

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) *

Introduction

Gender inequalities have been on the political agenda for many years (World Bank, 2001). To measure the extent of this problem at the country level many gender-related indices have been proposed, e.g. the Gender-Related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) (United Nations Development Programme, 1995), the Global Gender Gap Index from the World Economic Forum (Lopez-Claros and Zahidi, 2005), the Gender Equity Index developed by Social Watch (Social Watch, 2005) or the African Gender Status Index proposed by the Economic Commission for Africa (Economic Commission for Africa, 2004). These measures focus on gender inequalities in well-being or in agency and are typically outcome-focused (Klasen, 2006, 2007). The Women Social Rights Index of the CIRI Human Rights Data Project¹ complements these indices as it takes a human rights perspective. It measures whether a number of internationally recognized social rights for women are included in law and whether governments enforce them.

The new OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) adds to these indices another important aspect related to gender inequalities. It measures social institutions that are mirrored by societal practices and legal norms that produce inequalities between women and men. The SIGI is not only an overall measure of these institutions. It is also composed of five subindices, which make disaggregated information available. Each of the five subindices measures a different dimension of social institutions related to gender inequality: Family code, Civil liberties, Physical integrity, Son Preference, and Ownership rights. As the indicators that enter the SIGI primarily measure social institutions that pose problems in the developing world, the SIGI covers only non-OECD countries.²

The SIGI and its subindices are useful tools to compare the societal situation of women in non-OECD countries as they allow the identification of problematic countries and dimensions of social institutions that deserve attention by policy makers and need to be scrutinized in detail.

The first part of this document introduces the underlying concepts of the SIGI and its five subindices. The following parts present the method of index construction as well as results by country and interesting regional patterns. The last section ends with a discussion.

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¹ Information is available on the webpage of the project <http://ciri.binghamton.edu/>.

² For details on the construction of the SIGI and its subindices, see Branisa, Klasen, and Ziegler (2009).

Measuring Social Institutions related to Gender Inequalities

Instead of measuring gender inequalities in education, health, economic or political participation and other dimensions, the SIGI measures important inputs – social institutions – to such outcome inequalities in non-OECD countries. These social institutions are conceived as long-lasting codes of conduct, norms, traditions, informal and formal laws. Therefore, the index and the five subindices are not meant to reflect fast changes over time.

The five components of the SIGI measure each one dimension of the general underlying concept. These subindices are constructed using variables from the OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database (Morrison and Jütting, 2005; Jütting, Morrison, Dayton-Johnson, and Drechsler, 2008).³

The *Family code* subindex refers to institutions that influence the decision-making power of women in the household. The following variables are included. *Parental authority* measures whether women have the right to be a legal guardian of a child during marriage, and whether women have custody rights over a child after divorce. *Inheritance* is based on formal inheritance rights of spouses. *Early marriage* measures the percentage of girls between 15 and 19 years of age who are/were ever married. *Polygamy* measures the acceptance of polygamy in the population. Countries where this information is not available are assigned scores based on the legality of polygamy.⁴

The *Civil liberties* subindex captures the freedom of social participation of women and includes the following variables. *Freedom of movement* indicates the freedom of women to move outside the home. *Freedom of dress* is based on the obligation of women to follow a certain dress code, for example to cover parts of their body in the public.

The *Physical integrity* subindex comprises different indicators on violence against women. *Violence against women* indicates the existence of laws against domestic violence, sexual assault or rape, and sexual harassment. *Female genital mutilation* is the percentage of women who have undergone female genital mutilation.

The *Son Preference* subindex reflects mainly the economic valuation of women. Its only component is the variable *Missing women* that measures gender bias in mortality. Countries were coded by Stephan Klasen based on estimates of gender bias in mortality for a sample of countries (Klasen and Wink, 2003) and on sex ratios of young people and adults.

The *Ownership rights* subindex covers the access of women to several types of property. *Women's access to land* indicates whether women are allowed to and can de facto own land. *Women's access to bank loans* measures whether women are allowed to and can de facto access

³ The data cover more than 100 countries and are available at the web-pages <http://www.wikigender.org> and <http://www.oecd.org/dev/gender/gid>.

⁴ Acceptance of polygamy in the population might proxy actual practices more than the formal indicator legality of polygamy and, moreover, laws might be changed faster than practices. Therefore, the acceptance variable is the first choice for the subindex Family code. The reason for using legality when acceptance is missing is to increase the number of countries.

credits. *Women's access to property other than land* covers mainly access to real property such as houses, but also any other property.

In all cases, the variables are between 0 and 1. The value 0 means no or very low inequality and the value 1 indicates high inequality. Three of the variables (Early marriage, Female genital mutilation and Violence against women) are continuous. The other indicators are on an ordered categorical scale.

Construction of the SIGI and its Subindices

The Construction of the SIGI

The SIGI is an unweighted average of a non-linear function of the subindices Family code, Civil liberties, Physical integrity, Son preference and Ownership rights. Its values are between 0 and 1, with 0 meaning no inequality and 1 indicating complete inequality.

The non-linear function arises because it is assumed that inequality related to gender corresponds to deprivation experienced by the affected women, and that deprivation increases more than proportionally when inequality increases. Thus, high inequality is penalized in every dimension. Additionally, the non-linearity has the advantage that the SIGI allows only for partial compensation among its components. Partial compensation implies that high inequality in one dimension, i.e. subindex, can only be partially compensated with low inequality on another dimension.

The non-linearity in the index is achieved by squaring the distance of the respective subindex value from 0, the goal of no inequality.⁵ The sum of the resulting squared subindex values divided by the number of subindices then gives the value of the SIGI. This implies a choice of equal weights for the subindices because there is no obvious reason to value one of the measured dimensions more or less than the others.

The value of the SIGI for a given country is calculated as follows:

$$SIGI = \frac{1}{5} (SubindexFamilyCode)^2 + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexCivilLiberties)^2 + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexPhysicalIntegrity)^2 + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexSonPreference)^2 + \frac{1}{5} (SubindexOwnershipRights)^2$$

The Construction of the Subindices

The five subindices Family Code, Civil liberties, Son preference, Physical integrity and Ownership rights use the twelve variables as input that were mentioned in the previous section.

