



*Woman*STATS
PROJECT



CODEBOOK

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CODEBOOK

A. Women's Physical Security

- i. **Health:** (See also Security for Maternity [section F], and portions of the Family Law [section E] for additional variables that may be relevant to health)

Differential Access to Health Care Based on Gender

DACH PRACTICE 1: Are women restricted from full access to health care because of their gender? [For example, does the doctor have to be a woman? Do husbands ever have to OK procedures? Is there a lack of doctors specializing in gynecological/obstetrical care?] Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice? On the other hand, does the government have special programs targeting health for women, or sponsor education programs specifically for women about their health? Also, you can include here information on what percentage of doctors are women (which might be found in Area of Study Restrictions conglomerate).

DACH PRACTICE 2: Do women have access to contraceptives? Explain. [This doesn't mean that women necessarily use contraceptives. Include information on emergency contraceptives.]

DACH PRACTICE 3: Are there differences in how disabled men and women are treated?

DACH LAW 1: Are there laws concerning differential access to health care for men and women (disabled or not)?

DACH DATA 1: What is the life expectancy of women and men? Mortality/morbidity rates?

Infibulations / FGM/Other Mutilation

INFIB PRACTICE 1: What is the attitude toward these practices, and how are laws against them enforced? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice? Are there reasons given for the practice?

INFIB LAW 1: What are the laws regarding these practices? Also, are there any government policies aimed at mitigating the practice?

INFIB DATA 1: What is the most frequent type of infibulation / FGM practiced? What types of practices exist within the society? Also include practices that mutilate female anatomy besides traditional FGM; for example, "breast ironing" in West Africa.

INFIB DATA 2: Determine prevalence of these practices based on three categories— (1) frequent or common, (2) occasional (not rare) and regional only, and (3) rare or never.

Calorie Intake of Women vs. Men

CIWM PRACTICE 1: Does the difference in calorie consumption indicate a preference towards one sex or the other?

CIWM DATA 1: How many calories do women consume compared to men? Girls vs. Boys can be included as well.

Issues with STD

- ISTD Practice 1: What is the awareness level of women vs. men in regards to AIDS or STD's? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in AIDS acquisition?
- ISTD DATA 1: What percentage of women has AIDS? [You can also include information about STDs here.] Percentage of Women with AIDS and total AIDS prevalence. ALSO look at variable #23. There is some semi duplicate data. Compare to men.
- ISTD DATA 2: What is the trajectory of the AIDS/STD virus in the subpopulation and how does this compare to the over all rate.
- ISTD DATA 3: What is the overall rate of AIDS/STD in the country?

Issues with Married women and STD

- IMSTD PRACTICE 1: Can a women refuse sex to her husband or require that he wear a condom? The idea is, can a wife protect herself from her husband whom she may suspect of infidelity and therefore is a higher risk to carry an STD? SEE ALSO variable # 16
- IMSTD DATA 1: What percentage of married women have AIDS? Compare to men. [You can also include information about STDs here.] Percentage of Women with AIDS and total AIDS prevalence. Also look at variable #23. There is some semi duplicate data.

ii. Violence (see also Section E, part ii, Violence in the Family for related issues)

Laws on Rape

- LRW PRACTICE 1: Are laws against rape enforced? [Include conviction and incarceration rates.]
- LRW PRACTICE 2: Are there taboos against reporting rape? [Include elements that work to fight against those taboos, such as women's shelters, hotlines, etc.]
- LRW PRACTICE 3: Practice of Honor Killings. Can a woman be killed or otherwise punished if she is raped – even if she is obviously innocent?
- LRW LAW 1: Are there laws against rape? Is there a law against statutory rape, and what is the age of consent cut-off for statutory rape?
- LRW LAW 2: What are the punishments and how is fault decided?
- LRW LAW 3: Who can be a legal witness [must it be a male?] and does the woman's testimony count?
- LRW DATA 1: How prevalent is rape? [Look for incidence, qualitative, or quantitative information.]

Laws on Rape Concerning Mothers

- LRCM PRACTICE 1: Are laws against marital rape enforced? [include conviction and incarceration rates.]
- LRCM LAW 1: Is rape sufficient grounds for divorce? [This includes two questions—(1) if a woman is raped by another man, can her husband divorce her on those grounds? and (2) if a wife is raped by her husband, does she have the right to divorce him?]
- LRCM LAW 2: Are there laws against marital rape?
- LRCM DATA 1: How prevalent is marital rape? [Look for incidence, qualitative, or quantitative data.] SEE ALSO #56 for duplicate data

Suicide Rates of Women of Childbearing Age (15-44)

- SUICIDE DATA 1: What is the percentage of women in this age group who commit suicide? Percentage of women overall? Compared to men in that age group or overall?

