



Measuring gender-based discrimination in social institutions to inform policy-making:

Insights from the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019

Gaëlle Ferrant
Economist Gender Programme Coordinator
OECD Development Centre

Webinar
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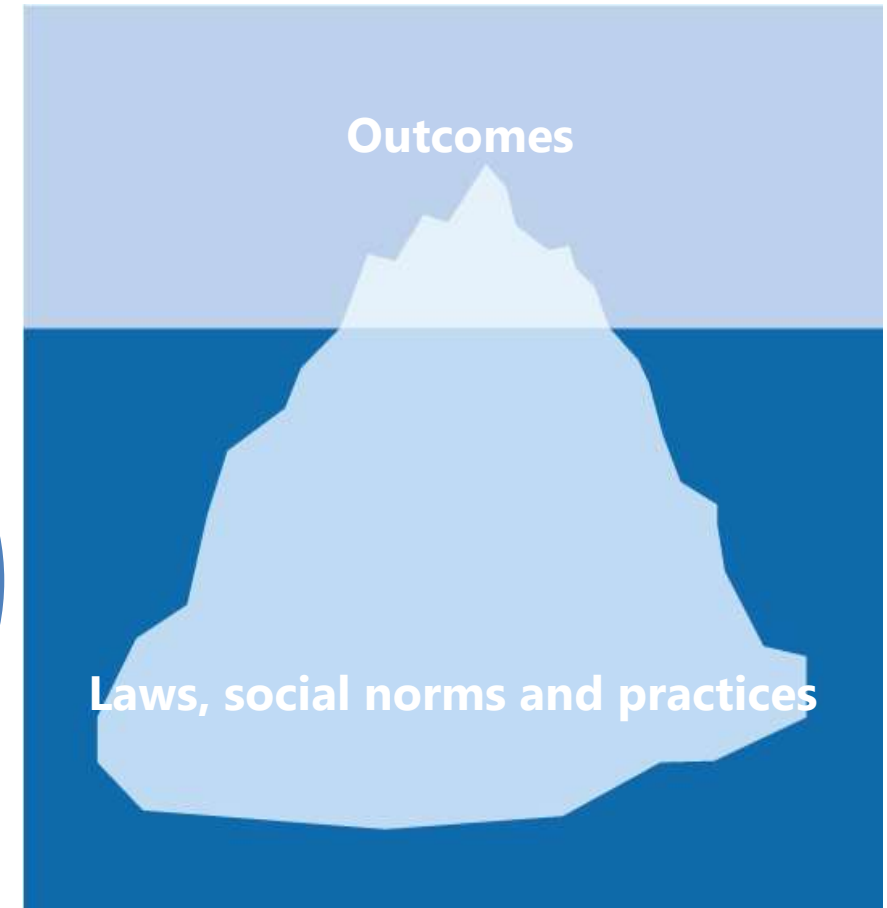
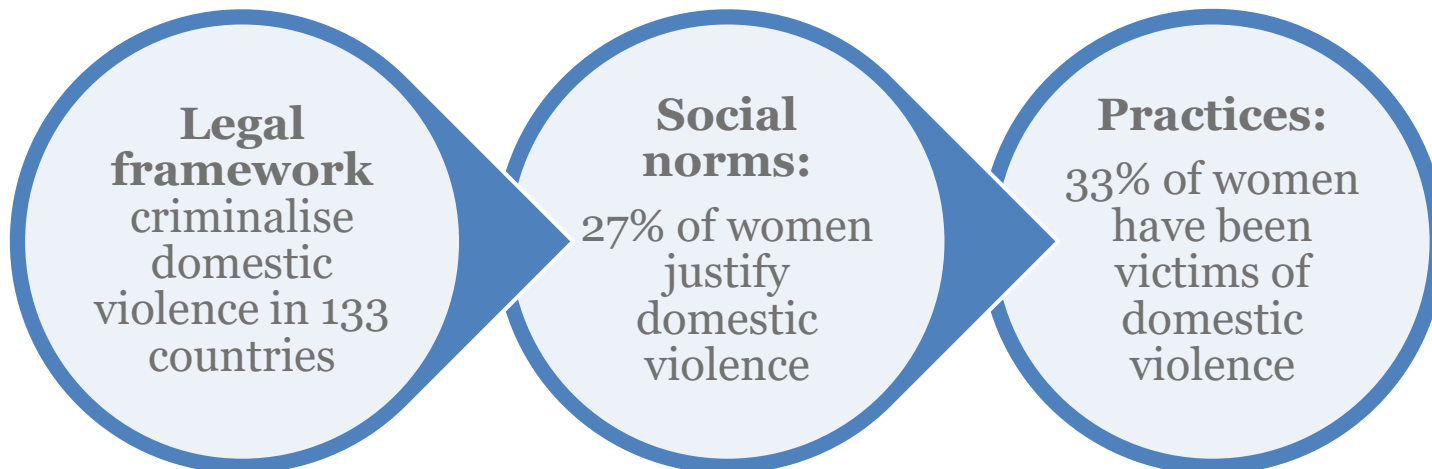


Focusing on the invisible part of the iceberg

Discriminatory social institutions

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Formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict or exclude women and girls



