The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019

A revised framework for better advocacy

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DF	Discrimination in the Family
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GID-DB	Gender, Institutions and Development Database
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
RAPFR	Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources
RCL	Restricted Civil Liberties
RPI	Restricted Physical Integrity

1. Introduction

Every day, how women's and men's environment – their families, communities, societies, etc.—influence what they believe and how they behave. Nothing is more important than what their communities expect from them, both privately and publicly. Sometimes, these influences are positive and enhance gender equality; but more often, they are detrimental, and lead to women being treated differently and often worse than men. Understanding the nature and extent of the obstacles to gender equality is paramount to designing effective policies that promote equality and, ultimately, sustainable and inclusive development.

The OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) measures how discriminatory social institutions affect the lives of women and girls around the world (Box 1.1). The SIGI looks at gender gaps in terms of rights and opportunities created by discrimination in formal and informal laws, social norms and practices. The SIGI is a multidimensional measure of the level of women's deprivation caused by gender-based discrimination in such social institutions. The design of this multi-faceted tool aims to help policymakers and other development actors identify and eliminate the root causes of gender inequalities.

The SIGI is an innovative composite index aiming at measuring gender inequalities in opportunities, rather than in outcomes. Global measures of gender inequalities have existed for a long time. For example, the United Nations has been monitoring differences between female and male achievements in health, education, and command of economic resources since 1995 through the Gender Development Index (UNDP, 1995). The World Economic Forum has been measuring the relative gaps between women and men in health, education, economy, and politics through the Global Gender Gap Index since 2006 (World Economic Forum, 2018). At its inception in 2009, the SIGI aimed at complementing these outcome-oriented indices. As such, the SIGI shed light on the origins of gender gaps in outcomes: legal discrimination, loopholes, and inadequacy, as well as weak law enforcement, persistent discriminatory customary and traditional laws, and deeply entrenched acceptance of harmful social practices by communities, including women.

With its unique insight, the SIGI obtained legitimacy and credibility among existing measures of gender inequality. Filling a knowledge and data gap, the 2012 update of the SIGI included small changes in the conceptual framework reflecting new knowledge on social norms. The third version of the SIGI in 2014 broke new ground by including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries in its analysis. The SIGI 2019 underwent a number of adjustments in order to address three main developments. First, the SIGI 2019 has been adapted to meet the needs of the development community as it works towards Agenda 2030. The SIGI is an official data source for Sustainable Development Goal Indicator (SDG) 5.1.1 on legal frameworks, and includes data for almost all SDG 5[1] targets. Second, improvements in data availability allow the SIGI 2019 to capture new discriminatory social institutions in areas such as the workplace and access to justice. Finally, the 2009-14 frameworks received constructive criticism that the new framework aims to address.

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[1] "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls".

Box 1.1. What are discriminatory social institutions?

Formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict or exclude women and girls, consequently curtailing their access to rights, justice, empowerment opportunities and resources.

Three main objectives guided the revision of the SIGI 2019: (i) to improve the conceptual and methodological robustness of the index; (ii) to update the measure of global gender-based discrimination in social institutions; and (iii) to start building time series. In 2016, the OECD Development Centre conducted desk research and proposed alterations aimed at strengthening the conceptual relevance of the SIGI as well as ensuring it is policy relevant and responds to the SDGs as well as other global/regional discussions. A group of OECD and international experts on gender and development met to discuss the proposed changes in September 2016. Their recommendations and arguments led to the construction of an improved conceptual framework for the SIGI 2019. The main changes include:

- The SIGI 2019 combines 180 country profiles, a database, country classification and a policy simulator that can be used together or separately (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

- The SIGI 2019 presents data on legal frameworks collected through a questionnaire filled first by legal experts and then validated by government representatives and/or independent legal experts (see Annex C for the questionnaire and visit www.genderindex.org for the complete list of country profiles authors and validators).

- The SIGI 2019 comprises 4 dimensions instead of 5 in the previous editions; 16 indicators instead of 14; 27 variables instead of 21; and 20 new countries have been included in the database.

- The SIGI 2019 coding manual's decision tree derives from on international standards and conventions such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (see Annex D).

- The SIGI 2019 uses exponential and logarithmic functions to compute the level of discrimination of a given country whereas the SIGI 2014 used a quadratic mean function.

Figure 1.1. The four components of the SIGI
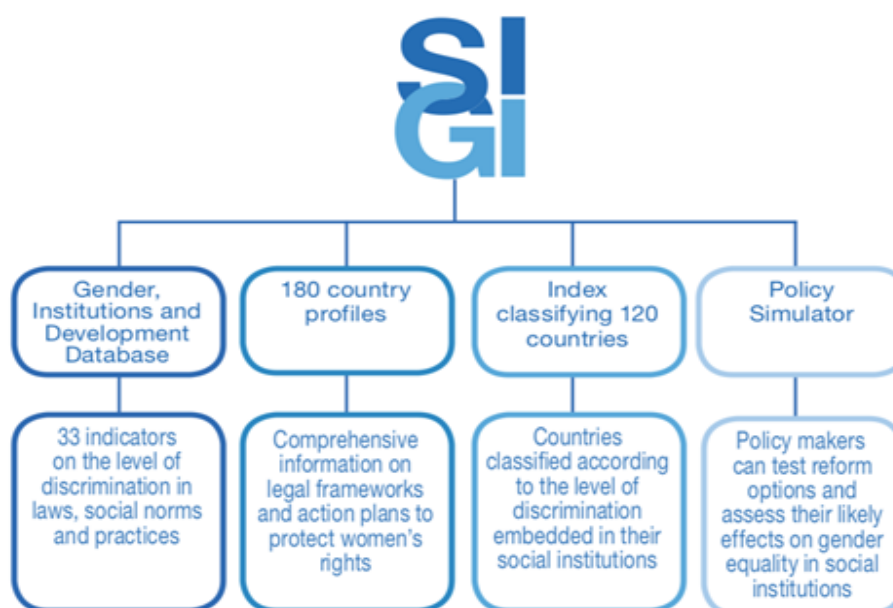
Source: OCED (2019).

This paper explains the elaboration process of the SIGI 2019. Section 2. presents the conceptual framework while Section 3. presents the aggregation methodology.

2. The SIGI 2019 conceptual framework

The SIGI conceptual framework was redesigned for its fourth edition to better capture discriminatory social institutions and orient the SIGI tools to policy-making and advocacy. This revision capitalises on strengths and weaknesses of the previous versions (Box 2.1), and captures five years of global progress in data availability and international commitments. Surveys have been more frequent and better harmonised, therefore increasing the possibility to build a cross-country multi-dimensional index such as the SIGI. For instance, the ILO and Gallup Inc. measured social norms towards working women in 142 countries for the first time in 2016, which allowed adding such a variable to the SIGI 2019. In addition, the international community agreed on a list of 232 indicators to measure progress towards the SDGs in March 2017. The United Nations uses the SIGI as an official data source to monitor SDG indicator 5.1.1 on "Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex".[2] Therefore, it was essential to align the conceptual framework of the SIGI 2019 with the SDG indicators.

The SIGI's main strength lies in the legal data collected. This edition of the SIGI saw the development of a new methodology to collect and score information on the legal frameworks of 180 countries. Data collection consists of a questionnaire filled by legal consultants[3], reviewed by OECD experts, and validated by government representatives and/or a second legal expert in 2017-18. Answers from 144 of the 312 questions were converted, using a decision tree (or coding manual, see Annex D), into categorical variables and added to the composite index as a measure of the level of legal discrimination.

This section presents the rationale behind the revision of the SIGI conceptual framework and its objectives, and explains how the 2019 conceptual framework addresses policy-making and advocacy needs.

Box 2.1. Rationale behind the revision of the SIGI conceptual framework

The creation of the SIGI stemmed from the willingness to complement existing gender-specific measures that were typically outcome-focused. The first edition of the SIGI in 2009 aimed at measuring "long-lasting social institutions which are mirrored by societal practices and legal norms that might produce gender inequalities in non-OECD countries" (Branisa, Klasen, & Ziegler, 2009). The SIGI 2009 covered five dimensions of social institutions related to gender inequality and analysed within the SIGI as dimensions: family code, which comprised the indicators *parental authority*, *polygamy*, *early marriage* and *inheritance*; physical integrity, which comprised *violence against women* and *female genital mutilation*; son preference, which comprised *missing women*; ownership rights, which comprised *women's access to land*, *women's access to bank loans* and *women's*

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[2] The World Bank Group, Women Business and the Law is the second official data source for SDG indicator 5.1.1. (See https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Indicator+5.1.1)

[3] See Annex C for the questionnaire and visit www.genderindex.org for the complete list of country profiles authors and validators

access to property other than land; and civil liberties, which comprised *freedom of movement* and *freedom of dress* (see Annex A).

The second edition of the SIGI in 2012 saw the revision of the conceptual framework in order to add or remove some indicators as well as to complement others with additional variables (Cerise & Francavilla, 2012). The conceptual framework of the SIGI 2012 remained unchanged for its third edition in 2014. However, the country coverage was extended to OECD countries and some variables were added to the GID-DB (OECD, 2014). Annex A presents a complete list of the SIGI and GID-DB variables for 2009, 2012, 2014 and 2019.

In its 2014 edition, the SIGI's architecture included 5 dimensions, 14 indicators and 21 variables (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1. Composition of the SIGI 2014

Note: The 5 dimensions and 14 indicators of the SIGI 2014. For more information on the variables included in each indicator, see Annex A.
Source: OECD (2014).

The 2014 conceptual framework suffered from three basic shortcomings that the 2019 framework aims to fix:

- **Overlap between two dimensions *restricted physical integrity* and *son bias***: the *missing women* indicator included in the *son bias* dimension captured the shortfall in the number of women alive compared to what would be naturally expected in the absence of discriminatory practices against the girl child. These practices are a form of violence that affects girls' and women's physical integrity. Therefore, the coherence of the *missing women* indicator is stronger within the *restricted physical integrity* dimension. Moreover, the variables used to compute the *missing women* and *fertility preferences* indicators were redundant, using sex ratios for different age groups. Therefore, the SIGI 2019 defines a new framework with four dimensions instead of five. The 2019 *missing women* indicator belongs to the *restricted physical integrity* dimension, while the *fertility preferences* indicator and the *son bias* dimension have been excluded.

- **Missing areas key for women's empowerment and increased data availability**: some areas key for women's empowerment were missing, namely discriminatory social institutions that limit gender equality in the workplace and that hinder women's access to justice. In addition, many countries had missing data, in particular related to variables of the *restricted physical integrity* dimension, notably prevalence and attitudes towards spousal violence and unmet needs for family planning. Increased data availability and better coverage of forms of

discriminatory social institutions allow the SIGI 2019 to comprise 16 indicators instead of 14 (with the newly added indicators *workplace rights* and *access to justice*) and 27 variables instead of 27, capturing areas that were missing in 2014. At the variables' level, seven variables were merged into three, one deleted and eleven newly added: *laws on divorce*, *social norms towards FGM*, *laws on reproductive autonomy*, *access to bank account services*, *laws on workplace rights*, *social norms towards working women*, *representation in management*, *laws on citizenship rights*, *security feeling*, *laws on access to justice* and *confidence in the judicial system*.

- **Shortcomings in the measurement of legal discrimination (coding manual)**: scoring the 2014 country profiles into 12 legal variables left room for subjectivity due to the criteria of what constituted "adequate" implementation of laws. The identification of good practices and international standards over the course of 2017-18 helped elaborate the 2019 coding manual, ensure consistency across variables, and guarantee objectivity in the selection criteria for scoring.

The SIGI 2019 structure

The SIGI 2019 covers four dimensions, spanning major socio-economic areas that affect the entire lifetimes of women and girls: *discrimination in the family*, *restricted physical integrity¸ restricted access to productive and financial services* and *restricted civil liberties*. Each dimension is composed of four indicators (Figure 2.2).

In theory, each indicator builds on a combination of three variables: the first variable aims to measure the level of discrimination in the formal and informal laws, while the second and the third variables aim to measure the level of discrimination in social norms and practices, respectively (Box 2.2). The variables used as proxy[4] for each indicator depend on data availability, reliability, and country coverage. For example, some variables are not available at all, such as information on social acceptance towards discriminatory inheritance practices. Some variables are only available for a few countries, such as the time spent on unpaid care work.

Consequently, discrepancies exist between the theoretical framework and the variables effectively included in the SIGI 2019 (Figure 2.2). Moreover, while the SIGI score is only available for 120 countries, some variables measuring the level of discrimination in laws, social norms or practices are available in the Gender, Institutions and Development Database for up to 180 countries.

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[4] For the definition and data sources of the variables, consult Annex B. For the coding manual used to score legal information into 14 legal variables, see Annex D.

Figure 2.2. Composition of the SIGI 2019
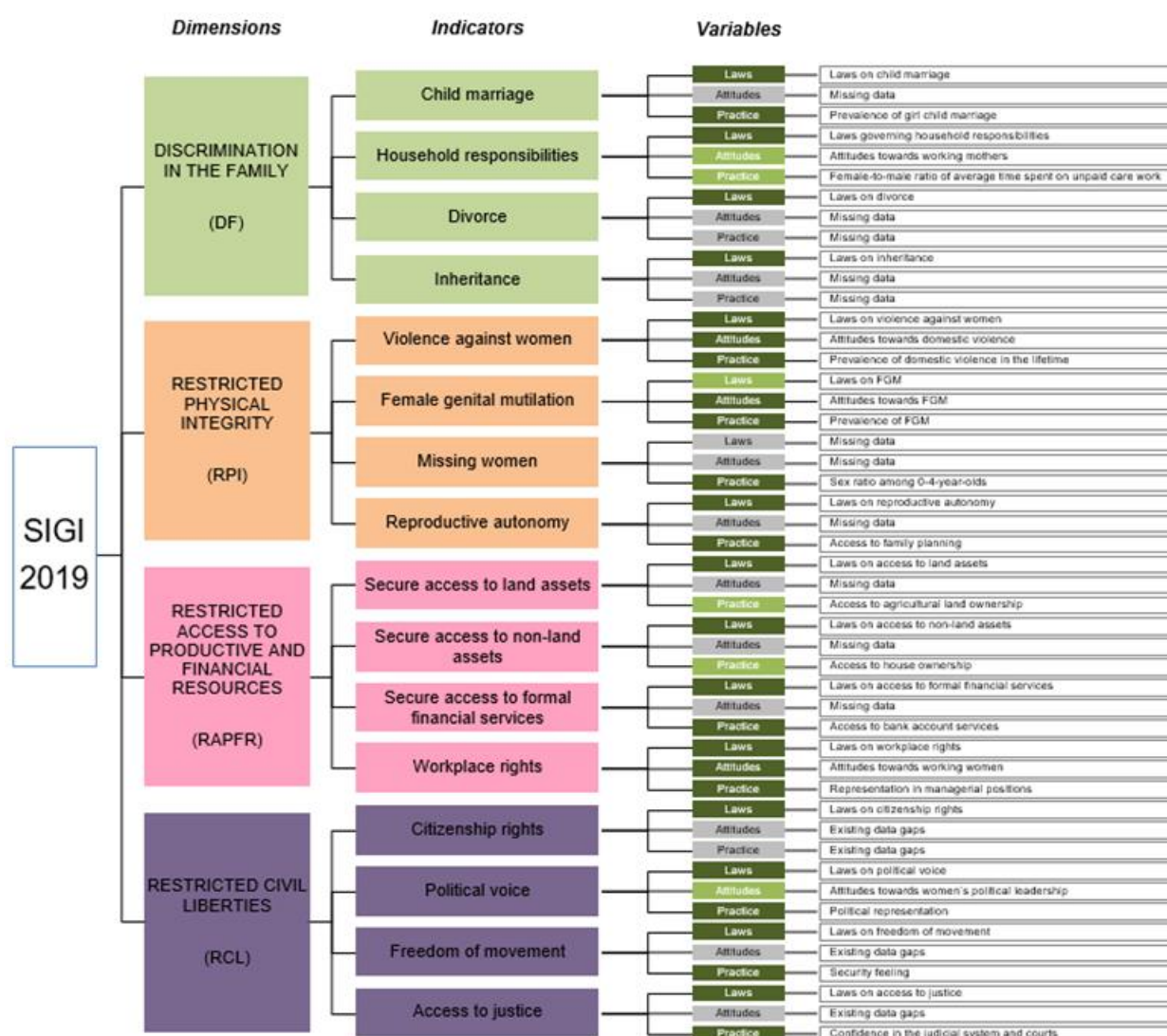
Note: Dark green variables are the variables included in the SIGI 2019 framework; light green variables are variables present in the GID-DB database; grey variables are variables for which data gaps exist.
Source: OECD (2019).

Variables included in the SIGI 2019 are selected according to:

- Their conceptual relevance: the variables should closely relate to the conceptual framework of discriminatory social institutions and measure what it is intended to capture.

- Their quality, reliability, and coverage: the variables should stem from high quality, reliable data and have extensive coverage across countries/territories.

- Their distinction: each variable should measure a distinct discriminatory institution and should add new information not measured by other variables.

