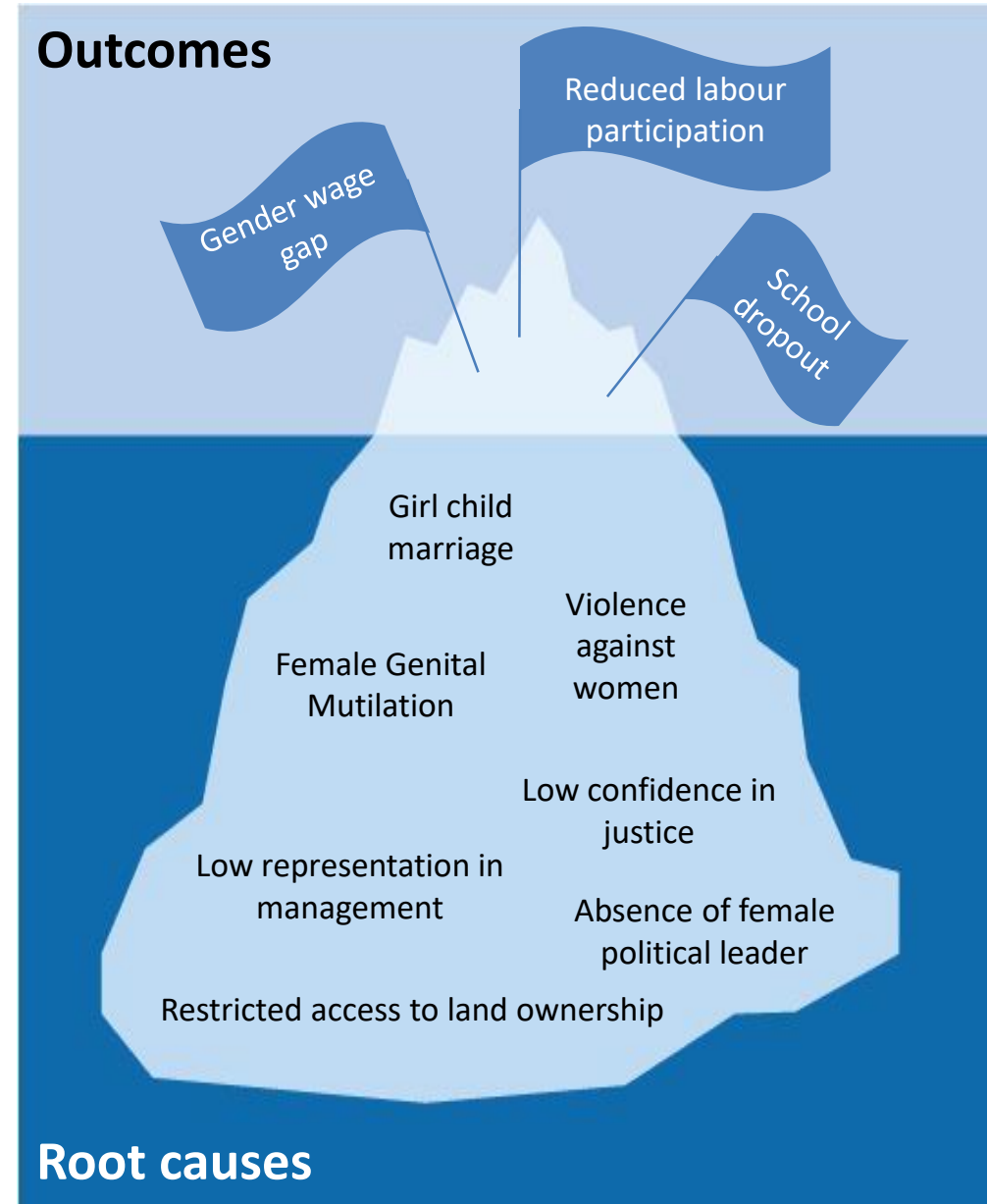


# I. What is the SIGI?



# Why is the SIGI important?

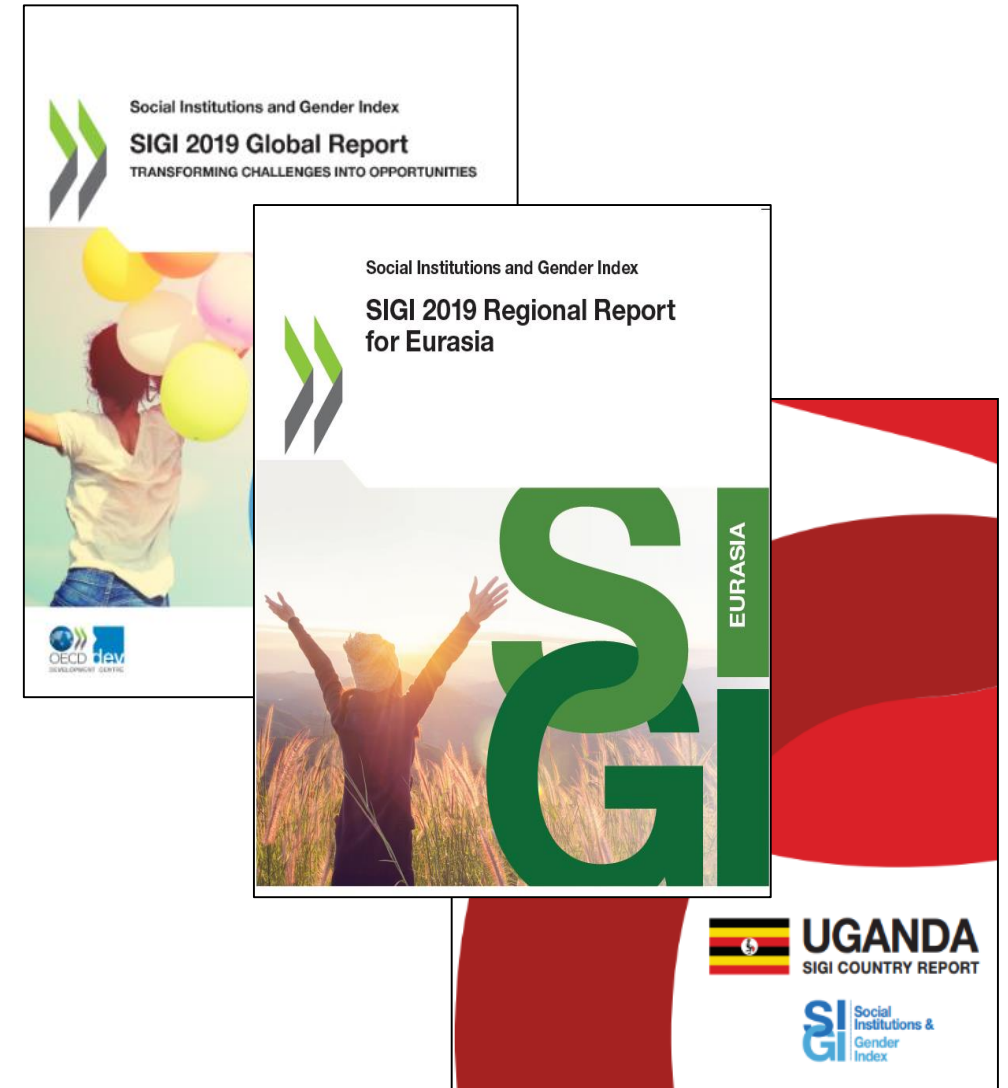
- Address **discriminatory social institutions holistically**
- Formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that **restrict women's and girls' rights**, as well as their access to empowerment opportunities and resources





# What does the SIGI measure?

- Assesses **discriminatory social institutions holistically**
- Look at formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that **restrict women's and girls' rights**
- Provides clear-cut **policy recommendations**