⁵ The distance to 0, the goal of no inequality to be reached in the case of social institutions related to gender, is analogous to the distance to the poverty line in the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke poverty measures (Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke, 1984). It is an intuitive way to think about gender inequality. It must be noted, however, that unlike it is the case when one is dealing with variables such as income, here a lower value of the subindex is preferred.

Each subindex combines variables that measure one dimension of social institutions related to gender inequality.⁶

In the case of Son preference, the subindex takes the value of the variable Missing women. In all other cases, the computation of the subindex values involves two steps. First, the method of polychoric principal component analysis is used to extract the common information of the variables that belong to a subindex in the form of the First Principal Component (FPC), which is a weighted sum of the standardized corresponding variables. The weights are shown in Table 1.⁷ Second, the subindex value is obtained rescaling the FPC so that it is between 0 and 1 to ease interpretation. A country with the best possible performance (no inequality) is assigned the value 0 and a country with the worst possible performance (highest inequality) the value 1. Hence, the subindex values of all countries are between 0 and 1.⁸

Results

In section ‘Country Rankings’ the results for the SIGI and its five subindices are presented. Among the 102 countries considered by the SIGI⁹ (Table 2) Paraguay, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Argentina and Costa Rica have the lowest levels of gender inequality related to social institutions. Sudan is the country that occupies the last position, followed by Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Mali, and Yemen which means that gender inequality in social institutions is a major problem there.

Rankings according to the subindices are as follows. For Family code (Table 3) 112 countries can be ranked. Best performers are China, Jamaica, Croatia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Worst performers are Mali, Chad, Afghanistan, Mozambique and Zambia. In the dimension Civil liberties (Table 4) 123 countries are ranked. Among them 83 share place 1 in the ranking. Sudan,

⁶ Kendall’s Tau b, which is a statistical measure of association (Agresti, 1984), and graphics based on Multiple Correspondence Analysis (Greenacre, 2007; Nenadić, 2007) confirmed that within each of the five dimensions all the variables seem to measure the same underlying concept.

⁷ Polychoric principal component analysis (PCA) is a method of dimensionality reduction for categorical variables (Kolenikov and Angeles, 2004, 2009). Principal components are weighted sums of the standardized variables. In the case of continuous variables, one subtracts the mean and then divides by the standard deviation. In the case of categorical variables, the standardization uses results of an ordered probit model. The weight each variable gets in these linear combinations is obtained by analyzing the correlation structure in the data. The first principal component explains the largest amount of variation in the data.

⁸ Given the score of the first principal component the subindex is calculated using the following transformation. Country X corresponds to a country of interest, Country Worst corresponds to a country with worst possible performance and Country Best is a country with best possible performance.

$$Subindex(CountryX) = \frac{FPC(CountryX)}{FPC(CountryWorst) - FPC(CountryBest)} - \frac{FPC(CountryBest)}{FPC(CountryWorst) - FPC(CountryBest)}$$

⁹ The subindices are computed for countries that have no missing values on the relevant input variables. In the case of the SIGI only countries that have values for every subindex are considered.

Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Yemen and Iran occupy the last five positions of high inequality. 114 countries can be compared with the subindex Physical Integrity (Table 5). Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Chinese Taipei, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay and Philippines are at the top of the ranking while Mali, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt and Sierra Leone are at the bottom. In the dimension Son preference (Table 6) 88 out of 122 countries rank at the top as they do not have problems with missing women. The countries that rank worst are China, Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, India and Bhutan. Finally, 122 countries are ranked with the subindex Ownership rights (Table 7). 42 countries share position 1 as they have no inequality in this dimension. On the other hand the four worst performing countries are Sudan, Sierra Leone, Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

To find out whether apparent regional patterns in social institutions related to gender inequality are systematic, we divided the countries in quintiles following the scores of the SIGI and its subindices (Table 8). The first quintile includes countries with lowest inequality, and the fifth quintile countries with highest inequality.

For the SIGI, no country of Europe and Central Asia (ECA) or Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is found in the two quintiles reflecting social institutions related to high gender inequality. In contrast, countries in South Asia (SA), Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and Middle East and North Africa (MENA) rank in these two quintiles. East Asia and Pacific (EAP) has countries with very low as well as very high inequality. It is interesting to note that in the most problematic regions some countries rank in the first two quintiles. These are Mauritius (SSA) and Tunisia (MENA).

Going on with the subindices the pattern is similar to the one of the SIGI. As more information is available for the subindices, the number of countries covered by every subindex is different and higher than for the SIGI. In the following some interesting facts are highlighted, especially countries whose scores are different than the average in the region.

- *Family code:* No country in ECA, LAC or EAP shows high inequality. SA, MENA and SSA remain problematic with countries with social institutions related to high gender inequality. Exceptions are Bhutan in SA, Mauritius in SSA and Tunisia and Israel in MENA.
- *Civil liberties:* Only three groups of countries using the quintile analysis can be generated with the first group including the first three quintiles. In SSA over one-half of the countries are now in the first group. Also in MENA there are some countries with good scores (Israel, Morocco and Tunisia). No country in SA is found in the first three quintiles of low and moderate inequality.
- *Physical integrity:* Best cases in the most problematic regions are Botswana, Mauritius, South Africa and Tanzania (SSA), and Morocco and Tunisia (MENA).
- *Son Preference:* Again only three groups of countries can be built by quintile analysis, with the first group including the first three quintiles. As in the case of Civil liberties most of the countries in SSA do not show problems. Missing women is mainly an issue in SA and

MENA. But in both regions there are countries that rank in the first group. These are Sri Lanka in SA, and Israel, Lebanon and Occupied Palestinian Territory in MENA.

- *Ownership rights*: Best cases in MENA are Egypt, Israel, Kuwait and Tunisia as they rank in the first quintile. This is also valid for Bhutan in SA, and Eritrea and Mauritius in SSA.

Discussion

Based on variables of the OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database, the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) offers a new way to approach gender inequalities and to compare 102 non-OECD countries that has been neglected in the literature and by other gender measures.¹⁰ Together with the five subindices Family code, Civil liberties, Physical integrity, Son preference and Ownership rights it helps policy-makers to detect in what countries and in which dimensions of social institutions related to gender inequality problems need to be tackled. Moreover, the indices are valuable instruments to generate public discussion.