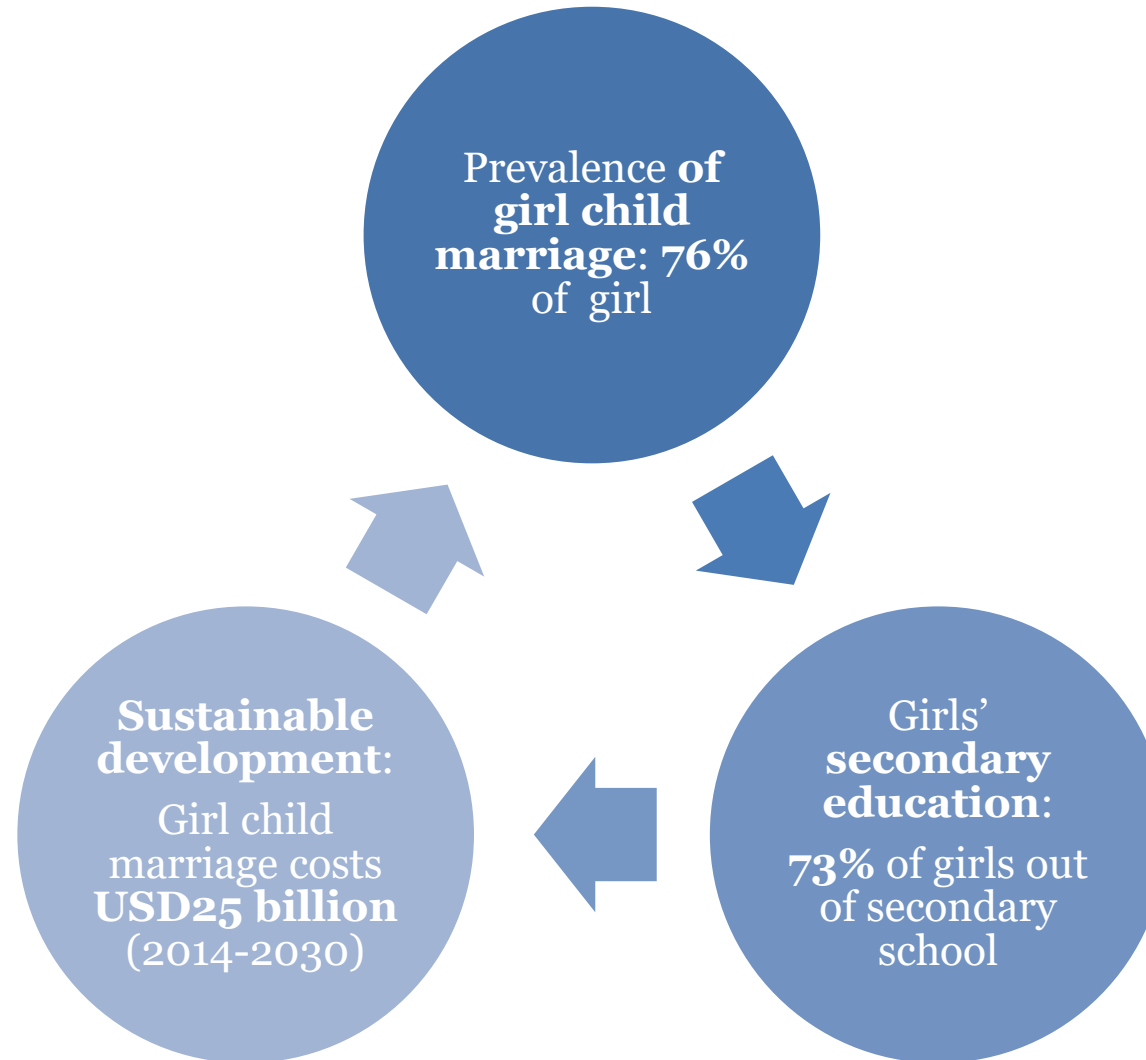


Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (I)

Example from Niger

[1] **Because we would not achieve agenda 2030 unless we look at social institutions:**

The path towards achieving SDG 5 on gender equality is very slow: it will take more than **200** years (9 generations).





Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (II)

[2] **Because social transformation will take a long time :**

Discriminatory social norms and practices are deeply embedded:

- 1/2 of the global population declares that children will suffer with working mothers;
- Almost 1/3 of the global female population justifies domestic violence.





Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (III)

[3] Because we are all concerned:

- In **6** OECD Countries, the law prohibits women from entering in certain professions;
- **1/5** of the OECD population doesn't feel comfortable with a woman earning more money than her husband;
- Women spend on average **4h30** per day to domestic chores compared to **2h** for men.





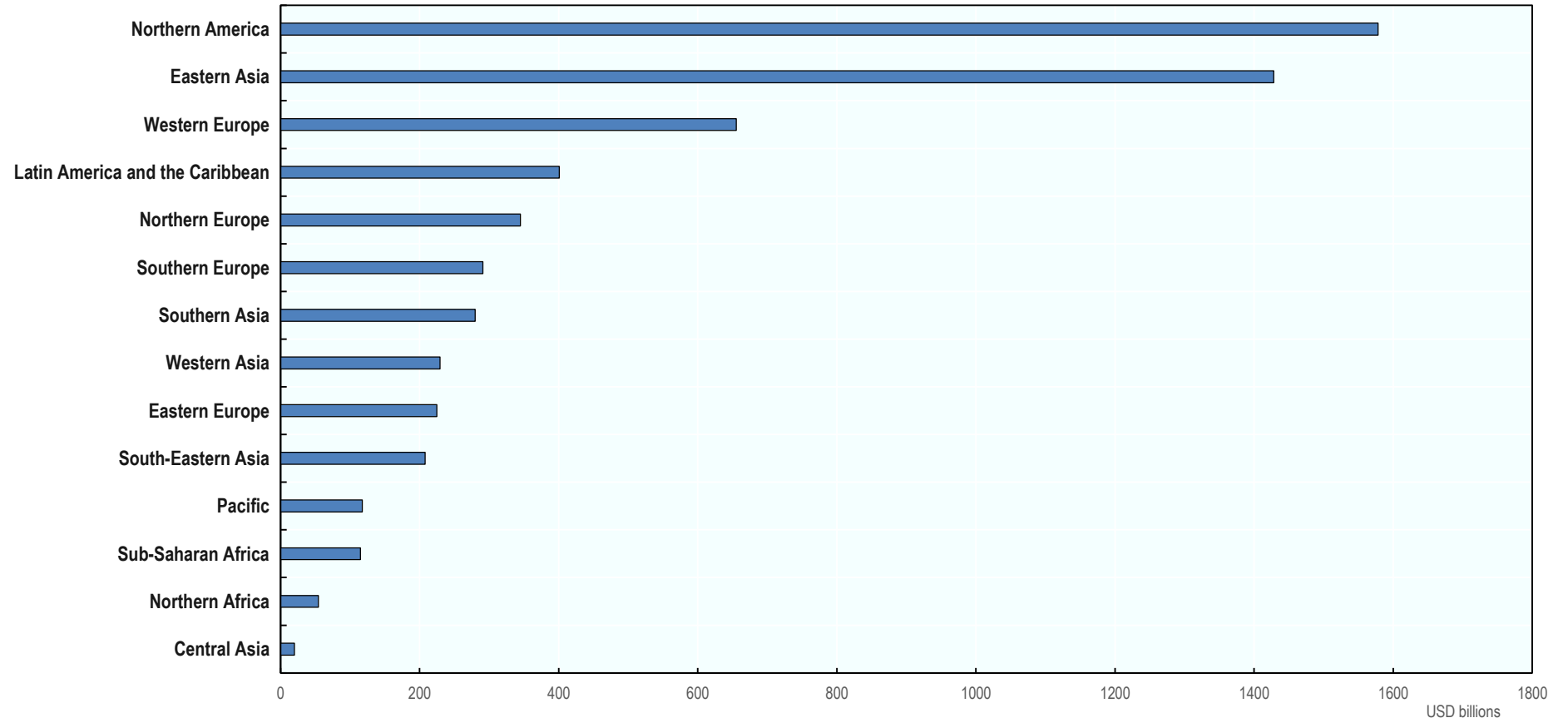
Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (IV)

