



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT INDEX FOR AFRICA

AND EQUITY ANALYSES ON KEY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES IN PRIORITY GEOGRAPHIES

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Introduction

Women's empowerment (WE) is a complex concept described as the expanded freedom in a context in which it was previously denied (1). This important goal has been achieved by many women worldwide due to diverse cultural changes (2). Its relevance is highlighted for its high potential of generating changes in the familiar context. However, countries that have achieved more in this direction are mostly rich and developed (2).

In low and middle income countries (LMICs), women are still deprived of claiming their rights and of being able to make decisions about the direction of their lives. In some places, their own freedom to obtain healthcare for herself or for her children when it is needed is denied. Reaching gender equality is a slow process, since it challenges people to change many cultural practices and thoughts and it takes far more than changes in law or stated policy to change practices in the home, community and in the decision-making environment (2).

Recently we had the announcement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposed by the United Nations¹. The SDGs are much more ambitious than the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) proposed in the past and, differently from the latter, they do have a strong focus on equity. The SDG 5, specifically, rely on the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, which reflects its relevance and the need for better opportunities for them worldwide.

WE is a challenging concept from a measurement perspective because it has an abstract definition (3, 4). A few attempts to develop a standard indicator have been done, and most of these are at group level. Some examples of these aggregated measures (in general at country level) of WE are the Gender Gap Index (2), developed by the World Economic Forum and the Gender Development Index, developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (5). The Gender Gap Index measures the extent to which women have achieved equality with men in five critical areas: economic participation, economic opportunity, political empowerment, educational attainment and support for social networks. The Gender Development Index measures gender inequalities in three aspects of human development—health; education; and command over economic resources – using the same methodology of the Human Development Index calculation.

¹ Available in <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs> (Accessed on April 27th, 2016).

Some individual indicators were also developed (3, 4). The indicator developed by Jennings *et al* (3) used DHS data, however we believe that the choice variables to compose their index was not adequate. The Oxfam index was designed as an individual score based on five domains, each composed by a set of variables (4). However, many questions included in these indicators are not collected in national health surveys such as DHS and MICS. This limits the use of the indicator for LMICs, where data availability relies heavily on these kinds of surveys.

LMICs have the higher indices of marginalization and freedom deprivation among women. The literature on WE is relatively recent, having become more popular in the mid-1980s (1), and a standard indicator that could be derived from national health surveys has not yet been proposed. Having a specific SDG on this topic reinforces its importance and the need to have a standard indicator to track the countries' achievements in this area.

Objectives

Our main objectives are:

1. To develop an indicator of women's empowerment that will allow further research on WE in LMICs taking advantage of a large amount of readily available data on most of the target countries.
2. Assess how countries compare in regard to this indicator, and how, within countries, our WE indicator correlates with key health interventions and outcomes.

Methods

The development of the WEI demanded an intensive effort, specially due to the complexity and multidimensionality of this construct. This work can be described, so far, in three main phases.

Phase 1 – Exploring the DHS datasets

The first step was to identify questions available in most DHS surveys that could reflect some dimension of WE. This is a difficult task that involves questions like “how to define WE?”; and “how to measure it?”. We took a pragmatic approach of listing all potential questions possibly related to the most commonly recognized dimensions of WE, such as autonomy, self-respect and decision making (Table A1 in Appendix).

Next we used principal component analysis (PCA) to derive an index for Nigeria using 18 variables we believed were the most closely related to empowerment among those from the list of potential questions. Before the analysis, we re-categorized all variables in order to give higher values to categories that we considered that meant empowerment and lower values to those that meant disempowerment. For instance, the original question about violence against women in the surveys is: “In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife if she goes out without telling him?” And the possible answers are yes, no, don't know. In this case we scored answers as yes = -1, don't know = 0, no = 1. As a result, all variables should correlate positively with the underlying construct of empowerment.

Phase 2 – Refining the index

After having further discussion on the results for Nigeria, we decided to drop some questions that were aimed at small subgroups, sounded too subjective, or were not specific to the women

(e.g. mobile phone ownership, which is a household characteristic). Also, a variable that indicated whether the woman could refuse to have sex with the husband was added.

We thus remained with a total of 16 variables, of which five were related to whether beating the wife is justified in specific situations and three were related to decision making on health care, large purchases and visiting relatives. The other variables do not consist of sets of questions and include frequency of reading a newspaper or magazine, woman's education, age at first cohabitation, age at first birth of a child, education difference between wife and husband, age difference between wife and husband, and whether can refuse to have sex.

The indicator of age at first birth proved to be a problem, since a considerable number of women had no children by the time of the survey. Consequently, we would have to impute data for these women, otherwise they would be dropped out of the analysis. At this point, we used mean age of birth as a simple strategy.

We then run the PCA analysis again with the 16 selected variables for four African countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. The results were remarkably similar and suggested that the empowerment components were rather consistent across countries, despite contextual differences.

The country by country approach does now warrant the assessment of time trends or cross-country comparisons. In order to achieve these goals, we used a similar approach to the development of the International Wealth Index by Smits and Steendijk (6), working with a combined dataset to derive a single WE score for all countries.

Phase 3 – Expanding the analysis

After phase 2, the only change in the index construction was the exclusion of the variable “can refuse sex”, because this variable was not available for several African countries. We compared the results with and without this variable and found no important differences. The variables included in the WEI for Africa and their operational definition are shown in Table 1.