Any composite index is confronted with possible critiques of decisions and trade-offs regarding, e.g. the choice and treatment of the variables included, the weighting scheme, the aggregation method.¹¹ In the case of the SIGI such criticisable decisions have also been necessary. But these choices are transparent and clear. Moreover, the formula to compute the SIGI is easy to understand.

However, three caveats must be noted. First, the figures produced do not substitute a careful investigation of all the components of the SIGI and additional qualitative information that helps understanding the situation in each country. Second, as any composite index cannot be better than its components, it is worth investing in the measurement of social institutions related to gender inequality. For example, it would be interesting to exploit data available from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) that specifically address the perception that women have of violence against women, and to finance further surveys in countries where data is not available yet. Third, the fact that OECD countries are not included in the SIGI sample does not mean that there are no social institutions related to gender inequalities in these countries, but they are not well captured by the variables used for the SIGI.

The SIGI and its subindices could influence current development thinking as they highlight social institutions that affect overall development. Preliminary results show that the SIGI and its

¹⁰ This is not only true from a theoretical perspective. An empirical analysis of the statistical association between the SIGI and other gender-related indices like the Gender-related Development Index, the Gender Empowerment Measure, the Global Gender Gap Index from 2007 and the Women's Social Rights Index indicates that the SIGI is correlated with these measures, but the correlation coefficients remain below a threshold that indicates redundancy. These results suggest that the SIGI provides additional information. Results as well as the country rankings of the SIGI and other measures can be found in Branisa et al. (2009).

¹¹ For a general discussion of the construction of composite indices, see Nardo, Saisana, Saltelli, Tarantola, Hoffman, and Giovannini (2005).

subindices are related to health and education of women even after controlling for the usual suspects region, religion and the level of economic development.¹²

¹² Results are available upon request.

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APPENDIX

Table1: Weights from Polychoric PCA

	Weights
Family code	
Parental authority	0.521181
Inheritance	0.540373
Early marriage	0.387733
Polygamy	0.534818
Civil liberties	
Freedom of movement	0.707107
Obligation to wear a veil	0.707107
Physical integrity	
Female genital mutilation	0.707107
Violence against women	0.707107
Ownership rights	
Women´s access to land	0.581089
Women´s access to loans	0.566471
Women´s access to other property	0.584334

Table 2: Country Rankings - The SIGI and its 5 Subindices

Country	SIGI		Family Code		Civil Liberties		Physical Integrity		Son Preference		Ownership Rights	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
Paraguay	1	0.0024832	19	0.0689011	1	0	3	0.0875702	1	0	1	0
Croatia	2	0.0033300	3	0.0081060	1	0	9	0.1287797	1	0	1	0
Kazakhstan	3	0.0034778	5	0.0283710	1	0	9	0.1287797	1	0	1	0
Argentina	4	0.0037899	13	0.0486361	1	0	9	0.1287797	1	0	1	0
Costa Rica	5	0.0070934	23	0.0810601	1	0	15	0.1699892	1	0	1	0
Russian Federation	6	0.0072524	35	0.1402772	1	0	9	0.1287797	1	0	1	0
Philippines	7	0.0078831	8	0.0405301	1	0	3	0.0875702	1	0	53	0.1735059
El Salvador	8	0.0082581	17	0.0648481	1	0	3	0.0875702	1	0	43	0.1715123
Ecuador	9	0.0091447	24	0.0891661	1	0	3	0.0875702	1	0	53	0.1735059
Ukraine	10	0.0096900	8	0.0405301	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	1	0
Mauritius	11	0.0097590	11	0.0445831	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	1	0
Moldova	12	0.0098035	12	0.0470149	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	1	0
Bolivia	13	0.0098346	13	0.0486361	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	1	0
Uruguay	14	0.0099167	15	0.0526891	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	1	0
Venezuela, RB	15	0.0104259	21	0.0729541	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	1	0
Thailand	16	0.0106770	41	0.1564892	1	0	15	0.1699892	1	0	1	0
Peru	17	0.0121323	15	0.0526891	1	0	33	0.2405940	1	0	1	0
Colombia	18	0.0127270	21	0.0729541	1	0	15	0.1699892	1	0	43	0.1715123
Belarus	19	0.0133856	4	0.0243180	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	1	0
Hong Kong, China	20	0.0146549	26	0.1038001	1	0	1	0	89	0.25	1	0
Singapore	21	0.0152573	25	0.0997471	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	1	0
Cuba	22	0.0160304	28	0.1175371	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	1	0
Macedonia, FYR	23	0.0178696	39	0.1516949	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	1	0
Brazil	24	0.0188021	19	0.0689011	1	0	48	0.2987690	1	0	1	0
Tunisia	25	0.0190618	32	0.1273769	1	0	9	0.1287797	89	0.25	1	0
Chile	26	0.0195128	34	0.1390898	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	56	0.1772301
Cambodia	27	0.0220188	38	0.1443302	1	0	48	0.2987690	1	0	1	0
Nicaragua	28	0.0225149	33	0.1296962	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	43	0.1715123
Trinidad and Tobago	29	0.0228815	39	0.1516949	1	0	15	0.1699892	89	0.25	1	0
Kyrgyz Republic	30	0.0292419	42	0.1598009	1	0	48	0.2987690	1	0	56	0.1772301
Viet Nam	31	0.0300619	6	0.0324240	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	1	0
Armenia	32	0.0301177	7	0.0364770	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	1	0
Georgia	33	0.0306926	17	0.0648481	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	1	0