Labor/Domestic Servant Trafficking/Migration

LDS PRACTICE 1: Is this country either a significant provider or consumer of migrant female labor, particularly for jobs such as domestic servant, nanny, etc.? Are there certain countries from which the migrant female labor comes, or to which the migrant female labor goes?

LDS PRACTICE 2: What problems concerning female migrant labor have been reported, such as abuse or exploitation? If there are laws protecting such women, what is the level of enforcement of these laws?

LDS LAW 1: Does the government provide any protection or education for women in such potentially vulnerable circumstances?

LDS DATA 1: What is the prevalence of female migrant labor in this economy?

Trafficking of Females for Sex Slaves or Other Practices (See also Prostitution In Section D—Security in the Community)

TRAFF PRACTICE 1: Are the laws against it enforced? What reintegration policies does the government implement to assist women removed from prostitution so they will be less likely to become a victim again? [Include institutions / resources available to combat trafficking and prostitution. Don't include specific case studies; instead, summarize them—e.g. "we have seen some convictions in the data."]

TRAFF PRACTICE 2: What are the practices exactly? [These could include information regarding brides, prostitutes, ages targeted, presence or lack of deception. Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice? Also examine labor slavery as well as sexual slavery.]- TAKE LABOR SLAVERY in [67]. INCLUDE DOMESTIC WIFE RENTING HERE.

TRAFF PRACTICE 3: Are victims deported or otherwise punished? See also variable 63

TRAFF LAW 1: Are there laws against the trafficking of people—especially women and children? [Include laws that aren't specifically designed to stop trafficking, but that still apply—e.g. kidnapping, prostitution, etc. What are the punishments? Are there legal barriers—such as certain types of proof or witnesses needed?]

TRAFF LAW 2: Are there laws against engaging in trafficking or using sex slaves in other countries?

TRAFF LAW 3: Is there governmental support for trafficked women, such as third party hosting of trafficked women who cannot be repatriated?

TRAFF DATA 1: What is the prevalence of trafficking and/or prostitution?

Murder/Attack Rates of Women of Childbearing Age (15-44)

MURDER PRACTICE 1: Are there socially acceptable reasons for murdering a woman, e.g., elopement, suspicion of promiscuity, infidelity, rape, etc.? Does these differ in comparison to murder of men? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?

MURDER PRACTICE 2: Are there other common social practices that could result in the death of women? For example, are acid attacks an issue in this nation? What about dowry deaths? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?

MURDER DATA 1: What is the percentage of women in this age group who are murdered? Also include aggregated data if that is all that is available. Compare to male rates. Take overall rates if can't get age-specific data. Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?

MURDER DATA 2: Are there any figures on specific kinds of female deaths, such as dowry deaths or deaths from acid attacks? What about rates of injury from such practices? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?

B. Women's Economic Security

Employment Restrictions Based on Gender

ERBG PRACTICE 1: In practice, are women kept out of certain areas of employment based on their gender? (be sure to note general tendencies in professions) [For example, does forced retirement or restrictions on night-time work exist? Note gender polarizations where either women make up 1% or less or 99% or more of an economic sector. Look for sexual harassment practices here.] On the other hand, does the government have programs in place to train specifically women for non-traditional employment?

ERBG PRACTICE 2: World Value Survey #78—Do men have more right to jobs than do women? [Add any other relevant data such as differences in unemployment rates.]

ERBG PRACTICE 3: Are there customary hiring discrepancies based on gender? [Include whether women can advance within a company. For example, are promotions based on seniority instead of skill, which would put women at a disadvantage?]

ERBG LAW 1: Are women legally kept out of certain arenas of employment based on their gender? [For example, does forced retirement, or restrictions on night-time work exist?]

ERBG LAW 2: Are there legal hiring discrepancies based on gender? Are there laws against sexual harassment or discrimination in the workplace?

ERBG DATA 1: Is there an earning gap in comparable professions, especially those of high status? [High status professions might be professors, managers, doctors, lawyers, etc.]

ERBG DATA 2: What percent of the economically active population is unemployed? [Divide by sex.] Percentage of women in the workforce.

ERBG DATA 3: What % of the work force is married - disaggregated by gender. We are looking to see if there is a drop in employment at marriage and/or if there is a drop when the first child is born. Also look at variable #48 for some duplicate data.

