

# The OECD Development Centre's Gender Programme: Measuring, monitoring and promoting gender equality

Council of Europe,  
Gender Equality Commission

6 April 2017



# The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)



- Measures discrimination against women in laws, attitudes and practices across 160 countries
- Life-cycle approach to discrimination
- Captures the underlying drivers of gender inequalities in outcomes

# Defining discriminatory social institutions



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



# Conceptual framework



## SIGI 2018

### Discrimination in the family

- Early marriage\*
- Household responsibilities\*
- Divorce\*\*
- Inheritance

### Restricted physical integrity

- Missing women\*
- Female genital mutilation\*
- Reproductive autonomy
- Violence against women and girls (rape, domestic violence and sexual harassment)

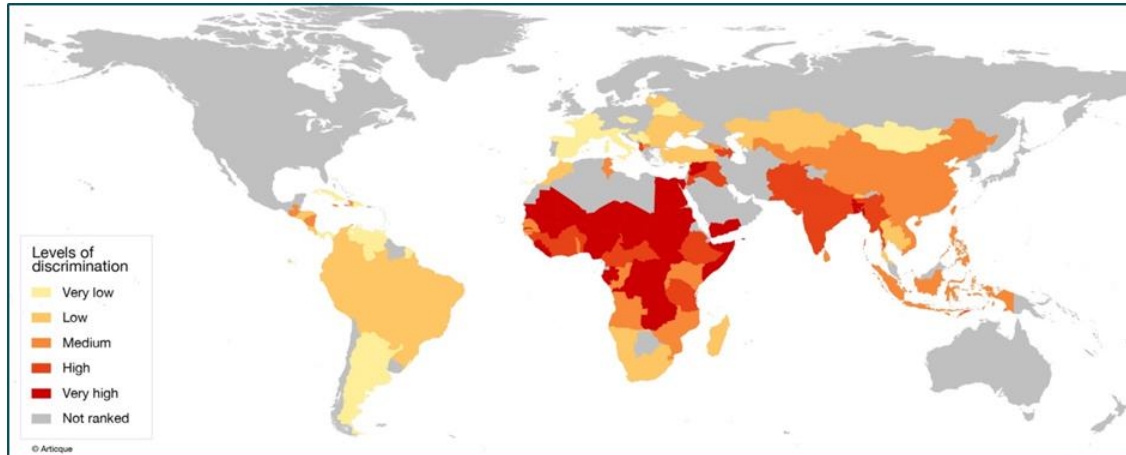
### Restricted access to productive and financial resources

- Secure access to land and assets\*
- Access to financial resources\*
- Workplace rights\*\*