Guatemala	34	0.0319271	27	0.1053781	1	0	54	0.3451297	1	0	43	0.1715123
Tajikistan	35	0.0326237	47	0.2595481	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	43	0.1715123
Honduras	36	0.0331625	44	0.2160969	1	0	54	0.3451297	1	0	1	0
Azerbaijan	37	0.0339496	37	0.1431428	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	1	0
Lao PDR	38	0.0357687	51	0.3203431	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0	43	0.1715123
Mongolia	39	0.0391165	30	0.1200122	1	0	48	0.2987690	89	0.25	43	0.1715123
Dominican Republic	40	0.0398379	28	0.1175371	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	58	0.3450181
Myanmar	41	0.0462871	35	0.1402772	1	0	60	0.3863392	89	0.25	1	0
Jamaica	42	0.0484293	1	0.0040530	1	0	54	0.3451297	1	0	76	0.3507359
Morocco	43	0.0534361	48	0.2627905	1	0	9	0.1287797	89	0.25	58	0.3450181
Fiji	44	0.0545044	8	0.0405301	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	66	0.3487424
Sri Lanka	45	0.0591410	46	0.2340427	98	0.3006851	15	0.1699892	1	0	66	0.3487424
Madagascar	46	0.0695815	70	0.4113796	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	43	0.1715123
Namibia	47	0.0750237	58	0.3530730	1	0	34	0.2575594	89	0.25	66	0.3487424
Botswana	48	0.0810172	53	0.3216308	1	0	15	0.1699892	1	0	79	0.5222482
South Africa	49	0.0867689	73	0.4232618	84	0.2980757	23	0.2163499	1	0	58	0.3450181
Burundi	50	0.1069056	57	0.3354503	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	79	0.5222482
Albania	51	0.1071956	31	0.1228778	1	0	60	0.3863392	101	0.5	66	0.3487424
Senegal	52	0.1104056	99	0.6024997	1	0	45	0.2645464	1	0	58	0.3450181
Tanzania	53	0.1124419	81	0.4988582	1	0	22	0.2015119	1	0	79	0.5222482
Ghana	54	0.1126940	61	0.3662139	1	0	80	0.3957452	1	0	79	0.5222482
Indonesia	55	0.1277609	59	0.3540548	103	0.5987608	79	0.3936178	1	0	1	0
Eritrea	56	0.1364469	76	0.4553800	1	0	106	0.6891036	1	0	1	0
Kenya	57	0.1370416	63	0.3702669	1	0	46	0.2815227	1	0	111	0.6847302
Cote d'Ivoire	58	0.1371181	79	0.4901204	1	0	85	0.4345464	1	0	77	0.5064994
Syrian Arab Republic	59	0.1381059	68	0.4026909	98	0.3006851	34	0.2575594	101	0.5	66	0.3487424
Malawi	60	0.1432271	60	0.3608732	84	0.2980757	88	0.4736178	1	0	79	0.5222482
Mauritania	61	0.1497032	71	0.4205634	98	0.3006851	103	0.6018251	1	0	58	0.3450181
Swaziland	62	0.1565499	86	0.5214396	84	0.2980757	60	0.3863392	1	0	79	0.5222482
Burkina Faso	63	0.1616069	88	0.5393882	1	0	104	0.6309179	1	0	58	0.3450181
Bhutan	64	0.1625080	43	0.2051253	84	0.2980757	54	0.3451297	118	0.75	1	0
Nepal	65	0.1672252	62	0.3677918	84	0.2980757	48	0.2987690	101	0.5	79	0.5222482
Rwanda	66	0.1685859	56	0.3297368	1	0	91	0.5151189	1	0	111	0.6847302
Niger	67	0.1755873	104	0.6488194	1	0	99	0.5248165	89	0.25	58	0.3450181
Equatorial Guinea	68	0.1759719	82	0.5029112	84	0.2980757	91	0.5151189	1	0	79	0.5222482
Gambia, The	69	0.1782978	103	0.6430297	1	0	102	0.5969762	1	0	66	0.3487424

Central African Republic	70	0.1843973	92	0.5590215	1	0	101	0.5802916	1	0	79	0.5222482
Kuwait	71	0.1860213	83	0.5052276	103	0.5987608	34	0.2575594	101	0.5	1	0
Zimbabwe	72	0.1869958	80	0.4907522	84	0.2980757	59	0.3693737	1	0	111	0.6847302
Uganda	73	0.1871794	102	0.6369662	84	0.2980757	81	0.4105832	1	0	79	0.5222482
Benin	74	0.1889945	84	0.5063324	1	0	87	0.4687690	1	0	111	0.6847302
Algeria	75	0.1902440	69	0.4050073	103	0.5987608	60	0.3863392	101	0.5	43	0.1715123
Bahrain	76	0.1965476	52	0.3214722	103	0.5987608	60	0.3863392	101	0.5	66	0.3487424
Mozambique	77	0.1995442	109	0.6977612	84	0.2980757	60	0.3863392	1	0	79	0.5222482
Togo	78	0.2025180	96	0.5883301	1	0	86	0.4445249	1	0	111	0.6847302
Congo, Dem. Rep.	79	0.2044817	66	0.3903762	1	0	81	0.4105832	1	0	119	0.8375180
Papua New Guinea	80	0.2093579	50	0.2769745	1	0	60	0.3863392	118	0.75	78	0.5082487
Cameroon	81	0.2165121	89	0.5434412	84	0.2980757	90	0.4833154	1	0	109	0.6817546
Egypt, Arab Rep.	82	0.2176608	49	0.2664667	98	0.3006851	111	0.8227322	101	0.5	1	0
China	83	0.2178559	1	0.0040530	1	0	48	0.298769	122	1	1	0
Gabon	84	0.2189224	107	0.6838656	84	0.2980757	91	0.5151189	1	0	79	0.5222482
Zambia	85	0.2193876	108	0.6919716	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	111	0.6847302
Nigeria	86	0.2199123	71	0.4205634	103	0.5987608	89	0.4784666	89	0.25	79	0.5222482
Liberia	87	0.2265095	87	0.5347034	1	0	107	0.7575595	1	0	79	0.5222482
Guinea	88	0.2280293	105	0.6714008	1	0	105	0.6454643	1	0	79	0.5222482
Ethiopia	89	0.2332508	55	0.3272618	1	0	109	0.7742441	1	0	108	0.6780117
Bangladesh	90	0.2446482	95	0.5833395	103	0.5987608	2	0.0412095	101	0.5	79	0.5222482
Libya	91	0.2601870	67	0.3928483	103	0.5987608	91	0.5151189	101	0.5	79	0.5222482
United Arab Emirates	92	0.2657521	93	0.5619696	103	0.5987608	100	0.5318035	101	0.5	66	0.3487424
Iraq	93	0.2752427	77	0.4739084	103	0.5987608	98	0.5199677	101	0.5	79	0.5222482
Pakistan	94	0.2832434	64	0.3782142	103	0.5987608	47	0.2818035	118	0.75	79	0.5222482
Iran, Islamic Rep.	95	0.3043608	91	0.5579166	119	0.780988	91	0.5151189	89	0.25	79	0.5222482
India	96	0.3181120	100	0.6065527	103	0.5987608	15	0.1699892	118	0.75	79	0.5222482
Chad	97	0.3225771	111	0.7932968	98	0.3006851	84	0.4321167	1	0	120	0.8404936
Yemen	98	0.3270495	97	0.5943937	119	0.780988	60	0.3863392	101	0.5	79	0.5222482
Mali	99	0.3394930	112	0.7973498	1	0	114	0.9709072	1	0	58	0.3450181
Sierra Leone	100	0.3424468	98	0.6015940	1	0	110	0.7984881	1	0	121	0.8442366
Afghanistan	101	0.5823044	110	0.7159838	121	0.8177727	91	0.5151189	122	1	109	0.6817546
Sudan	102	0.6778067	106	0.6798126	122	1	111	0.8227322	101	0.5	122	1
Angola		NA	89	0.5434412	1	0		NA	89	0.25	79	0.5222482
Bosnia and Herzegovina		NA		NA	1	0	34	0.2575594	1	0	1	0
Chinese Taipei		NA		NA	1	0	3	0.0875702	101	0.5	1	0