- Their statistical association: variables included in the same dimension should be statistically associated, and thereby capture similar areas of social institutions without being redundant.

Box 2.2. Why include outcome variables in the SIGI?

Although the SIGI looks at the gaps between women and men in terms of rights and opportunities, it also includes "outcome variables" as proxy for discriminatory social practices (for example, women's representation in parliaments). This is to the extent that inequalities in these can be self-perpetuating and can fuel gender inequalities in key development outcomes. For example, in the United Kingdom, 28% of girls aged 7-21 are put off going into politics because they lack female political role models (Girlguiding, 2018). Fewer female voices in decision-making spheres means slower investment in policies that promote more and better jobs for women and equal pay at work; yet, globally, countries lose USD 160 trillion in GDP due to gender inequalities in the labour market (World Bank, 2018).

The SIGI 4 dimensions

This sub-section breaks down the structure of the SIGI 2019 and goes through each dimension, indicator, and variable that make up the structure of the index.

Discrimination in the family

The discrimination in the family (DF) dimension captures social institutions that limit women's decision-making power and undervalues their status in the household and the family. These formal and informal laws, social norms and practices co-exist in different types of legal systems including civil or common law, customary law and religious laws. They cover areas such as marriage, household responsibilities, divorce, and inheritance rights.

The discrimination in the family dimension is composed of four. The number of variables included in each indicator depends on data availability, reliability and country coverage:

- *Child marriage* intends to capture discriminatory social institutions encouraging girls below 18 years old to marry. It is built on two variables:

    o *Laws on girl child marriage* indicates whether the legal framework sets the minimum age of marriage for women and men at 18, without judicial exceptions or parental consent, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

    o *Social practice of girl child marriage* measures the prevalence of girls' formal marriages or informal unions under 18 years of age.

- *Household responsibilities* intends to capture expectations towards men's and women's roles in the family, the prevalence of gender differences in the distribution of domestic duties, as well as the legal acceptance of such differences. It is built on one variable:

> > o *Laws governing household responsibilities* indicates whether women and men enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

- *Divorce* intends to capture discriminatory social institutions favouring men over women in divorce proceedings. It is built on one variable:

  - o *Laws on divorce* indicates whether women and men enjoy the same rights to initiate divorce without negative repercussions, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

- *Inheritance* intends to capture discriminatory social institutions detrimental to girls' and women's receiving equal inheritance as their male relatives. It is built on one variable:

  - o *Laws on inheritance* indicates whether surviving spouses and siblings enjoy equal rights to inheritance of real estate and personal property irrespective of their sex, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

Restricted physical integrity

The restricted physical integrity (RPI) dimension captures social institutions that increase women's and girls' vulnerability to a range of forms of violence and limit women's control over their bodies. This includes formal and informal laws, norms and practices that fail to respect women's physical integrity, or serve to normalise and justify practices that impinge upon their reproductive autonomy.

The restricted physical integrity dimension is composed of four indicators. The number of variables included in each indicator depends on data availability:

- *Violence against women* (VAW) intends to capture the level of social acceptance and prevalence of domestic violence, as well as its legal acceptance. It is built on three variables:

  - o *Laws on violence against women* indicates whether the legal framework protects women from violence including intimate-partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

  - o *Social norms towards domestic violence* measures the attitudes of women towards spousal violence.

  - o *Social practice of domestic violence* measures the proportion of women who ever suffered violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime.

- *Female genital mutilation* intends to capture the level of social acceptance and prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) as well as its legal acceptance. It is built on two variables:

- o *Social norms towards FGM* measures the attitudes of women towards the practice of female genital mutilation and whether it should continue.

- o *Social practice of FGM* measures the proportion of women who have suffered genital mutilation.

- *Missing women* intends to capture the statistical shortfall in the number of 0-to-4-year-old girls relative to the expected number in the absence of sex-selective abortions, female infanticide or preferential treatment of sons over daughters, correcting for natural biological and physiological differences. It is built on one variable:

  - o *Social practice of missing women* measures the sex ratio among 0-4-year-olds as the number of girls per 100 boys.

- *Reproductive autonomy* intends to capture the prevalence of women in reproductive age who have an unmet need for family planning and contraception, as well as legal discrimination against women with respect to their reproductive autonomy rights in case of non-desired pregnancy. It is built on two variables:

  - o *Laws on reproductive autonomy* indicates whether the legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights.

  - o *Social practice of unmet need for family planning* measures the proportion of women who want to cease or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception.

Restricted access to productive and financial resources

The restricted access to productive and financial resources (RAPFR) dimension captures women's restricted access to and control over critical productive and economic resources and assets. This includes discriminatory laws that deny women access to land, decent work, and financial resources; discriminatory customary practices in ownership or decision-making over land, household property, and other assets; discriminatory practices or attitudes towards women's formal work; and social norms dictating that men should mediate women's property ownership or access to credit.

The restricted access to productive and financial resources dimension is composed of four indicators. The number of variables included in each indicator depends on data availability:

- *Secure access to land assets* intends to capture discriminatory social institutions hindering women's ownership, use and decision-making power over land assets compared to men. It is built on one variable:

  - o *Laws on access to land assets* indicates whether women and men have equal and secure access to land, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

- *Secure access to non-land assets* intends to capture discriminatory social institutions hindering women's ownership, use and decision-making power over non-land assets compared to men. It is built on one variable:

  - o *Laws on access to non-land assets* indicates whether women and men have equal and secure access to non-land assets, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal)

discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

- *Secure access to formal financial services* intends to capture discriminatory social institutions hindering women's access to formal financial services such as bank accounts or credit. It is built on two variables:

  - *Laws on access to formal financial services* indicates whether women and men have equal access to formal financial services, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

  - *Social practice in access to bank account services* measures the share of women among formal bank account owners.

- *Workplace rights* intends to capture social institutions discriminating against women's participation in the labour market. It is built on three variables:

  - *Laws on workplace rights* indicates whether women and men enjoy equal rights and opportunities in the workplace. This includes issues related to employment protection during pregnancy, maternity/parental leave, equal remuneration for work of equal value and equal access to professions, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

  - *Social norms towards working women* measures the attitudes of the population towards women working outside the home.

  - *Social practice of representation in management* measures the share of women those who occupy managerial positions in their occupation.

Restricted civil liberties

The restricted civil liberties (RCL) dimension captures discriminatory laws and practices restricting women's access to, participation and voice in the public and social spheres. It encompasses laws, practices and social norms that restrict the mobility or movement of women and girls and limit their access to the public space, including their ability to travel or apply for a passport.

The civil liberties dimension is composed of four indicators. The number of variables included in each indicator depends on data availability:

- *Citizenship rights* intends to capture the level of legal discrimination against women regarding their citizenship rights and ability to exercise these rights in practice. It is built on one variable:

  - *Laws on citizenship rights* indicates whether women and men have the same rights to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

- *Political voice* intends to capture social institutions discriminating against women with respect to their political participation and rights to vote. It is built on two variables:

    o *Laws on political voice* indicates whether women and men have the same rights to vote, to hold public and political office in the legislature and executive, and whether there are special measures to promote women's political participation at the national or sub-national levels, taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

    o *Representation in the parliament* in practice measures the share of women among members of the parliament.

- *Freedom of movement* intends to capture discriminatory social institutions limiting women's ability to access to the public space or travel, by themselves or with their children. It is built on two variables:

    o *Laws on freedom of movement* indicates whether the legal framework limits women's freedom of movement and access to public space, such as restricted ability to apply for a passport or travel outside the country, without legal exceptions for some groups of women and taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

    o *Security feeling* in practice measures the share of women among people not feeling safe in public places.

- *Access to justice* intends to capture discrimination against women's rights to access justice and opportunity to benefit from justice systems, including religious and customary courts. It is built on two variables:

    o *Laws on access to justice* indicates whether women and men have the same rights to provide testimony in court, hold public or political office in the judiciary and sue, taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.

    o *Confidence in the judicial system* in practice measures the share of women among people not trusting the judicial system and courts of their country

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

Data limitation and the different geographical coverage of each variable used in the SIGI framework constitutes a challenge to attribute scores to the maximum number of countries. In particular, two main issues arise:

- Countries may have missing data in one or more variables of the SIGI framework. Since the SIGI score is only calculated for countries with a full set of data in the 27 variables of the framework, thus countries with missing data do not get a SIGI score. However, the information available remains important, and they may have scores for some dimensions.

- Some variables that belong to the theoretical framework span limited geographies—including them in the SIGI framework would drastically reduce the

number of countries with a full set of data and therefore obtaining a SIGI score. However, the information remains of critical interest for the studies of gender discrimination in social institutions.

The Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) aims to overcome these limitations. The database stores all variables, irrespective of whether a country possess a full set of SIGI data, or whether a variable belongs to the SIGI framework.

The GID-DB 2019 therefore comprises 33 variables[5] – the 27 variables included in the SIGI framework and 8 additional variables with limited data availability (Table 2.1)—measuring the level of discrimination in laws, social norms and practices.

Table 2.1. Additional variables in GID-DB 2019

Variables from GID-DB that are not included in SIGI 2019

Dimensions	Indicator	Variable	Number of countries
Discrimination in the family	Household responsibilities	*Social norms towards working mothers* measures the attitudes of the population towards women's working outside the home when they have children.	80
		Social practice of unpaid care work measures how much unpaid care work is performed by women and men and reflects social norms regarding gender roles.	102
Restricted physical integrity	Female genital mutilation	*Laws on FGM* indicates whether the legal framework criminalises FGM and includes penalties for practitioners, taking into account non-statutory (societal) discrimination against women in traditional, religious and customary laws and practices.	*180[6]*
Restricted access to productive and financial resources	Secure access to land assets	Social practice in access to land ownership measures the share of women among land titleholders.	97
	Secure access to non-land assets	Social practice in access to house ownership measures the share of women among house owners.	50
Restricted civil liberties	Political voice	*Social norms towards women's political leadership* captures the attitudes of the population towards women's political leadership abilities compared to those of men.	88

Note: These variables are not included in the SIGI 2019 due to their limited data availability. For each variable, the right hand side column displays the number of countries in which data are available.
Source: GID-DB 2019.

The GID-DB comprises:

- 15 categorical legal variables, meaning that there is a proxy for all types of legal discrimination included in the SIGI theoretical framework but one: *missing women.*

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[5] See Annex B for the full list of the GID-DB variables. 27 variables marked with a * are selected based on country coverage and age of the data and belong to the SIGI framework.

[6] The variable *Laws on FGM* is not included in the SIGI 2019 due to its lack of relevance for many countries. As few countries collect representative survey data on the prevalence of FGM, it is virtually not a problem in most countries in the Americas, Asia, Europe and Southern Africa. Therefore, FGM has not been on the legislative agenda of many countries and 121 out of 180 countries score 1 in this variable (indicating no legal protection against FGM). However, there is no evidence to suggest that FGM is a customary practice in these countries.

- 5 continuous social attitudinal variables, meaning that there is a proxy for only five kinds of discriminatory social norms included in the SIGI theoretical framework, which are *social norms towards working mothers, domestic violence*, *FGM*, *working women*, and *women's political leadership*.

- 13 continuous prevalence variables, meaning that there is a proxy for all type of discriminatory social practice included in the SIGI theoretical framework but three: *divorce*, *inheritance*, and *citizenship rights*

Through the GID-DB, researchers have unrestricted access to all SIGI data for 180 countries[7], irrespective of whether the country has a full set of data for each variable.

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[7] The GID-DB contains information on 180 countries but the SIGI only ranks 120 countries. The variable included in the SIGI with the smallest country coverage is *prevalence of domestic violence*, with 135 reporting countries.

3. The SIGI 2019 methodological framework

As a composite index, the SIGI combines several variables to summarise a complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon. Following the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data through the SIGI questionnaire and country profiles, and their scoring in the Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB), the construction of the SIGI follows a three-step process known as the aggregation methodology (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1. Aggregation methodology of SIGI 2019
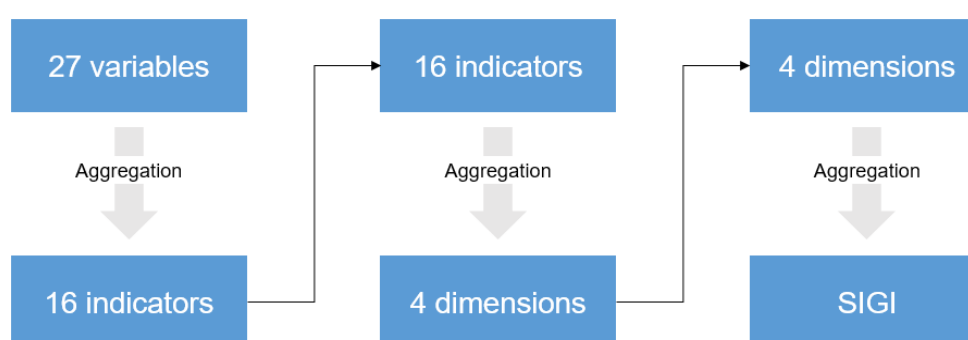
Source: OECD (2019).

The 2019 aggregation methodology is sensibly different from the past ones and aims to overcome the shortcomings of the previous editions (Box 3.1). The revision process started in 2016. A commissioned background paper suggested two revised aggregation functions that were discussed during an expert group meeting in September 2016. Following experts' recommendations to maintain a non-linear relationship between the SIGI and its variables, the OECD Development Centre considered, analysed, and compared four aggregation functions. The methodology chosen for the SIGI 2019 is a weighted generalised exponential mean of its four dimensions. The new 2019 aggregation function is:

- Transparent as the results (the SIGI score) are easy to interpret, and the level of discrimination ranges from 0%, indicating no discrimination, to 100%, indicating absolute discrimination against women in social institutions.

- Based on an explicit and sensible theory of how to combine categorical and continuous variables.

- Allow comparison of the results over time and across countries (time series) to improve the SIGI's ability to monitor progress.

- Assign the same weight to the 4 dimensions and the same weight to the 16 indicators, because no dimension/indicator is more important than another in terms of deprivation experienced by women. The deprivation faced by women living in countries with high levels of discrimination in the family is equivalent to the one faced by women living in countries where high restrictions exist on civil liberties.

- Allow only partial compensation between dimensions/indicators/variable. An improvement in one dimension/indicator/variable compensates only partially a deterioration in another. For example, having no restrictions on women's access to justice should not totally compensate having a low female political representation.

This section first presents the new SIGI aggregation methodology and function, and follows by laying out the primary properties of the aggregation function chosen. The section then describes the process to collect data and construct both categorical and quantitative variables. Finally, the section clarifies how to interpret the SIGI scores.

Box 3.1. Rational behind the revision of SIGI aggregation methodology

The 2009 aggregation methodology was inspired by the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke poverty measures, penalising high inequality in each dimension and allowing only for partial compensation among the SIGI dimensions (Branisa, Klasen, & Ziegler, 2009). Dimensions were built using a principal component analysis (PCA) and the SIGI was built as a non-linear function of its dimensions. The second and third editions of the SIGI were based on the same methodological framework.

In previous editions of the SIGI, raw variables were aggregated into indicators using arithmetic means, indicators were aggregated into dimensions using a principal component analysis (PCA), and finally the SIGI was built as an unweighted non-linear function of its dimensions. Indicators were aggregated into dimensions with a reasonable weighting scheme endogenously defined by a polychoric PCA. This method is used to obtain a summary measure of one dimension of gender discrimination in social institutions, by extracting common information captured by single indicators, avoiding redundancy and minimising statistical biases. The first principal component was used as a proxy for the common information contained in the indicators corresponding to one dimension: it is the weighted sum of the standardised indicators that captures as much of the variance in the data as possible. The weight assigned to each indicator was obtained by analysing the correlation structure in the data.

Then the SIGI was built as an unweighted average of the five dimensions:

$$SIGI\ 2014 = \frac{1}{5}Discriminatory\ family\ code^2 + \frac{1}{5}Restricted\ physical\ integrity^2 + \frac{1}{5}Son\ bias^2$$
$$+ \frac{1}{5}Restricted\ resources\ and\ assets^2 + \frac{1}{5}Restricted\ civil\ liberties^2$$

While partial compensation and the penalisation of high inequality in each dimension appeared to be important principles to keep in the 2019 methodology, using a PCA in the aggregation led to three main shortcomings:

1- The results of a principal component analysis lack transparency.

This method is used to reduce the dimensionality of a dataset (the number of variables), while preserving as much statistical information (variance) as possible. Preserving as much variability as possible translates into finding new variables (principal components) uncorrelated with each other, that are linear combinations of the variables in the original dataset and successively give the direction of highest variance of the dataset (assuming the

principal components with highest variance contain the most information). PCA is often considered a black box operation whose results and use are difficult to understand.

2- The weighting scheme was data driven and thus results were not comparable over time.

Weights obtained through a PCA are sensitive to the sample size, inclusion or deletion of countries, or the variance of the variables (Klasen & Yoon, 2017). Therefore, the importance that the different variables received in the SIGI depended on ethically irrelevant considerations. In addition, the fact that PCA results are data driven means that the weight each indicator received would change depending on the characteristics of the overall sample and the results of the different editions of the SIGI were not comparable over time.