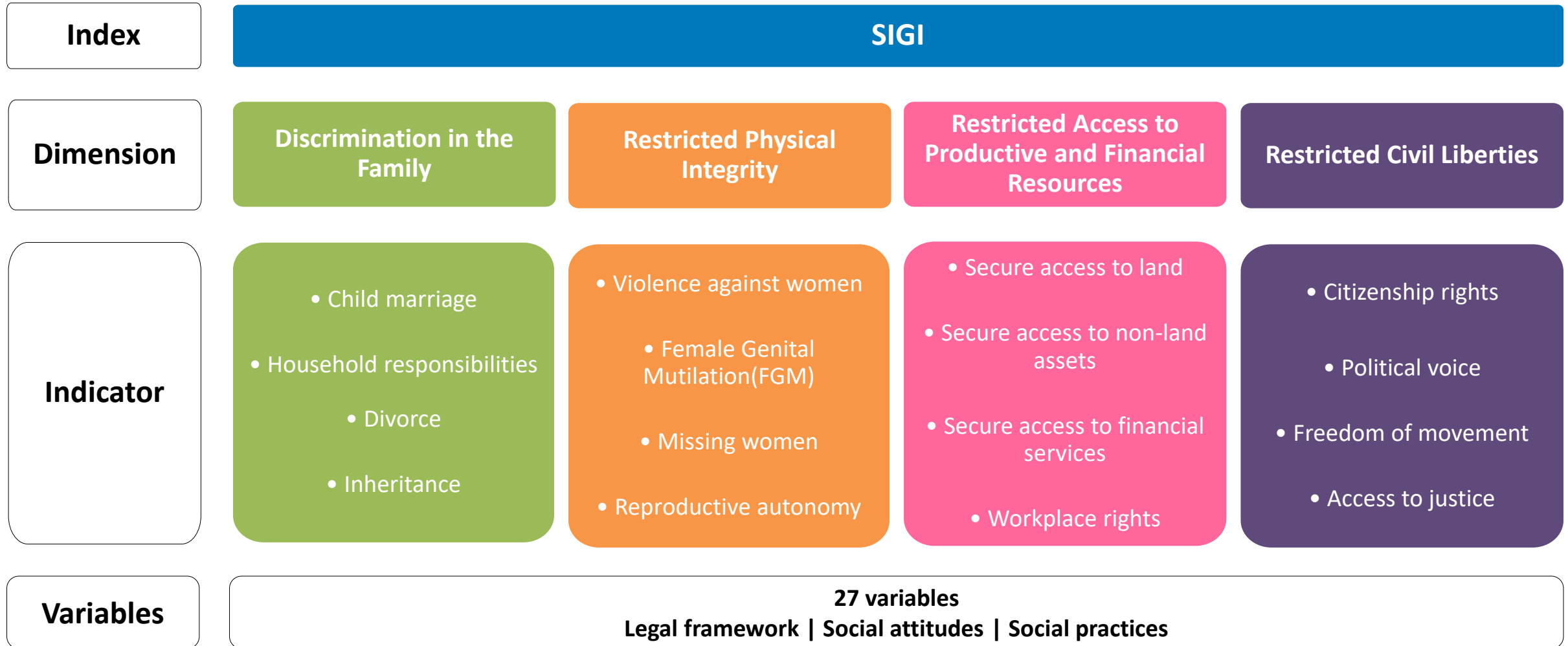




## II. What is the methodology of the SIGI?



# SIGI Conceptual Framework





# Relationship between variables and indicators

For each indicator



## Legal framework

### Primary sources:

Country legal assessment by gender and legal experts

**14 variables**



## Attitudes

### Secondary sources:

International databases such as ILO and Gallup for the attitude towards working women

**3 variables**



## Practices

### Secondary sources:

International databases such as UN World Marriage Data for the prevalence of girl child marriage