Congo, Rep.	NA	101	0.6245013	1	0		NA	1	0	79	0.5222482
Guinea-Bissau	NA		NA		NA	107	0.7575595	1	0	111	0.6847302
Haiti	NA	65	0.3783729	1	0	54	0.3451297	1	0		NA
Israel	NA	45	0.2271240	1	0		NA	1	0	1	0
Jordan	NA	85	0.5173866	103	0.5987608		NA	101	0.5	79	0.5222482
Korea, Dem. Rep.	NA		NA	84	0.2980757	91	0.5151189	1	0	1	0
Lebanon	NA		NA	103	0.5987608	60	0.3863392	1	0	53	0.1735059
Lesotho	NA	94	0.5714864	84	0.2980757		NA	1	0	79	0.5222482
Malaysia	NA	53	0.3216308	103	0.5987608		NA	1	0	1	0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	NA	78	0.4860674	103	0.5987608		NA	1	0	66	0.3487424
Oman	NA	74	0.4536434	84	0.2980757		NA	101	0.5	66	0.3487424
Panama	NA		NA	1	0	8	0.1118143	1	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	NA		NA	1	0	23	0.2163499	1	0		NA
Saudi Arabia	NA	74	0.4536434	122	1		NA	101	0.5	79	0.5222482
Serbia and Montenegro	NA		NA	1	0		NA		NA	43	0.1715123
Somalia	NA		NA	103	0.5987608	113	0.8421274	1	0	111	0.6847302
Timor-Leste	NA		NA	1	0	83	0.4275487	89	0.25	79	0.5222482
Turkmenistan	NA		NA	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	79	0.5222482
Uzbekistan	NA		NA	1	0	60	0.3863392	1	0	1	0

Table 3: Country Ranking - Subindex Family Code

Rank	Country	Value
1	China	0.004053
1	Jamaica	0.004053
3	Croatia	0.008106
4	Belarus	0.024318
5	Kazakhstan	0.028371
6	Viet Nam	0.032424
7	Armenia	0.036477
8	Fiji	0.0405301
8	Philippines	0.0405301
8	Ukraine	0.0405301
11	Mauritius	0.0445831
12	Moldova	0.0470149
13	Argentina	0.0486361
13	Bolivia	0.0486361
15	Peru	0.0526891
15	Uruguay	0.0526891
17	El Salvador	0.0648481
17	Georgia	0.0648481
19	Brazil	0.0689011
19	Paraguay	0.0689011
21	Colombia	0.0729541
21	Venezuela, RB	0.0729541
23	Costa Rica	0.0810601
24	Ecuador	0.0891661
25	Singapore	0.0997471
26	Hong Kong, China	0.1038001
27	Guatemala	0.1053781
28	Cuba	0.1175371
28	Dominican Republic	0.1175371
30	Mongolia	0.1200122
31	Albania	0.1228778
32	Tunisia	0.1273769
33	Nicaragua	0.1296962
34	Chile	0.1390898
35	Myanmar	0.1402772
35	Russian Federation	0.1402772
37	Azerbaijan	0.1431428
38	Cambodia	0.1443302
39	Macedonia, FYR	0.1516949
39	Trinidad and Tobago	0.1516949
41	Thailand	0.1564892
42	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1598009
43	Bhutan	0.2051253
44	Honduras	0.2160969
45	Israel	0.227124
46	Sri Lanka	0.2340427
47	Tajikistan	0.2595481
48	Morocco	0.2627905

49	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.2664667
50	Papua New Guinea	0.2769745
51	Lao PDR	0.3203431
52	Bahrain	0.3214722
53	Botswana	0.3216308
53	Malaysia	0.3216308
55	Ethiopia	0.3272618
56	Rwanda	0.3297368
57	Burundi	0.3354503
58	Namibia	0.353073
59	Indonesia	0.3540548
60	Malawi	0.3608732
61	Ghana	0.3662139
62	Nepal	0.3677918
63	Kenya	0.3702669
64	Pakistan	0.3782142
65	Haiti	0.3783729
66	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.3903762
67	Libya	0.3928483
68	Syrian Arab Republic	0.4026909
69	Algeria	0.4050073
70	Madagascar	0.4113796
71	Mauritania	0.4205634
71	Nigeria	0.4205634
73	South Africa	0.4232618
74	Oman	0.4536434
74	Saudi Arabia	0.4536434
76	Eritrea	0.45538
77	Iraq	0.4739084
	Occupied Palestinian	
78	Territory	0.4860674
79	Cote d'Ivoire	0.4901204
80	Zimbabwe	0.4907522
81	Tanzania	0.4988582
82	Equatorial Guinea	0.5029112
83	Kuwait	0.5052276
84	Benin	0.5063324
85	Jordan	0.5173866
86	Swaziland	0.5214396
87	Liberia	0.5347034
88	Burkina Faso	0.5393882
89	Angola	0.5434412
89	Cameroon	0.5434412
91	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5579166
92	Central African Republic	0.5590215
93	United Arab Emirates	0.5619696
94	Lesotho	0.5714864
95	Bangladesh	0.5833395
96	Togo	0.5883301
97	Yemen	0.5943937
98	Sierra Leone	0.601594

