

MeasureGender: Measuring gender-based discrimination

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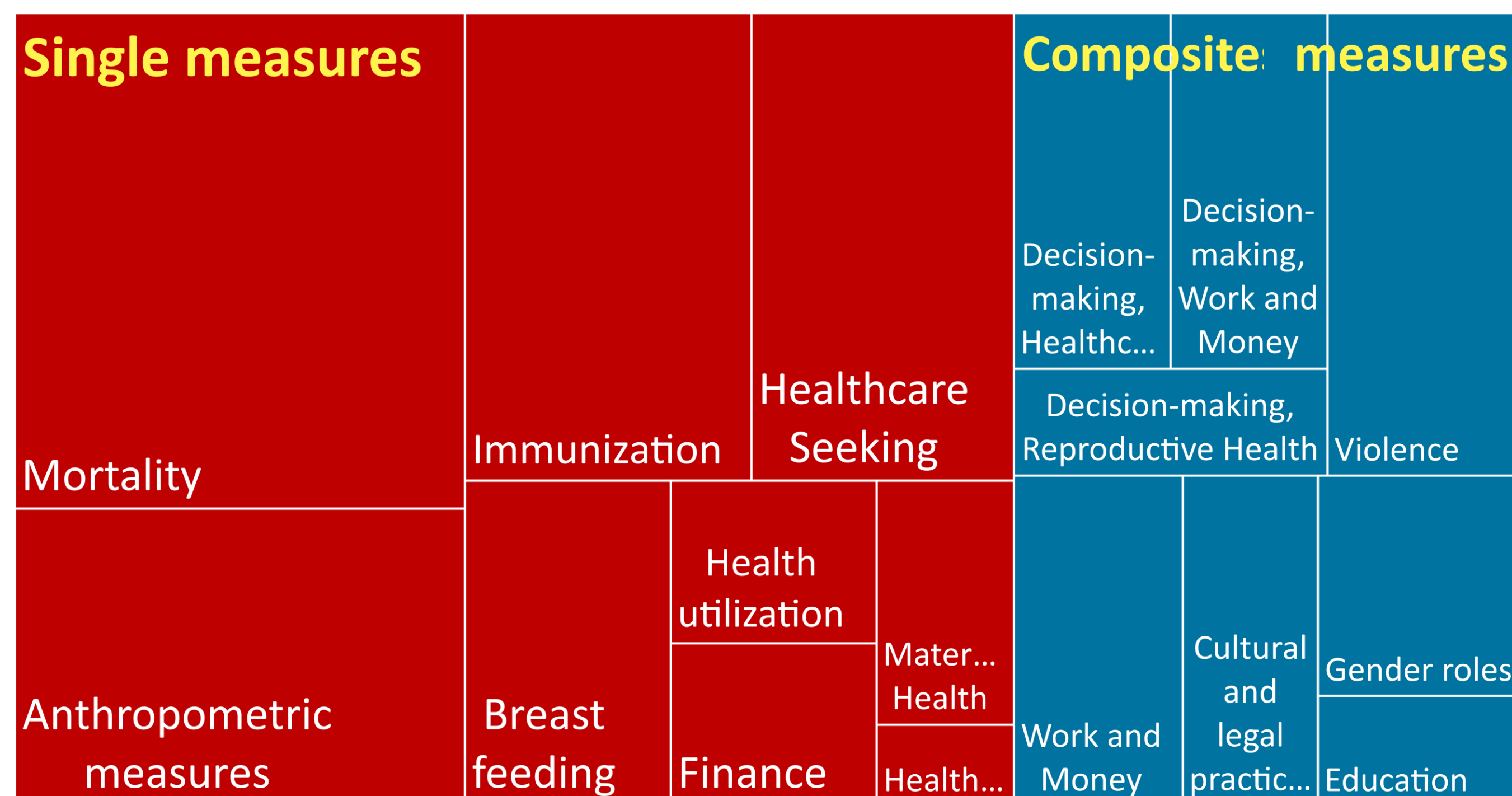
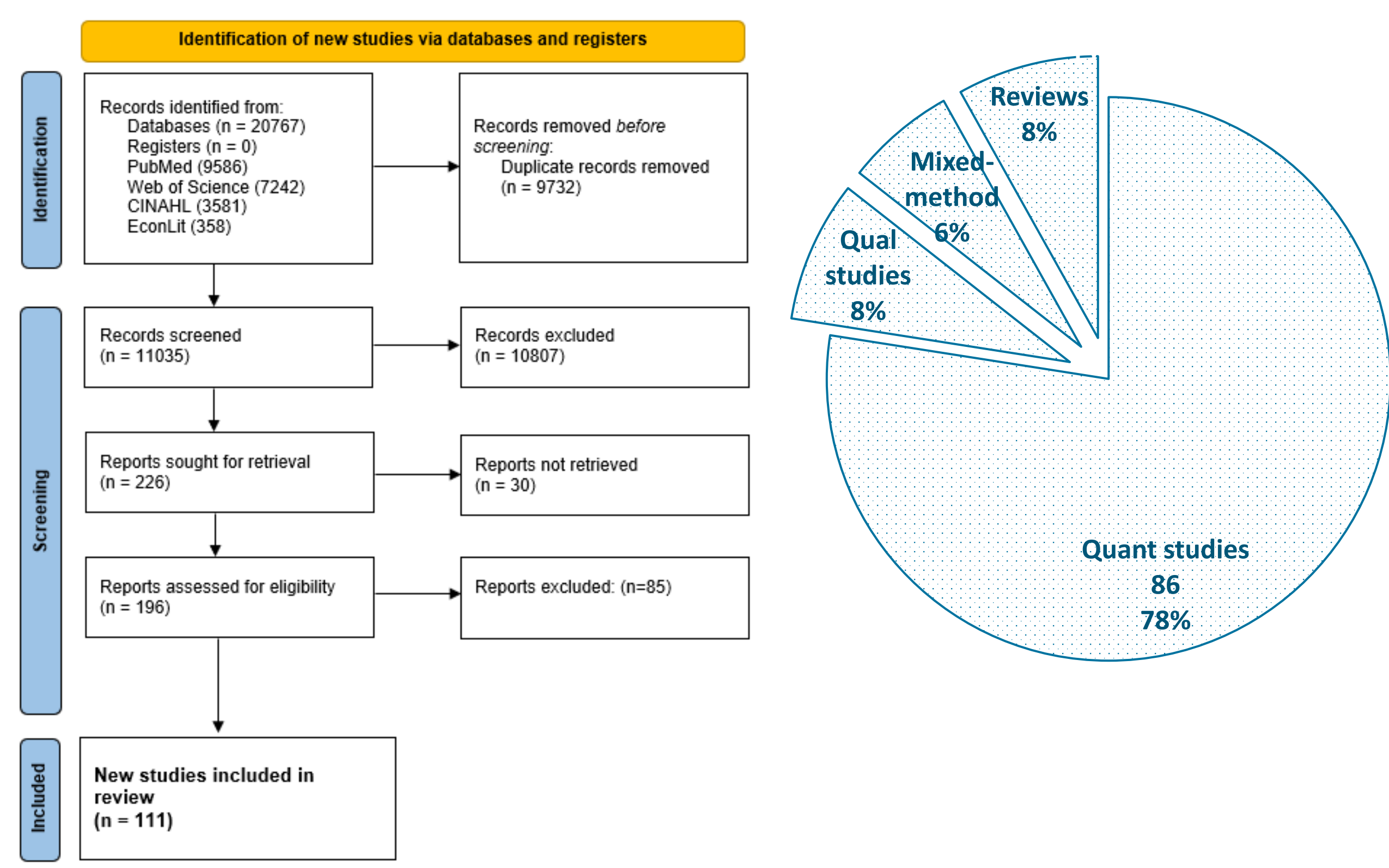
Global Health Relevance