3- There was no normative justification for the degree of partial substitutability between dimensions.

Each dimension was squared, and it is not clear exactly what principles of comparison one is implicitly adopting via such formulation (Van Staveren, 2013).

SIGI aggregation methodology

To compute the SIGI, the same function is applied three successive editions to first aggregate 27 variables into 16 indicators, then to aggregate the 16 indicators into 4 dimensions and finally to aggregate the 4 dimensions into the SIGI.

The formalism of the SIGI 2019 aggregation methodology is as following:

Let $D: \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}[0,1]^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be the SIGI 2019 aggregation function.

D satisfies a set of eight normative principles one would want a gender discrimination index to satisfy: continuity, symmetry, monotonicity, reflexivity, associativity, partial compensation, translation invariance and partial compensation lower bound. These principles are formalised and explained in Annex E.

Let $x_{j,k}^i \in [0,1]$ be variable k ($k = 1, \dots 3$) of the indicator j ($j = 1, \dots 4$) in dimension i ($i = 1, \dots, 4$).

$$SIGI(x) \equiv D(D^1(D_1(x^1)), \cdots, D^4(D_4(x^4)),$$

where:

$$D(D^1, \cdots, D^4) = ln\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{D^1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4}e^{D^4}\right)$$

and

$$D^1(D_1, \cdots, D_4) = ln\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{D_1(x)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4}e^{D_4(x)}\right)$$

and

$$D_j\left(x_1^1, \cdots, x_{n_k}^i\right) = ln\left(\frac{1}{n_k}e^{x_1^1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n_k}e^{x_k^i}\right)$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, 4$ and $k \in \{1,2,3\}$.

The values of k depend on the indicators and the number of underlying variables, which depends on the availability of data. For instance, in the *Citizenship rights* indicator, there is only one underlying variable – the legal variable. Therefore, $k = 1$. Conversely, in the *Workplace rights* indicator, there are three underlying variable – the legal, attitudinal, and practice variables. Therefore, $k = 3$.

For example:

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

Restricted physical integrity

$$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{Violence\ against\ women} + \frac{1}{4}e^{Female\ genital\ mutilation}\right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{1}{4}e^{Missing\ women} + \frac{1}{4}e^{Reproductive\ autonomy}\right)$$

Violence against women

$$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}e^{variable\ on\ law} + \frac{1}{3}e^{variable\ on\ attitude}\right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{1}{3}e^{variable\ on\ prevalence}\right)$$

Properties of the SIGI 2019 aggregation function

The OECD Development Centre compared four aggregation functions before choosing the 2019 aggregation function (*D*)[8]. Statistical and ethical reasons presided over the choice of function (*D*), including the functions' properties, the resulting country ranking, and the ease of use and interpretation. A full list of the function's properties is available in Annex E. The following paragraphs present the most critical one.

Partial compensation

As the SIGI is a multidimensional index, it is essential to investigate to what extent a decrease in discrimination in one dimension/indicator/variable can offset an increase in another dimension/indicator/variable, as well as how the trade-off variability varies across the discrimination spectrum. Partial compensation implies that a low level of inequality in a given dimension/indicator/variable can only partially compensate for high inequality in another. For example, the absence of restrictions on women's inheritance rights should not totally compensate for having child marriage issues.

The non-linear relationship between the SIGI and its components (stemming from the use of exponential and logarithmic functions) guarantees that the SIGI does not allow for total compensation among dimensions/indicators/variables but permits partial compensation. The magnitude of the positive impact on the SIGI of decreasing discrimination in one dimension/indicator/variable, or the degree of partial compensation, is decreasing as the country decreases its discrimination level in that dimension/indicator/variable. Conversely, the magnitude of the negative impact on the SIGI is largest in the dimension/indicator/variable where the country already performs poorly (Box 3.2).

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[8] Annex F presents the three discarded alternatives.

The function (D) also ensures that the variability of the degree of partial compensation does not depend on whether the level of discrimination is high overall or low overall (Box 3.2).

Box 3.2. Partial compensation – theoretical examples

To illustrate the trade-offs between the dimensions/indicators/variables embedded in the SIGI 2019 methodology, consider index $I = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{x_1} + \frac{1}{2}e^{x_2}\right)$ composed of two variables, x_1 and x_2.

Partial compensation

Consider countries A and B with levels of discrimination in $(x_1; x_2)$.

$$A = (0.1; 0.2)$$
$$B = (0.2; 0.1)$$

Both countries have the same I score of 0.15. In country B, a small reduction in the level of discrimination in x_1 is 110.5% more valuable in reducing its I score than the same reduction in x_2. In country A, a small reduction in the level of discrimination in x_1 is only 90% as valuable in reducing its I score than the same reduction in x_2. This is so because the marginal rate of substitution between dimensions/indicators/variables is 1.105 in country B and 0.90 in country A.

Variability of the degree of partial compensation

Consider countries C and E with levels of discrimination in $(x_1; x_2)$

$$C = (0.8; 0.9)$$
$$E = (0.9; 0.8)$$

Both countries have the same I score of 0.85. In country E, a small reduction in the level of discrimination in x_2 is 110.5% more valuable in reducing its I score than the same reduction in x_1. In country C, a small reduction in the level of discrimination in x_1 is only 90% as valuable in reducing its I score than the same reduction in x_2. This is so because the marginal rate of substitution between dimensions/indicators/variables is 1.105 in country E and 0.90 in country C.

The difference in these rates of substitution is exactly the same as it was for countries A and B: the degree of partial compensation at high levels of discrimination is the same as at low levels of discrimination.

Translation invariance

Furthermore, function (D) satisfies the principle of translation invariance. This means that if discrimination increases by a certain percentage point in all variables (or indicators/dimensions), the overall SIGI score will increase by the same percentage point as well (Box 3.3 and Annex F).

Box 3.3. Translation invariance – theoretical examples

Non-homogeneity

Consider country F with levels of discrimination in (x_1; x_2) given by:

$$F = (0.2;0.8)$$

If discrimination increases by 10% in both variables, the new variables would be:

$$F' = (0.22;0.88)$$

However, the magnitude of the increase in discrimination is largest in x_2, where the country performs quite poorly (Δx_2=0.08, while Δx_1=0.02).

Function (*D*) picks up this effect and the SIGI score grow by more than 10% in this case.

Translation invariance

Conversely, consider country G with levels of discrimination in (x_1; x_2) given by:

$$G = (0.2;0.8)$$

If discrimination increases by 10 percentage points in both variables, the new variables would be:

$$F' = (0.3;0.9)$$

The magnitude of the increase in discrimination is similar in x_1 in x_2 (Δx_1=Δx_2=0.1).

The SIGI score grow by exactly 10 percentage points.

Country ranking

Stemming from the aforementioned properties of the function (*D*), SIGI scores yield a unique country ranking. Four country rankings were computed based on four distinct functions. Each ranking was analysed and compared to the other three to understand the reasons behind the rankings and to estimate which function yielded the most realistic country ranking.

Data collection and construction of variables

Step 1: Collecting qualitative information

The OECD Development Centre elaborated a questionnaire comprising 312 questions on social institutions. Legal consultants filled the questionnaire for 180 countries and drafted 180 fully referenced country profiles, following a standardised structure to ensure comparability across countries/territories. The country profiles were developed through a multiple-stage internal draft and review process. Gender experts and/or government representatives with knowledge of the policy and legal landscape for gender equality and women's rights at a national level[9] provided. The cut-off date for the qualitative information is 30 June 2017.

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[9] More info on www.genderindex.org

Step 2: Measuring level of legal discrimination based on qualitative information

Out of the 312 questions, 144 were quantified and assigned a discrete value following the 2019 coding manual[10]. An assessment of the 15 legal variables was carried out based on all applicable legal frameworks, including civil, religious, customary and traditional law. When information is missing or insufficient, variables do not receive a value. A 5-level scale (0, 25, 50, 75 and 100) serves as the basis to encode the categorical variables and reflects the level of discrimination in formal and informal laws (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Scoring methodology of legal variables

	Score assigned
The legal framework provides women with the same rights as men, without legal exceptions and applying to all groups of women. There are no customary, traditional or religious laws or practices that discriminate against women.	0%
The legal framework provides women with the same rights as men, without legal exceptions and applying to all groups of women. However, some customary, traditional or religious laws or practices do discriminate against women.	25%
The legal framework provides women with the same rights as men. However, it foresees exceptions or does not apply to all groups of women.	50%
The legal framework restricts some women's rights.	75%
The legal framework fully discriminates against women's rights.	100%

Note: Add the note here. If you do not need a note, please delete this line.
Source: OECD (2019).

Step 3: Collecting quantitative information

Attitudinal and prevalence data were collected from various sources according to the country/territory and variable (Annex B). The cut-off date for the quantitative information was 31 December 2017. All 18 variables are continuous and expressed as a percentage, where 0% represents no discrimination and 100%, absolute discrimination. There are three types of continuous variables:

- Some variables, such as *female genital mutilation* or *reproductive autonomy*, measure absolute levels of women's deprivation and do not have a male counterpart.

- Other variables such as *access to bank account services* or *representation in managerial positions* denote the fraction of men among a particular sub-population. That fraction represents the level of achievement of men relative to women. The level of achievement of women relative to men is the complementary fraction (that is, one minus such fraction).

- Finally, some variables such as *security feeling* or *confidence in the justice system* denote the fraction of women among a particular sub-population. That fraction represents the level of achievement of women relatively to men.

Interpreting the SIGI 2019 results

The SIGI ranges from 0%, indicating no discrimination, to 100%, indicating absolute discrimination. The SIGI score presents a summary measure of the institutional gaps

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[10] Annex C presents the 144 questions used; Annex D presents the 2019 coding manual.

between women and men in a given country. A value of zero represents the goal to achieve to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination, and the distance from zero indicates the extent of gender discrimination. In other words, the SIGI score for a given country simply reflects the percentage of parity this country has left to achieve.

The SIGI 2019 scores 120 countries according to their level of discrimination in social institutions. To help interpret the results, the SIGI classifies countries into five groups, spanning from very low discrimination to very high discrimination (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2. Results of SIGI 2019

Share of countries by level of discrimination in the SIGI 2019

■ Very low ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High ■ Very high
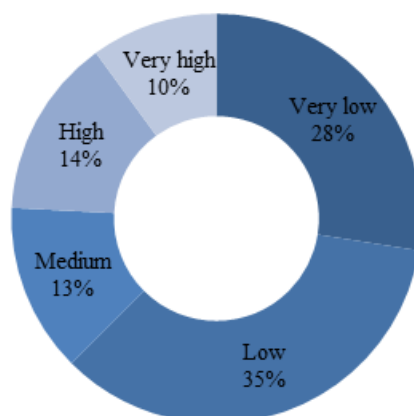
Note: Distribution of the 120 countries ranked in the SIGI 2019 according to their level of gender-based discrimination in social institutions: very low (SIGI < 20%), low (20% <SIGI <30%), medium (30% < SIGI < 40%), high (40% < SIGI < 50%) and very high (SIGI > 50%).
Source: OECD (2019), Gender, Institutions and Development Database, oe.cd/ds/GIDDB2019.

4. Conclusions

In order to design policies and programmes that effectively eliminate gender inequalities, policy-makers and development practitioners need to understand the drivers behind persistent forms of gender-based discrimination. Gender indices aim to inform policy-makers by giving an overall picture of the relative well-being of women and girls and men and boys in different territories. Most gender indices focus on inequalities in well-being outcomes, such as economic empowerment or health. The Social Institutions and Gender Index complements the existing information and provides critical insights into discriminatory laws, social norms and practices that perpetuate those inequalities.

This paper presents the conceptual and methodological frameworks of the fourth edition of the SIGI, published in 2019. The SIGI measures the percentage of parity a country has left to achieve, through 27 categorical and continuous variables combined into 16 indicators and 4 dimensions: discrimination in the family, restricted physical integrity, restricted access to productive and financial resources, and restricted civil liberties. The SIGI 2019 uses exponential and logarithmic functions to compute the level of discrimination in the social institutions of 180 countries and territories.

An important limitation revealed by the SIGI lies in data quality, reliability, and coverage. The SIGI 2019 introduces a database on legal frameworks and action plans to protect women's rights in 180 countries. The eleven additional variables in the SIGI 2019 also reveal the progress achieved in gender-sensitive data collection since 2014. However, data shortcomings still impede to shed light on the drivers of gender inequalities in fundamental areas such as health, social protection coverage or earnings.

5. References

To be added

6. Annex

List of annexes:

- SIGI 2009, 2012, 2014 and 2019 variables
- GID-DB 2019 variables and sources
- Questions used to calculate the SIGI 2019
- Coding manual
- Normative principles satisfied by the SIGI 2019
- Alternative aggregation functions considered for the SIGI 2019
- The SIGI 2019 results by country

Annex A. SIGI 2009, 2012, 2014 and 2019 variables

Table A A.1. Evolution of the SIGI framework (2009-2019)

	2009	2012	2014	2019
	12 indicators	**13 indicators**	**14 Indicators**	**16 indicators**
	·15 SIGI variables	·21 SIGI variables	·21 SIGI variables ·(*): 6 additional GID-DB variables	·27 SIGI variables ·(*): 6 additional GID-DB variables
Dimension	Family code	Discriminatory family code	Discriminatory family code	Discrimination in the family
Indicator	**Early marriage**	**Early marriage**	**Early marriage**	**Child marriage**
Variable	·Practice	·Law ·Practice	·Law ·Practice	·Law ·Practice
Indicator	**Parental authority**	**Parental authority**	**Parental authority**	**Household responsibilities**
Variable	·Law: during marriage ·Law: after divorce	·Law: during marriage ·Law: after divorce	·Law: during marriage ·Law: after divorce	·Law ·Attitudes (*) ·Unpaid care work (*)
Indicator			**Divorce**	**Divorce**
Variable			·Law (*)	·Law
Indicator	**Inheritance**	**Inheritance**	**Inheritance**	**Inheritance**
Variable	·Law: spouses	·Law: spouses ·Law: daughters	·Law: spouses ·Law: daughters	·Law
Indicator	**Polygamy**		**Unpaid care work**	
Variable	·Attitudes		·Practice (*)	
Dimension	Physical integrity	Restricted physical integrity	Restricted physical integrity	Restricted physical integrity
Indicator	**Violence against women**	**Violence against women**	**Violence against women**	**Violence against women**
Variable	·Law: rape ·Law: domestic violence ·Law: sexual harassment	·Law: rape ·Law: domestic violence ·Law: sexual harassment ·Attitudes ·Practice	·Law: rape ·Law: domestic violence ·Law: sexual harassment ·Attitudes ·Practice	·Law ·Attitudes ·Practice
Indicator	**Female genital mutilation**	**Female genital mutilation**	**Female genital mutilation**	**Female genital mutilation**
Variable	·Practice	·Practice	·Practice	·Law (*) ·Attitudes ·Practice
Indicator				**Missing women**
Variable				·Practice
Indicator		**Reproductive integrity**	**Reproductive autonomy**	**Reproductive autonomy**
Variable		·Practice	·Law (*) ·Practice	·Law ·Practice
Dimension	Son preference	Son bias	Son bias	
Indicator	**Missing women**	**Missing women**	**Missing women**	
Variable	·Practice	·Practice	·Practice	
Indicator		**Fertility preferences**	**Fertility preferences**	
Variable		·Practice	·Attitudes (*) ·Practice	
Dimension	Ownership rights	Restricted resources and entitlements	Restricted resources and assets	Restricted access to productive and financial resources
Indicator	**Access to land**	**Access to land**	**Secure access to land**	**Secure access to land assets**
Variable	·Law	·Law	·Law ·Practice (*)	·Law ·Practice (*)
Indicator	**Access to property other than land**	**Access to property other than land**	**Secure access to non-land assets**	**Secure access to non-land assets**
Variable	·Law	·Law	·Law	·Law ·Practice (*)
Indicator	**Access to bank loans**	**Access to credit**	**Access to financial services**	**Secure access to formal financial services**
Variable	·Law	·Law	·Law	·Law ·Practice

Indicator				**Workplace rights**
Variable				·Law ·Attitudes ·Practices
Dimension	Civil liberties	Restricted civil liberties	Restricted civil liberties	Restricted civil liberties
Indicator	**Freedom of dress**		**Workplace rights**	**Citizenship rights**
Variable	·Law		·Law (*)	·Law
Indicator		**Political voice**	**Political voice**	**Political voice**
Variable		·Law ·Practice	·Law ·Practice	·Law ·Attitudes (*) ·Practice
Indicator	**Freedom of movement**	**Access to public space**	**Access to public space**	**Freedom of movement**
Variable	·Law	·Law	·Law	·Law ·Practice
Indicator				**Access to justice**
Variable				·Law ·Practice

Source: OECD (2019).

Annex B. GID-DB 2019 variables and sources

The 27 variables used in the computation of the SIGI are indicated with a *.