[4] Because its economically costly :

Current level of discrimination in laws, social norms and practices reduces the global GDP by 7.5%

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Income loss of USD 6 trillion in 2017



Note: Income losses are measured in terms of 2017 real income at current PPP.

Source: OECD (2019), Gender, Institutions and Development Database, World Development Indicators.



SIGI's reports



Global Analysis:

- Compare and analyse 180 countries
 - Provide key policy recommendations and good practices at global level
- Data source for monitoring SDG 5.1.1



Regional analysis:

- Provide analysis, policy recommendations and good practices at the regional and sub-regional levels



Country studies:

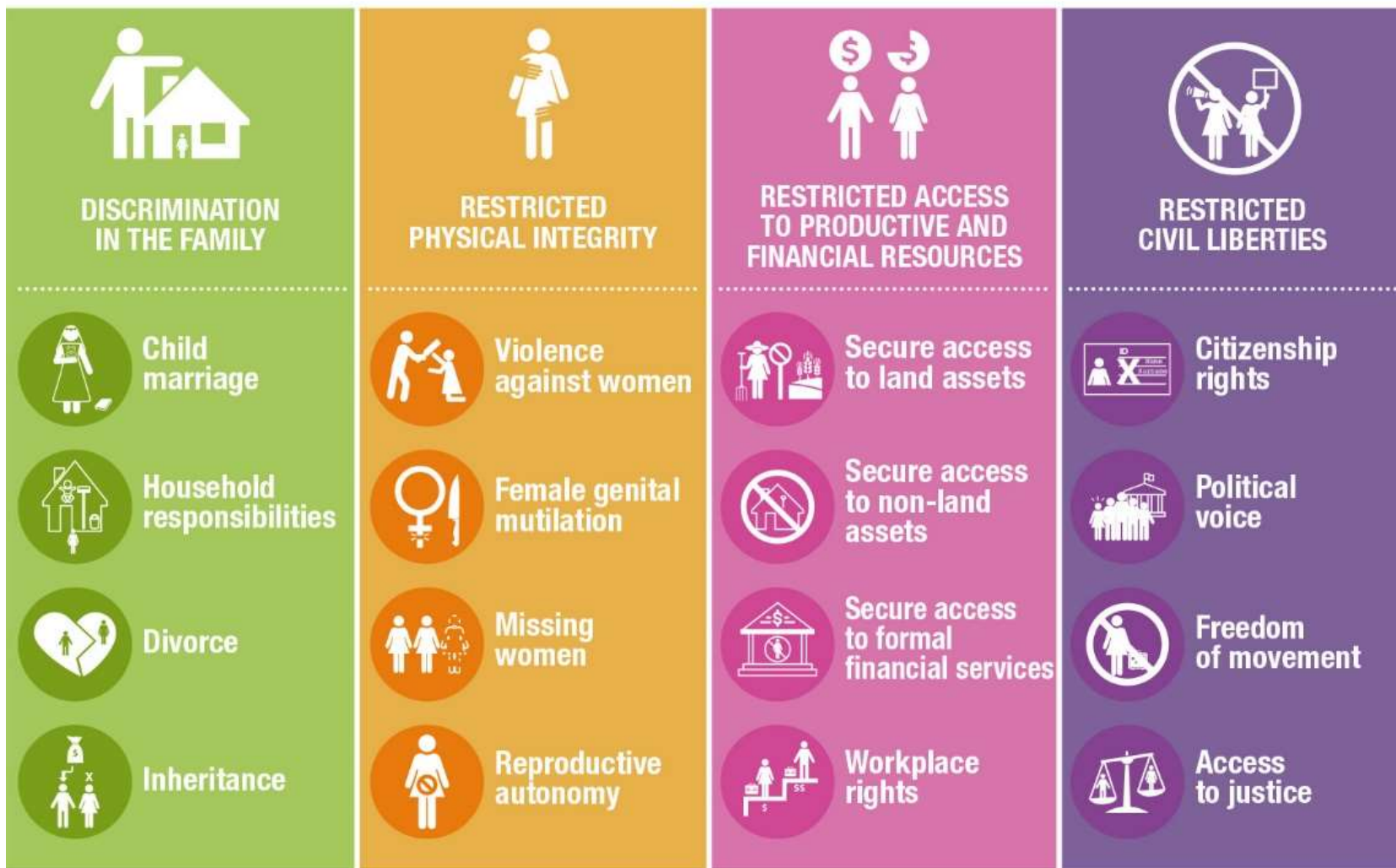
- Fill gender data gap
- Compare and analyse districts
- Provide policy recommendations at sub-national level