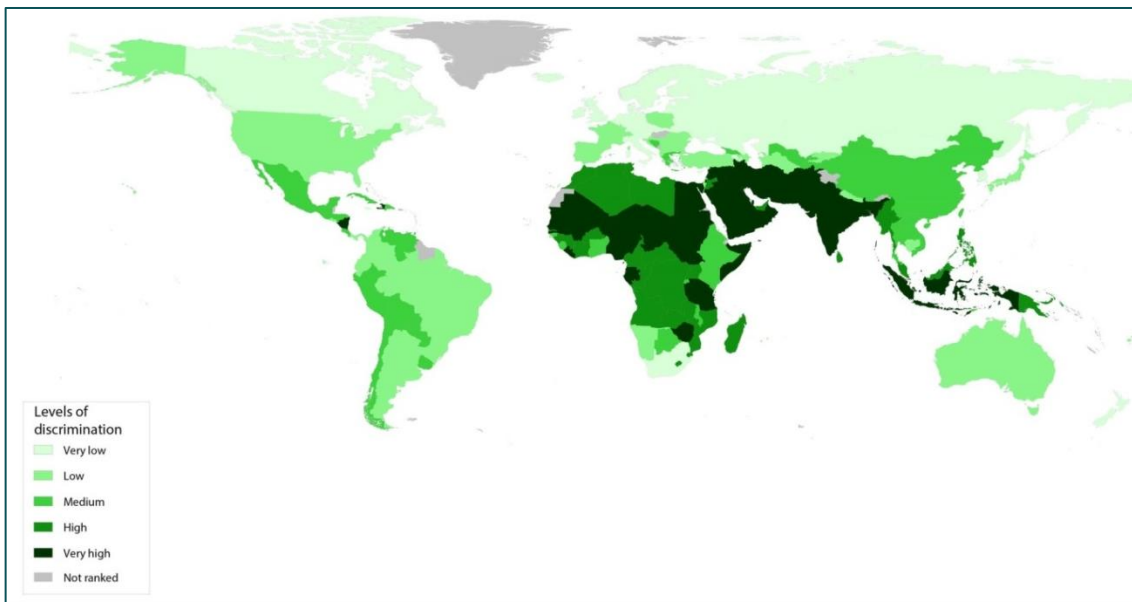
### Restricted civil liberties

- Citizenship rights\*\*
- Political voice\*
- Access to justice\*\*

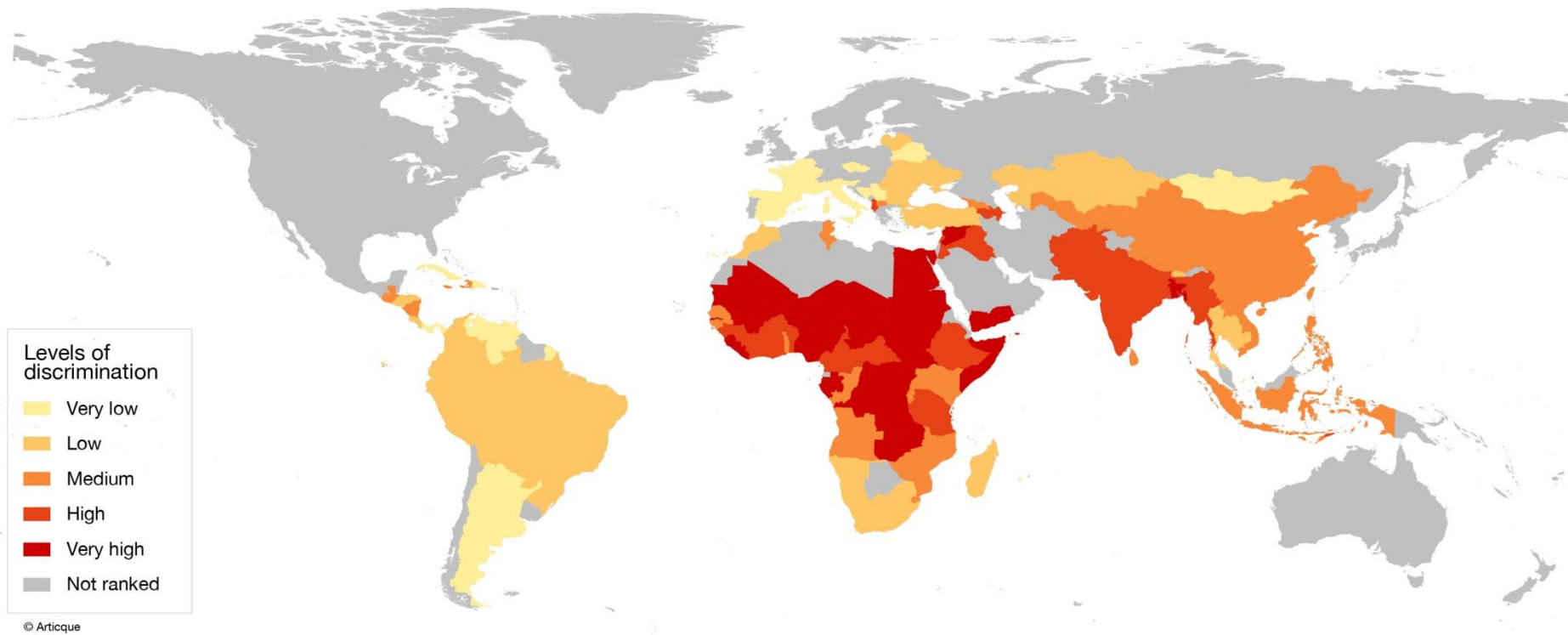
# A policy and analytical tool



- ✓ Countries classified by levels of discrimination
- ✓ Data can be used at the composite index, sub index or indicator level.
- ✓ Country profiles draw on CEDAW, UN, national laws and sources



# Mapping inequality



Source: OECD Development Centre (2014), *Social Institutions and Gender Index Synthesis Report*, OECD, Paris.