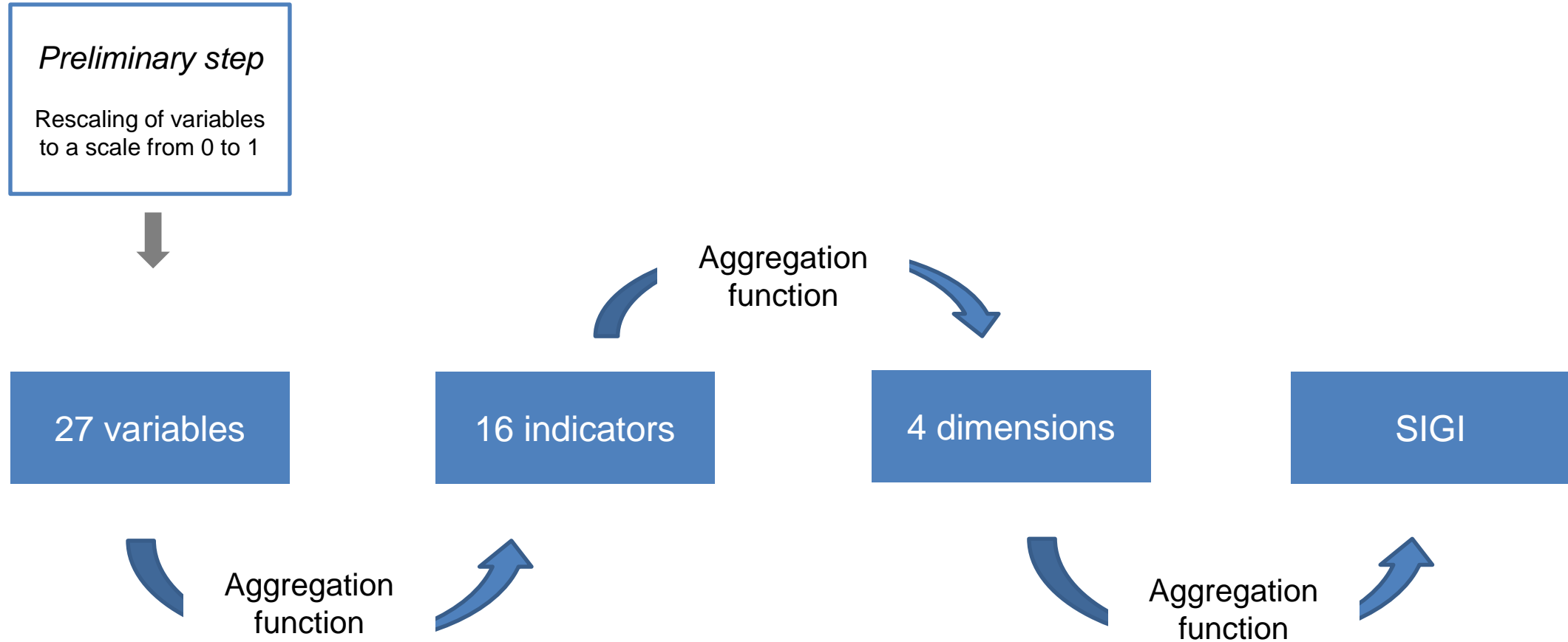
**10 variables**

Same variables and indicators for 120 countries  
= **Comparability across 120 countries**



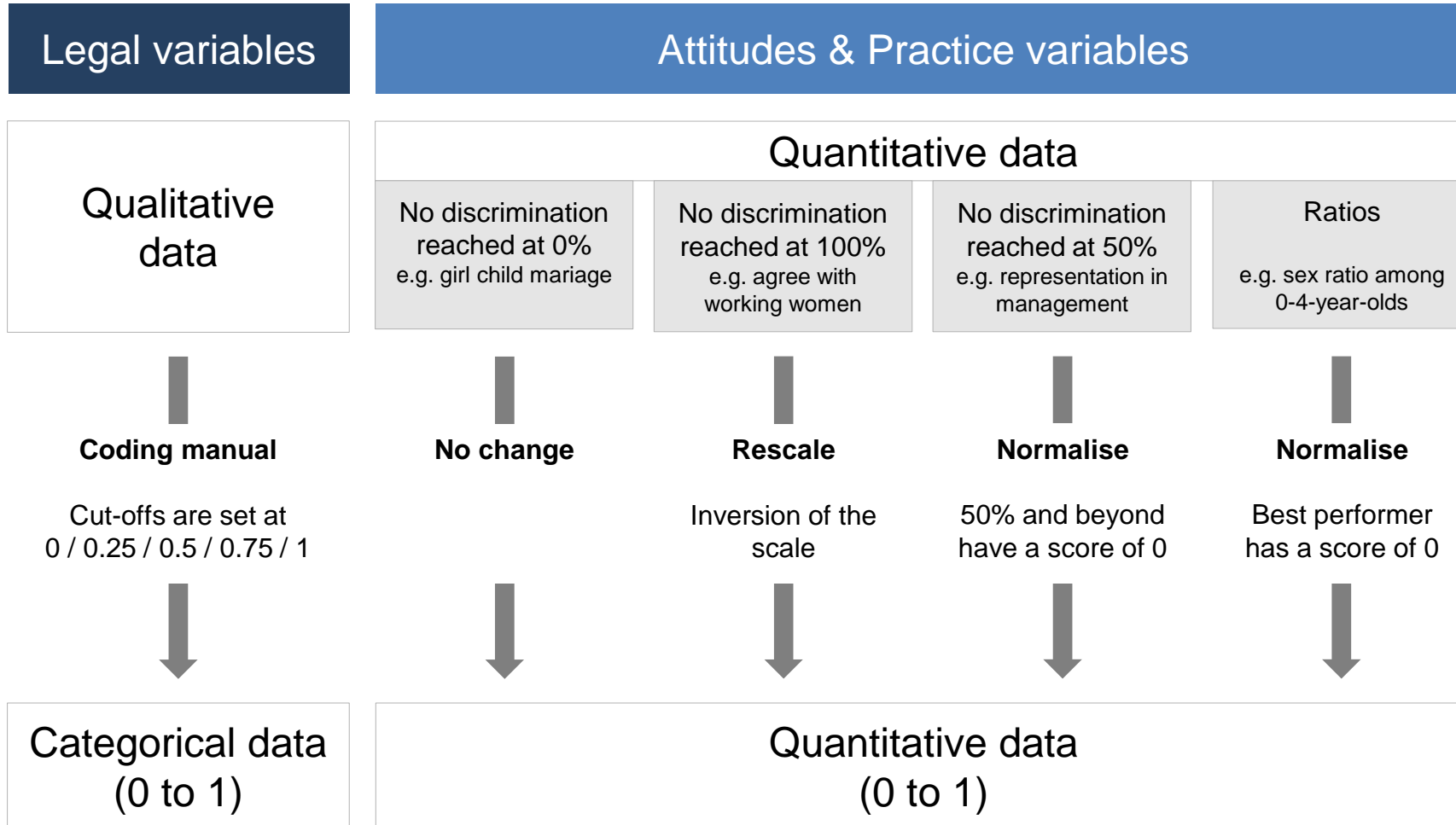


# Construction of the SIGI Index





# Construction of variables





# Construction of indicators, dimensions, and the SIGI

$$\text{SIGI} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Discrimination in the family}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Restricted physical integrity}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Restricted access to productive and financial resources}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Restricted civil liberties}}\right)$$

Same weight: each dimension is **equally important**

Non-linear relationship (combining exponential and logarithmic functions), which allows **partial compensation**

Each dimension and indicator is constructed on the same basis.