Table A B.1. GID-DB variables, 2019

Variable	Coding	Sources
Child marriage		
Laws on child marriage*: Whether the same legal minimum age of marriage applies to both women and men	0: The law guarantees the same minimum age of marriage above 18 years to women and men, without legal exceptions in either consent or for some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not encourage girl child marriage.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: The minimum age of marriage might be different for men and women, but it is above 18 years, without legal exceptions in either consent or for some groups of women. Some customary, religious and traditional laws or practices encourage girl child marriage.	
	0.5: The minimum age of marriage might be different for men and women, but it is above 18 years. However, legal exceptions exist concerning consent and/or some groups of women.	
	0.75: The law allows child marriage for both women and men or there is no legal age of marriage for women nor men.	
	1: The law allows child marriage for women but not for men.	
Prevalence of girl child marriage*: Percentage of girls aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union	0-100%	UN World Marriage Data (2017)
Prevalence of boy child marriage: Percentage of boys aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union	0-100%	UN World Marriage Data (2017)
Household responsibilities		
Laws governing household responsibilities*: Whether women and men have the same legal rights, decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household	0: Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making freedoms and responsibilities within the household as men, without legal exceptions for any groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal rights.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making freedoms and responsibilities within the household as men, without legal exceptions for any groups of women. However, customary, religious and traditional laws or practices discriminate against women's legal rights.	
	0.5: Either not all groups of women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making freedoms and responsibilities within the household as men, or there is no law regulating household headship.	
	0.75: Women do not enjoy the same legal rights as men to be recognised as the head of household or to have parental authority.	
	1: Women do not enjoy the same legal rights as men to be recognised as the head of household and to have parental authority.	

Variable	Coding	Sources
Attitude towards housewives: Percentage of population aged above 18 years thinking that "Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay"	0-100%	International Social Survey Programme World Values Survey
Attitude towards women's earning money: Percentage of population aged above 18 years who agrees or agrees strongly that "If a woman earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems"	0-100%	International Social Survey Programme World Values Survey
Attitude towards working mothers: Percentage of population aged above 18 years who agrees or agrees strongly that "When a mother works for pay, the children suffer"	0-100%	International Social Survey Programme World Values Survey
Women and men's share of unpaid care work responsibility: Female-to-male ratio of time spent on unpaid, domestic, care and volunteer work in a 24-hour period		Various sources[1]
Women's contribution to unpaid care work: Women's average time spent (in hours) on unpaid domestic, care and voluntary work in a 24-hour period		Various sources[1]
Men's contribution to unpaid care work: Women's average time spent (in hours) on unpaid domestic, care and voluntary work in a 24-hour period		Various sources[1]
Inheritance		
Laws on inheritance*: Whether women and men have the same legal rights to inherit land and non-land assets	0: Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and non-land assets. This applies to all groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's inheritance rights.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and non-land assets. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are some customary, religious or traditional laws that discriminate against women's inheritance rights.	
	0.5: Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and non-land assets. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: Either widows or daughters do not enjoy the same rights as widowers and sons to inherit land and/or non-land assets	
	1: Neither widows nor daughters enjoy rights to inherit land and/or non-land assets	
Divorce		
Laws on divorce*:	0: Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and have the same requirements to finalise divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women.	SIGI Country Profiles

Variable	Coding	Sources
Whether women and men have the same legal rights to initiate divorce with the same grounds and evidential requirements for divorce or annulment	Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women regarding divorce or their parental authority after divorce.	
	0.25: Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalise divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are some customary, religious or traditional laws or practices that discriminate against women regarding divorce and/or their parental authority after divorce.	
	0.5: Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalise divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: either their rights to initiate divorce and/or the requirements to finalise divorce or annulment are unequal, or their parental authority after divorce is restricted.	
	1: Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: their rights to initiate divorce and/or the requirements to finalise divorce or annulment are unequal, and their parental authority after divorce is restricted.	

RESTRICTED PHYSICAL INTEGRITY

Violence against women

Variable	Coding	Sources
Laws on violence against women*: Whether the legal framework protects women from violence including intimate-partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without legal exceptions and in a comprehensive approach	0: The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate-partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without any legal exceptions and in a comprehensive approach.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate-partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without any legal exceptions. However, the approach is not comprehensive.	
	0.5: The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate-partner violence, rape and sexual harassment. However, some legal exceptions occur.	
	0.75: The legal framework protects women from some forms of violence including intimate-partner violence, rape or sexual harassment but not all.	
	1: The legal framework does not protect women from violence nor intimate-partner violence nor rape and sexual harassment.	
Attitude towards domestic violence*: Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons: if his wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children or refuses sexual relations	0-100%	Pan American Health Organization (2014) UNICEF global databases (2017) World Health Organization World Values Survey (2005-2016)
Prevalence of domestic violence in lifetime*: Percentage of women who suffered intimate-partner physical and/or sexual violence during their lifetime	0-100%	Various sources[2]
Prevalence of domestic violence in the last 12 months: Percentage of women who suffered intimate-partner physical and/or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	0-100%	Various sources[2]

Variable	Coding	Sources
Female genital mutilation (FGM)		
Attitude towards FGM*: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard about FGM and think the practice should continue	0-100%	UNICEF Global Databases (2017)
Prevalence of FGM*: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM	0-100%	UNICEF Global Databases (2017)
Missing women		
Missing women*: Sex ratio among 0-4-year-olds (number of males per 100 females)	Rescaled to 0-100%	CIA World Factbook (2018) UNDP World Population Prospects (2017)
Reproductive autonomy		
Laws on reproductive autonomy*: Whether the legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights	0: The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights in the case of unwanted pregnancy, without conditions.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy but imposes conditions.	
	0.5: The legal framework only protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy with some conditions.	
	0.75: The legal framework only protects women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy under strict conditions.	
	1: The legal framework does not protect women's reproductive health and rights in case of unwanted pregnancy.	
Access to family planning*: Prevalence of unmet need for family planning – percentage of currently married or in-union women of reproductive age (15-49) who want to cease or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception	0-100%	United Nations Population Fund (2017) United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018)
RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES		
Secure access to land assets		
Laws on access to land assets*: Whether women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets	0: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women exercising their legal rights.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women exercising their legal right.	
	0.5: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to land assets. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: Women and men have the same legal rights to own land assets; but not to use, make decisions and/or use land assets as collateral.	
	1: Women do not have the same legal rights as men to own land assets.	
Access to land ownership: Percentage of men in the total number of agricultural holders	0-100%	Demographic and Health Surveys

Variable	Coding	Sources
Secure access to non-land assets		
Laws on access to non-land assets*: Whether women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets	0: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women exercising their legal rights	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women exercising their legal right.	
	0.5: Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to non-land assets. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: Women and men have the same legal rights to own non-land assets; but not to use, make decisions and/or use non-land assets as collateral.	
	1: Women do not have the same legal rights as men to own non-land assets.	
Access to house ownership: Percentage of men in the total number of people who own a house alone	0-100%	Demographic and Health Surveys
Secure access to formal financial services		
Laws on access to formal financial services*: Whether women and men have the same legal rights to open a bank account and obtain credit in a formal financial institution	0: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women exercising their legal rights.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution to women and men, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. However, some customary, religious or traditional practices or laws discriminate against women exercising their legal rights.	
	0.5: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account and obtain credit at a formal financial institution. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: Women and men have the same rights to open a bank account at a formal financial institution. However, women do not have the same rights as men to obtain credit.	
	1: Women do not have the same rights as men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution.	
Access to bank account services*: Percentage of men in the total number of people aged 15 and above who have an account at a financial institution (by themselves or together with someone else)	Rescaled to 0-100%	Global Findex database
Access to financial loans: Percentage of women in the total number of people aged 15 and above who borrowed any money from a financial institution in the past 12 months	0-100%	Global Findex database
Access to credit card services: Percentage of women in the total number of people aged 15 and above who own a credit card	0-100%	Global Findex database
Workplace rights		
Laws on workplace rights*: Whether women and men have the	0: The legal framework guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace. Parental leave is available to mothers and fathers and the law protects	

Variable	Coding	Sources
same legal rights and opportunities in the workplace	women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women in their legal right to enter certain professions, choose a profession and register a business.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: The legal framework guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace. Parental leave is available to mothers and fathers and the law protects women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave. However, there is evidence of customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women who exercise their legal right to enter certain professions, choose a profession or register a business.	
	0.5: The legal framework guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace. Parental leave is available to mothers and fathers and the law protects women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: The legal framework guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace. However, parental leave is not available to mothers and fathers and/or the law does not protect women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave.	
	1: The legal framework does not guarantee equality between women and men in the workplace.	
Attitudes towards working women*: Percentage of population who disagrees with "It is perfectly acceptable for any woman in your family to have a paid job outside the home if she wants one"	0-100%	International Labour Organization and Gallup Inc. (2017) Latinobarometer World Value Survey
Representation in managerial positions*: Percentage of men in the total number of persons employed in management	0-100%	International Labour Organization

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Citizenship rights

Variable	Coding	Sources
Laws on citizenship rights*: Whether women and men have the same citizenship rights and ability to exercise their rights	0: Women and men have the same rights to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not restrict these rights.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Women and men have the same rights to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. However, some discriminatory customary, traditional or religious practices or laws restrict these rights.	
	0.5: Women have the same rights as men to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: Women and men have the same rights to acquire, change and retain their nationality. However, women face legal restrictions on their rights to confer their nationality to their husband and/or children.	
	1: Women and men do not have the same rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality.	

Freedom of movement

Variable	Coding	Sources
Laws on freedom of movement*: Whether women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and travel outside the country	0: Women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and to travel outside the country, without legal exceptions for some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against these rights.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and to travel outside the country, without legal exceptions	

Variable	Coding	Sources
	for some groups of women. However, some customary, traditional or religious practices or laws discriminate against women exercising these rights.	
	0.5: Women and men have the same rights to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and to travel outside the country. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.	
	0.75: Women do not have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) or passports or to travel outside the country.	
	1: Women do not have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) or passports and to travel outside the country.	
Security feeling*: Percentage of women in the total number of persons declaring not feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live	Rescaled to 0-100%	Gallup World Poll (2017)
Political voice		
Laws on political voice*: Whether the legal framework promotes women's equal political representation	0: Women and men have the same rights to vote and to hold public and political office in the legislature and executive. There are special measures to promote women's political participation at the national or sub-national levels. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not restrict these rights.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: Women and men have the same rights to vote and to hold public and political office in the legislature and executive. There are special measures to promote women's political participation at the national or sub-national levels. However, some discriminatory customary, traditional or religious practices or laws restrict these rights.	
	0.5: Women and men have the same rights to vote and to hold public and political office in the legislature and executive. There are no legal quotas nor special measures or incentives for political parties to promote women's political participation.	
	0.75: Women and men have the same rights to vote. However, women face discrimination against their rights to hold public and political office in the legislature or executive.	
	1: Women and men do not have the same rights to vote.	
Political representation*: Percentage of men in the total number of representatives of the lower or single House of the Parliament	Rescaled to 0-100%	Assembly of Kosovo (2017) Government of Chinese Taipei (2016) Inter-Parliamentary Union (2018) Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China (2018) Palestinian Legislative Council (2006)
Attitude towards women's political leadership: Percentage of the population who agrees with "On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do"	0-100%	World Values Survey

Variable	Coding	Sources
Access to justice		
Laws on access to justice*: Whether women and men have the same rights to provide testimony in court, hold public or political office in the judiciary and sue	0: A woman's testimony holds the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases and women have the same rights as men to sue and to hold public or political office in the judiciary. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal right to sue, to provide testimony in court or to be a judge, advocate or other court officer.	SIGI Country Profiles
	0.25: A woman's testimony holds the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases and women have the same rights as men to sue and to hold public or political office in the judiciary. Women's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in customary/religious courts/tribunals. However, some customary, traditional or religious practices or laws discriminate against women in their legal right to sue, to provide testimony in court or to be a judge, advocate or other court officer.	
	0.5: A woman's testimony holds the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases and women have the same rights as men to sue. However, women do not have the same right as men to hold public or political office in the judiciary.	
	0.75: Women and men have the same rights to sue. However, a woman's testimony does not hold the same evidentiary weight as a man's in all types of court cases.	
	1: Women and men do not have the same rights to sue.	
Confidence in the judicial system and courts*: Percentage of women in the total number of persons declaring not having confidence in the judicial system and courts of their country	Rescaled to 0-100%	Gallup World Poll (2017)

Note: Variables used in the computation of the SIGI are indicated with a *.
Source: OECD (2019).

Annex C. Questions used to calculate the SIGI 2019

The SIGI country profiles derive from a questionnaire on gender-related legal frameworks – both formal and traditional/cultural—in the countries and territories covered. The questionnaires are mainly divided into two groups – the legal framework (formal laws) and the *de facto* (customary, religious or traditional practices or laws). While most of the questions have "Yes" or "No" answers, two of them have numeric values (namely the question on the legal age of marriage for women and men).

The list of the questions is as follows:

Table A C.1. List of questions for SIGI 2019

Discrimination in the family		
Child marriage	Legal framework	What is the legal age of marriage for women? What is the legal age of marriage for men? Is the legal age of marriage the same for women and men? Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of: 1. Parent 2. Guardian 3. Judge 4. The court 5. Other authority. Please indicate which authority is concerned.
	De facto	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that allow or encourage early marriage of girls?
Household responsibilities	Legal framework	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be recognised as the head of household? Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be the legal guardians of their children during marriage? Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be legal guardians of their children in informal unions?
	De facto	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to be recognised as the head of household? Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to be the legal guardians of her children? Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to choose where to live?
Divorce	Legal framework	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to initiate divorce? Do women have the same requirements as men to finalise a divorce or annulment? Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be the legal guardians of their children after divorce?
	De facto	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to initiate divorce? Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to be the legal guardians of their children after divorce?
Inheritance	Legal framework	Does the law provide daughters with the same rights as sons to inherit land? Does the law provide daughters with the same rights as sons to inherit non-land assets? Does the law provide female surviving spouses with the same rights as male surviving spouses to inherit land? Does the law provide female surviving spouses with the same rights as male surviving spouses to inherit non-land assets?
	De facto	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against daughters' legal rights to inherit? Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against female surviving spouses' legal rights to inherit?

Additional questions: Legal exceptions		Does the legal age of marriage apply to all groups of women? Regarding women's legal rights to be recognised as the head of household, does the law apply to all groups of women? Regarding divorce, does the law apply to all groups of women? Regarding inheritance rights of daughters, does the law apply to all groups of women? Regarding inheritance rights of female surviving spouses, does the law apply to all groups of women?
Restricted physical integrity		

Violence against women	Legal framework	Does the law provide for a comprehensive approach to address violence against women with specific provisions for:
		     a. Investigation, prosecution and punishment of the perpetrator
		     b. Protection and support services for victims/survivors
		 Has legislation provided for the removal of provisions which reduce penalties in case of so-called honour crimes?

Domestic violence	Legal framework	Is domestic violence a criminal offence?
		 Does domestic violence legislation cover the following abuse:
		     a. Physical?
		     b. Sexual?
		     c. Psychological?
		     d. Economic?

	De facto	Are there any exceptions included in the traditional, religious and customary laws or practices that reduce penalties for domestic violence?
Rape	Legal framework	Is rape a criminal offence? Does the legal definition of rape include marital rape? Does the law repeal discriminatory practices such as reduced sentences or escaping punishment if the perpetrator marries the victim?

Sexual harassment		Does the legal framework provide legal protection from sexual harassment?
		 Does the law on sexual harassment include criminal penalties?
		 Does the definition of sexual harassment cover:
		     a. The workplace?
		     b. Educational establishments?
		     c. Sporting establishments?
		     d. Public places?
		     e. Cyber harassment or cyber stalking?

Reproductive autonomy	Legal framework	Is abortion legal?
		 Are there any conditions on legal abortion?
		     a. No restrictions on reasons for abortion
		     b. To preserve the mental health of the woman?
		     c. Due to rape, statutory rape, or incest?
		     d. To preserve the physical health of the woman?
		     e. Due to foetal inviability?
		     f. To save the woman's life?

Restricted access to productive and financial services		

Secure access to land assets	Legal framework	Regarding land, does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to:
		     a. own
		     b. use
		     c. make decisions
		     d. use as collateral
		 Regarding land, does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to:
		     a. own
		     b. use
		     c. make decisions
		     d. use as collateral
		 Regarding land, does the law apply to all groups of women?

	De facto	Are there customary, religious, or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights regarding land to own, use, make decisions and use as collateral?

Secure access to non-land assets	Legal framework	Regarding property and other non-land assets, does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to:
		    a. own
		    b. use
		    c. make decisions
		    d. use as collateral
		Regarding property and other non-land assets, does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to:
		    a. own
		    b. use
		    c. make decisions
		    d. use as collateral
		Regarding property and other non-land assets, does the law apply to all groups of women?

	De facto	Are there customary, religious, or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights regarding non-land assets to own, use, make decisions and use as collateral?
Secure access to formal financial services	Legal framework	Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution? Does the law require married women to obtain the signature and authority of their husband/guardian to open a bank account at a formal financial institution? Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to obtain credit? Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to obtain credit? Regarding access to formal financial services, does the law apply to all groups of women?
	De facto	Are there customary, religious, or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to open a bank account? Are there customary, religious, or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to obtain credit?