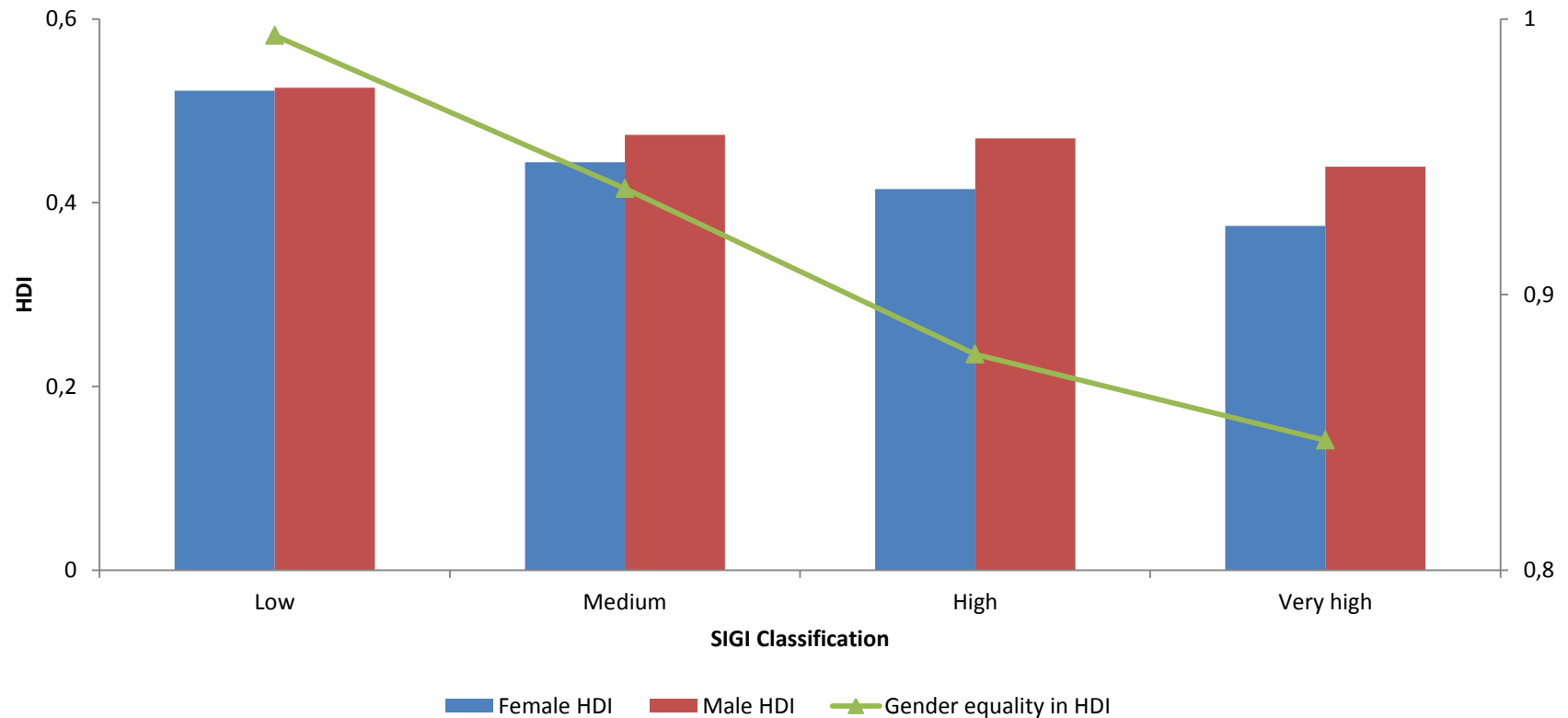
# Social norms count for development



Gender-based discrimination  
in social institutions is estimated to **COST** up to  
**\$12 trillion**  
to the global economy



