

Measuring Gender Equality for Development

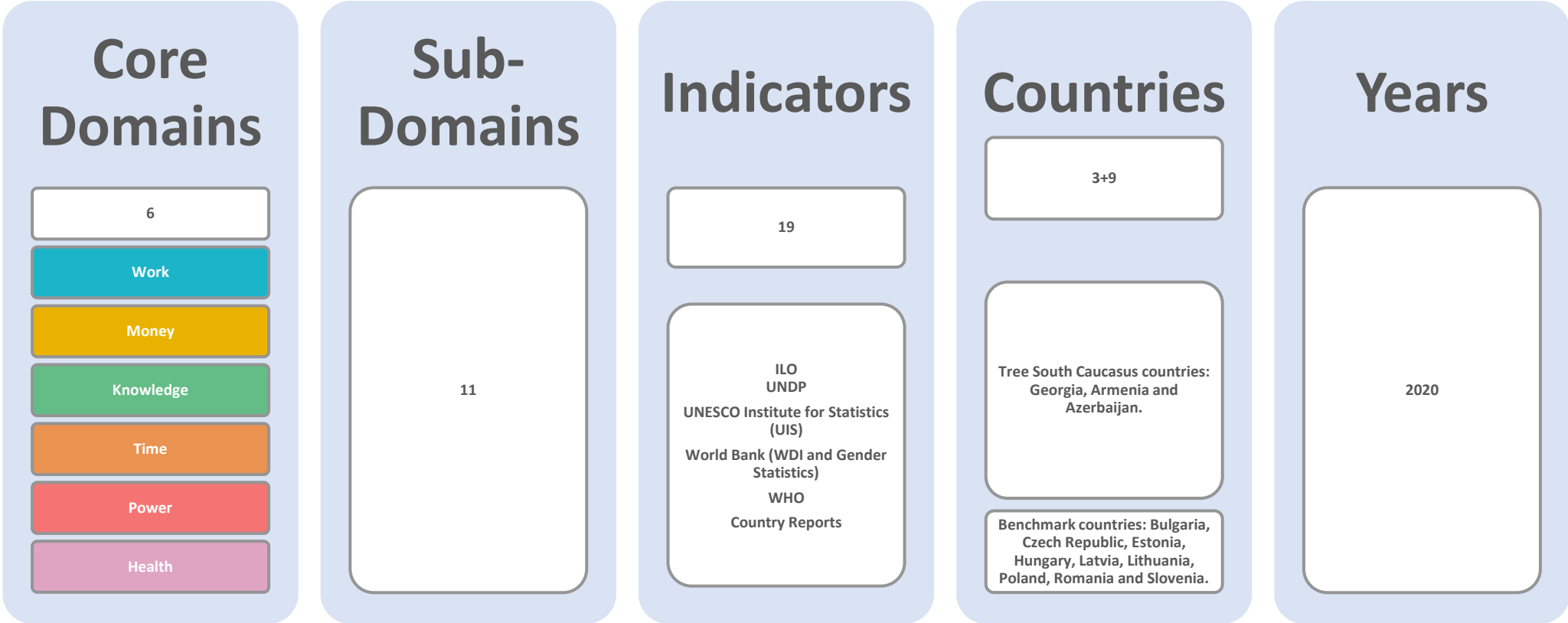
South Caucasus Gender Equality Index (SCGEI)