SIGI's conceptual framework

Elements of SIGI 2019





SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (I)





Gender Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB)

Data by theme Popular queries

Find in Themes Reset

- Social Protection and Well-being
 - Social Protection
 - Income distribution and poverty
 - Wealth distribution
 - Benefits, Taxes and Wages
 - Barter Life Index
 - Gender
 - Gender, Institutions and Development Database
 - Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) 2019
 - Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB)
 - Social Institutions and Gender Index 2014 (SIGI)
 - Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2012 (GID-DB)
 - Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2009 (GID-DB)
 - Barro-Weale SIGI country study
 - Uganda SIGI country study
 - Entrepreneurship
 - Employment
 - Time Use
 - Family
 - Child Well-Being

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

Customise Export Draw chart My Queries

Region: All regions
Income: All income groups
Year: 2019

Variable	Discrimination in the family			Restricted physical integrity			Restricted access to productive and financial resources			Workplace rights	Citizenship rights	Political rights									
	Child marriage	Household responsibilities	Divorce limitations	Violence against women	Female genital mutilation	Missing women	Reproductive autonomy	Secure Access to land assets	Secure access to financial services												
	Law	Practice	Law	Law	Attitudes	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Practice	Law	Attitudes									
Country																					
Australia	0.5	0.01	0.5	0	0.75	0.03	0.17	0	105.5	0	0.1	0	0.5								
Austria	0.5	0.03	0.5	0	0.25	0.03	0.13	0	106.2	0	0	0	0.5								
Belgium	0.5	0.02	0.5	0	0.5	0.02	0.24	0	105	0	0	0	0								
Canada	0.75	0.02	0.5	0	0.25	0.08	0.02	0.25	105.1	0	0.04	0	0.5								
Chile	0.5	0.06	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.1	0.07	1	105	0.5	0.1	0	0								
Czech Republic	0.5	0	0.5	0.25	0.75	0.02	0.21	1	105.7	0	0.04	0	0.5								
Denmark	0.25	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0.75	105.4	0	0	0	0								
Estonia	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.25	0.17	0.2	0.75	105.1	0	0.1	0	0.5								
Finland	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.75	0.11	0.3	1	105	0.25	0.08	0	0								
France	0.5	0.03	0.5	0	0.25	0.25	0.07	0.26	0.25	105.1	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.48	0	0.03	0.33	0	0
Germany	0.25	0	0.5	0	0.75	0.2	0.22	0.25	105.5	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.61	0.75	0.04	0.29	0	0.5
Greece	0.5	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.02	0.19	1	106.7	0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.25	0.07	0.3	0	0.25

21% Women victims of domestic violence in Czech Republic

Information

Database Specific

Abstract

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

Source

Contact person/organisation

OECD Development Centre

dev.gender@oecd.org

Data source(s) used

See metadata for individual variables

Population & Scope

Geographic coverage

180 countries, all regions of the world

Sector coverage

Social institutions related to gender inequality

Concepts & Classifications

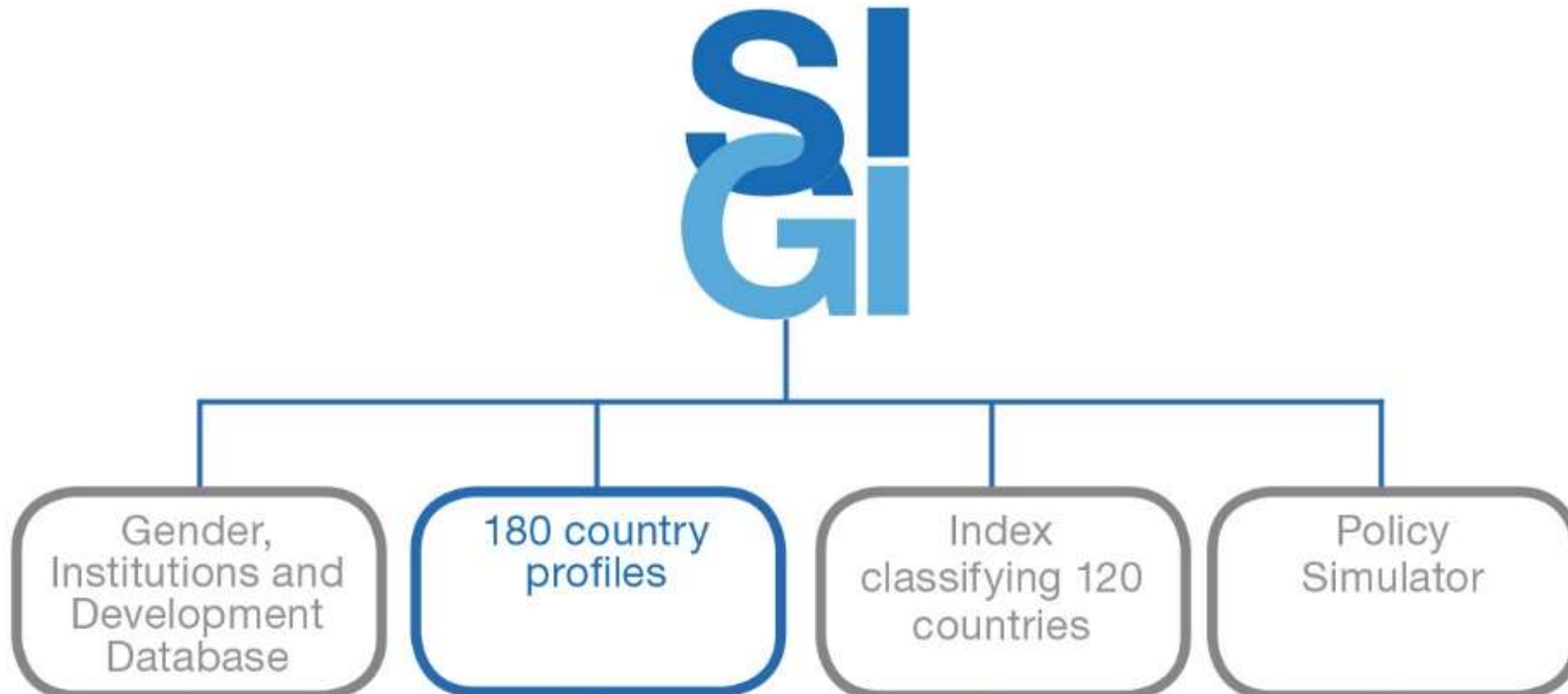
Classification(s) used

See methodology and country notes at:

www.genderindex.org



SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (II)