# Social norms and human development



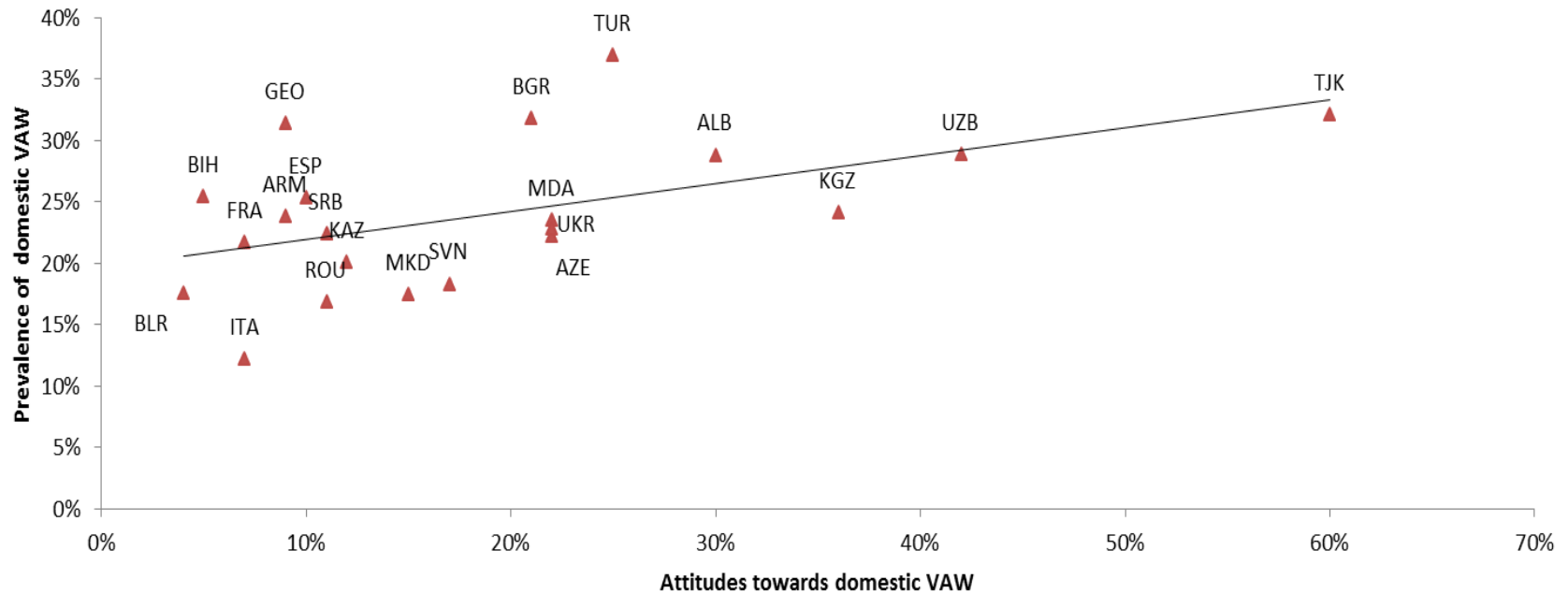
Source: UNDP (2015), Human Development Report and OECD (2014), Gender, Institutions and Development Database.