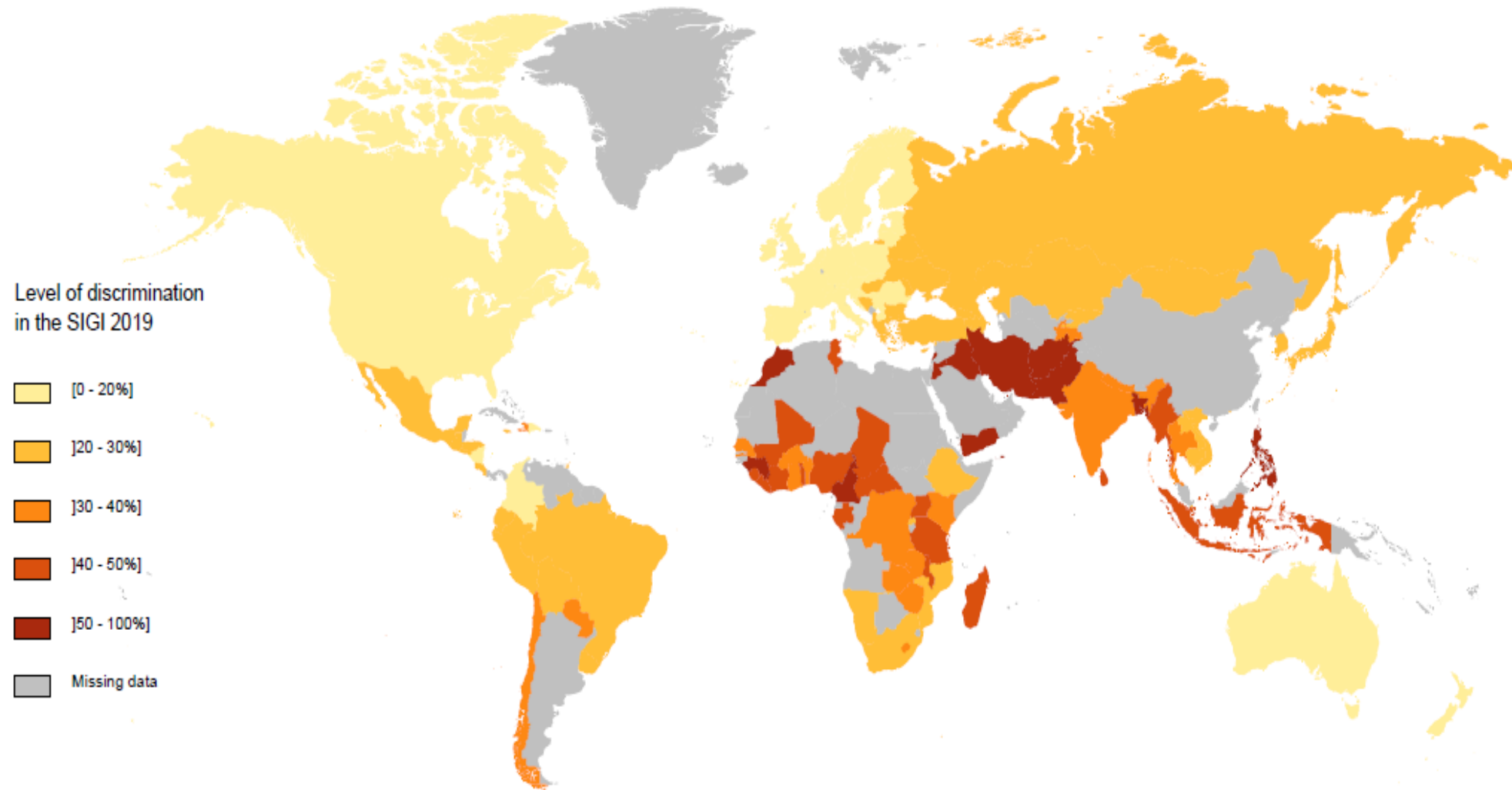
$$\text{Discrimination in the family} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Child marriage}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Household responsibilities}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Divorce}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\text{Inheritance}}\right)$$



## III. What are the results?



# SIGI 2019 Country Ranking





# What does SIGI uncover?

- Shows where countries, sub-regions and regions stand compare to each other.
- Highlights which indicator or dimension remain critical.