ISET and ISET Policy Institute

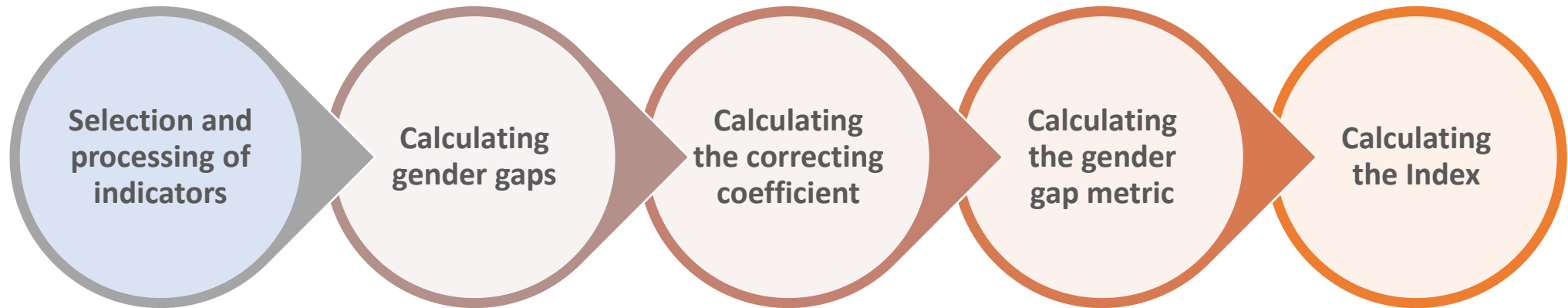
The ISET Gender Equality Index for South Caucasus Countries

- Modeled after the Gender Equality Index developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) for the European Union.
- Utilizing indicators from public international databases, to maximize the comparability across countries.

What is in ISET Gender Equality Index



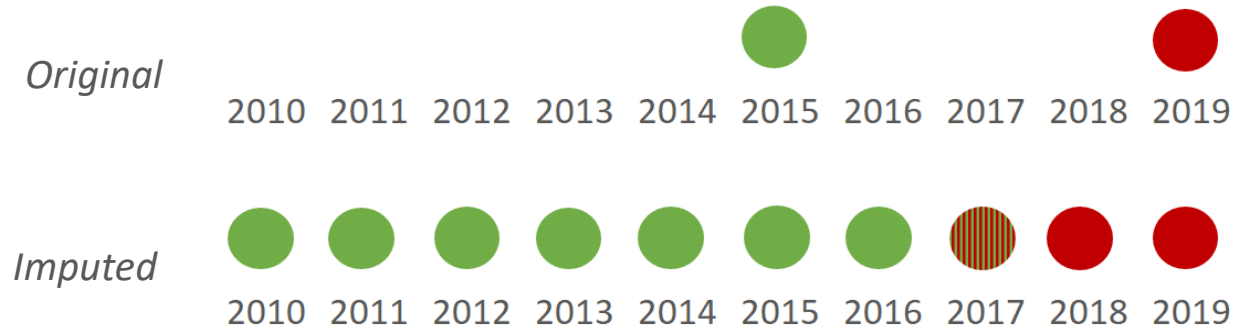
Process



Methodology

Processing of variables:

- Ensuring that variables measure gender equality in a homogenous way - the sign or the direction in the interpretation;
- Imputation of missing data – closest value



Methodology

Calculating Gender Gap:

$$\gamma_{(x_{it})} = \left| \frac{\tilde{x}_{it}^w}{\tilde{x}_{it}^a} - 1 \right|,$$

- Where the calculation is carried out for the variable X for the i-th country in the period t in order to obtain the percentage that women (\tilde{x}_{it}^w) represents over the country average (\tilde{x}_{it}^a);
- It takes values between 0 and 1, where 0 stands for complete gender equality and 1 - full gender inequality.

Methodology

Calculating Correction Coefficient:

$$\alpha_{(x_{it})} = \left(\frac{\tilde{x}_{it}}{\max\{\tilde{x}_{i2000}, \dots, \tilde{x}_{i2019}\}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

- The correcting coefficient makes it possible to take into account the country context by comparing the levels achieved in all countries for each indicator;
- The correcting coefficient takes values between 0 and 1 and for each indicator penalizes countries with low overall achievement.

Methodology

Calculating the Gender Gap Metric (Indicators):

$$\Gamma_{(x_{it})} = 1 + [\alpha_{(x_{it})} * (1 - \gamma_{(x_{it})})] * 99,$$

- The original variables disaggregated by sex are replaced by their transformation through a metric, which is dimensionless;
- It varies from 1 to 100 and shows distance of each variable from the equality point, set at 100.