Workplace rights	Legal framework	Does the law mandate non-discrimination on the basis of sex in employment?
		Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?
		Does the law prohibit women from entering certain professions?
		Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?
		Does the law mandate paid maternity leave?
		Does the law mandate paid paternity leave?
		Does the law mandate parental leave?
		Does the law require women to have permission from their husband or legal guardian to:
		    a. Choose a profession/occupation or work
		    b. Register a business
		Regarding women's legal right to choose a profession/occupation or work and/or register a business, does the law apply to all groups of women?

	De facto	Are there customary, religious, or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to enter certain professions?
		Are there customary, religious, or traditional practices or laws that require women to have the permission from their husband or legal guardian to:
		    a. Choose a profession/occupation or work
		    b. Register a business

Restricted civil liberties		
Citizenship rights	Legal framework	Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to acquire nationality? Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to acquire nationality? Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to change their nationality? Does the law provide unmarried women with same rights as unmarried men to change their nationality? Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to retain their nationality? Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to retain their nationality? Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to confer nationality to their spouse? Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to confer nationality to their children? Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to confer nationality to their children? Regarding women's nationality rights, does the law apply to all groups of women?
	De facto	Are there discriminatory customary, traditional, or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to acquire, change, or retain their nationality? Are there discriminatory customary, traditional, or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights confer nationality on their spouse and/or children?

Political voice	Legal framework	Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to vote?
		Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to vote?
		Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to hold public and political office in
		    a. Legislature?
		    b. Executive?

		Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to vote? Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to hold public office?
Freedom of movement	Legal framework	Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to apply for identity cards? Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to apply for identity cards? Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to apply for passports? Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to apply for passports? Regarding identity cards and/or passports, does the law apply to all groups of women? Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to travel outside the country? Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to travel outside the country?
	De facto	Are there customary, religious, or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's rights to apply for identity cards or passports?

Access to justice	Legal framework	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to hold public and political office in the judiciary?
		Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to sue?
		Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to sue?
		Does a married woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a married man's in all types of court cases such as:
		a. Civil
		b. Criminal
		c. Family court
		d. Tribunal
		Does an unmarried woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as an unmarried man's in all types of court cases such as:
		a. Civil
		b. Criminal
		c. Family court
		d. Tribunal
	De facto	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to sue?
		Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in customary/religious courts/tribunals as a man's?
		Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women in terms of providing testimony in court?
		Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to be judges, advocates or other court officers?

Source: OECD (2019).

Annex D. Coding manual

Discrimination in the family

The dimension *Discrimination in the family* contains four legal indicators, which are *Child marriage*, *Household responsibilities*, *Divorce* and *Inheritance*.

1. *Child marriage*

Child marriage measures whether the legal framework sets the same minimum age of marriage for women and men, without legal exceptions or parental consent, and takes into account whether the law corresponds with international recommendations that the minimum age is 18 for both sexes. It takes into consideration whether discriminatory laws or practices restrict these rights in practice.

Table A D.1. Criteria for the coding of the *Child marriage* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	The minimum age of marriage for women and men corresponds with international recommendations that the minimum age is 18	QU.9-10
2	Legal framework sets the same minimum age of marriage for women and men	QU. 11
3	Without legal exceptions (all groups of women)	QU.53
	Without parental consent	QU.12-16
4	Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not encourage child marriage for women	QU.23

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal age of marriage is the same for women and men and the law prohibits child marriage for women and men (i.e. the legal age is older than 18) without legal exception regarding either consent or some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not encourage child marriage for women.

⇒ answer qu.11=1 (yes)

⇒ answer qu.9-10>=18

⇒ answer qu.53=1 (yes)

⇒ answer qu. 12-16 = 2 (no)

⇒ answer qu. 23=2 (no)

2. Low:

The legal age of marriage is the same for women and men or not but the law prohibits child marriage for women and men (i.e. the legal age is older than 18) without legal exception regarding either consent or some groups of women. However, some customary, religious and traditional laws or practices encourage child marriage for women.

⇒ answer qu.11=1 (yes) or qu.11=2 (no)

⇒ answer qu.9-10 >=18

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.53=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 12-16 = 2 (no)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 23=1 (yes)

3. Medium:

The legal age of marriage is the same for women and men or not but the law prohibits child marriage for women and men (i.e. the legal age is older than 18). However, legal exceptions exist regarding consent and/or some groups of men and women.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.11=1 (yes) or qu.11=2 (no)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.9-10 >=18

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.53=2 (no) and/or answer qu. 12-16 = 1 (yes)

4. High:

The law allows child marriage for both women and men (i.e. the legal age is below 18) or there is no legal age of marriage for both women and men.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.9-10 <18

$\Rightarrow$ or answer qu.9,10==0

5. Very high:

The law allows child marriage for women (i.e. the legal age is below 18) but not for men.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.9<18, qu. 10>=18

2. *Household responsibilities*

Household responsibility measures whether the legal framework provides the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household to women and men (including both the right to be recognised as the head of household and equal parental authority) without legal exception regarding some groups of women. It takes into consideration whether discriminatory laws or practices restrict these rights in practice.

Table A D.2. Criteria for the coding of the *Household responsibilities* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	The same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household (the right to be recognised as the head of household and equal parental authority)	QU.24, 28-29
2	Without legal exception regarding some groups of women	QU.55
3	Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household (the right to be recognised as the head of household and equal parental authority)	QU. 33-35

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household as men, including both over the right to be recognised as the head of household and equal parental authority, without legal exception regarding some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal rights.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.24, 28-29=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.55=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 33-35=2

2. Low:

Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household as men, including both over the right to be recognised as the head of household and equal parental authority, without legal exception regarding some groups of women. However, customary, religious and traditional laws or practices discriminate against women's legal rights.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.24, 28-29=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.55=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 33-35= at least one 1

3. Medium:

Either not all women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household as men, including both over the right to be recognised as the head of household and equal parental authority or there is no law providing equal rights to be head of household. However, it does not apply to all women.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 24 = 3

$\Rightarrow$ or answer qu.24=1 and qu.55=2

4. High:

Women do not enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities as men within the household over the right to be recognised as the head of household or equal parental authority.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.24, 28, 29= at least one 2

5. Very high:

Women do not enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making abilities and responsibilities as men within the household in both the right to be recognised as the head of household and equal parental authority.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.24= 2 or 28, 29=2

3. *Divorce:*

Divorce measures whether women and men enjoy the same legal rights to initiate divorce and have the same requirements for divorce or annulment without negative repercussions on their parental authority and legal exception regarding some groups of women. It takes into consideration whether discriminatory laws or practices restrict these rights in practice.

Table A D.3. Criteria for the coding of the *Divorce* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	Women and men enjoy the same legal rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalise divorce or annulment	QU. 36-37
2	Women and men enjoy equal parental authority	QU. 38
3	Without judicial exceptions (all groups of women)	QU.56

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalise divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women. There are no customary, religious or traditional laws or practices that discriminate against women's rights regarding divorce or parental authority after divorce.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.36-37=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.38=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.56=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.40-41=2

2. Low:

Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalise divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are some customary, religious or traditional laws or practices that discriminate against women's rights regarding divorce and/or parental authority after divorce.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.36-37=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.38=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.56=1

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu.40-41)=1

3. Medium:

Women have both the same rights to initiate divorce and the same requirements to finalise divorce or annulment as men, without negative repercussions on their parental authority. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.36-37=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.38=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.56=2

4. High:

Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: either their rights to initiate divorce and/or the requirements to finalise divorce or annulment are unequal, either their parental authority after divorce is restricted.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.36-37,38= at least one 2

5. Very high:

Women do not have the same rights over divorce as men: their rights to initiate divorce and/or the requirements to finalise divorce or annulment are unequal, and their parental authority after divorce is restricted.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.36-37= at least one 2 and qu.38=2

4. *Inheritance*

Inheritance measures whether surviving spouses and siblings enjoy equal rights to inheritance of land and non-land assets irrespective of their sex without legal exception regarding some groups of women. It takes into consideration whether discriminatory laws or practices restrict these rights in practice.

Table A D.4. Criteria for the coding of the *Inheritance* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	Surviving spouses and siblings enjoy equal rights to inheritance of land and non-land assets irrespective of their sex	QU. 42-45
2	Without legal exception regarding some groups of women	QU.57-58
3	Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's inheritance rights	QU.50-51

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as men to inherit land and non-land assets. This applies to all groups of women. There are no customary, religious or traditional laws that discriminate against women's inheritance rights.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.42-45=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.57-58=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.50-51=2

2. Low:

Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as men to inherit land and non-land assets. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are some customary, religious or traditional laws that discriminate against women's inheritance rights.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.42-45=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.57-58=1

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu.50-51)=1

3. Medium:

Widows and daughters enjoy the same rights as men to inherit land and non-land assets. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.42-45=1

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu.57-58)=2

4. High:

Widows or daughters do not enjoy the same rights as men to inherit land and/or non-land assets.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.42-43 =at least one 2 or qu. 44-45= at least one 2

5. Very high:

Widows and daughters do not enjoy the same rights as men to inherit land and/or non-land assets.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.42-43 = at least one 2 and qu. 44-45=at least one 2

Restricted physical integrity

The dimension *Restricted physical integrity* contains three legal indicators, which are *Violence against women*, *Female genital mutilation*, and *Reproductive autonomy*.

1. *Violence against women*

Violence against women measures whether the legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without legal exceptions and in a comprehensive approach.

Table A D.5. Criteria for the coding of the *Violence against women* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	Legal protection from violence against women including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment	QU.6, 14, 35, 44, 53, 55
2	Without exceptions	QU. 33, 41
3	In a comprehensive approach	QU.4-5, 18-21, 56-60

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without any legal exceptions and in a comprehensive approach.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.6, 14, 35, 44, 53, 55=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 41=1 (yes) and 33=2 (no)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 4-5, 18-21, 56-60= 1 (yes)

2. Low:

The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment, without any legal exceptions. However, the approach is not fully comprehensive.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.6, 14, 35, 44, 53, 55=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 41=1 (yes) and 33=2 (no)

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu. 4-5=2 or 3, 18-21=2, 56-60= 2)

3. Medium:

The legal framework protects women from violence including intimate partner violence, rape and sexual harassment. However, some legal exceptions occur.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.6, 14, 35, 44, 53, 55=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 41=2 (no) or 33=1 (yes)

4. High:

The legal framework protects women from some forms of violence including intimate partner violence, rape or sexual harassment but not all.

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu. 6, 14, 35, 44, 53, 55) = 2 (no)

5. Very high:

The legal framework does not protect women from violence nor intimate partner violence nor rape and sexual harassment.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 14 = 2 (no)

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu. 35, 44) = 2 (no)

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu. 53, 55) = 2 (no)

2. *Female genital mutilation*

Female genital mutilation measures whether the legal framework protects women and girls from FGM and includes criminal penalties for practitioners of FGM. It takes into consideration whether discriminatory laws or practices restrict these rights in practice.

Table A D.6. Criteria for the coding of the *Female genital mutilation* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	There is a criminal law addressing FGM as a harmful practice	QU.63
2	The law includes criminal penalties for practitioners of FGM	QU.64-66
3	Customary, traditional or religious practices or laws do not encourage FGM	QU.76
4	The law takes precedence over the discriminatory customary traditional or religious practices or laws	Qu. 67

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal framework protects women and girls from FGM and includes criminal penalties for practitioners of FGM. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not encourage FGM.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.63=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.64-66=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 76=2

2. Low:

The legal framework protects women and girls from FGM and includes criminal penalties for practitioners of FGM. However, some customary, religious and traditional laws or practices encourage FGM but the law takes precedence over those discriminatory customary traditional or religious practices or laws.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.63=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.64-66=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 76=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 67=1

3. Medium:

The legal framework protects women and girls from FGM and includes criminal penalties for practitioners of FGM. However, some customary, religious and traditional laws or practices encourage FGM and the law does not take precedence over those discriminatory customary traditional or religious practices or laws.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.63=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.64-66=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 76=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 67=2

4. High:

The legal framework protects women and girls from FGM but does not include criminal penalties for all practitioners of FGM.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.63=1

$\Rightarrow$ at least one (answer qu.64-66)=2

5. Very high:

The legal framework does not protect women and girls from FGM.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.63=2

3. *Reproductive autonomy*

Reproductive autonomy measures whether the legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights including the right to legal and safe abortion, without any justifications.

Table A D.7. Criteria for the coding of the *Reproductive autonomy* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	Abortion is legal	QU.77
2	With some restrictions	Qu. 80-84
3	Without any justification	QU.79

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights including right to legal and safe abortion, without any justifications.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.77=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.79=2 (no)

2. Low:

The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights including right to legal and safe abortion, but with a few restrictions.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.77=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.79=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer 80-84=1 (yes)

3. Medium:

The legal framework does not fully protect women's reproductive health and rights including right to legal and safe abortion, but restricted with some justifications

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.77=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.79=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer 81 and 84=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer 80, 82 or 83 =2 (no)

4. High:

The legal framework protects women's reproductive health and rights including right to legal and safe abortion, but severely restricted with strict justifications.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.77=1 (yes)

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.79=1

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.81 and 84=2 (no)

5. Very high:

The legal framework does not protect women's reproductive health and rights as abortion is illegal.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu.77=2

Restricted access to productive and financial resources

The dimension *Restricted access to productive and financial resources* contains four legal indicators, which are *Secure access to land*, *Secure access to non-land assets*, *Secure access to financial services*, and *Workplace rights*.

1. *Secure access to land assets*

Secure access to land assets measures whether the legal framework guarantees the same rights and secure access to land assets (use, ownership, decision-making and use as collateral) to both women and men. This applies to all groups of women. It also takes into consideration whether discriminatory laws or practices restrict women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use land assets as collateral.

Table A D.8. Criteria for the coding of the *Secure access to land* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	The legal framework guarantees the same rights to women and men to own, use, make decisions and use land assets as collateral.	QU.2-9
2	Without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women	QU. 14
3	Customary, religious or traditional practices or laws do not discriminate against women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use land assets as collateral.	QU. 36

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

Secure access to land assets measures whether the legal framework guarantees the same rights and secure access to land assets (use, ownership, decision-making and use as collateral) to both women and men. This applies to all groups of women. There are no customary, religious or traditional laws or practices discriminating against women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use land assets as collateral.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 2-5 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 6-9 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 14 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 36 = 2

2. Low:

Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to own, use, make decisions and use land assets as collateral. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use land assets as collateral.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 2-5 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 6-9 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 14 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 36 = 1

3. Medium:

Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to own, use, make decisions and use land assets as collateral. However, the legal framework does not apply to all groups of women.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 2-5 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 6-9 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 14 = 2

4. High:

Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to own land assets; but not to use, make decisions and/or use land assets as collateral.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 2 and 6= 1

$\Rightarrow$ At least one (answer qu. 3-5, 7-9) = 2

5. Very high:

Women do not have the same legal rights as men to own land assets.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 2 or 6 = 2

2. *Secure access to non-land assets*

Secure access to non-land property measures whether the legal framework guarantees the same rights and secure access to non-land assets (use, ownership, decision making and use as collateral) to both women and men. This applies to all groups of women. It also takes into consideration whether discriminatory laws or practices restrict women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use non-land assets as collateral.

Table A D.9. Criteria for the coding of the *Secure access to non-land assets* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	The legal framework guarantees the same rights to women and men to own, use, make decisions and use property (land and non-land assets) as collateral.	QU. 15-22
2	Without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women	QU. 27
3	Customary, religious or traditional practices or laws do not discriminate against women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use property (land and non-land assets) as collateral.	QU. 37

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

Secure access to non-land property measures whether the legal framework guarantees the same rights and secure access to non-land assets (use, ownership, decision making and use as collateral) to both women and men. This applies to all groups of women. There are no customary, religious or traditional laws or practices discriminating against women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use non-land assets as collateral.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 15-18= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 19-22= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 27 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 37= 2

2. Low:

Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to own, use, make decisions and use non-land assets as collateral. This applies to all groups of women. However, there are customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to own, use, make decisions and use non-land assets as collateral.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 15-18= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 19-22= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 27 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 37= 1

3. Medium:

Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to own, use, make decisions and use non-land assets as collateral. However, the legal framework does not apply to all groups of women.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 15-18= 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 19-22= 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 27 = 2

4. High:

Women and men have the same legal rights and secure access to own non-land assets; but not to use, make decisions and/or use non-land assets as collateral.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 15 and 19 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ At least one (answer qu. 16-18, 20-22) = 2

5. Very high:

Women do not have the same legal rights as men to own non-land assets.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 15 or 19 = 2

3. *Secure access to financial services*

Secure access to formal financial services measures whether the legal framework guarantees the same rights to open a bank account in a formal financial institution to both women and men without the signature and authority of their husband or guardian. The law provides women with the same rights as men to obtain credit. Furthermore, these rights apply to all groups of women. There is no evidence of customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to open a bank account in formal financial institutions.