## **SIGI score**

Sub-Saharan Africa performs worst than the global average.  
Southern Africa is the best regional performer.

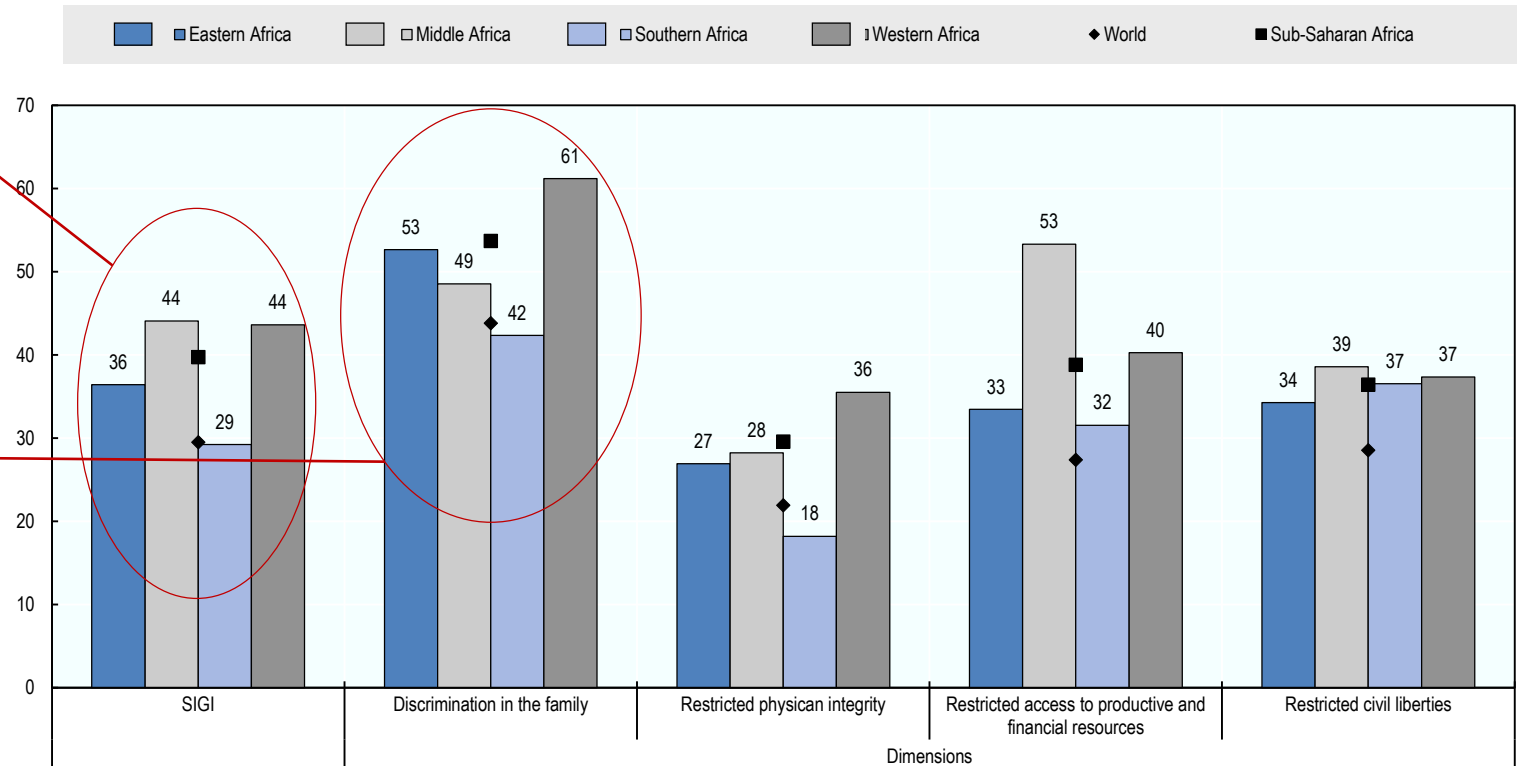
## **Discrimination in the family**

Sub-Saharan Africa fares worst than the global average.  
Western Africa is the worst regional performer.  
Southern Africa is the best regional performer and fares better than the global average.

DF is the dimension where all sub-regions need to put more efforts comparatively.