- **Diverse evidence** suggests that gender-based discrimination negatively affects women's health
- **Paucity of tools to measure** the concept of gender-based discrimination comprehensively in the literature on women's health
- We need to **measure and quantify** gender-based discrimination adequately if we want to counteract it

Objectives

1. To provide a systematic overview of existing **definitions and measures of gender-based discrimination** and their application in the **health literature**.
2. To **understand views and framings** of policy makers, civil society groups, and women in Sub-Saharan Africa about gender-based discrimination.
3. To **develop a quantitative tool to enable a reliable and comprehensive measurement** of gender-based discrimination in future health surveys.

WP 1: Scoping review



NB: the surface area of each rectangle is proportional to the number of papers included in the concerned category

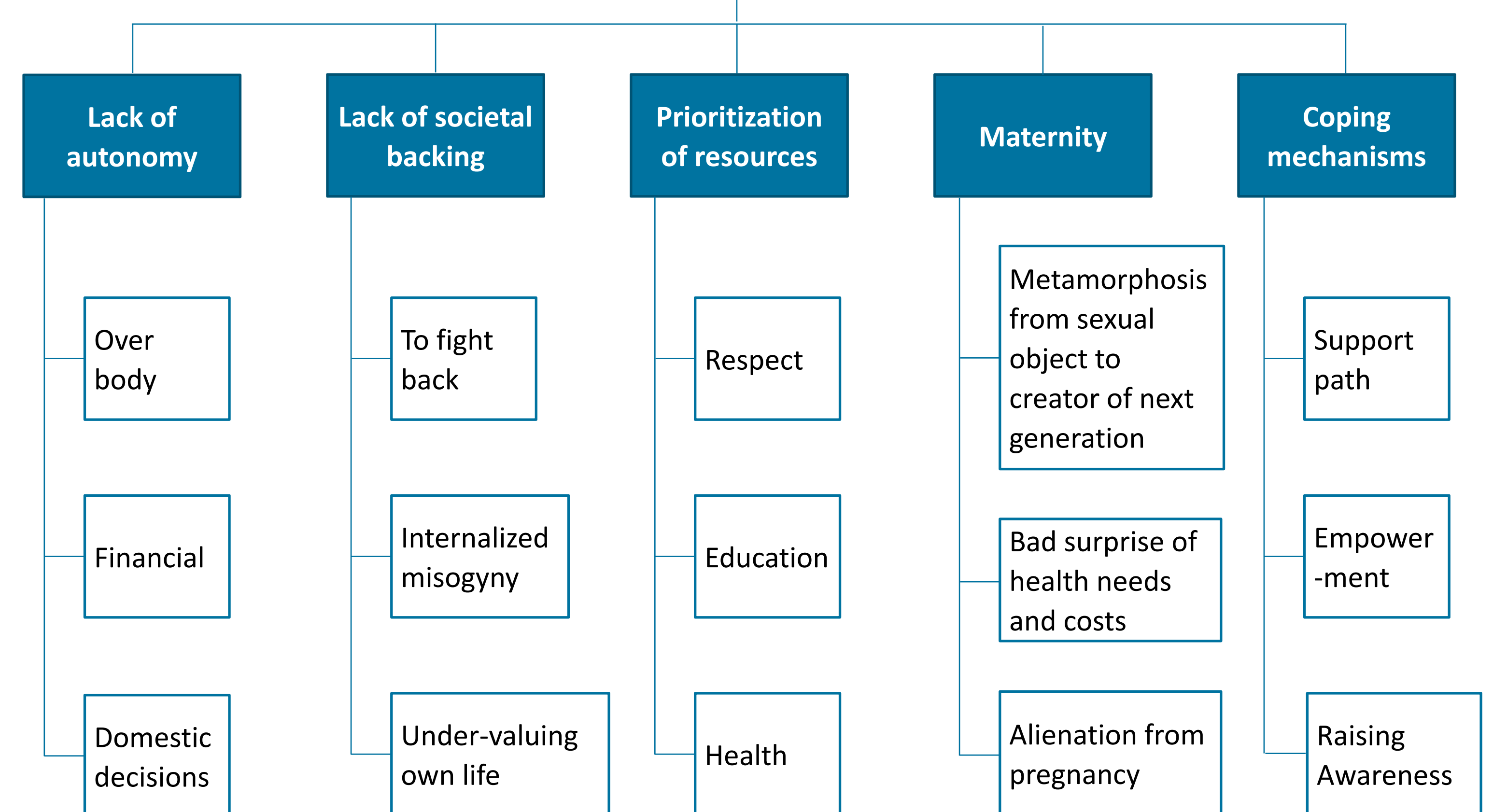
WP 2: Qualitative component

- Semi-structured **Focus Group Discussions (FGD)** and **In-Depth Interviews (IDI)** with women (on-site)
- **Burkina Faso (4FGD/8IDI):** Dara (1FGD/2IDI), Nouna (1/2), Pâ (1/2), Babikolon (1/2)
- **Tanzania (4FGD/9IDI):** Morogoro (2/4), Pwani(2/5)
- **Ghana (9FGD/15IDI):** Kumasi (2/3), Ejisu (1/2), Kintampo (1/3), Accra (2/4), Savelugu (1/1), Tamale (2/2)
- Thematic analysis and interpretation of interview material
- **Webinars** with policy makers and other stakeholders (online)



FGD in Nouna district, Burkina Faso

Gender-based discrimination



WP 3: Measurement tool

- **Working status and independent ownership* of assets**
 - Participation of the respondent in the labor market
 - Ownership of assets (land, non-land, savings)
 - Couple's knowledge of each other's income
- **Intra-household resource allocation**
 - Attitudes regarding the prioritization of resources for healthcare and nutrition
 - Habits regarding gender separation in daily life (for instance, men eating first)
- **Autonomy in decision-making power**
 - Attitudes regarding control of women's lives by men
 - Experience questions regarding who has the final say on expenses, social life, and use of family planning in the household
- **Societal gender roles**
 - Attitudes about gender duties and differences
- **Violence**
 - Attitudes towards tolerance for violence against women
 - Experience of physical, sexual and psychological violence in respondents' social circles
- **Complementary information** (to be collected at the regional or national level)
 - Laws on women's access to inheritance, land and non-land assets, formal financial services; freedom of movement and dressing codes; parental authority by women; polygamy
 - Percentage of women undergoing female genital mutilation, percentage of girls married between 15-19 years of age
 - 'Missing women' measures, indicating gender bias in mortality, i.e. the extent to which men outnumber women as a result of sex-selective abortion, female infanticide and unequal access to food and healthcare