Table A D.10. Criteria for the coding of the *Secure access to financial services* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	The legal framework guarantees the same rights to women and men to open a bank account in formal financial institutions.	QU.38-39
2	The law provides women with the same rights as men to obtain credit	QU.40-41
3	Without legal exceptions regarding some groups of women	QU. 42
4	Customary, religious or traditional practices or law do not discriminate against women's legal right to open a bank account in formal financial institutions and to obtain credit.	QU. 44-45

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal framework guarantees the same rights to open a bank account in a formal financial institution to women and men without the signature and authority of their husband or guardian. The law provides women with the same rights as men to obtain credit. This applies to all groups of women. Furthermore, there is no evidence of customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to open a bank account in formal financial institutions and to obtain credit.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 38= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 39 = 2

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 40, 41 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 42= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 44,45 =2

2. Low:

The legal framework guarantees the same rights to open a bank account in a formal financial institution to women and men without the signature and authority of their husband or guardian. The law provides women with the same rights as men to obtain credit. This applies to all groups of women. Nonetheless, there is evidence of customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to open a bank account in formal financial institutions or to obtain credit.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 38= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 39 = 2

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 40, 41 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 42= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 44,45 = at least one 1

3. Medium:

The legal framework guarantees the same rights to open a bank account in a formal financial institution to women and men without the signature and authority of their husband or guardian. The law provides women with the same rights as men to obtain credit. However, this does not apply to all groups of women.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 38 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 39 = 2

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 40, 41 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 42= 2

4. High:

The legal framework guarantees the same rights to open a bank account in a formal financial institution to women and men without the signature and authority of their husband or guardian. However, the law does not provide women with the same rights as men to obtain credit.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 38= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 39 = 2

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 40, 41 = at least one 2

5. Very high:

The legal framework does not guarantee women the same rights as men to open a bank account in a formal financial institution.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 38 =2 or answer qu. 39 = 1

4. *Workplace rights*

Workplace rights measures whether women and men enjoy equal rights and opportunities in the workplace. This covers issues related to discrimination in hiring and promotion, employment protection during pregnancy or maternity/paternity leave, equal remuneration for work of equal value, and professions which women cannot enter.

Table A D.11. Criteria for the coding of the *Workplace rights* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	The legal framework has no discrimination and guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace, covering equal work for equal pay, rights to work in all professions. The law protects women's rights during pregnancy and maternity leave.	QU. 51, 61, 62,63,64, 69, 74, 81, 82
2	Without legal exception regarding some groups of women.	QU. 83
3	Customary, religious or traditional practices or laws do not discriminate against women's legal right to enter certain professions, choose a profession and register a business.	QU. 87, 88, 89

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal framework is non-discriminatory and guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace, covering equal remuneration for work of equal value, rights to work the same night hours and in all professions, rights to register a business. The law also protects women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave. Furthermore, there is no evidence of customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to enter certain professions, choose a profession and register a business.

⇒ Answer qu. 51=1

⇒ Answer qu. 61, 63 = 1 & answer qu. 62, 81, 82 = 2

⇒ Answer (qu. 64 = 1 OR (qu. 64 = 2 & qu. 74 = 1)) AND answer (qu. 69 = 1 OR (qu. 69 =2 or 3 or missing & qu. 74 =1)

⇒ Answer qu. 83 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 87-89 = 2

2. Low:

The legal framework is non-discriminatory and guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace, covering equal remuneration for work of equal value, rights to work the same night hours and in all professions, rights to register a business. The law also protects women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave. However, there is evidence of customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to enter certain professions, choose a profession or register a business.

⇒ Answer qu. 51=1

⇒ Answer qu. 61, 63 = 1 & answer qu. 62, 81, 82 = 2

⇒ Answer (qu. 64 = 1 OR (qu. 64 = 2 & qu. 74 = 1)) AND answer (qu. 69 = 1 OR (qu. 69 =2 or 3 or missing & qu. 74 =1)

⇒ Answer qu. 83 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ At least one (answer qu. 87-89) = 1

3. Medium:

The legal framework is non-discriminatory and guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace, covering equal remuneration for work of equal value, rights to work the same night hours and in all professions, rights to register a business. The law also protects women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave. However, the rights to choose a profession and register a business does not apply to all groups of women.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 51=1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 61, 63 = 1 & answer qu. 62, 81, 82 = 2

$\Rightarrow$ Answer (qu. 64 = 1 OR (qu. 64 = 2 & qu. 74 = 1)) AND answer (qu. 69 = 1 OR (qu. 69 =2 or 3 or missing & qu. 74 =1)

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 83==2

4. High:

The legal framework is non-discriminatory and guarantees equality between women and men in the workplace, covering equal remuneration for work of equal value, rights to work the same night hours and in all professions, rights to register a business. However, the law does not protect women's rights during pregnancy and maternity/parental leave.

$\Rightarrow$ answer qu. 63=1 & answer qu. 62, 81, 82 =2

$\Rightarrow$ At least one answer (qu.51, 61=2 or (qu.64=2 & qu.74=2) or (qu.69=2 & qu.74=2))

5. Very high:

The legal framework does not provide women with equal rights to enter all professions or register a business or to work the same night hours as men.

$\Rightarrow$ At least one answer (qu. 62, 81, 82=1 or qu. 63=2)

Restricted civil liberties

The dimension *Restricted civil liberties* contains four legal indicators, which are *Citizenship rights*, *Freedom of movement*, *Political voice*, and *Access to justice*.

1. *Citizenship rights*

Citizenship rights capture whether women and men enjoy equal citizenship rights and ability to exercise their rights in the same way. It includes the ability to acquire, change or retain their nationality, to apply for a national identity card or passport and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children. The variable takes into consideration differences by marital status and the role of customary, religious or traditional laws and practices that restrict these rights.

Table A D.12. Criteria for the coding of the *Citizenship rights* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	Legal framework guarantees that women have the same rights as men to :	QU. 1-6
	• Acquire, change or retain their nationality	QU. 7-9
	• Confer their nationality to their spouse and children	
2	Without legal exception regarding some groups of women	QU. 10
3	Customary, traditional or religious practices or laws do not discriminate against women's legal right to:	QU.17, 18
	• Acquire, change or retain their nationality	
	• Confer nationality to their spouse and/or children	

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

Women have the same rights as men to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children. These rights apply to all groups of women. There is no evidence of discriminatory, customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that restrict these rights.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 1-6= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 7-9= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 10=1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 17, 18=2

2. Low:

Women have the same rights as men to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children. These rights apply to all groups of women. However, there is evidence of discriminatory customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that restrict these rights.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 1-6= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 7-9= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 10=1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 17, 18 = at least one 1

3. Medium:

Women have the same rights as men to acquire, change and retain their nationality and to confer their nationality to their spouse and children. However, these rights do not apply to all groups of women.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 1-6= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 7-9= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 10 =2

4. High:

Women have the same rights as men to acquire, change and retain their nationality. However, women face legal restrictions on their rights to confer their nationality to their husband and/or children.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 1-6= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu.7-9= at least one 2

5. Very high:

Women do not have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 1-6 = at least one 2

2. *Political voice*

Political voice measures whether the legal framework promotes women's political representation through temporary measures and if these are accompanied by enforcement mechanisms. This aims to capture whether women have equal rights to men to hold political office and vote, measures that governments have taken to promote women's rights in this area, in particular the introduction temporary special measures such as legal gender quotas. The variable also looks into customary, traditional or religious practices or laws which discriminate against women's legal rights to vote and hold public and political office in the legislature and executive.

Table A D.13. Criteria for the coding of the *Political voice* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	The legal framework provides women with the same rights as men to:	
	• Vote	Qu. 33-34
	• Hold public and political office in the legislature and executive	QU. 38-39
2	Legal quotas exist at the	
	• National level	QU. 41
	• Sub-national level	Qu. 42
	Special measures exist at the	
	• National level	Qu. 43
	• Sub-national level	Qu. 44
	Incentives for political parties exist at the	
	• National level	Qu. 47
	• Sub-national level	Qu. 48
3	Customary, traditional or religious practices or laws do not discriminate against women's legal right to vote and hold public and political office in the legislature and executive	QU. 37, 51

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

Women and men have the same rights to vote and to hold public and political office in the legislature and executive. There are legal quotas or special measures or incentives for political parties either at the national or sub-national levels to promote women's political participation. There is no evidence of discriminatory customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that restrict these rights.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 33-34= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu.38-39= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 41-42, 43-44, 47-48 = at least one 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 37, 51 = 2

2. Low:

Women and men have the same rights to vote and to hold public and political office in the legislature and executive. There are legal quotas or special measures or incentives for political parties either the national and sub-national levels to promote women's political participation. However, there is evidence of discriminatory customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that restrict these rights.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 33-34= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu.38-39= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 41-42, 43-44, 47-48 = at least one 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 37,51= at least one 1

3. Medium:

Women and men have the same rights to vote and to hold public and political office in the legislature and executive. There are no legal quotas nor special measures nor incentives for political parties to promote women's political participation.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 33-34= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu.38-39= 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48=2

4. High:

Women and men have the same rights to vote. However, women face discrimination against their rights to hold public and political office in the legislature or executive.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 33-34 = 1

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu.38-39 = at least one 2

5. Very high:

Women and men do not have the same rights to vote.

$\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 33-34 = at least one 2

3. *Freedom of movement*

Freedom of movement measures whether the legal framework guarantees that women have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports and travel outside the country. This variable also looks into customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to apply for national identity card (if applicable) or passport.

Table A D.14. Criteria for the coding of the *Freedom of movement* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	Legal framework guarantees that women have the same rights as men to:	
	• Apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports	QU. 20-23
	• Travel outside the country	QU 26-2
2	Without legal exception regarding some groups of women	QU. 25
3	Customary, traditional or religious practices or laws do not discriminate against women's legal right to apply for national identity card (if applicable) or passport.	QU. 31

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal framework guarantees that women have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports. These rights apply to all groups of women. Women also have the same rights as men to travel outside the country. Furthermore, there are no customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to apply for national identity card (if applicable) or passport.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 20,21 = 1 (yes) or 3 (N.A.)
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 22-23 =1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 26-27 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 25 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 31 = 2

2. Low:

The legal framework guarantees that women have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports. These rights apply to all groups of women. Women also have the same rights as men to travel outside the country. However, there are customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to apply for national identity card (if applicable) or passport.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 20, 21 = 1 (yes) or 3 (N.A.)
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 22-23 =1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 26-27 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 25 = 1
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 31 = 1

3. Medium:

The legal framework guarantees that women have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) and passports. Women also have the same rights as men to travel outside the country. However, the rights on identity cards and/or passport do not apply to all groups of women.

> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 20, 21 = 1 (yes) or 3 (N.A.)
>
> $\Rightarrow$ Answer qu. 22-23 =1

⇒ Answer qu. 26-27 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 25 = 2

4. High:

Women do not have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) or passports or to travel outside the country.

⇒ At least one (answer qu. 20-23, 26, 27) = 2

5. Very high:

Women do not have the same rights as men to apply for national identity cards (if applicable) or passports and to travel outside the country.

⇒ At least one (answer qu. 20-23) = 2

⇒ At least one (answer qu. 26, 27) = 2

4. *Access to justice*

The legal framework guarantees that a woman's testimony holds the same weight as a man's in all types of court cases and that women have the same rights as men to sue and to hold public or political office in the judiciary. Women's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in customary/religious courts/tribunals. However, there is evidence of some customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right either to sue, to provide testimony in court or to be a judge, advocate or other court officer.

Table A D.15. Criteria for the coding of the *Access to justice* legal variable

Criteria	Objective	Question
1	Legal framework provides women with the same rights as men to:	
	• provide testimony	QU. 56-63
	• hold public or political office in the judiciary	QU. 40
	• sue	QU. 54-55
2	Customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to:	
	• provide testimony in court	QU. 76-77
	• sue	QU.74
	• be a judge or court appointed official	QU. 78

Source: OECD (2019).

1. Very low:

The legal framework guarantees that a woman's testimony holds the same weight as a man's in all types of court cases and that women have the same rights as men to sue and to hold public or political office in the judiciary. There is no evidence of customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to sue, to provide testimony in court or to be a judge, advocate or other court officer.

⇒ Answer qu. 54-55 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 56-63 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 76=1

⇒ Answer qu. 40 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 74, 77, 78= 2

2. Low:

The legal framework guarantees that a woman's testimony holds the same weight as a man's in all types of court cases and that women have the same rights as men to sue and to hold public or political office in the judiciary. Women's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in customary/religious courts/tribunals. However, there is evidence of some customary, traditional or religious practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right either to sue, to provide testimony in court or to be a judge, advocate or other court officer.

⇒ Answer qu. 54-55 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 56-63 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 76=1

⇒ Answer qu. 40 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 74, 77, 78=at least one 1

3. Medium:

The legal framework guarantees that a woman's testimony holds the same weight as a man's in all types of court cases and that women have the same rights as men to sue. Women's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in customary/religious courts/tribunals. However, women do not have the same right as men to hold public or political office in the judiciary.

⇒ Answer qu. 54-55=1

⇒ Answer qu. 56-63 = 1

⇒ Answer qu. 76=1

⇒ Answer qu. 40=2

4. High:

The legal framework guarantees that women have the same rights as men to sue. However, there is legal discrimination against a woman's testimony holding the same weight as a man's in all types of court cases or her testimony does not carry the same evidentiary weight in customary/religious courts/tribunals.

⇒ Answer qu. 54-55=1

⇒ At least one (answer qu. 56-63, 76)= 2

5. Very high:

The legal framework does not guarantee that women and men have the same rights to sue.

⇒ Answer qu. 54-55=at least one 2

Annex E. Normative principles satisfied by the SIGI 2019

The 27 variables used to compute the SIGI are first transformed into 16 indicators.

The 16 indicators are then grouped into 4 mutually exclusive dimensions (sub-indices) depending on the nature of the discrimination against women that the variables capture (*Discrimination in the family*, *Restricted physical integrity*, *Restricted access to productive and financial resources*, and *Restricted civil liberties*).

Finally, the 4 dimensions are aggregated into one SIGI score for each country.

The three steps described above to build the SIGI 2019 use the same aggregation function. Let $D: \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}[0,1]^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be the SIGI 2019 aggregation function.

D satisfies the following normative principles:

(1) Continuity

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the restriction of D to $[0,1]^n$ is continuous in $[0,1]^n$.

(2) Symmetry

For each $\in \mathbb{N}$, $(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n$, and permutation $\sigma(x)$ of x, we have $D\big(\sigma(x_1, \cdots, x_n)\big) = D(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$.

(3) Monotonicity

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n$, D is strictly increasing in x_i, $i = 1, \ldots, n$

(4) Reflexivity

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $D\left(\underbrace{x, \cdots, x}_{n-times}\right) = x$ for all $x \in [0,1]$.

This assumption states that the SIGI is measured in the same units as the deprivation measures, which helps in the interpretation of the index.

(5) Associativity

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n$

$$D(x_1, \cdots, x_n) = D\left(\underbrace{x, \cdots, x}_{k-times}, x_{k+1}, \cdots, x_n\right), \text{ where } x = D(x_1, \cdots, x_k).$$

This assumption states that subsets of categories or dimensions can be aggregated a priori into 'sub indices' without altering the final value of the index.

(6) Partial Compensation

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n$, $D(x_1, \cdots, x_n) > D\left(\underbrace{\bar{x}, \cdots, \bar{x}}_{n-times}\right)$, where $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$.

This assumption states that having low deprivations in some categories or dimensions need not fully compensate for having high deprivations in some other categories or dimensions.

Assumptions (1)-(5) are necessary and sufficient for D to be of the form:

$$D(x_1, \cdots, x_n) = f^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n}f(x_1) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}f(x_n)\right)$$

for some continuous and strictly increasing function $f: [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$.

Under assumption (6) we obtain that f must be strictly convex. To determine the precise shape of D more assumptions are needed.

(7) Translation Invariance

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}, (x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n$

$$D(x_1 + b, \cdots, x_n + b) = D(x_1, \cdots, x_n) + b, \text{ where } b > 0$$

This assumption states that if all deprivation measures grow by, say, one percentage point, we have that overall discrimination will grow by one percentage point as well.

Under assumptions $(1) - (6)$ we obtain that f must be of the form $f(x) = e^{r \cdot x}$ for some $r > 0$.

To pin down the value of r we consider properties of the curvature of the level sets of D as the difference between any two deprivation levels x_i and x_j grows or shrinks in some way.

Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n$. Let $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

The marginal rate of substitution between x_i and x_j is given by:

$$MRS_{i,j}(x_1, \cdots, x_n) = \frac{\partial D}{\partial x_i} \Big/ \frac{\partial D}{\partial x_j}.$$

(8) Partial Compensation Lower Bound

Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, $\left.\frac{\partial MRS_{i,j}}{\partial(x_i - x_j)}\right|_{x_i = x_j} \geq 1$, with equality when $x_i = x_j = 1$

This assumption states that, when $x_i = x_j$, the rate of change of the degree of substitutability between deprivations along a level set is always at least as large as the arithmetic difference between the corresponding deprivations. The implication is that, starting from $x_i = x_j$, if the difference between x_i and x_j along a level set grows by, say, one percentage point, the slope of the level set must grow by at least one percentage point as well.

One obtains that the following definitions are equivalent:

The SIGI is a gender discrimination index that satisfies assumptions $(1) - (8)$.