ERBG DATA 4: What percent of active workers are engaged in fulltime vs. part time work - disaggregated by sex.

ERBG DATA 5: Include information here on women's participation in the informal economy. Are women excluded from normal markets due to cultural bias but find a means to sell good, services etc outside the normal market constraints?

Mother's Unpaid Labor Valued

MULV PRACTICE 1: World Value Survey #116— Is choosing to be a housewife fulfilling? More specifically we want to know if being a mother is fulfilling.

MULV LAW 1: Does the state provide benefits [such as retirement] for those who stay out of the formal labor force and care for children?

MULV DATA 1: What percentage of women are economically inactive (formal economy)? [These are women who, for whatever reason, have chosen not to participate in the traditional workforce outside of the home. Compare to men.] Do women drop out of the labor force at marriage or birth of child or not at all. Compare to variable #46 data 3.

[14] Caring Labor

CL LAW 1: Does the government give benefits to unpaid caretakers of the elderly and handicapped? [These would be women/men who stay at home to care—not institutions receiving government money. Benefits could include tax credits, etc.]

Single Mother Economic Status (This indicator will include widows, divorced women and non-married women)

SMES DATA 1: What is the percentage of single-mothers in poverty?

SMES DATA 2: What is the economic situation of "female-headed households?"

SMES DATA 3: What is the percentage of female headed households? Also include comparison of single mother income to single father income.

Daily Labor Breakout

DLB Data 1: How much time (and on what activities) does a women spend completing her required duties as compared to a man. This includes jobs in the public and private sphere as well as all responsibilities relating to the home.

Concentration of women in country and Patterns of Migration (See Also Trafficking Issues in Section A, part ii.)

CWC Data 1: What percentage of women are located in Urban areas vs. the Rural areas of the country? Compare to men.

CWC Data 2: What concerns are noted about high concentration in either location. For example many women in rural areas might not have access to health services, whereas high concentrations of women in cities may depress the job market making even useful skills underpaid.

CWC Data 3: Does the nation have a significant influx of refugees? From where? Are there special issues concerning female refugees?

CWC Data 4: Does the nation have a significant influx of migrants? From where? Are there special issues concerning female migrants,

C. Women's Legal Security

Citizenship Laws

CLCW PRACTICE 1: What are the practices surrounding women's citizenship? [This could include ways they get around travel restrictions, etc.] Be sure to include any definitions of citizenship. Does the state only recognize the family and the head of the family as the legitimate level of interaction between the state and its subjects? We are looking for how a women does not have full access to state institutions that due to citizenship laws themselves. How does this compare to men?

CLCW LAW 1: Do women forfeit citizenship if they marry outside of their nationality? Men?

CLCW LAW 2: Are women allowed to hold passports and travel? Men?

Citizenship Laws Concerning Children

CLCC LAW 1: In dual citizenship marriages or liaisons, how is children's citizenship decided, and how does this decision affect their status and rights? [For example, do laws favor father's citizenship? Or do they deny the father's citizenship to the children, thereby cutting the children off from the benefits of being citizens of the country they inhabit?]

Legal Barriers to Holding Office

LBHO LAW 1: Are there legal barriers against women holding office? Men?

LBHO LAW 2: Are there incentives or quotas for women office holders and candidates?

Voting Rights

VOTE PRACTICE 1: Are there practices or customs that keep women from exercising a legal right to vote? Look for barriers such as travel, literacy, fees, etc. Not just husbands or cultural bias. Compared to barriers for men?

VOTE LAW 1: Do women have the legal right to vote? [How is this different from men? In the case of monarchy, etc. simply not whether women's right to vote is the same as men's.]

VOTE DATA 1: What is the suffrage age for men and women?

VOTE DATA 2: What is the percentage of eligible men and women that exercise their right to vote?

Land Ownership and Property Rights

LO PRACTICE 1: Are credit, businesses, property, etc. customarily withheld from women, even if they are legally entitled to it? [Include whether credit is withheld from women due to lack of assets. Also include whether a woman's husband must sign for her to obtain credit, businesses, property, etc.] Comparison to practices for men? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?

LO LAW 1: Do women have legal access to land, loans, credit, and business ownership? Comparison to men?