180 Country Profiles

genderindex.org



Republic of Moldova

The 2006 Law on Ensuring Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (referred to hereafter as 'Equality Law') ensures women and men's equal rights in the "political, economic, social, cultural, and other spheres of life, rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Moldova, with a view to preventing and eliminating all forms of discrimination based on the criterion of sex." In the case of discrepancy between provision of the Equality Law and those of international treaties which Moldova is party to, international treaties shall prevail (Article 4). The law is far reaching in the sense that any domestic policy or actions, as well as any legal act deemed to be discriminatory or containing discriminatory provisions based on sex, can be declared null by the proper authorities, in accordance with the law (Article 5). Article 25 mandates the government to submit proposals to Parliament for bringing effective legislation in conformity with the Equality Law and to approve normative acts necessary for its' implementation.

On 14 April 2016, Moldova's Parliament passed Law No. 71 amending and supplementing articles in existing laws to strengthen legislation on non-discrimination and gender equality. Changes were made to laws governing the Press (No. 243), Civil Protection (No. 271), Healthcare (No. 411), the Prison System (No. 1036), Advertising (No. 1227), Broadcasting (No. 260), the Electoral Code (No. 1381), State Labour Inspectorate (No. 140), Labour Code (No. 154), and on the Law for Ensuring Equality between Men and Women (No. 5).

Moldova's Constitution also contains an equality clause. Article 16(2) guarantees that "all citizens of the Republic of Moldova shall be equal before the law and public authorities, regardless of race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, opinion, political affiliation, property or social origin."

1. Discrimination in the family

a) Overarching legal framework for marriage

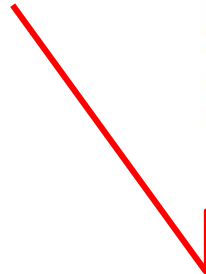
The Family Code and Civil Status Law (Law No. 100, 2000) govern marriage and non-marital relationships in Moldova. Article 1(3) of the Family Code provides women and men with the same right to marry and marriage is based on the principle of monogamy and consent of both parties. A declaration to marry must be submitted, in person, by people who wish to marry in a civil body with mutual consent expressed personally and unconditionally by both partners (Family Code, art. 10-11).

Moldova co-sponsored the UN Resolution on Child, Early and Forced Marriage adopted on 21 November 2014 along with 116 other countries (Girls Not Brides; 2014). While there are currently no specific provisions against forced marriage, given that marriage must be voluntary and consensual, forced marriage could therefore not be legally upheld.

b) Child marriage

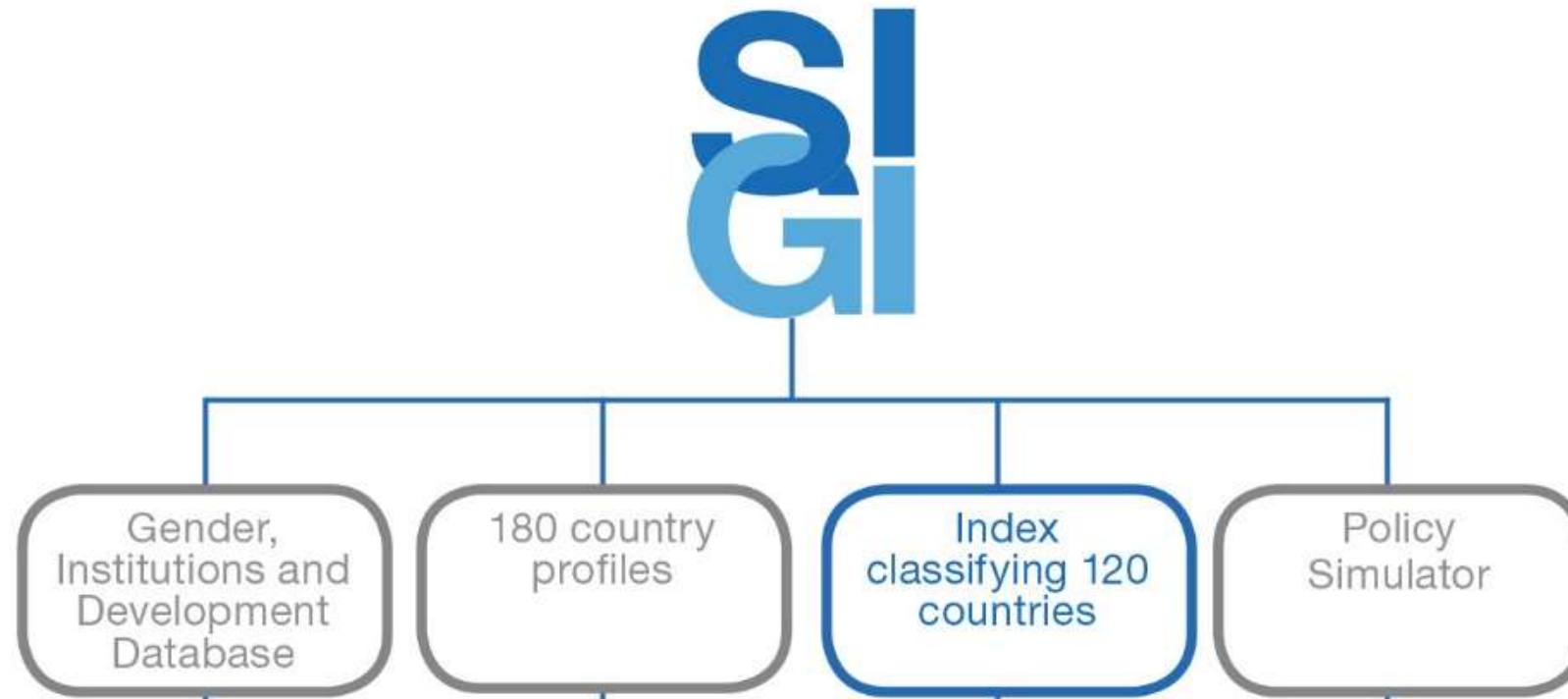
The minimum age of marriage is 18 for both women and men (Family Code, art. 13). Nonetheless, Article 14(1) of the Family Code was amended in 2015 to allow marriage to be permitted, with good reason, up to two years less than the matrimonial age, at the discretion of local public administration

