

# Reporting on Women's Progress

by Lorraine A. Wheat

## Investigation Overview

[The Social Institutions and Gender Index \(SIGI\)](#) conducted the research. SIGI tracks the impact of discriminatory laws and social norms on females, documenting its findings to inform policy. Using the SIGI Framework, the overall goal of "Reporting on Women's Progress" is to visualize the progress of females in 12 countries with the world's highest GDP. SIGI progress measurements included in the data analysis include time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, perception of a housewife's work vs. paid work, gender gap in managerial roles, and legal discrimination in reproductive autonomy. The data analysis makes data-driven insights to identify key areas where gender equality needs attention in the countries with the world's highest GDP.

[The SIGI Dashboard](#) uses a scale from 0 to 100:

- **0 equals** no discrimination
- **100 equals** absolute discrimination

## Dataset Overview and Executive Summary

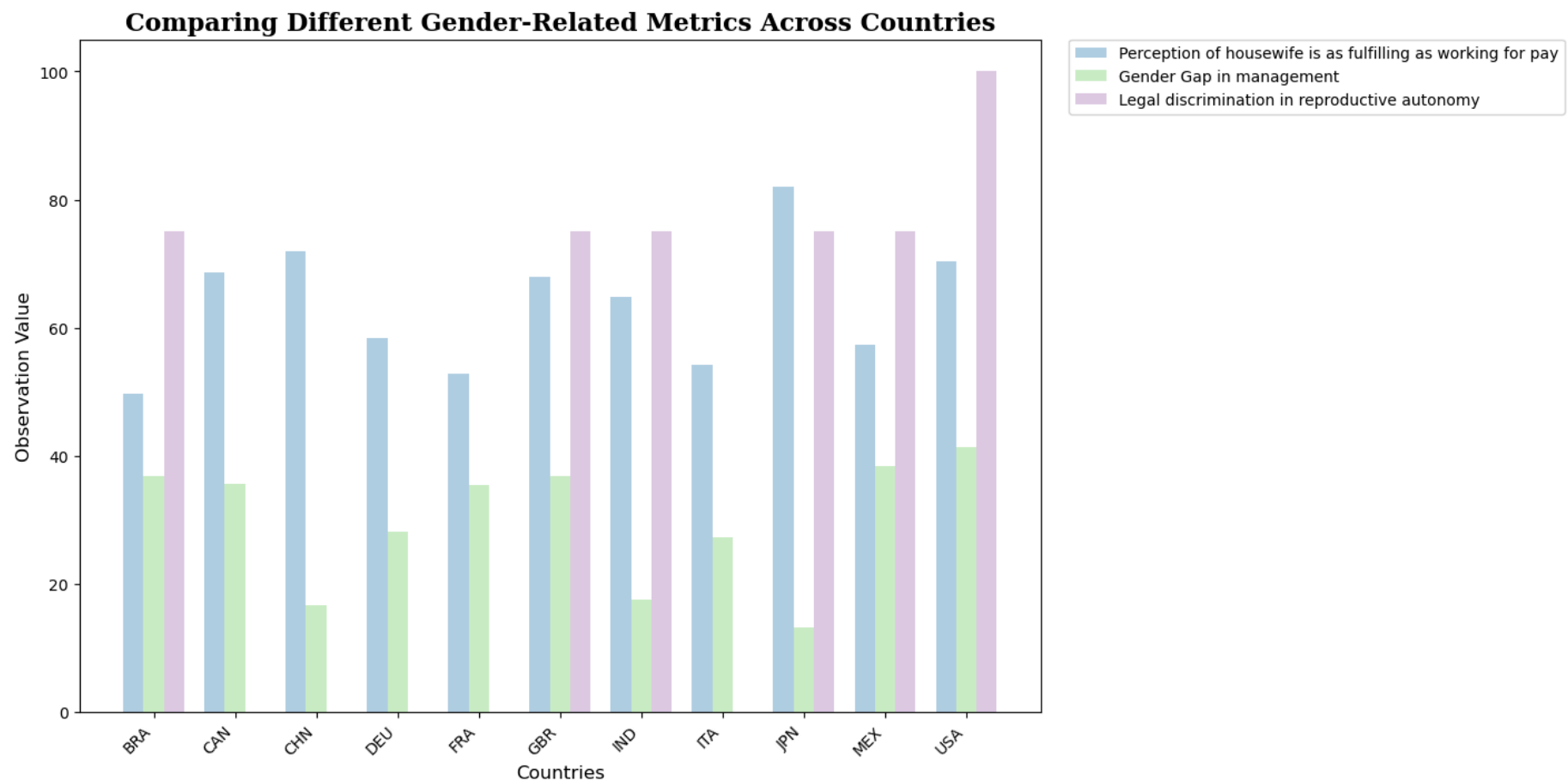
- **Gender Inequality in Reproductive Autonomy:** Legal discrimination on reproductive autonomy scores the highest among gender-related metrics, especially in countries like Brazil and Italy, highlighting significant legal barriers for women in these areas.
- **Household Gender Roles:** The perception that being a housewife is as fulfilling as working for pay generally scores higher than the gender gap in management, suggesting entrenched societal norms around women's roles in households.
- **Burden of Unpaid Domestic Work:** Across all countries, women spend significantly more time on unpaid care and domestic work than men, with the largest gaps in countries like Mexico and India, illustrating a persistent gender

imbalance in domestic responsibilities.

- **Legal Discrimination on Reproductive Rights:** Countries like Brazil, Japan, and the USA exhibit the highest levels of legal discrimination on reproductive autonomy, while nations such as Canada, France, and the UK show no legal barriers, suggesting global inconsistencies in reproductive rights.