Methodology

Characteristics of the Gender Equality Index

	Indicators	Sub-domains	Domains
Aggregation	Arithmetic	Geometric	Geometric
Weighting	Equal	Equal	Experts
Imputation	Closest values	None	None

Mean experts’ weights used for the Gender Equality Index

Work	Money	Knowledge	Time	Power	Health
0.19	0.15	0.22	0.15	0.19	0.10

Domains, Sub-domains and Indicators

Work Domain

The domain of work measures the extent to which women and men can benefit from equal access to employment and good working conditions.

Work Domain [Sources: WDI, ILOSTAT]

Sub-domains:

- Participation
 - **Full-Time equivalent employment (FTE) rate (%)** [the index is calculated as Full-time Equivalent Employment by Sex (ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2024; Based on 40 hours per week) in thousands / Working-Age Population by sex in thousands].
 - **Duration of working life (years, person aged 15+)** [adjusted employment to population ratio (15+) * (expected life at birth-15)].
- Gender segregation and quality of work
 - *Sectoral Segregation*: Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , person aged 15+)
 - *Flexible Working Time Arrangements*: Part-time Employment (% of total employment)
 - *Job Prospects*: **1 - Vulnerable employment** (% of Estimated total employment) [Vulnerable employment refers to the sum of (ii) own-account workers and (iii) contributing family workers.]

Money Domain

The domain of money measures gender inequalities in access to financial resources and women's and men's economic situation.

Money Domain [Sources: UNDP, World Bank]

Sub-domain:

- Financial resources
 - Gross National Income per capita (2021 PPP \$) [GNI converted to international dollars (constant 2021) using purchasing power parity rates]
 - Financial Institution Accounts (% age 15+) [the share of women and men having checking accounts, saving accounts, money market accounts, time deposits (also known as Certificates of Deposit - CDs), and guardianship accounts]

Knowledge domain

The domain of knowledge measures gender inequalities in educational attainment and gender segregation.

Knowledge Domain [Sources: UNESCO]

Sub-domains:

- Attainment and participation
 - Graduates of tertiary education [Gross graduation ratio from first degree programmes (ISCED 6 and 7) in tertiary education].
- Segregation
 - Gender Decomposition of Graduates from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Programmes, Tertiary (%).

Power domain

The domain of power measures gender equality in decision-making positions across the political and economic spheres.

Power Domain [Sources: Inter-Parliamentary Union, UNSTAT, World Bank, National Sources]

Sub-domain:

- Political
 - Share of ministers (%) [Proportion of female senior ministers (not including deputy ministers)]
 - Share of members of parliament (%) [Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)]
- Economic
 - Proportion of women in managerial positions (%) [Employment in management is defined based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations]
 - Share of board members of central bank (%)

Time domain

The domain of time measures gender inequalities in allocation of time spent doing care and domestic work.

Time Domain [Sources: WDI, UNSTAT, country reports]

Sub-domain:

- Care activities
 - Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work (% of 24 hour day)

The definition of unpaid domestic chores and care work:

- The average time women/men spend on household provision of services for own consumption. Domestic and care work includes food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members, among others.

Health domain

The domain of health measures gender equality in three health -related aspects: health status, health behaviour and access to health services.

Health Domain [Sources: WHO, World Bank]

Sub-domain:

- Status
 - Life expectancy at birth (years)
 - Healthy life years (HALE) at birth (years) [the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is expected to live without any severe or moderate health problems]
- Behaviour
 - People who don't smoke (%) [100 - Estimate of current tobacco use prevalence (%) (age-standardized rate)]
 - People who are not overweight (% of adults) [100 - Prevalence of Overweight (% of adults); Overweight is defined by WHO as follows: a BMI greater than or equal to 25]
- Access
 - 100 - Mortality from CVD, Cancer, Diabetes or CRD Between Exact Ages 30 and 70

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