99	Senegal	0.6024997
100	India	0.6065527
101	Congo, Rep.	0.6245013
102	Uganda	0.6369662
103	Gambia, The	0.6430297
104	Niger	0.6488194
105	Guinea	0.6714008
106	Sudan	0.6798126
107	Gabon	0.6838656
108	Zambia	0.6919716
109	Mozambique	0.6977612
110	Afghanistan	0.7159838
111	Chad	0.7932968
112	Mali	0.7973498
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NA
	Chinese Taipei	NA
	Guinea-Bissau	NA
	Korea, Dem. Rep.	NA
	Lebanon	NA
	Panama	NA
	Puerto Rico	NA
	Serbia and Montenegro	NA
	Somalia	NA
	Timor-Leste	NA
	Turkmenistan	NA
	Uzbekistan	NA

The variables included in the subindex Family Code are Parental authority, Inheritance, Early marriage, and Polygamy.

Table 4: Country Rankings - Subindex Civil Liberties

Rank	Country	Value
1	Albania	0
1	Angola	0
1	Argentina	0
1	Armenia	0
1	Azerbaijan	0
1	Belarus	0
1	Benin	0
1	Bolivia	0
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
1	Botswana	0
1	Brazil	0
1	Burkina Faso	0
1	Burundi	0
1	Cambodia	0
1	Central African Republic	0
1	Chile	0
1	China	0
1	Chinese Taipei	0
1	Colombia	0
1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0
1	Congo, Rep.	0
1	Costa Rica	0
1	Cote d'Ivoire	0
1	Croatia	0
1	Cuba	0
1	Dominican Republic	0
1	Ecuador	0
1	El Salvador	0
1	Eritrea	0
1	Ethiopia	0
1	Fiji	0
1	Gambia, The	0
1	Georgia	0
1	Ghana	0
1	Guatemala	0
1	Guinea	0
1	Haiti	0
1	Honduras	0
1	Hong Kong, China	0
1	Israel	0
1	Jamaica	0
1	Kazakhstan	0
1	Kenya	0
1	Kyrgyz Republic	0
1	Lao PDR	0
1	Liberia	0
1	Macedonia, FYR	0
1	Madagascar	0

1	Mali	0
1	Mauritius	0
1	Moldova	0
1	Mongolia	0
1	Morocco	0
1	Myanmar	0
1	Namibia	0
1	Nicaragua	0
1	Niger	0
1	Panama	0
1	Papua New Guinea	0
1	Paraguay	0
1	Peru	0
1	Philippines	0
1	Puerto Rico	0
1	Russian Federation	0
1	Rwanda	0
1	Senegal	0
1	Serbia and Montenegro	0
1	Sierra Leone	0
1	Singapore	0
1	Tajikistan	0
1	Tanzania	0
1	Thailand	0
1	Timor-Leste	0
1	Togo	0
1	Trinidad and Tobago	0
1	Tunisia	0
1	Turkmenistan	0
1	Ukraine	0
1	Uruguay	0
1	Uzbekistan	0
1	Venezuela, RB	0
1	Viet Nam	0
1	Zambia	0
84	Bhutan	0.2980757
84	Cameroon	0.2980757
84	Equatorial Guinea	0.2980757
84	Gabon	0.2980757
84	Korea, Dem. Rep.	0.2980757
84	Lesotho	0.2980757
84	Malawi	0.2980757
84	Mozambique	0.2980757
84	Nepal	0.2980757
84	Oman	0.2980757
84	South Africa	0.2980757
84	Swaziland	0.2980757
84	Uganda	0.2980757
84	Zimbabwe	0.2980757
98	Chad	0.3006851
98	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.3006851

98	Mauritania	0.3006851
98	Sri Lanka	0.3006851
98	Syrian Arab Republic	0.3006851
103	Algeria	0.5987608
103	Bahrain	0.5987608
103	Bangladesh	0.5987608
103	India	0.5987608
103	Indonesia	0.5987608
103	Iraq	0.5987608
103	Jordan	0.5987608
103	Kuwait	0.5987608
103	Lebanon	0.5987608
103	Libya	0.5987608
103	Malaysia	0.5987608
103	Nigeria	0.5987608
103	Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.5987608
103	Pakistan	0.5987608
103	Somalia	0.5987608
103	United Arab Emirates	0.5987608
119	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.780988
119	Yemen	0.780988
121	Afghanistan	0.8177727
122	Saudi Arabia	1
122	Sudan	1
	Guinea-Bissau	NA

The variables included in the subindex Civil Liberties are Freedom of movement and Freedom of dress.

Table 5: Country Ranking - Subindex Physical Integrity

Rank	Country	Value
1	Hong Kong, China	0
2	Bangladesh	0.0412095
3	Chinese Taipei	0.0875702
3	Ecuador	0.0875702
3	El Salvador	0.0875702
3	Paraguay	0.0875702
3	Philippines	0.0875702
8	Panama	0.1118143
9	Argentina	0.1287797
9	Croatia	0.1287797
9	Kazakhstan	0.1287797
9	Morocco	0.1287797
9	Russian Federation	0.1287797
9	Tunisia	0.1287797
15	Botswana	0.1699892
15	Colombia	0.1699892
15	Costa Rica	0.1699892
15	India	0.1699892
15	Sri Lanka	0.1699892
15	Thailand	0.1699892
15	Trinidad and Tobago	0.1699892
22	Tanzania	0.2015119
23	Bolivia	0.2163499
23	Chile	0.2163499
23	Lao PDR	0.2163499
23	Mauritius	0.2163499
23	Moldova	0.2163499
23	Puerto Rico	0.2163499
23	South Africa	0.2163499
23	Ukraine	0.2163499
23	Uruguay	0.2163499
23	Venezuela, RB	0.2163499
33	Peru	0.240594
34	Belarus	0.2575594
34	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2575594
34	Cuba	0.2575594
34	Dominican Republic	0.2575594
34	Kuwait	0.2575594
34	Macedonia, FYR	0.2575594
34	Namibia	0.2575594
34	Nicaragua	0.2575594
34	Singapore	0.2575594
34	Syrian Arab Republic	0.2575594
34	Tajikistan	0.2575594
45	Senegal	0.2645464
46	Kenya	0.2815227
47	Pakistan	0.2818035
48	Brazil	0.298769
48	Cambodia	0.298769
48	China	0.298769
48	Kyrgyz Republic	0.298769
48	Mongolia	0.298769