Legal provision
& full reference



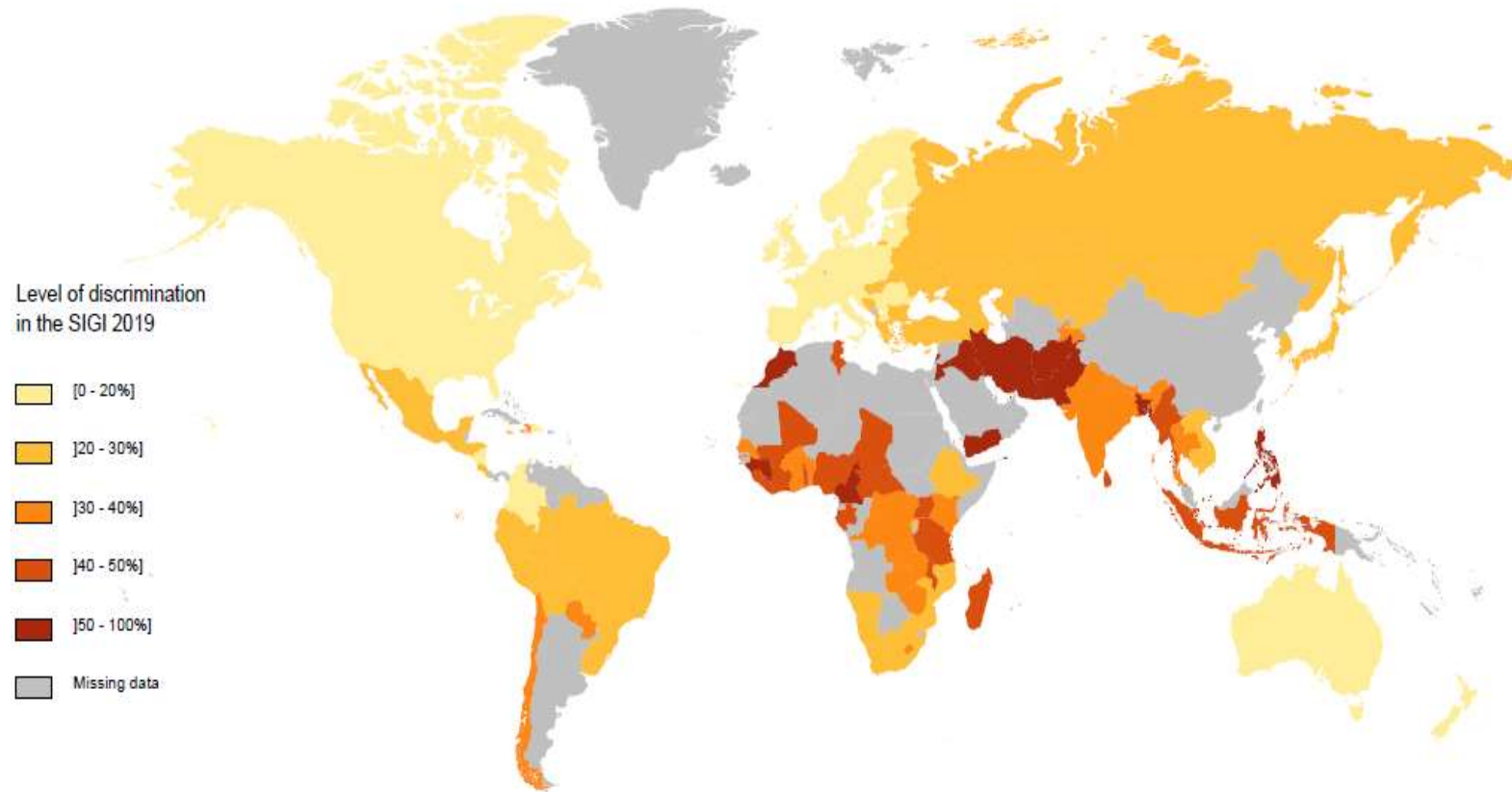


SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (III)