# Social norms and VAWG



Despite laws covering VAW, higher social acceptability, higher prevalence

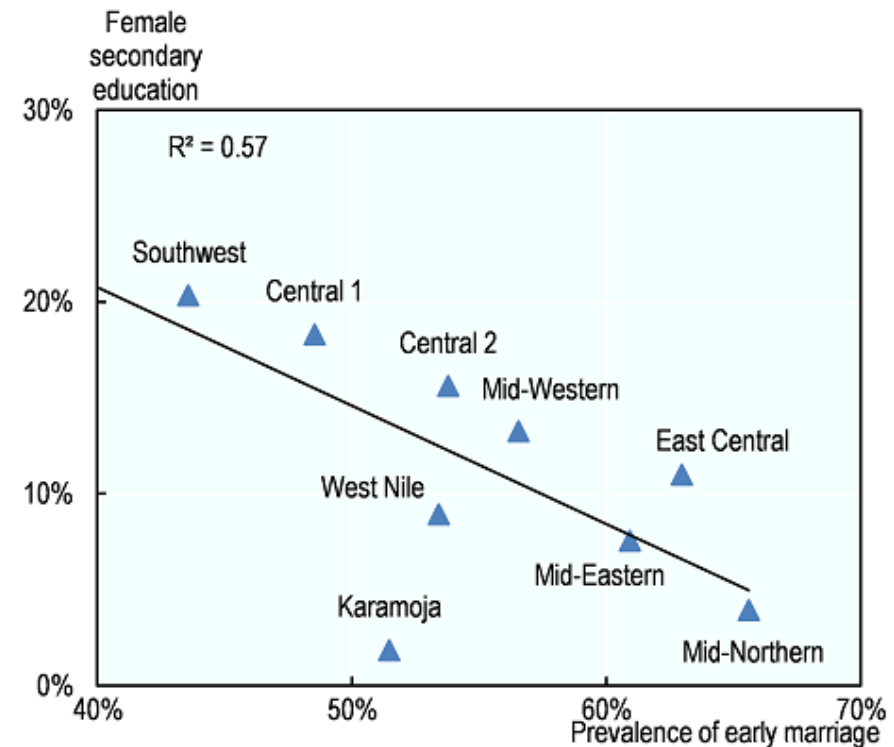
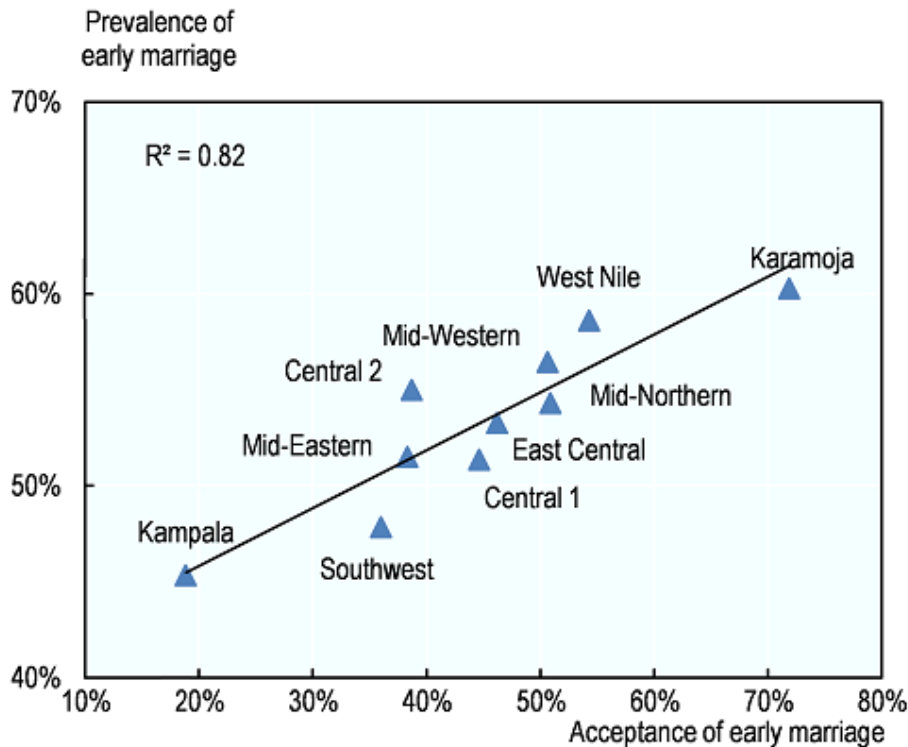


Source: OECD (2014), Gender, Institutions and Development Database.