48	Nepal	0.298769
54	Bhutan	0.3451297
54	Guatemala	0.3451297
54	Haiti	0.3451297
54	Honduras	0.3451297
54	Jamaica	0.3451297
59	Zimbabwe	0.3693737
60	Albania	0.3863392
60	Algeria	0.3863392
60	Armenia	0.3863392
60	Azerbaijan	0.3863392
60	Bahrain	0.3863392
60	Burundi	0.3863392
60	Fiji	0.3863392
60	Georgia	0.3863392
60	Lebanon	0.3863392
60	Madagascar	0.3863392
60	Mozambique	0.3863392
60	Myanmar	0.3863392
60	Papua New Guinea	0.3863392
60	Swaziland	0.3863392
60	Turkmenistan	0.3863392
60	Uzbekistan	0.3863392
60	Viet Nam	0.3863392
60	Yemen	0.3863392
60	Zambia	0.3863392
79	Indonesia	0.3936178
80	Ghana	0.3957452
81	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.4105832
81	Uganda	0.4105832
83	Timor-Leste	0.4275487
84	Chad	0.4321167
85	Cote d'Ivoire	0.4345464
86	Togo	0.4445249
87	Benin	0.468769
88	Malawi	0.4736178
89	Nigeria	0.4784666
90	Cameroon	0.4833154
91	Afghanistan	0.5151189
91	Equatorial Guinea	0.5151189
91	Gabon	0.5151189
91	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5151189
91	Korea, Dem. Rep.	0.5151189
91	Libya	0.5151189
91	Rwanda	0.5151189
98	Iraq	0.5199677
99	Niger	0.5248165
100	United Arab Emirates	0.5318035
101	Central African Republic	0.5802916
102	Gambia, The	0.5969762
103	Mauritania	0.6018251
104	Burkina Faso	0.6309179
105	Guinea	0.6454643
106	Eritrea	0.6891036
107	Guinea-Bissau	0.7575595

107	Liberia	0.7575595
109	Ethiopia	0.7742441
110	Sierra Leone	0.7984881
111	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.8227322
111	Sudan	0.8227322
113	Somalia	0.8421274
114	Mali	0.9709072
	Angola	NA
	Congo, Rep.	NA
	Israel	NA
	Jordan	NA
	Lesotho	NA
	Malaysia	NA
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	NA
	Oman	NA
	Saudi Arabia	NA
	Serbia and Montenegro	NA

The variables included in the subindex Physical Integrity are Violence against women and Female genital mutilation.

Table 6: Country Ranking – Subindex Son Preference

Rank	Country	Value
1	Argentina	0
1	Armenia	0
1	Azerbaijan	0
1	Belarus	0
1	Benin	0
1	Bolivia	0
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
1	Botswana	0
1	Brazil	0
1	Burkina Faso	0
1	Burundi	0
1	Cambodia	0
1	Cameroon	0
1	Central African Republic	0
1	Chad	0
1	Chile	0
1	Colombia	0
1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0
1	Congo, Rep.	0
1	Costa Rica	0
1	Cote d'Ivoire	0
1	Croatia	0
1	Cuba	0
1	Dominican Republic	0
1	Ecuador	0
1	El Salvador	0
1	Equatorial Guinea	0
1	Eritrea	0
1	Ethiopia	0
1	Fiji	0
1	Gabon	0
1	Gambia, The	0
1	Georgia	0
1	Ghana	0
1	Guatemala	0
1	Guinea	0
1	Guinea-Bissau	0
1	Haiti	0
1	Honduras	0
1	Indonesia	0
1	Israel	0
1	Jamaica	0
1	Kazakhstan	0
1	Kenya	0
1	Korea, Dem. Rep.	0
1	Kyrgyz Republic	0
1	Lao PDR	0
1	Lebanon	0

1	Lesotho	0
1	Liberia	0
1	Macedonia, FYR	0
1	Madagascar	0
1	Malawi	0
1	Malaysia	0
1	Mali	0
1	Mauritania	0
1	Mauritius	0
1	Moldova	0
1	Mozambique	0
1	Nicaragua	0
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	0
1	Panama	0
1	Paraguay	0
1	Peru	0
1	Philippines	0
1	Puerto Rico	0
1	Russian Federation	0
1	Rwanda	0
1	Senegal	0
1	Sierra Leone	0
1	Singapore	0
1	Somalia	0
1	South Africa	0
1	Sri Lanka	0
1	Swaziland	0
1	Tajikistan	0
1	Tanzania	0
1	Thailand	0
1	Togo	0
1	Turkmenistan	0
1	Uganda	0
1	Ukraine	0
1	Uruguay	0
1	Uzbekistan	0
1	Venezuela, RB	0
1	Viet Nam	0
1	Zambia	0
1	Zimbabwe	0
89	Angola	0.25
89	Hong Kong, China	0.25
89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.25
89	Mongolia	0.25
89	Morocco	0.25
89	Myanmar	0.25
89	Namibia	0.25
89	Niger	0.25
89	Nigeria	0.25
89	Timor-Leste	0.25

89	Trinidad and Tobago	0.25
89	Tunisia	0.25
101	Albania	0.5
101	Algeria	0.5
101	Bahrain	0.5
101	Bangladesh	0.5
101	Chinese Taipei	0.5
101	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.5
101	Iraq	0.5
101	Jordan	0.5
101	Kuwait	0.5
101	Libya	0.5
101	Nepal	0.5
101	Oman	0.5
101	Saudi Arabia	0.5
101	Sudan	0.5
101	Syrian Arab Republic	0.5
101	United Arab Emirates	0.5
101	Yemen	0.5
118	Bhutan	0.75
118	India	0.75
118	Pakistan	0.75
118	Papua New Guinea	0.75
122	Afghanistan	1
122	China	1
	Serbia and Montenegro	NA