LO DATA 1: Look for the presence of NGOs oriented to female entrepreneurship. Some duplicate data in variable #62

LO DATA 2: How long have women-oriented NGO's been in the country? [If the NGOs haven't been there long, women's rights may still be lacking; if they have been there a while, hopefully women's rights have improved in this area.] Some duplicate data in variable #62

D. Women's Security in the Community

Issues regarding Prostitution

IRP PRACTICE 1: World Value Survey #209—What are attitudes towards prostitution? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.] We are looking for the acceptance of prostitution in the society. Also, is there any reason a woman would want to be a prostitute i.e. this may be one of the more profitable jobs a woman can take. You can include other practices, such as prevalence, regional/ethnic/tribal differences, etc.?

IRP PRACTICE 2: If the women are from different countries are victims deported? See also variable 18

IRP PRACTICE 3: In practice can a women require that a man wear a condom?

IRP LAW 1: Is prostitution illegal? Are punishments focused on the pimp vs. the women/victim?

IRP LAW 2: Is asylum granted to women who have been exploited through trafficking and prostitution?

IRP LAW 3: By law can a man be required to wear a condom? Are there laws that require testing of prostitutes for communicable diseases?

IRP Law 4: Does the government facilitate prostitution through legalization, through taxing prostitution or related services, through providing special visas for sex-related industries like exotic dancing?

IRP Law 5: If prostitution is legal, are there minimum age laws?

IRP Data 1: What ages are common to begin prostitution work?

IRP Data 2: What is the prevalence of prostitution?

Required Codes of Dress for Women

RCDW PRACTICE 1: What are the customary dress codes for men and women?

RCDW PRACTICE 2: Are women customarily required to cover their entire faces (though not necessarily her eyes)?

RCDW LAW 1: Are women legally required to abide by certain dress codes? Are men?

RCDW LAW 2: Are women legally required to cover their entire faces (though not necessarily her eyes)? Are men? [Though this point would logically fall under RCDW LAW 1, it is an important distinction, so we want it separate.]

Segregation of menstruating and post partum women

SMPP PRACTICE 1: Are there social or religious customs that require women to seclude themselves from society during menstruation and post partum? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?

SMPP LAW 1: Are menstruating or post partum women required to enter into seclusion or are they limited in their activities in anyway by law?

SMPP Data 1: How long is the seclusion required and where are the women limited to?

Intermingling in Public

IIP PRACTICE 1: Describe purdah (seclusion) practices. [This could include whether a woman needs a male guardian to go outdoors. We're using purdah here in the broad sense of the word—it means more than a dress code. Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?]

IIP LAW 1: Are there any legal restrictions? [For example, is it legal for women to be in a cinema? Is it legal for them to perform in front of others?]

Societal Engagement with Gender Issues

SEGI PRACTICE 1: Are gender issues a topic of public discourse with society? Are there topics that are taboo? Who is speaking out on gender issues in society? Are there certain prominent government or religious figures involved?

SEGI PRACTICE 2: If s discussion of gender issues occurs within society. How is that discussion received? Is it dismissed, a cause for anger, etc.?

SEGI PRACTICE 3: Are those who discuss gender issues within society punished by society, by the government, by employers, etc.? Is the punishment different for women as versus men?

Pornography

PRN PRACTICE 1: How socially accepted and prevalent is pornography? How does society define pornography? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in attitudes? Is there a difference between adult versus child pornography? How have attitudes/incidence changed over time?

PRN LAW 1: What are the laws regarding pornography? Is there a difference between adult versus child pornography?

PRN LAW 2: What are the definitions of pornography within the laws?

Gender Development Index

GDI DATA 1: The GDI Score/Rank

E. Women's Security in the Family

i. Family Law

Marriage

- MARR PRACTICE 1: In practice, can a woman be forced to marry against her will? [This could include cultural pressure, arranged marriages, capture marriage, etc.] Please include any figures or estimates on the rate of capture marriage. Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?
- MARR PRACTICE 2: World Value Survey #111—Is marriage seen as outdated? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.] Even if marriage is not seen as outdated per se, do people even want to/see a need to get married?
- MARR PRACTICE 3: World Value Survey #112—Is single parenthood seen as acceptable? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.]
- MARR PRACTICE 4: What are the PAC (civil union) / common law marriage practices? Do same sexes enter into such unions or even formal marriages?
- MARR PRACTICE 5: Are bride price and dowries present? [Even though they are illegal, do they happen anyway? How common are they? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice? Are prices increasing or decreasing over time?]
- MARR PRACTICE 6: Are there religious and/or citizenship barriers to marriage? [For example, maybe interfaith marriage or marrying outside one's nationality is not acceptable.]
- MARR LAW 1: Can a woman legally be forced to marry against her will? [This could include arranged marriages, capture marriage, etc.]
- MARR LAW 2: What are the PAC (civil union) / common law marriage laws? Can same sexes enter into such unions or even formal marriages? Can persons in such unions adopt children? Can single persons adopt children?
- MARR LAW 3: Legally, does the woman remain a minor in marriage?
- MARR LAW 4: Are bride price and dowries legal?
- MARR DATA 1: What is the percent of women currently married and the percent of women ever married?
- MARR DATA 2: What are the cohabitation rates?