# Social norms and early marriage: SIGI Uganda

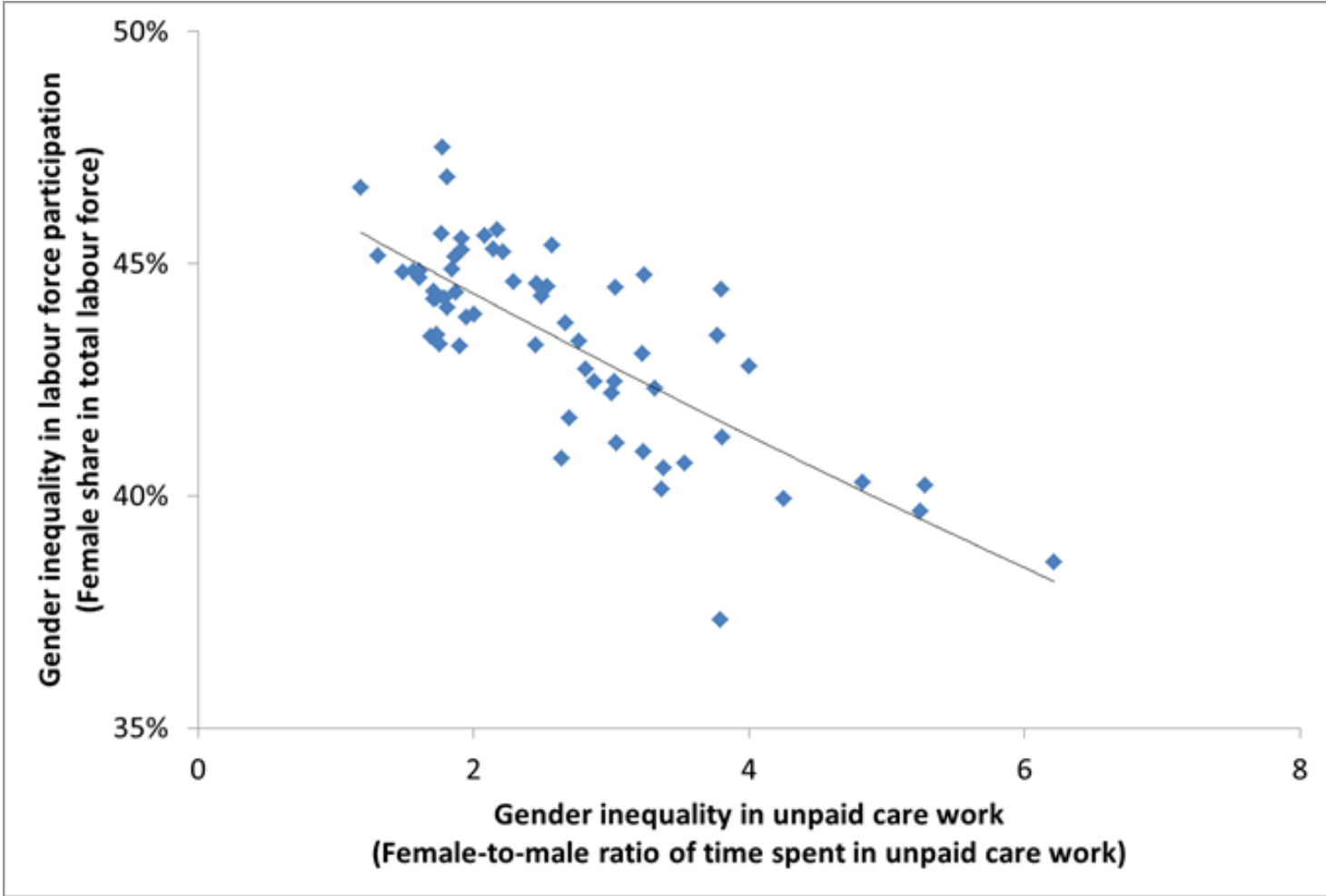


**Higher acceptance of early marriage, higher prevalence and lower girls' access to secondary education**



Source: OECD (2015), Uganda Social Institutions and Gender Index.