## Sub-regions in Sub-Saharan Africa

Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources (RAPFR) dimension and indicators





# Processed databases: the Gender Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB)

**Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) 2019**

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**Location** → Region: All regions Income: All income groups Year: 2019

**Indicators** → Variable

Country	Discrimination in the family				Restricted physical integrity				Restricted access to productive and financial resources				Workplace rights				Citizenship rights		Political rights		
	Child marriage	Household responsibilities	Divorce	Inheritance	Violence against women	Female genital mutilation	Missing women	Reproductive autonomy	Secure access to non-land assets	Secure access to formal financial services	Workplace rights	Citizenship rights	Political rights	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice
	Law	Practice	Law	Law	Law	Attitudes	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice
Australia	0.5	0.01	0.5	0	0	0.75	0.03	0.17	0	105.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0.5	0.25	0.01	0.37	0	0.5
Austria	0.5	0.03	0.5	0	0	0.25	0.03	0.13	0	106.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.51	0	0.05	0.32	0	0.5
Belgium	0.5	0.02	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.02	0.24	0	105	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.51	0	0.02	0.34	0	0
Canada	0.75	0.02	0.5	0	0	0.25	0.08	0.02	0.25	105.1	0	0.07	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.35	0	0.5
Chile	0.5	0.06	0.75	0.25	0	0.75	0.1	0.07	1	105	0.5	0.13	0.75	1	0	0.48	1	0.06	0.26	0	0
Czech Republic	0.5	0	0.5	0.25	0	0.75	0.02	0.21	1	105.7	0	0.04	0	0	0.25	0.48	0.25	0.07	0.25	0	0.5
Denmark	0.25	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0.32	0.75	105.4	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.01	0.27	0	0
Estonia	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0.25	0.17	0.2	0.75	105.1	0	0.12	0	0	0	0.53	0.25	0.02	0.38	0	0.5
Finland	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0.75	0.11	0.3	1	105	0.25	0.08	0	0	0	0.51	0	0.01	0.31	0	0
France	0.5	0.03	0.5	0	0.25	0.25	0.07	0.26	0.25	105.1	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.49	0	0.03	0.33	0	0
Germany	0.25	0	0.5	0	0	0.75	0.2	0.22	0.25	105.5	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.51	0.75	0.04	0.29	0	0.5
Greece	0.5	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.02	0.19	1	106.7	0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.25	0.07	0.3	0	0.25

Data extracted on 05 Dec 2018 15:42 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

**Information**

**Database Specific**

**Abstract**

The GID-DB is a database providing researchers and policymakers with key data on gender-based discrimination in social institutions. This data helps analyse women's empowerment and understand gender gaps in other key areas of development. Covering 180 countries and territories, the GID-DB contains comprehensive information on legal, cultural and traditional practices that discriminate against women and girls.

**Source**

Contact person/organisation  
OECD Development Centre  
dev.gender@oecd.org

Data source(s) used  
See metadata for individual variables

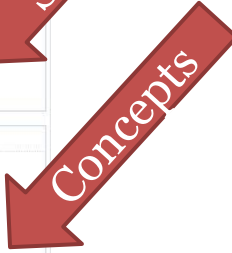
**Population & Scope**

Geographic coverage  
180 countries, all regions of the world

Sector coverage  
Social institutions related to gender inequality

**Concepts & Classifications**

Classification(s) used  
See methodology and country notes at:  
[www.genderindex.org](http://www.genderindex.org)



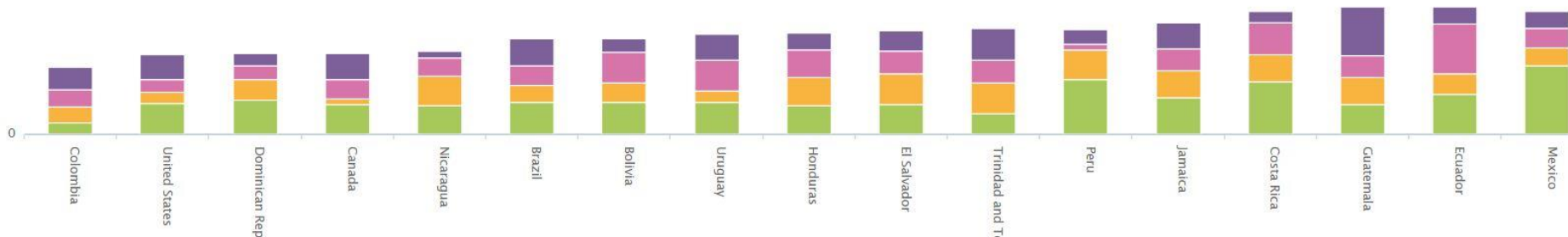
[oe.cd/ds/GIDDB2019](http://oe.cd/ds/GIDDB2019)