Age of Marriage

- AOM PRACTICE 1: By custom, how young are girls (and boys) married? [We're looking for extremes in age here.]
- AOM LAW 1: What is the legal age of marriage for both women and men?
- AOM DATA 1: What is the average age of marriage for both women and men? (Age at first marriage.)

Widow Remarriage

- WR PRACTICE 1: What are the practices concerning widow remarriage [Is it necessary? Does a woman have input in the matter?]
- WR LAW 1: What are the laws regarding widow remarriage?

Inheriting Wives

- IW PRACTICE 1: Are there customary practices that require the inheritance of a wife after a male family member dies?
- IW LAW 1: Are there laws that require the inheritance of a wife after a male family member dies?

Access to Divorce

ATDW PRACTICE 1: What are the customary practices surrounding divorce? [For example, is it socially acceptable?]

ATDW PRACTICE 2: Does sex affect one's ability to obtain a divorce? [For example, is it easier for men to get a divorce than women? In what ways?]

ATDW PRACTICE 3: World Value Survey #211—attitudes towards divorce question. [Include relevant data here from other sources too.]

ATDW LAW 1: How are assets (including land, home, and money) split when there are no children?

ATDW LAW 2: After a divorce, does the woman become a minor to another male?

ATDW LAW 3: Can a woman be divorced on the grounds of infertility? (Also consider applicability to variable #23 – double standards of fidelity).

ATDW LAW 4: Can a woman be divorced for bearing only daughters?

ATDW LAW 5: What other legal grounds for divorce are there?

ATDW DATA 1: What is the percent of marriages that end in divorce?

Access to Divorce Concerning Mothers

ADCM PRACTICE 1: What are the practices concerning alimony and the division of assets when children are involved?

ADCM LAW 1: What are the laws concerning the division of assets for couples with children?

Custody of Children

CUST PRACTICE 1: Are child support requirements enforced? Consider also the situation of illegitimate children and children born from common-law marriages.

CUST LAW 1: Is custody automatically granted? To whom—the husband or wife? What other custody laws are there? Consider also the situation of illegitimate children and children born from common-law marriages.

CUST LAW 2: Are children denied rights because their parents are divorced? Or because their parents are not legally married?

CUST LAW 3: Is child support mandatory, and if so, what are the requirements? Consider also the situation of illegitimate children and children born from common-law marriages.

CUST LAW 4: Are there differences in requirements for adoption of children, based either on the gender of the child or the gender of the adoptive adults? For example, perhaps a single woman cannot adopt a boy child.

Inheritance as Wife

IAW PRACTICE 1: Do wives customarily have inheritance rights?

IAW LAW 1: Are wives able to inherit? [Look for things like a 2:1 inheritance ratio—do sons inherit twice the amount daughters do? That their mothers do?]

IAW LAW 2: If a woman can inherit who owns the property when she is married?

Inheritance as Daughter

IAD PRACTICE 1: Are daughters customarily able to inherit property, money, and assets from their fathers? [Look for things like a 2:1 inheritance ratio—do sons inherit twice the amount daughters do?]

IAD LAW 1: Are daughters legally able to inherit property, money, and assets from their fathers? [Look for things like a 2:1 inheritance ratio—do sons inherit twice the amount daughters do? Comparison to men? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?]

Double Standards for Marital Fidelity (See Also 'Issues with STD's in section A. part i)

DSFMF PRACTICE 1: World Value Survey #209—What are attitudes towards prostitution? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.] See also variable #63

DSFMF PRACTICE 2: Are there cultural double standards about fidelity? (Also consider applicability to variable #29 – divorce law).

DSFMF PRACTICE 3: Are the laws gender specific in terms of prosecution?

DSFMF PRACTICE 4: Does the society place a profound value on the chastity of female relatives? (Is honor of the family tied into chastity of female relatives? Are insults impugning the chastity of female relatives more serious? Etc.)

DSFMF LAW 1: Are there laws against adultery, and if so are they gender specific?