The SIGI is defined as $SIGI(x) \equiv D(D_1(x^1), \cdots, D_4(x^4))$,

where $\qquad D(D_1, \cdots, D_4) = ln\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{D_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4}e^{D_4}\right)$

and $\qquad D_i(x_1, \cdots, x_{n_i}) = ln\left(\frac{1}{n_i}e^{x_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n_i}e^{x_{n_i}}\right)$ for each $i = 1, \dots, 4$

Annex F. Alternative aggregation functions considered for the SIGI 2019

In its 2014 formulation, the SIGI suffered from two basic shortcomings that rendered the resulting index numbers difficult to interpret, and to compare across countries and time.

The first problem was that in the existing formulation there was no normative justification for the degree of 'partial substitutability between indicators' chosen by the evaluator. In the 2014 formulation, for example, each sub index is 'squared,' and it was not clear exactly what principles of comparison one was implicitly adopting via such formulation (Van Staveren 2013).

The second problem was that the weighting scheme used for the variables within each category was data driven, which in practice meant that the importance that the different variables received in the index depended on ethically irrelevant considerations such as sample size, inclusion and deletion of countries, correlations between variables, and so on (Hawken and Munck 2013).

In 2017, the OECD Development Center undertook a thorough review of the SIGI conceptual framework, including the aggregation formula to build the index/dimensions/indicators. The practical goal was to 'repair, not replace' the SIGI's 2014 methodology: to keep what was useful and attractive about SIGI's original design while correcting the problems identified above. The research work led to the consideration of two distinct aggregation formula yielding different results and trade-offs. The newly designed index built on a basic set of core principles that were:

- That it focuses on discrimination in social institutions against women.

- That it allows some 'outcome' variables in the index to the extent that inequalities in these can act as further constraints in key development outcomes for women relative to men.

- That it exhibits 'partial compensation' between the women's relative deprivations.

- That it is based on an explicit and sensible theory of how to combine discrete and continuous variables.

- That it weights all four categories equally.

- That 1 represents full inequality and 0 represents zero inequality.

- That it allows comparability between countries, and across time.

- That it is easy to interpret.

Two alternative aggregation function were considered:

(1) The $SIGI^e$ is defined as $I(x) \equiv D(D_1(x_1), \cdots, D_4(x_4))$,

where $$D(D_1, \cdots, D_4) = ln\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{D_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4}e^{D_4}\right)$$

and $$D_i(x_1, \cdots, x_{n_i}) = ln\left(\frac{1}{n_i}e^{x_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n_i}e^{x_{n_i}}\right) \text{ for each } i = 1, \dots, 4$$

(2) The $SIGI^q$ is defined as $I(x) \equiv D(D_1(x_1), \cdots, D_4(x_4))$,

where
$$D(D_1, \cdots, D_4) = \left(\frac{1}{4} D_1{}^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{4} D_4{}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and
$$D_i\left(x_1, \cdots, x_{n_i}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n_i} x_1{}^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n_i} x_{n_i}{}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ for each } i = 1, \dots, 4$$

In terms of the properties they satisfy, both $SIGI^e$ and $SIGI^q$ satisfy assumptions (1)-(6) and (8) from Annex E. However, they differ in how a simultaneous change in all deprivation measures affects the value of the index.

$SIGI^e$ satisfies the condition of *Translation Invariance* (normative principle #7 in Annex E) which investigates the effect of a common absolute change of the deprivations on the index. In other words, if all deprivation measures grow by, say, one percentage point, we have that overall discrimination will grow by one percentage point as well.

$SIGI^q$ on the contrary satisfies the condition of *Homogeneity*, which investigates the effect of a common proportional change of the deprivations on the index. In other words, if all deprivation measures grow by, say, one percent, we have that overall discrimination will grow by one percent as well.

For a proper understanding of the two multidimensional index created, it was essential to investigate the trade-offs between the core dimensions embedded in their respective methodology.

Comparison of trade-offs and compensation phenomenon between *SIGI^e* and *SIGI^q*

Level curves

Consider first the index $D = ln\left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x_1} + \frac{1}{2} e^{x_2}\right)$.

We ran the aggregation formula and obtained index scores for a different set of values (Figure A F.1). Grey numbers correspond to the value of the index at each level curve. Blue numbers in parenthesis denote the slopes of those level curves at different points in the deprivation space for these two variables. For example, the slope of the level curve that passes through the point $x_1 = 1$ and $x_2 = .5$ is equal to -1.65.

Figure A F.1. *SIGI^e* **level curves per set of values**
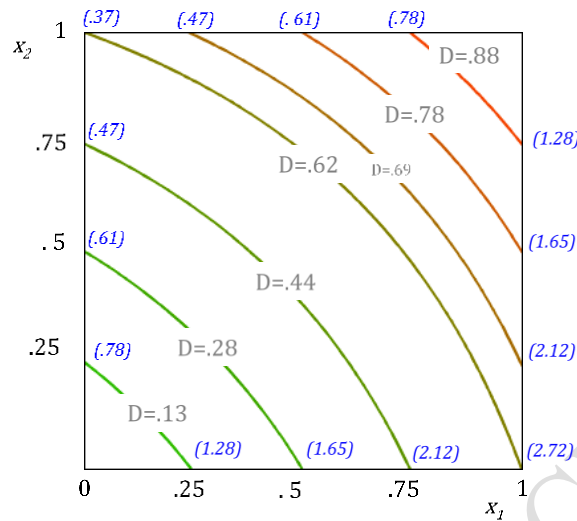
Note: Grey numbers correspond to the value of the index at each level curve. Blue numbers in parenthesis denote the slopes of those level curves at different points in the deprivation space for the two variables considered.
Source: OECD (2017).

As revealed by Figure A F.1, that reductions in x_1 can be close to three times (2.72) as valuable in decreasing discrimination as reductions in x_2 when ω_1 is at its highest level and x_2 is (close to) its lowest level. Reductions in x_1 can be about a third (.37) as valuable in decreasing discrimination as reductions in x_2 when x_1 is (close to) its lowest level and x_2 is at its highest level. Reductions in x_1 can be as valuable in decreasing discrimination as reductions in x_2 when x_1 and x_2 are at the same level.

Consider now the index $D = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x_1{}^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2{}^2}$.

Likewise, we ran the aggregation formula and obtained index scores for a different set of values (Figure A F.2). Again, grey numbers correspond to the value of the index at each level curve and blue numbers in parenthesis denote the slopes of those level curves at different points in the deprivation space for these two variables. For example, the slope of the level curve that passes through the point $x_1 = 1$ and $x_2 = .5$ is equal to -2.

Figure A F.2. *SIGI^q* level curves per set of values
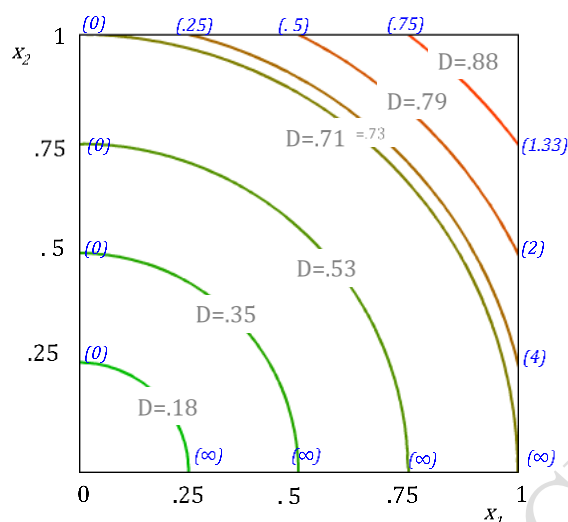
Note: Grey numbers correspond to the value of the index at each level curve. Blue numbers in parenthesis denote the slopes of those level curves at different points in the deprivation space for the two variables considered.
Source: OECD (2017).

As revealed by Figure A F.2, the tradeoff variability is much more pronounced in the *SIGI^q* than in the *SIGI^e*. To wit: the slopes of the level curves of *SIGI^q* can be as small as nil, as well as arbitrarily large in magnitude. This means that, in the *SIGI^q*, even small decreases in deprivation in one variable, regardless of its level, can compensate for a large increase in discrimination in the other variable (if the other variable is at its lowest level), which was not the case for the *SIGI^e*.

Furthermore, a feature of this formulation is that there is (near) zero penalty for increasing discrimination in any given variable when the level of that variable is at its lowest (or very low) level, and this is true without regards to the discrimination levels exhibited in the other variables. In this sense it also differs from *SIGI^e*.

Practical examples

To illustrate the differences between the tradeoffs embedded in both methodologies consider countries A and B with relative deprivation profiles given by:

$$A = (.1, .2)$$

$$B = (.2, .1)$$

They both have the same *SIGI^q* (of .16). However, a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is 200% as valuable in country B than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination, whereas a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is only 50% as valuable in country A than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination. This is so because the marginal rate of substitution between relative deprivation indicators is 2 in country B and ½ in country A.

Now consider countries C and E with relative deprivation profiles given by:

$$C = (.8, .9)$$

$$E = (.9, .8)$$

They both have the same $SIGI^q$ (of .85). However, a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is 112.5% more valuable in country E than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination, whereas a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is only 89% as valuable in country C than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination. This is so because the marginal rate of substitution between relative deprivation indicators is 1.125 in country E and .89 in country C.

In other words, there is more variability in the rates of substitution along the level curves of the discrimination index at low levels of discrimination than at high levels of discrimination. The variability in the rates of substitution at intermediate levels of discrimination are somewhere in between those in the more extreme cases.

On the other hand, consider again countries A and B with relative deprivation profiles given by:

$$A = (.1, .2)$$

$$B = (.2, .1)$$

They both have the same $SIGI^e$ (of .15). However, a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is 110.5% as valuable in country B than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination, whereas a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is 90% as valuable in country A than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination. This is so because the marginal rate of substitution between relative deprivation indicators is 1.105 in country B and .90 in country A.

Now consider again countries C and E with relative deprivation profiles given by:

$$C = (.8, .9)$$

$$E = (.9, .8)$$

They both have the same $SIGI^e$ (of .85). Here, a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is 110.5% more valuable in country E than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination, whereas a small reduction in the relative deprivation in the first dimension is also 90% as valuable in country C than a reduction of the same size in the relative deprivation in the second dimension in that country for the purpose of reducing overall discrimination. This is so because the marginal rate of substitution between relative deprivation indicators is 1.105 in country E and .9 in country C. The difference in these rates of substitution is exactly the same as it was for countries A and B.

In other words, the variability in the rates of substitution along the level curves of the discrimination index at low levels of discrimination is the same than at high levels of discrimination.

Conclusion

To summarize, $SIGI^q$ should be favored if one believes that there ought to be a smaller degree of substitutability between the deprivations at low deprivation levels than at high deprivation levels, to the point that, at very low deprivation levels, even large decreases in deprivation in one variable cannot compensate for a small increase in discrimination in the other variable.

On the other hand, $SIGI^e$ should be favored if there is no convincing reason to believe that the variability of the degree of 'partial compensation' should depend on whether discrimination is high overall or low overall then the index.

Results and ranking comparisons between $SIGI^e$ and $SIGI^q$

To explore the differences in terms of results using alternatively $SIGI^e$ and $SIGI^q$, we calculated the gender discrimination indices using both methodologies for the same 110 countries for which the SIGI was calculated in 2014 to facilitate comparison. For the 110 countries for which the 2014 SIGI was computed we obtained the results reported in Figure A F.3 (where D refers to the 2014 SIGI).

Figure A F.3. Comparative distribution of results for SIGI 2014, $SIGI^e$ and $SIGI^q$
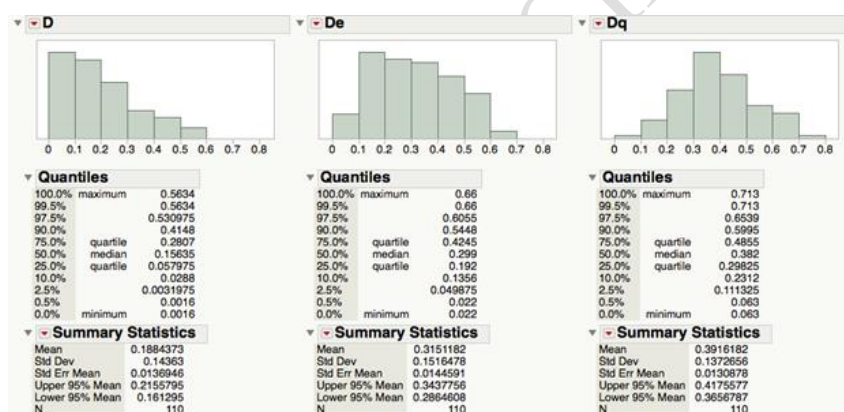
Note: **D** refers to the SIGI 2014 aggregation formula; **De** refers to the $SIGI^e$ aggregation formula; and **Dq** refers to the $SIGI^q$ aggregation formula.
Source: OECD (2017).

The results showed that the proposed formulas yielded uniformly higher discrimination indices (by about 12 percentage points on average for $SIGI^e$ and about 20 percentage points on average for $SIGI^q$). In addition, the values of the proposed indices did not bunch at the bottom of the distribution, as with the 2014 SIGI.

The degree of association the original and the proposed indices is naturally high because all three indices depend on the same variables (Table A F.1).

Table A F.1. Comparison of nonparametric

Variable	by Variable	Spearman ρ	Prob>|ρ|			
De	D	0.9570	<.0001*			
Dq	D	0.9325	<.0001*			
Dq	De	0.9906	<.0001*			
Variable	by Variable	Kendall τ	Prob>|ρ|			
De	D	0.8340	<.0001*			
Dq	D	0.7870	<.0001*			
Dq	De	0.9302	<.0001*			

Source: OECD, 2017

Despite these similarities, the ranking of 31 countries vary by more than ten positions when passing from the 2014 SIGI to either the *SIGI^e* or the *SIGI^q* (Figure A F.4). The numbers next to the name of each country correspond to the 2014 SIGI rank, the *SIGI^e* rank and the *SIGI^q* rank, respectively.

Figure A F.4. Comparative country rankings for SIGI 2014, *SIGI^e* and *SIGI^q*
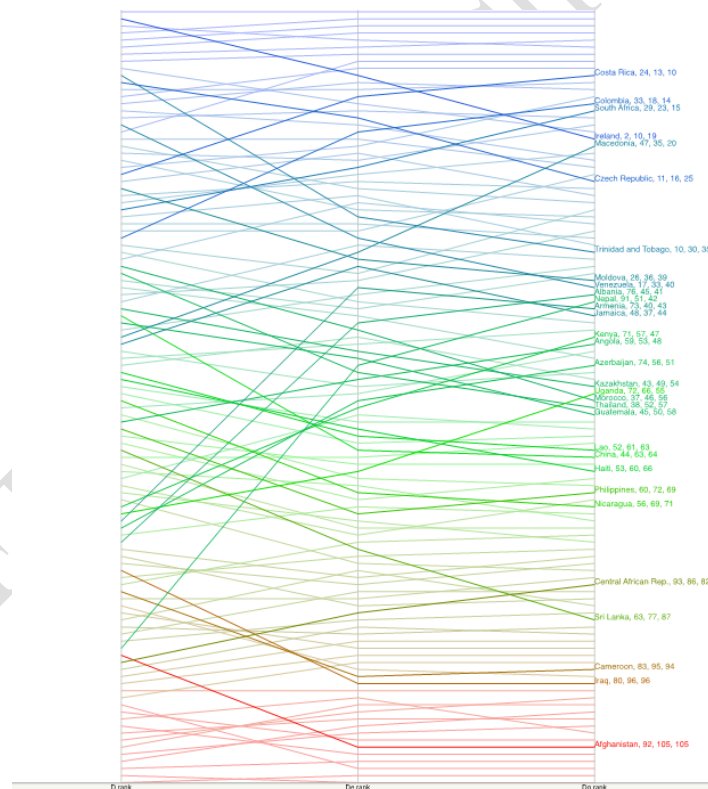
Note: The numbers next to the name of each country correspond to the 2014 SIGI rank, the *SIGI^e* rank and the *SIGI^q* rank, respectively.
Source: OECD (2017).

To appreciate how the *SIGI^e* and the *SIGI^q* differ in terms of the results they produce, Table A F.2 depicts the countries with the greatest logarithmic distance between their *SIGI^e* and *SIGI^q* scores. Seven out of ten of the countries with the highest logarithmic distance

between $SIGI^q$ and $SIGI^e$ belong to the UN's list of developed countries. Six out of the ten countries with the lowest logarithmic distance between their $SIGI^e$ and $SIGI^q$ belong to the UN's list of least developed countries, (with the remaining ones being developing countries). It seems, then, that $SIGI^q$ and $SIGI^e$ are closer to one another for least developed countries while they tend to differ to a greater extent for the developed countries.

The reason is that the $SIGI^q$ tends to be comparatively more sensitive to the dispersion of deprivations when overall deprivation levels are low, so if a country has low deprivations in most dimensions the $SIGI^e$ methodology is then relatively more forgiving of those dimensions where the country is more deprived. This means that passing from $SIGI^e$ to $SIGI^q$ markedly increases the penalty for those countries – which tend to be the more developed countries. On the other hand, if a country has high deprivations in most dimensions *both* methodologies put comparatively similar weight on those dimensions where the country is less deprived. This means that passing from $SIGI^e$ to $SIGI^q$ increases the penalty to a much lesser extent for those countries – which tend to be the less developed countries.