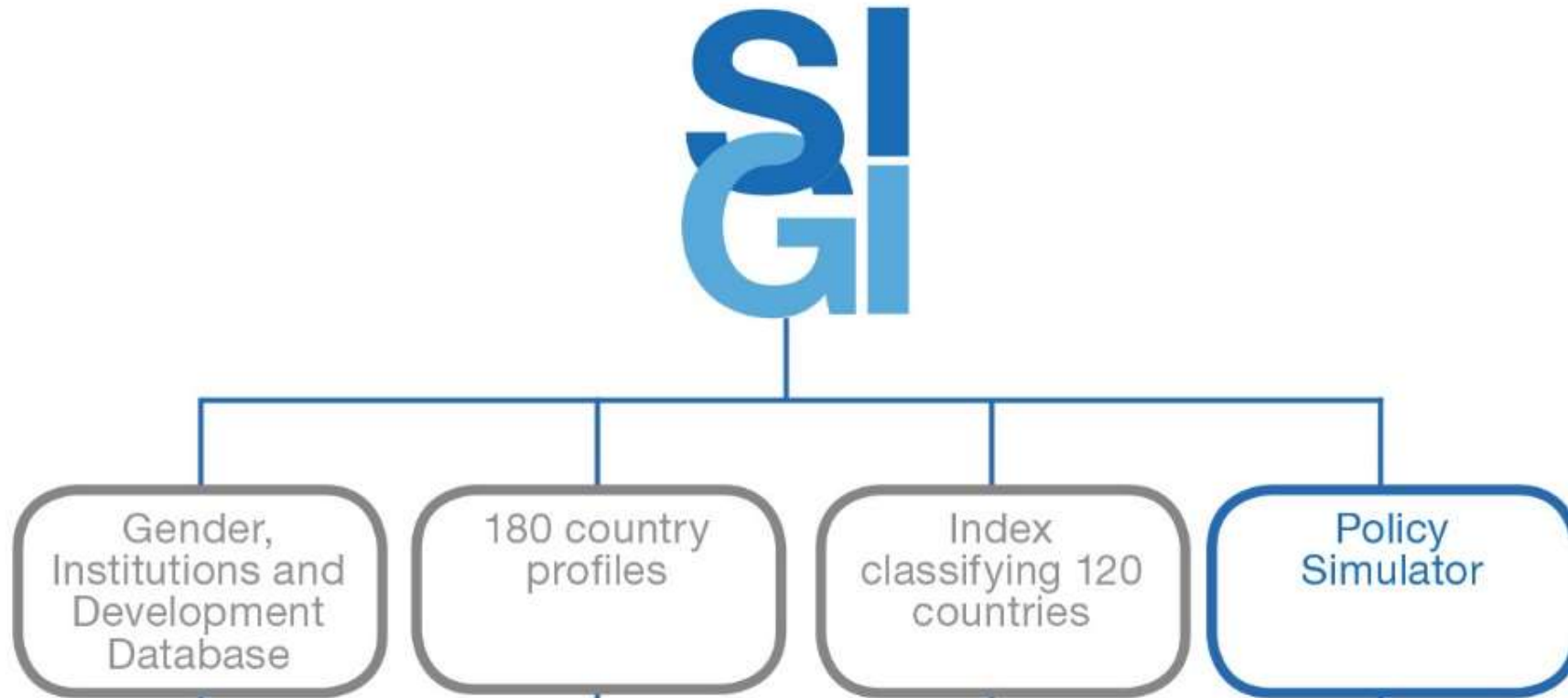


SIGI 2019 Country Ranking





SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (IV)



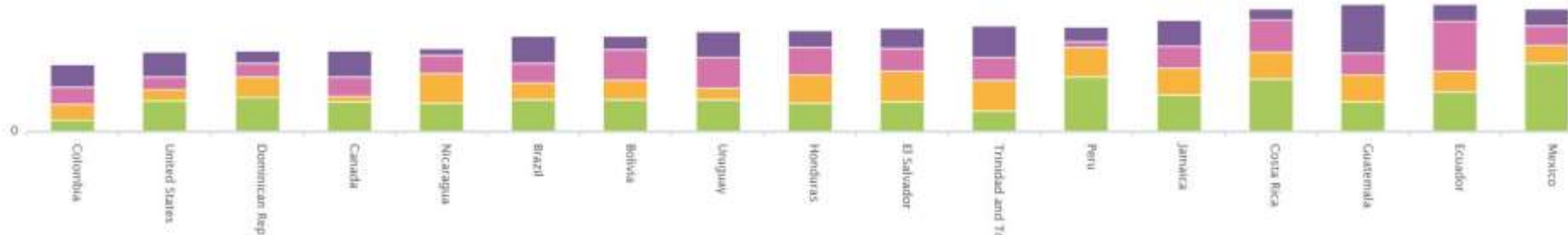


SIGI Policy Simulator (I)



Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Policy Simulator

for Americas



Watch the tutorial of the SIGI policy simulator



DISCRIMINATION IN THE FAMILY



RESTRICTED PHYSICAL INTEGRITY



RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES



RESTRICTED CIVIL LIBERTIES

oe.cd/sigiSIM



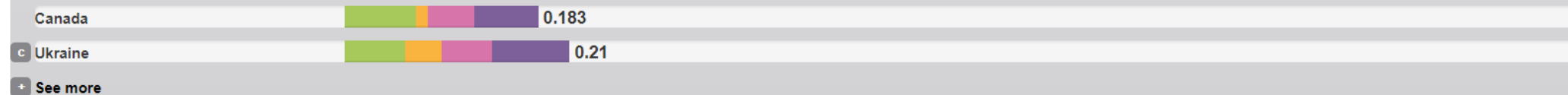


SIGI Policy Simulator (II)



Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Policy Simulator

Americas for Canada compared to Ukraine, Best practice Reset



Americas measures	Search a measure	Search	Cancel	Answers	Values	Ukraine
Discrimination in the Family					0.265	0.225
Restricted Physical Integrity					0.042	0.135
Restricted Acces to Productive and Financial Resources					0.174	0.185
Restricted Civil Liberties					0.235	0.287

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oe.cd/sigiSIM





SIGI Policy Simulator (III)



Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Policy Simulator

Asia for Yemen compared to Best practice Reset



Share This
Download

Asia measures		Search a measure	Search	Cancel	Answers	Values	Best practice
Discrimination in the Family						0.897 → 0.838	0
Child Marriage							
Law	Child marriage law					0.75 → 0	0
Law Q1	Legal age of marriage for women equal to/above 18 years old				<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Law Q2	Legal age of marriage for men equal to/above 18 years old				<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Law Q3	Legal age of marriage: same for men and women				<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Law Q4	Legal age of marriage: the law applies to all groups of women				<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

If Yemen would enact a law setting up the legal age of marriage for girls at 18 without exception.