DSFMF DATA 1: What percentage of married women have AIDS? Percentage of women with AIDS and total AIDS prevalence. [You can also include information about STDs here.] Also look at variable #58. There is some semi duplicate data.

ii. Violence in Family (See also Section A, part i, for additional information on Violence)

Domestic Violence (Note: Domestic violence includes not only violence between partners, but also violence directed toward children in the household (child abuse)).

DV PRACTICE 1: Are laws against domestic violence enforced? [Include conviction and incarceration rates.]

DV PRACTICE 2: Are there taboos against reporting domestic violence? [Include elements that work to fight against those taboos, such as women's shelters, hotlines, etc.]

DV LAW 1: Are there laws against domestic violence? Are there auxiliary laws such as concerning illegality of firing a woman in a shelter or in hiding, providing health care or education for those in shelters or hiding?

DV LAW 2: What are the punishments and how is fault decided?

DV LAW 3: Who can be a legal witness [must it be a male?] and does the woman's testimony count?

DV DATA 1: How prevalent is domestic violence? [Look for incidence, qualitative, or quantitative information; comparison of male/female victimization. Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?]

Infanticide/ Sex-selective Abortions (See also Section F for additional info on Abortion)

ISSA PRACTICE 1: Are infanticide and sex-selective abortions practiced? If not, have researchers noted strong son preference? Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?

ISSA PRACTICE 2: If these practices are illegal, how are laws enforced?

ISSA LAW 1: Are these practices legal?

ISSA DATA 1: How prevalent are these practices? [Use rating: (1) frequent or common, (2) occasional (not rare) and regional only, and (3) rare or never.]

ISSA DATA 2: Sex ratios (0-4)

iii. Families and Society

Attitudes Towards Families

ATF PRACTICE 1: World Value Survey #131—How much emphasis should be put on family life? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.]

Children Born / Raised to Married Couples

CBMC PRACTICE 1: World Value Survey #109—What is the attitude about children needing both a father and mother? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.]

CBMC DATA 1: What is the percentage (or at least an estimate of the number) of children born to married couples? You can also include figures on rates of unmarried pregnancy and unmarried teen pregnancy here.

iv. Polygyny

Polygyny

PW PRACTICE 1: "Are temporary marriages" common?

PW PRACTICE 2: If polygyny is illegal, do people practice bigamous / multi-habitation living situations?

PW PRACTICE 3: What are the practices surrounding polygyny? [Could include legal grounds for taking another wife, whether they are the wife's consent at the beginning of the marriage, infertility, a woman only bearing daughters, etc.]

PW LAW 1: Is polygyny legal, and if so under what conditions?

PW DATA 1: How prevalent is polygyny?

Polygyny Concerning Mothers

POLY LAW 1: What are the inheritance laws? [For example, would the child of the fourth wife get anything?, etc.]

POLY LAW 2: What legal rights do multiple wives (other than the first wife) have?

POLY LAW 3: Does a wife have the right to restrict her husband from marrying multiple women?

F. Security for Maternity (See Also Section A, part i, for more info on health)

Care Received during Pregnancy, Labor, and after Birth

CRPLB PRACTICE 1: Describe care given to mothers during pregnancy, labor, and after birth. [Include information like the percentage of births attended by trained personnel. Don't forget fistula care. Are there class or regional or religious or ethnic differences in practice?] Such care can also be reflected in measures concerning rates of low birth weight babies.

Maternal Mortality Rate

MMR PRACTICE 1: Does the state have programs to reduce the incidence of these phenomena?

MMR DATA 1: What is the maternal mortality rate? Maternal morbidity (ex. fistulae)?

Infant Mortality Rate

IM DATA 1: What is the infant mortality rate? [Note whether this statistic is for the age group 0-1 or 0-5. Collect both. This statistic might be a reflection of the treatment of mothers and children.]

IM DATA 2: What are the gender specific and delta infant mortality rates?

Mother's Age at Birth of First Child

MABFC DATA 1: What is the average age of women when they give birth to their first child? [Extreme ages—as opposed to averages—can also be given here as long as they are clearly marked as such.]

MABFC DATA 2: What is the average spacing between births?

Percentage of Pregnant Women with Anemia

PPWA DATA 1: What is the percentage of pregnant women with anemia? Compare if possible to male rate of anemia or overall rates.

Birth Rate

BR PRACTICE 1: World Value Survey #108—What is the ideal family size? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.]

BR PRACTICE 2: World Value Survey #110—Do women need children? [Include relevant data here from other sources too. Does society devalue women who do not or cannot have children?]

