Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019:
A revised framework for better advocacy

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>SIGI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>Discrimination in the Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted Physical Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted Civil Liberties</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Dimension: Discrimination in the Family
- Child marriage
- Household responsibilities
- Divorce
- Inheritance

#### Dimension: Restricted Physical Integrity
- Violence against women
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Missing women
- Reproductive autonomy

#### Dimension: Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources
- Secure access to land
- Secure access to non-land assets
- Secure access to financial services
- Workplace rights

#### Dimension: Restricted Civil Liberties
- Citizenship rights
- Political voice
- Freedom of movement
- Access to justice

#### Variables
- 27 variables
- Legal framework | Social attitudes | Social practices

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### Relationship between variables and indicators

For each indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal framework</th>
<th>Attitudes</th>
<th>Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary sources:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Secondary sources:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Secondary sources:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country legal assessment by gender and legal experts</td>
<td>International databases such as ILO and Gallup for the attitude towards working women</td>
<td>International databases such as UN World Marriage Data for the prevalence of girl child marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 variables</td>
<td>3 variables</td>
<td>10 variables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Same variables and indicators for 120 countries

= **Comparability across 120 countries**
Construction of the SIGI Index

Preliminary step
Rescaling of variables to a scale from 0 to 1

27 variables → 16 indicators → 4 dimensions → SIGI

Aggregation function

Aggregation function

Aggregation function
**Construction of variables**

### Legal variables

**Qualitative data**
- Coding manual
  - Cut-offs are set at 0 / 0.25 / 0.5 / 0.75 / 1

**Categorical data (0 to 1)**

### Attitudes & Practice variables

**Quantitative data**
- No discrimination reached at 0% e.g. girl child marriage
- No discrimination reached at 100% e.g. agree with working women
- No discrimination reached at 50% e.g. representation in management
- Ratios e.g. sex ratio among 0-4-year-olds

**Quantitative data (0 to 1)**
- No change
- Rescale
  - Inversion of the scale
- Normalise
  - 50% and beyond have a score of 0
- Normalise
  - Best performer has a score of 0
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.

**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?
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

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

OECD.Stat

Data by theme
- Popular queries
- Social Protection
  - Social Protection
  - Income Distribution and poverty
  - Wealth distribution
  - Benefits, Taxes and Wages
  - Better Life Index

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Development</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>(GID-DB)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Child marriage</th>
<th>Household responsibilities</th>
<th>Divorce</th>
<th>Inheritance</th>
<th>Violence against women</th>
<th>Female genital mutilation</th>
<th>Missing women</th>
<th>Reproductive autonomy</th>
<th>Access to birth control</th>
<th>Access to family planning</th>
<th>Access to financial services</th>
<th>Workplace rights</th>
<th>Citizenship rights</th>
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| Country |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |

| Australia |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Austria   |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Belgium   |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Canada    |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Chile     |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Croatia   |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Czech Republic |      |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Denmark   |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Estonia   |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Finland   |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| France    |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Germany   |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |
| Greece    |            |            |          |             |                       |                        |               |                      |                        |                        |                        |                |                 |

Data extracted on 01 Dec 2018 by OECD from OECD.Stat

oe.cd/ds/GIDDB2019
SIGI Policy Simulator

Watch the tutorial of the SIGI policy simulator

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