What have we learned? SIGI 2019 key messages (I)

[1] Progress has been made since 2014

- New legislation has been passed that enhances equality and abolished discriminatory laws
 - 14 countries criminalised domestic violence
 - Paid maternity leave is now guaranteed in all but two countries, and 91 countries mandate paid paternity leave
- Some discriminatory social norms have become less prominent due to policies and programmes
 - Social acceptance of domestic violence has reduced from 50% in 2012 to 27% in 2018





What have we learned? SIGI 2019 key messages (II)

[2] Path towards SDG 5 is slow due to discriminatory social institutions

At this pace, it will take over **200 years (9 generations)** to achieve gender equality:

- Legal discriminations and loopholes constrain opportunities
- Existing laws and programmes are not always adequate
- Implementation of the law is uneven and takes time
- Implementation is weakened by discriminatory customary laws and social norms





What have we learned? SIGI 2019 key messages (III)

[3] The most difficult area of change is the family

- Women face the highest levels of discrimination in their own household, especially regarding their **responsibilities in the household**.
- Problematic: family is where **socialisation** begins
- Women **can't access equal opportunities** if their families continue to express negative attitudes about them





So what do we do?

Key Policy Recommendations (I)

1. **Start with legal reforms and transformative-gender policies**
 - a. Translate international conventions into their national legal frameworks and abolish discriminatory laws
 - b. Close legal loopholes
 - c. Reconcile informal and formal laws
 - d. Take a gender-transformative approach putting social norm change at the core of public policies and programmes
 - e. Take a multi-sectoral approach instead of mainstreaming gender





So what do we do?

Key Policy Recommendations (II)

2. Enforce laws through community mobilisation and empowerment

- Take a whole of society approach
- Publicly recognise discriminatory social norms and practices as discrimination
- Further support women's rights movements and amplify them through community engagement





So what do we do?

Key Policy Recommendations (III)

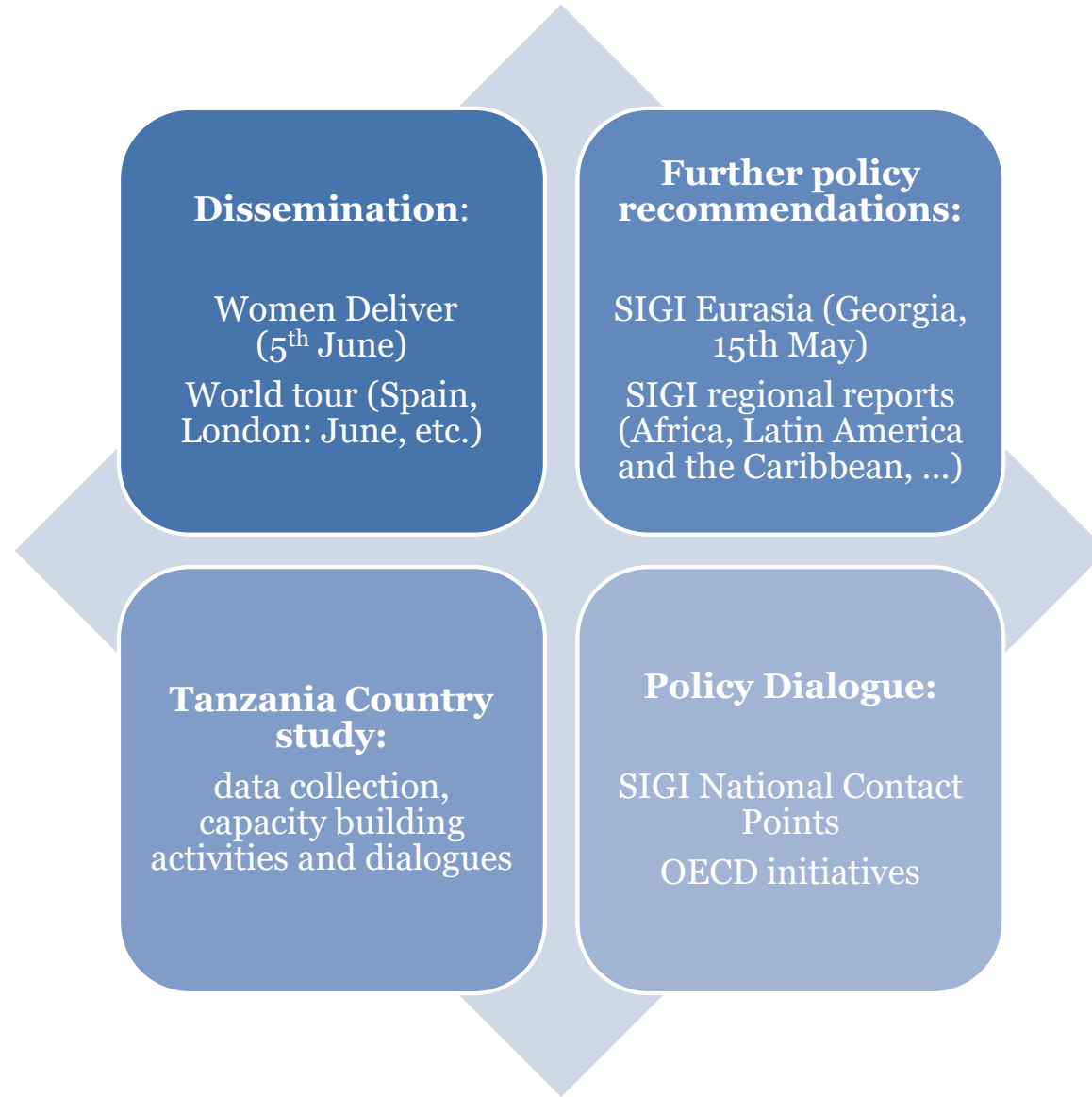
3. Learn about the efficiency of policies and programmes through a continuous accountability and monitoring process

- a. Establish or strengthen accountability and monitoring processes
- b. Invest in data





Next steps



www.genderindex.org



Gaëlle.Ferrant@oecd.org

Hyeshin.Park@oecd.org



www.oecd.org/dev

AlejandraMaria.meneses@oecd.org

Estelle.Loiseau@oecd.org



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