# Social norms and women's economic empowerment



Source: OECD (2014), GID-DB and World Bank (n.d.), WDI.

# Wikigender



- An information portal
- A platform for constructive dialogue
- A database
- An advocacy tool
- A bridge towards other resources

The screenshot shows the Wikigender website homepage. At the top left is the Wikigender logo, which features a globe with a male symbol (♂) and a female symbol (♀) on either side, followed by the text 'wiki gender'. To the right of the logo is a search bar with a 'SEARCH' button. Below the logo and search bar is a navigation menu with the following items: HOME, ABOUT, COUNTRIES (with a dropdown arrow), THEMES, STATISTICS, COMMUNITY PORTAL (with a dropdown arrow), and WIKIGENDER UNIVERSITY (with a dropdown arrow). The main content area has a heading 'WELCOME TO WIKIGENDER' and a sub-heading 'Wikigender is your online platform to share research, data and solutions to advance gender equality.' Below this is a link 'Find out more!'. At the bottom left of the main content area are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Google+. On the right side of the main content area is a large photograph of a group of approximately 15 people, mostly young adults, posing for a group photo. Below the photograph is a caption: 'New Wikigender University Articles from UNU-GEST Fellows'.

# What you will find on Wikigender



- Key statistics
- Country notes
- Thematic articles
- Community portal
- Online discussions
- Wikigender University
- Blog posts

The image displays three screenshots of the Wikigender website, illustrating the types of content available:

- Top Left Screenshot:** Shows an online discussion titled "Online discussion: Paving the way to gender equality: gender perspectives for inclusive urban mobility". It features logos for OECD dev, Wikigender, and UN HABITAT. A table of contents is visible below the article.
- Top Right Screenshot:** Shows a media roundup titled "Gender in the media – June 2016" for the period of 26 – 30 June. It lists several news items, such as "UN Makes History on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity" and "Chinese women use social media to challenge sexual assault taboo".
- Bottom Screenshot:** Shows an article titled "Missing Women" with the sub-heading "Defining the concept of 'missing women'". The text discusses the term's origin in the late 1980s and its relevance to demographic trends in Asia and North Africa.

# Thank you!



<http://www.oecd.org/dev/development-gender/>

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

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

The screenshot shows the Wikigender website homepage. At the top left is the Wikigender logo, which includes a globe icon and the text "wiki gender". To the right of the logo is a search bar with the word "SEARCH" in a blue button. Below the logo and search bar is a navigation menu with the following items: HOME, ABOUT, COUNTRIES (with a dropdown arrow), THEMES, STATISTICS, COMMUNITY PORTAL (with a dropdown arrow), and WIKIGENDER UNIVERSITY (with a dropdown arrow). The main content area features a large photograph of a diverse group of people, identified as UNU-GEST Fellows. Below the photo is the text "New Wikigender University Articles from UNU-GEST Fellows". To the left of the photo, there is a "WELCOME TO WIKIGENDER" section with a short introductory paragraph and a "Find out more!" link. At the bottom left of the page are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Google+.

The screenshot shows the Social Institutions & Gender Index (SIGI) website. At the top left is the SIGI logo, which consists of the letters "SIGI" in a stylized font and the text "Social Institutions & Gender Index". To the right of the SIGI logo is the OECD Development Centre logo, which includes a globe icon and the text "OECD dev DEVELOPMENT CENTRE". Below the logos is a navigation menu with the following items: HOME, ABOUT, COUNTRY PROFILES, DATA, and SIGI RESEARCH. The main content area features a large photograph of two young children, a boy and a girl, both wearing yellow shirts. Below the photo is a "DATA" section with a dropdown arrow and a list of four categories: "Discriminatory family code", "Restricted physical integrity", "Son bias", and "Restricted resources and assets". To the right of the "DATA" section is a "COUNTRY PROFILES" section with a globe icon and a search bar with the word "SEARCH" in a blue button. At the bottom right of the page is a "WIKIGENDER" section with a Twitter icon and the text "Tweets de @Wikigender".