Table 7: Country Ranking – Subindex Ownership Rights

Rank	Country	Value
1	Argentina	0
1	Armenia	0
1	Azerbaijan	0
1	Belarus	0
1	Bhutan	0
1	Bolivia	0
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
1	Brazil	0
1	Cambodia	0
1	China	0
1	Chinese Taipei	0
1	Costa Rica	0
1	Croatia	0
1	Cuba	0
1	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0
1	Eritrea	0
1	Georgia	0
1	Honduras	0
1	Hong Kong, China	0
1	Indonesia	0
1	Israel	0
1	Kazakhstan	0
1	Korea, Dem. Rep.	0
1	Kuwait	0
1	Macedonia, FYR	0
1	Malaysia	0
1	Mauritius	0
1	Moldova	0
1	Myanmar	0
1	Panama	0
1	Paraguay	0
1	Peru	0
1	Russian Federation	0
1	Singapore	0
1	Thailand	0
1	Trinidad and Tobago	0
1	Tunisia	0
1	Ukraine	0
1	Uruguay	0
1	Uzbekistan	0
1	Venezuela, RB	0
1	Viet Nam	0
43	Algeria	0.1715123
43	Colombia	0.1715123
43	El Salvador	0.1715123
43	Guatemala	0.1715123
43	Lao PDR	0.1715123
43	Madagascar	0.1715123

43	Mongolia	0.1715123
43	Nicaragua	0.1715123
43	Serbia and Montenegro	0.1715123
43	Tajikistan	0.1715123
53	Ecuador	0.1735059
53	Lebanon	0.1735059
53	Philippines	0.1735059
56	Chile	0.1772301
56	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1772301
58	Burkina Faso	0.3450181
58	Dominican Republic	0.3450181
58	Mali	0.3450181
58	Mauritania	0.3450181
58	Morocco	0.3450181
58	Niger	0.3450181
58	Senegal	0.3450181
58	South Africa	0.3450181
66	Albania	0.3487424
66	Bahrain	0.3487424
66	Fiji	0.3487424
66	Gambia, The	0.3487424
66	Namibia	0.3487424
66	Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.3487424
66	Oman	0.3487424
66	Sri Lanka	0.3487424
66	Syrian Arab Republic	0.3487424
66	United Arab Emirates	0.3487424
76	Jamaica	0.3507359
77	Cote d'Ivoire	0.5064994
78	Papua New Guinea	0.5082487
79	Angola	0.5222482
79	Bangladesh	0.5222482
79	Botswana	0.5222482
79	Burundi	0.5222482
79	Central African Republic	0.5222482
79	Congo, Rep.	0.5222482
79	Equatorial Guinea	0.5222482
79	Gabon	0.5222482
79	Ghana	0.5222482
79	Guinea	0.5222482
79	India	0.5222482
79	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5222482
79	Iraq	0.5222482
79	Jordan	0.5222482
79	Lesotho	0.5222482
79	Liberia	0.5222482
79	Libya	0.5222482
79	Malawi	0.5222482
79	Mozambique	0.5222482
79	Nepal	0.5222482

79	Nigeria	0.5222482
79	Pakistan	0.5222482
79	Saudi Arabia	0.5222482
79	Swaziland	0.5222482
79	Tanzania	0.5222482
79	Timor-Leste	0.5222482
79	Turkmenistan	0.5222482
79	Uganda	0.5222482
79	Yemen	0.5222482
108	Ethiopia	0.6780117
109	Afghanistan	0.6817546
109	Cameroon	0.6817546
111	Benin	0.6847302
111	Guinea-Bissau	0.6847302
111	Kenya	0.6847302
111	Rwanda	0.6847302
111	Somalia	0.6847302
111	Togo	0.6847302
111	Zambia	0.6847302
111	Zimbabwe	0.6847302
119	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.837518
120	Chad	0.8404936
121	Sierra Leone	0.8442366
122	Sudan	1
	Haiti	NA
	Puerto Rico	NA

The variables included in the subindex Ownership rights are Women's access to land, Women's access to bank loans, and Women's access to property other than land.

Table 8: Regional pattern of the SIGI and its Subindices, Quintiles by Region

	ECA	LAC	EAP	SA	SSA	MENA	Total
SIGI							
Quintile 1	6	10	4	0	1	0	21
Quintile 2	6	8	5	0	0	1	20
Quintile 3	1	1	2	1	14	2	21
Quintile 4	0	0	1	2	13	4	20
Quintile 5	0	0	1	4	10	5	20
Total	13	19	13	7	38	12	102
Family Code							
Quintile 1	7	11	4	0	1	0	23
Quintile 2	5	8	6	1	0	2	22
Quintile 3	1	1	4	3	9	5	23
Quintile 4	0	0	0	0	15	7	22
Quintile 5	0	0	0	3	16	3	22
Total	13	20	14	7	41	17	112
Civil Liberties							
Quintile 1, 2, 3	17	22	14	0	27	3	83
Quintile 4	0	0	1	3	12	3	19
Quintile 5	0	0	2	4	3	12	21
Total	17	22	17	7	42	18	123
Physical Integrity							
Quintile 1	5	13	5	3	4	2	32
Quintile 2	4	4	1	0	3	2	14
Quintile 3	7	5	7	3	6	4	32
Quintile 4	0	0	3	1	13	2	19
Quintile 5	0	0	0	0	14	3	17
Total	16	22	16	7	40	13	114
Missing Women							
Quintile 1, 2, 3	15	21	10	1	38	3	88
Quintile 4	0	1	4	0	4	3	12
Quintile 5	1	0	3	6	1	12	23
Total	16	22	17	7	43	18	123
Ownership Rights							
Quintile 1	12	12	11	1	2	4	42
Quintile 2	2	4	2	0	1	1	10
Quintile 3	2	3	2	1	8	7	23
Quintile 4	1	1	2	4	18	6	32
Quintile 5	0	0	0	1	14	0	15
Total	17	20	17	7	43	18	122

ECA stands for Europe and Central Asia, LAC for Latin America and the Caribbean, EAP for East Asia and Pacific, SSA for Sub-Saharan Africa, and MENA for Middle East and North Africa.