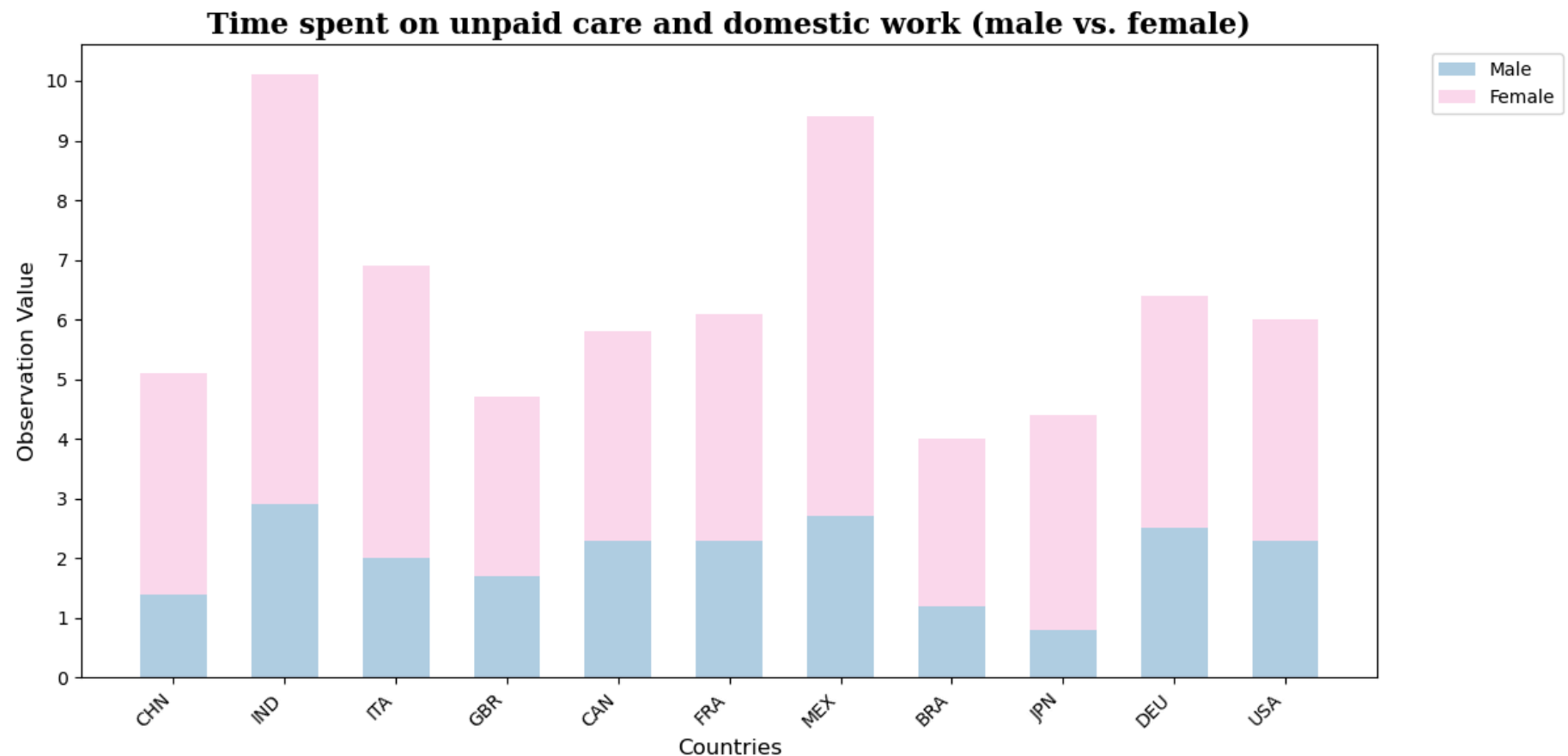
## Comparing Three SIGI-Framework Measures Across Countries

- This chart compares three different gender-related metrics across twelve countries with the highest GDP in the world. The data has observations on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being no discrimination and 100 being absolute discrimination.
- Gender-related metrics that are charted include the perception that being a housewife is as fulfilling as working for pay, the gender gap in management, and legal discrimination in reproductive autonomy.
- In the chart, legal discrimination on reproductive autonomy (purple bars) scores higher in many countries compared to the other two metrics, particularly in the USA. The perception of housewife status being as fulfilling as paid work (light blue) scores higher than the gender gap in management (light green) in all countries.
- This suggests that stereotypical gender roles are common in modern societies, and legal inequalities in reproductive autonomy remain a significant issue in countries with the highest GDP.



## Time spent on unpaid care and domestic work (male vs. female)

This chart shows how much time men and women spend on unpaid care and domestic work across various countries. In all countries displayed, women (in pink) spend significantly more time on unpaid domestic work than men (in blue). Countries like Mexico and India show the largest gap between male and female participation in domestic work. This suggests that across these countries, the burden of unpaid household work continues to fall disproportionately on women.



## Legal discrimination on reproduction autonomy by country

- This chart visualizes the level of legal discrimination on reproductive autonomy across the 12 countries with the highest GDP. The scale is from 0 to 100, with 0 representing no discrimination and 100 representing absolute discrimination.
- The white bar for the USA represents absolute discrimination.
- The purple bars show that countries Brazil, Japan, Mexico, Germany, and India have the highest levels of discrimination.
- The black bars show that countries Canada, France, Italy, China, and United Kingdom have no legal discrimination on reproduction autonomy.