# SIGI Policy Simulator



## Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Policy Simulator

for Americas



Watch the tutorial of the SIGI policy simulator

**DISCRIMINATION IN THE FAMILY**

**RESTRICTED PHYSICAL INTEGRITY**

**RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

**RESTRICTED CIVIL LIBERTIES**

[oe.cd/sigiSIM](http://oe.cd/sigiSIM)







## IV. What are the main challenges and lessons learnt?

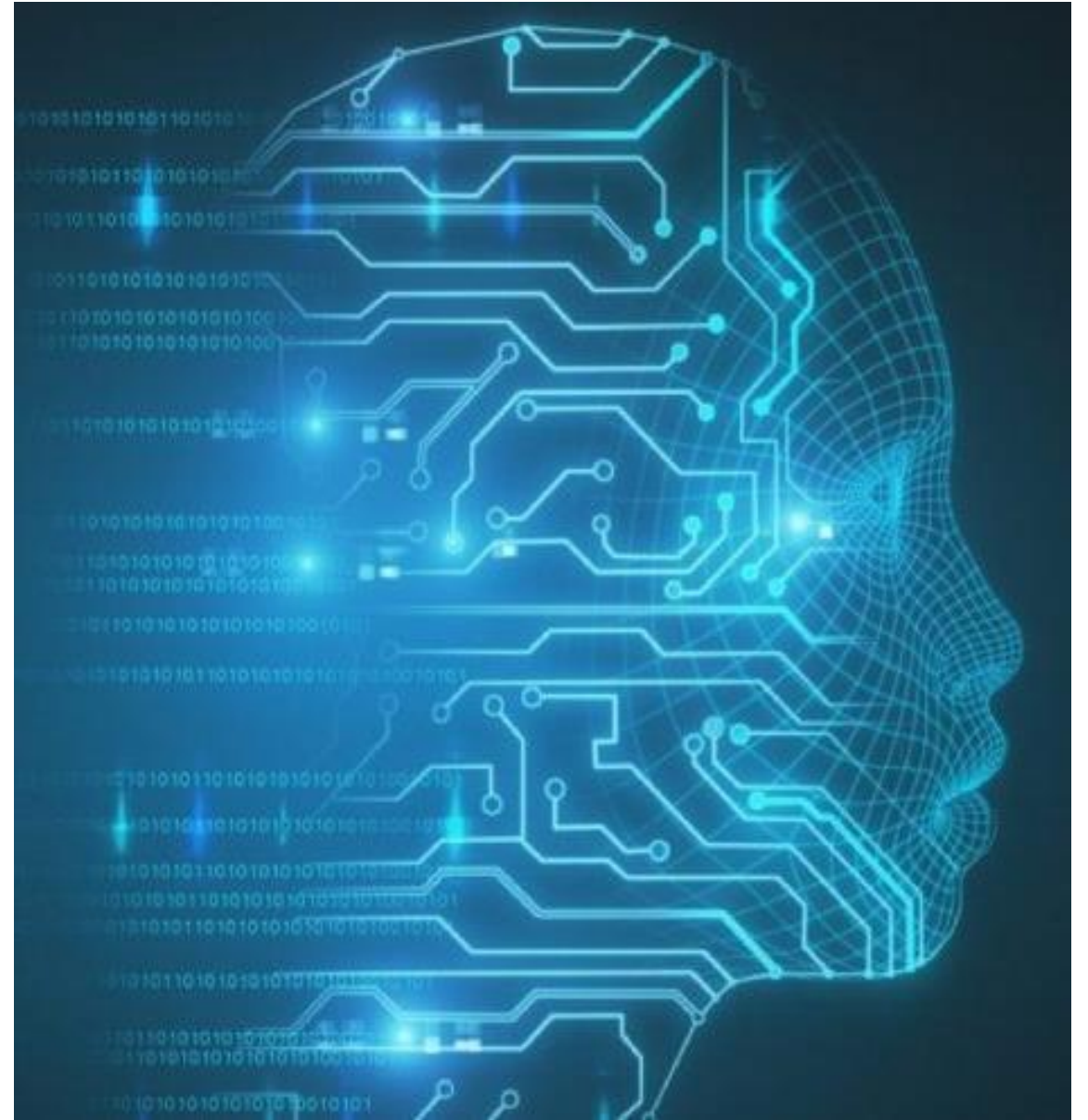


# Our next challenges

**#1** Explaining the SIGI

**#2** Filling data gaps

**#3** The missing dimension



[www.genderindex.org](http://www.genderindex.org)



[www.oecd.org/dev](http://www.oecd.org/dev)

[Hyeshin.park@oecd.org](mailto:Hyeshin.park@oecd.org)

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