BR DATA 1: What is the birth rate?

Government Intervention in Childbearing

GIC LAW 1: Do pro-natalist policies or anti-natalist policies exist? If so, explain them. [Examples would include payments, allowances, tax credits, cash payments, paid maternity leave, or policies that reduce benefits if more than two children are had, etc.]

GIC LAW 2: Are the benefits tied to employment or marital status or any other status?

GIC LAW 3: What kind of childcare benefits are available? [Include information on maternity leave—both here and under GIC Law 1.] See variables #60 for additional/duplicate data.

Abortion

ABO PRACTICE 1: Attitudes toward abortion?

ABO LAW 1: Is abortion legal in cases of incest, rape, or where the life of the mother is at stake? Are there barriers such as parental notification? Are there time limits on abortion? Is there state funding for abortion?

ABO DATA 1: Incidence of abortion

Forced Sterilization or Child Bearing

FSCB PRACTICE 1: Is forced sterilization or childbearing customary, even if illegal? Take any incidence data here. (Don't overlook vasectomy practice to compare men/women.)

FSCB LAW 1: Does the state force sterilization or childbearing? Are there financial incentives offered by the state? Are certain classes of persons subject to these laws and not others? See variables #60 for additional/duplicate data.

Social Acceptance of Breast Feeding

SAB PRACTICE 1: How socially acceptable is breastfeeding? Are there government programs in place to encourage breastfeeding?

SAB LAW 1: What are the laws regarding breastfeeding in the workplace?

SAB LAW 2: Is breastfeeding in public restricted at all? If so, where is it illegal?

SAB DATA 1: What is the percentage of babies breastfed at birth?

SAB DATA 2: What is the percentage of babies breastfed at six months?

SAB DATA 3: What is the average weaning age?

G. Women's Security Through Voice (See also section C—Women's legal security)

Holding Legal Office

LBHO PRACTICE 1: Are incentives and quotas effective in encouraging more women to hold office? Are they ever prohibitive? [Quotas could be prohibitive if women are only allowed to fill a certain number of slots, when—if allowed—they would actually be elected to more. Or, sometimes female quotas are filled via appointment instead of voting.]

LBHO PRACTICE 2: World Value Survey #118—Are men better political leaders? [Include relevant data here from other sources too.]

LBHO PRACTICE 3: Are there practices or customs that keep women from holding office? Compared to men?

LBHO DATA 1: What percentage of legislators are women?

GEM

GEM DATA 1: GEM score/Rank

Government positions

GP Data 1: Number or percent of women serving in high ranking government positions. You can also include positions in regional and local government if available.

GP Data 2: Number or percent of women serving in the Foreign ministry. Specifically ambassador or other official spokespersons for the government

GP Data 3: Is there a government position (cabinet level) that is assigned to address and correct issues faced by women? Does the government publish statistics disaggregated by gender? Is gender training provided for members of the government?

GP Data 4: Is this ministry headed by a man or a woman?

GP Data 5: Are there institutions that help address the needs of women? This may include court liaisons that can prosecute cases without the need of the abused women to testify, or special courts to address women's needs etc. What is the level of funding for such institutions?

H. Women's Security Through Community Investment

Literacy Rates

LR DATA 1: What are male and female literacy rates? How do they compare?

Women's Access to Formal Education

AFE PRACTICE 1: Are there miscellaneous barriers or incentives for women to attend school? [For example, education is legal, but customs or practices serve to keep girls from attending school—such as married or pregnant girls not being allowed to attend, distance from school, childcare responsibilities, chores, safety concerns, lack of female teachers or separate facilities, etc.]

AFE PRACTICE 2: What are societal attitudes concerning whether a university education is more important for a boy than for a girl? [i.e. World Value Survey # 119]

AFE PRACTICE 3: According to societal attitudes, what is the ideal level of education for a man and for a woman? [i.e. World Value Survey #226] Compare this with actual rates to take into account cultural attitudes towards education. (E.g., if the actual rates of education for everyone are no higher than a 5th grade level, it may not be a reflection of gender bias if women only have a 5th grade education.)

AFE LAW 1: Do females have a legal right to education? [This includes whether education is mandatory and for what grades.]

AFE DATA 1: What is the percentage of females going to school? (This will look at comparison of men and women at the three major levels of education). Literacy rate may be

Area of Study Restrictions

ASR PRACTICE 1: Are women prohibited or seriously discouraged in practice from studying certain subjects, even if the law permits them to do so? Are there other barriers, such as fear or social unacceptability or ostracism of women in a certain area of study?