Table A F.2. Largest and smallest logarithmic distance for selected countries between $SIGI^e$ and $SIGI^q$

Country	$SIGI^e$	$SIGI^q$	$\ln(SIGI^q) - \ln(SIGI^e)$
The ten countries with the largest logarithmic distance between SIGI^q and SIGI^e			
Belgium	0.022	0.063	1.03
Slovenia	0.046	0.109	0.86
France	0.068	0.155	0.82
Spain	0.051	0.112	0.78
Ireland	0.132	0.272	0.72
Serbia	0.067	0.136	0.71
Italy	0.079	0.159	0.70
Argentina	0.078	0.153	0.67
Czech Republic	0.148	0.282	0.65
Cuba	0.142	0.267	0.63
The ten countries with the smallest logarithmic distance between SIGI^q and SIGI^e			
Syria	0.571	0.623	0.09
Zambia	0.545	0.593	0.08
Gabon	0.592	0.644	0.08
Afghanistan	0.574	0.623	0.08
Egypt	0.585	0.633	0.08
Sudan	0.660	0.713	0.08
Chad	0.564	0.609	0.08
Nigeria	0.534	0.573	0.07
Mali	0.559	0.600	0.07
Yemen	0.652	0.688	0.05

Source: OECD (2017).

Annex G. The SIGI 2019 results by country

Table A G.1. Countries/territories' SIGI 2019 scores

Country/territory	SIGI	Discrimination in the family		Restricted physical integrity		Restricted access to productive and financial resources		Restricted civil liberties	
Very low level of discrimination in the SIGI									
Switzerland	8.1	0.1	Very low	13.3	Low	11.9	Low	6.5	Very low
Denmark	10.4	15.0	Low	10.2	Low	4.8	Very low	11.0	Low
Sweden	10.5	15.1	Low	8.1	Very low	2.1	Very low	16.2	Low
France	11.1	27.6	Medium	6.0	Very low	3.6	Very low	5.3	Very low
Portugal	11.2	21.8	Low	7.4	Very low	3.2	Very low	11.4	Low
Belgium	11.2	22.0	Low	8.4	Very low	3.3	Very low	10.3	Low
Austria	11.7	22.1	Low	7.7	Very low	4.0	Very low	12.1	Low
Slovenia	12.9	21.8	Low	7.1	Very low	9.0	Very low	13.2	Low
Italy	13.5	21.8	Low	14.7	Low	8.0	Very low	8.9	Very low
Estonia	14.1	21.8	Low	7.3	Very low	4.6	Very low	21.5	Low
Spain	14.3	27.7	Medium	11.7	Low	10.5	Low	5.8	Very low
Norway	14.5	27.3	Medium	7.0	Very low	2.2	Very low	19.5	Low
Colombia	15.0	9.6	Very low	14.9	Low	14.5	Low	20.6	Low
Germany	15.0	18.1	Low	14.5	Low	13.1	Low	14.3	Low
Finland	15.3	21.8	Low	16.4	Low	3.8	Very low	18.3	Low
Lithuania	15.6	27.3	Medium	9.3	Very low	4.6	Very low	19.7	Low
Australia	16.1	21.8	Low	12.9	Low	4.9	Very low	23.6	Low
Netherlands	16.1	23.8	Low	13.5	Low	5.0	Very low	21.1	Low
Slovak Republic	16.5	26.5	Medium	5.9	Very low	7.5	Very low	24.4	Low
Romania	16.6	28.0	Medium	7.7	Very low	7.1	Very low	22.1	Low
New Zealand	16.7	21.9	Low	17.5	Low	4.3	Very low	22.0	Low
Ireland	17.1	21.8	Low	18.5	Low	15.9	Low	11.8	Low
Poland	17.4	21.9	Low	19.7	Low	15.3	Low	12.5	Low
United Kingdom	17.5	27.6	Medium	24.5	Low	9.5	Very low	6.7	Very low
Latvia	17.8	21.8	Low	15.7	Low	4.6	Very low	27.7	Medium
United States	17.9	26.6	Medium	10.5	Low	10.6	Low	22.9	Low
Republic of North Macedonia	18.0	27.7	Medium	15.1	Low	13.4	Low	15.2	Low
Dominican Republic	18.2	30.3	Medium	18.1	Low	11.9	Low	11.2	Low
Canada	18.3	26.5	Medium	4.2	Very low	17.4	Low	23.5	Low
Nicaragua	18.6	25.3	Medium	25.6	Medium	16.0	Low	6.2	Very low
Croatia	19.3	22.0	Low	7.0	Very low	29.1	Medium	17.9	Low
Serbia	19.8	32.9	Medium	6.7	Very low	19.8	Low	18.0	Low
Czech Republic	19.8	27.3	Medium	12.8	Low	11.9	Low	26.3	Medium
Low level of discrimination in the SIGI									
Mongolia	20.0	27.8	Medium	8.1	Very low	20.1	Low	22.9	Low
Belarus	20.6	31.6	Medium	14.7	Low	14.7	Low	20.5	Low
Ukraine	21.0	22.5	Low	13.5	Low	18.5	Low	28.7	Medium
Brazil	21.2	28.0	Medium	14.8	Low	17.5	Low	23.9	Low
Hong Kong, China	21.2	21.8	Low	22.5	Low	13.4	Low	26.7	Medium
Republic of Moldova	21.4	23.0	Low	12.7	Low	36.7	Medium	11.0	Low
Plurinational State of Bolivia	21.4	28.5	Medium	16.2	Low	27.4	Medium	12.7	Low
Malta	21.5	24.9	Low	28.4	Medium	4.9	Very low	26.3	Medium
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.8	27.4	Medium	10.9	Low	30.6	Medium	17.1	Low
Uruguay	22.2	27.6	Medium	11.0	Low	26.6	Medium	22.8	Low
Russian Federation	22.3	22.6	Low	19.1	Low	15.1	Low	31.5	Medium
Honduras	22.4	24.9	Low	25.0	Low	24.1	Low	15.3	Low
South Africa	22.4	33.2	Medium	15.1	Low	19.6	Low	21.0	Low
Kazakhstan	22.5	22.4	Low	14.4	Low	30.6	Medium	21.8	Low

Albania	22.6	33.3	Medium	16.4	Low	26.0	Medium	13.4	Low
El Salvador	22.9	26.1	Medium	27.4	Medium	20.0	Low	17.8	Low
Kyrgyzstan	23.2	28.7	Medium	16.6	Low	28.8	Medium	18.0	Low
Korea	23.4	21.8	Low	17.5	Low	33.0	Medium	20.4	Low
Bulgaria	23.4	27.5	Medium	15.6	Low	29.7	Medium	20.1	Low
Trinidad and Tobago	23.5	18.3	Low	26.6	Medium	20.4	Low	28.5	Medium
Japan	24.0	20.2	Low	21.3	Low	29.6	Medium	24.8	Low
Mozambique	24.3	32.0	Medium	15.5	Low	15.3	Low	32.9	Medium
Peru	24.5	47.7	Medium	26.6	Medium	5.5	Very low	12.9	Low
Jamaica	24.7	32.0	Medium	24.5	Low	18.7	Low	22.9	Low
Georgia	24.8	34.0	Medium	18.3	Low	27.3	Medium	18.7	Low
Turkey	25.1	33.2	Medium	7.8	Very low	36.6	Medium	20.0	Low
Viet Nam	25.3	23.3	Low	30.8	Medium	32.3	Medium	13.8	Low
Hungary	25.7	34.1	Medium	17.1	Low	23.4	Low	27.6	Medium
Lao PDR	26.2	31.3	Medium	23.9	Low	20.2	Low	29.0	Medium
Singapore	27.0	27.4	Medium	14.8	Low	11.9	Low	49.2	Medium
Greece	27.1	45.1	Medium	9.3	Very low	33.3	Medium	16.6	Low
Namibia	27.1	33.1	Medium	12.6	Low	26.2	Medium	35.1	Medium
Rwanda	27.6	38.0	Medium	21.4	Low	26.5	Medium	23.5	Low
Armenia	27.8	33.0	Medium	34.5	Medium	23.4	Low	19.4	Low
Costa Rica	27.9	45.7	Medium	24.8	Low	27.5	Medium	10.5	Low
Cyprus	28.3	42.3	Medium	11.7	Low	19.3	Low	36.7	Medium
Guatemala	28.6	26.1	Medium	24.5	Low	18.4	Low	43.4	Medium
Azerbaijan	28.7	28.2	Medium	42.8	Medium	20.9	Low	21.4	Low
Ecuador	28.9	34.8	Medium	18.9	Low	44.0	Medium	15.1	Low
Mexico	29.0	60.4	High	15.6	Low	17.5	Low	14.6	Low
Cambodia	29.5	34.2	Medium	13.5	Low	27.6	Medium	40.9	Medium
Ethiopia	29.6	34.8	Medium	30.8	Medium	34.0	Medium	17.9	Low
Medium level of discrimination in the SIGI								
Tajikistan	32.4	47.8	Medium	20.2	Low	34.1	Medium	25.1	Medium
Zimbabwe	32.4	42.8	Medium	20.2	Low	34.3	Medium	30.9	Medium
Burkina Faso	32.4	44.9	Medium	35.5	Medium	32.9	Medium	13.8	Low
Paraguay	32.8	46.1	Medium	22.1	Low	31.7	Medium	29.8	Medium
India	34.0	46.9	Medium	29.3	Medium	36.9	Medium	21.2	Low
Ghana	34.5	59.5	High	20.2	Low	30.7	Medium	22.7	Low
Zambia	34.8	40.7	Medium	27.6	Medium	28.2	Medium	41.8	Medium
Thailand	35.5	33.4	Medium	22.7	Low	25.2	Medium	56.8	High
Kenya	35.5	50.5	High	28.9	Medium	42.2	Medium	17.2	Low
Chile	36.1	36.4	Medium	18.8	Low	64.8	High	16.6	Low
Nepal	36.2	52.3	High	13.7	Low	34.7	Medium	40.2	Medium
Senegal	37.0	64.9	High	41.9	Medium	27.6	Medium	3.6	Very low
Lesotho	38.1	46.5	Medium	26.9	Medium	40.5	Medium	37.6	Medium
DRC	39.5	53.0	High	35.1	Medium	46.4	Medium	20.7	Low
Benin	39.8	40.5	Medium	27.7	Medium	36.2	Medium	53.3	High
Haiti	39.9	37.6	Medium	37.3	Medium	22.0	Low	59.1	High
High level of discrimination in the SIGI								
Gabon	40.1	50.5	High	37.3	Medium	45.5	Medium	25.6	Medium
Malawi	41.4	38.5	Medium	24.1	Low	37.4	Medium	61.9	High
Indonesia	41.6	63.1	High	21.9	Low	36.5	Medium	40.4	Medium
Myanmar	42.4	47.7	Medium	29.5	Medium	35.5	Medium	54.9	High
Côte d'Ivoire	42.8	29.7	Medium	35.6	Medium	76.1	Very high	20.4	Low
Sri Lanka	43.0	67.6	High	24.5	Low	45.6	Medium	28.6	Medium
Central African Republic	43.4	56.4	High	24.5	Low	35.1	Medium	54.2	High
Uganda	45.1	54.0	High	34.3	Medium	61.4	High	26.6	Medium

Chad	45.4	55.8	High	32.2	Medium	61.9	High	27.2	Medium
Nigeria	46.0	54.8	High	32.0	Medium	41.4	Medium	53.9	High
Mali	46.0	63.5	High	48.4	Medium	39.9	Medium	28.9	Medium
United Republic of Tanzania	46.1	80.6	Very high	28.5	Medium	30.0	Medium	35.2	Medium
Liberia	47.5	60.0	High	33.5	Medium	41.5	Medium	52.8	High
Madagascar	47.5	57.2	High	31.6	Medium	39.2	Medium	59.4	High
Sierra Leone	47.6	53.7	High	50.4	High	44.8	Medium	40.9	Medium
Tunisia	47.6	79.9	Very high	9.4	Very low	35.0	Medium	52.8	High
Togo	49.5	63.1	High	24.7	Low	43.5	Medium	62.0	High
Very high level of discrimination in the SIGI								
Morocco	50.8	73.4	High	25.7	Medium	37.8	Medium	59.3	High
Cameroon	51.8	51.1	High	26.3	Medium	77.7	Very high	45.4	Medium
Philippines	52.8	67.2	High	25.7	Medium	67.2	High	45.1	Medium
Afghanistan	52.8	81.3	Very high	39.8	Medium	45.6	Medium	38.1	Medium
Iraq	53.7	87.5	Very high	30.7	Medium	34.4	Medium	51.5	High
Bangladesh	54.8	82.9	Very high	28.9	Medium	52.1	High	47.5	Medium
Lebanon	56.2	82.5	Very high	26.6	Medium	45.1	Medium	62.1	High
Guinea	56.7	87.7	Very high	56.9	High	28.2	Medium	44.4	Medium
Jordan	57.3	86.9	Very high	25.2	Medium	43.4	Medium	63.1	High
Islamic Republic of Iran	58.3	89.9	Very high	29.1	Medium	22.5	Low	75.1	Very high
Pakistan	58.7	79.8	Very high	37.1	Medium	60.1	High	53.1	High
Yemen	64.0	89.7	Very high	37.7	Medium	43.2	Medium	75.8	Very high
Not ranked in the SIGI								
Algeria	n.a.	79.9	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	41.2	Medium	61.3	High
Angola	n.a.	47.2	Medium	19.0	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda	n.a.	22.2	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Argentina	n.a.	23.1	Low	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	Low	7.1	Very low
Bahamas	n.a.	22.0	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bahrain	n.a.	92.1	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Barbados	n.a.	21.8	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	n.a.	23.7	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bhutan	n.a.	40.5	Medium	22.9	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	n.a.	43.5	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	12.7	Low	14.6	Low
Botswana	n.a.	39.6	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	39.9	Medium	52.4	High
Brunei Darussalam	n.a.	79.9	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Burundi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.9	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cabo Verde	n.a.	36.8	Medium	9.9	Very low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chinese Taipei	n.a.	37.2	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.9	Low
Comoros	n.a.	80.9	Very high	28.2	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cuba	n.a.	28.9	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Djibouti	n.a.	72.9	High	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	n.a.	42.1	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	n.a.	78.6	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	64.6	High	n.a.	n.a.
Equatorial Guinea	n.a.	63.9	High	37.5	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eritrea	n.a.	42.0	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji	n.a.	24.7	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gambia	n.a.	87.8	Very high	44.9	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	48.4	Medium
Grenada	n.a.	53.7	High	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau	n.a.	59.7	High	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guyana	n.a.	21.8	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	n.a.	21.8	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.4	Low
Israel	n.a.	46.8	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	28.3	Medium	38.4	Medium

Kosovo	n.a.	27.8	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	17.7	Low	15.0	Low
Kuwait	n.a.	75.8	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	80.3	Very high	n.a.	n.a.
Libya	n.a.	40.8	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	n.a.	21.9	Low	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	Very low	8.1	Very low
Malaysia	n.a.	80.8	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maldives	n.a.	80.0	Very high	29.0	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mauritania	n.a.	88.1	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52.2	High
Mauritius	n.a.	52.7	High	n.a.	n.a.	19.2	Low	40.7	Medium
Montenegro	n.a.	27.6	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	28.7	Medium	13.7	Low
Niger	n.a.	84.4	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.6	Medium
Oman	n.a.	86.5	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Panama	n.a.	15.5	Low	n.a.	n.a.	16.1	Low	17.8	Low
Papua New Guinea	n.a.	54.2	High	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
People's Republic of China	n.a.	18.4	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.	92.0	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of the Congo	n.a.	42.8	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.3	High
Samoa	n.a.	42.5	Medium	36.7	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sao Tome and Principe	n.a.	16.4	Low	13.8	Low	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	89.0	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	40.7	Medium	n.a.	n.a.
Seychelles	n.a.	40.7	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Solomon Islands	n.a.	51.0	High	37.3	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Somalia	n.a.	76.2	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South Sudan	n.a.	60.5	High	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.2	Low
Sudan	n.a.	89.9	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Swaziland	n.a.	59.2	High	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	86.1	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Timor-Leste	n.a.	31.0	Medium	34.4	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkmenistan	n.a.	29.8	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	86.7	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	28.5	Medium	n.a.	n.a.
Uzbekistan	n.a.	42.2	Medium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.5	Low
West Bank and Gaza Strip	n.a.	89.2	Very high	n.a.	n.a.	64.9	High	59.4	High

Note: Changes in rankings between 2014 and 2019 should be interpreted with caution for several reasons. Firstly, a genuine comparison is not possible due to changes in variables and methodology between the 2014 and 2019 editions of the SIGI. Second, there is a difference between the number of countries/territories ranked in 2014 and 2019.

Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Source: OECD (2019), Gender, Institutions and Development Database, https://oe.cd/ds/GIDDB2019