ASR LAW 1: Are women legally able to study any area they choose? [Do women have to study in a same-sex school, and if so are such schools available for all professions—i.e. medical, etc.?)

ASR DATA 1: What percentage of lawyers, judges, and doctors are women? Also science and technology and engineering? [These professions are typically male-dominated and require high levels of education. Also, it can be important for women to have access to female lawyers and doctors.]

NGO's Focused on women (See also in Section C, 'Land Ownership and Property Rights')

NGOFW PRACTICE 1: Define the relationship between NGOs focused on women, and the government. Does the government encourage the formation of such NGOs? Do they work in cooperation with one another or are they antagonistic? Are NGOs generally from outside the nation or are they national grass-roots level organizations?

NGOFW DATA 1: Look for the presence of NGOs oriented to female entrepreneurship. [For examples, micro credit. The presence of such NGOs could signify a lack of women's rights in this area]

NGOFW DATA 2: How long have women-oriented NGOs been in the country? [If the NGOs haven't been there long, women's rights may still be lacking; if they have been there a while, hopefully women's rights have improved in this area.]

NGOFW DATA 3: Does (and how) the government involve women in development projects within the state? These do not have to be specifically directed at women. The idea is to see if women, and particular their concerns, are being integrated into the solution and solving social problems.

I. Women's Security in the State

Accession to CEDAW

ATC Data 1: Date of Accession to the CEDAW convention. This should be the date that it was ratified by country. If it was signed but not ratified please make note of this.

ATC Data 2: Number of reservations

ATC Data 3: What are the reservations? Which parts of the convention did the country remove before they would ratify it? Include the article and subject. Why did the country feel it needed to be removed?

ATC Data 4: Date of accession to the CEDAW optional protocol.

Asylum for Women

AW PRACTICE 1: Under what circumstances is asylum customarily granted to women [For example, on grounds like FGM, one-child policy, etc.] Compared to men? (See also Trafficking variable cluster.)

AW LAW 1: Under what circumstances is asylum legally granted to women [For example, on grounds like FGM, one-child policy, etc.] Comparison to men? (See also Trafficking variable cluster.)

Government Exploitation of Women

GEW PRACTICE 1: How accepting is the government and military of rape being used as a weapon of war? Does its use vary by ethnicity? Forced labor of women/men?

GEW PRACTICE 2: In terms of prosecution how are laws implemented—specifically, are there gender differences in implementation of law where women and where men are concerned?

GEW PRACTICE 3: Does the government encourage the use of women as an instrument of the state? In what way? This is purposely general.

GEW LAW 1: Are there laws that would prevent the use of rape as a weapon of war?

GEW DATA 1: How common is rape during war? Indicate if there has been little to no po-

Exemption of women from combat / military service

EWCMS LAW 1: Are women allowed to serve in the military? What about in combat? Compare to military service requirements for men? Are women the targets of recruitment as well as men?

EWCMS LAW 2: Are women draftable (including military conscription)? Compare to men.

EWCMS LAW 3: Can women be required to serve in a combat position? [There might be a national service alternative.]

Exemption of mothers from combat / military service

EMCMS LAW 1: Are mothers draftable (including military conscription)?

EMCMS LAW 2: If a woman becomes pregnant or has minor children, can she choose to be

Recent Changes (Improvements/retrogressions) in Status of Women

RISW PRACTICE 1: In the past five years, have there been any significant changes in practice or policy that indicates a desire to improve the status of women within society?

RISW PRACTICE 2: In the past five years, have there been any significant changes in practice or policy that indicates backtracking in the status of women within society?

Differential Treatment in Criminal Punishment

DTCP PRACTICE 1: Are there instances of codified differences in punishment based solely on gender? Are there different prison conditions for men and women that make prison life even more difficult for a woman? Are the jailors of women, men or women as well? What is the situation of children of women who are jailed, or women who are pregnant and give birth while jailed?

Constitutional Law

LAW 1: Is discrimination on the basis of sex expressly outlawed by the Constitution, and/or does the Constitution expressly indicate that both men and women are equal before the law?

Additional Variable Data—this can be used more than once even for non-associated data. Each new bibliographic source should be a new ADDL-DATA-1.

ADDL-DATA-1: Please record any data that does not belong in another variable, but still might be permanent to the understanding of women in the society with this variable.

A note to coders. Please check all "Red" data before assigning it as ADDL-DATA-1 to make sure it does not fit somewhere else before coding it here.