In this phase, the latest DHS survey available for each African country was included in the analysis, except for Central African Republic and South Africa because their latest DHS is from 1994 and 1998, respectively. Also, Chad (2004) and Congo Brazzaville (2011) were excluded since their surveys do not have all the variables needed to calculate the WEI. We thus worked with 33 African countries from all regions, with surveys ranging from 2003 to 2014. The list of surveys analyzed is presented in Table 2.

To refine the imputation of the age at first birth for women that had no children by the survey time, we changed our strategy to the hotdeck imputation by the age at first cohabitation. This method randomly selects the value to be imputed in a group of individuals that is similar to the group that have the missing information. In this case, the women were separated in groups of age at first cohabitation to perform the imputation. Despite current preference for multiple imputation, we used a single imputation approach. First, a procedure for carrying PCA with multiple imputation data is not available in Stata. Also, the percentage of missing information is not so high that overall variance will be significantly reduced by use of single hotdeck imputation.

Next, we performed the PCA in each one of the 33 surveys. Finally, we combined all the datasets and performed PCA in order to derive a single score.

Table 1. Variables included in the Women Empowerment Index (WEI) for Africa.

VARIABLE	CATEGORIZATION
1. Beating justified if wife goes out without telling husband	Yes = -1; DK=0; No=1
2. if wife neglects the children	
3. if wife argues with husband	
4. if wife refuses to have sex with husband	
5. if wife burns the food	
6. Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine	Not at all=0; <once a week=1; ≥once a week=2
7. Respondent worked in last 12 months	No = 0; In the past year = 1; Have a job, but on leave last 7 days = 2; Currently working = 2
8. Woman education – years of schooling	Years
9. Education difference: woman - husband years of schooling	Years
10. Age difference: woman - husband	Years
11. Age at first cohabitation	Years
12. Age of respondent at 1st birth	Years
13. Who usually decides on respondent's health care	Husband/other alone= -1; joint=0; respondent alone=1
14. Who usually decides on large household purchases	
15. Who usually decides on visits to family or relatives	

Table 2. Surveys included in phase 3 of the analyses.

Country	Year	Country	Year
Benin	2011	Malawi	2010
Burkina Faso	2010	Mali	2012
Burundi	2010	Morocco	2003
Cameroon	2011	Mozambique	2011
Comoros	2012	Namibia	2013
Congo Democratic Republic	2013	Niger	2012
Côte d'Ivoire	2011	Nigeria	2013
Egypt	2014	Rwanda	2010
Ethiopia	2011	Senegal	2014
Gabon	2012	Sierra Leone	2013
Gambia	2013	Swaziland	2006
Ghana	2014	Tanzania	2010
Guinea	2012	Togo	2013
Kenya	2014	Uganda	2011
Lesotho	2009	Zambia	2013
Liberia	2013	Zimbabwe	2010
Madagascar	2008		

Results

The SWPER (Survey-based Women's emPowERment index)

The findings from phases 1 and 2 were highly encouraging. In phase 1, three components of WE were found in the preliminary PCA analysis. Additional exploration showed that the components were associated with some of the health interventions and with child stunting. In the next step, working with four selected African countries we found a surprising consistency in terms of the components produced by PCA. The analysis of the four combined surveys yielded a score that had very high correlation (all over 0.96) with the individual country scores. We then felt that a full analysis of African countries was warranted.

As described in methods, 33 surveys were selected for this analysis. PCA was carried out initially on a country by country basis, with the 15 variables identified previously. The full results of this set of analysis is presented in Appendix table A3. Given, once more, the remarkable consistency observed across the 33 surveys, a global score was generated from the combined data from all 33 surveys. The results are presented below in Table 3.

There are three main components derived from the analysis, that explain 22%, 15% and 13% of the total variance, respectively, adding up to 50%. The first component is dominated by the questions related to beating the wife being justified. We named it *attitude to violence*.

The second component includes variables related to education, information (reading magazine or newspaper), and age at first cohabitation and first child birth. The differences between woman and husband in terms of education and age also appear in this component, but with lower loading. We named this component *autonomy*.

Table 3. Scoring coefficients of the WEI for Africa.

Label	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision making
Beating not justified if wife goes out without telling husband	0.4560	-0.0052	-0.0011
Beating not justified if wife neglects the children	0.4664	-0.0193	-0.0375
Beating not justified if wife argues with husband	0.4593	0.0005	0.0062
Beating not justified if wife refuses to have sex with husband	0.4367	-0.0005	0.0220
Beating not justified if wife burns the food	0.4043	-0.0029	-0.0096
Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine	0.0355	0.3296	0.0834
Woman education	0.0753	0.4200	0.1126
Age of respondent at first birth	-0.0355	0.5585	-0.0741
Age at first cohabitation	-0.0168	0.5684	-0.0257
Who usually decides on respondent's health care	0.0057	0.0026	0.5667
Who usually decides on large household purchases	-0.0218	-0.0074	0.5670
Who usually decides on visits to family or relatives	0.0046	-0.0346	0.5448
Respondent worked in last 12 months	0.0002	-0.0534	0.1512
Education difference: woman - husband years of schooling	0.0097	0.1943	0.0913
Age difference: woman – husband	-0.0170	0.1942	-0.0393

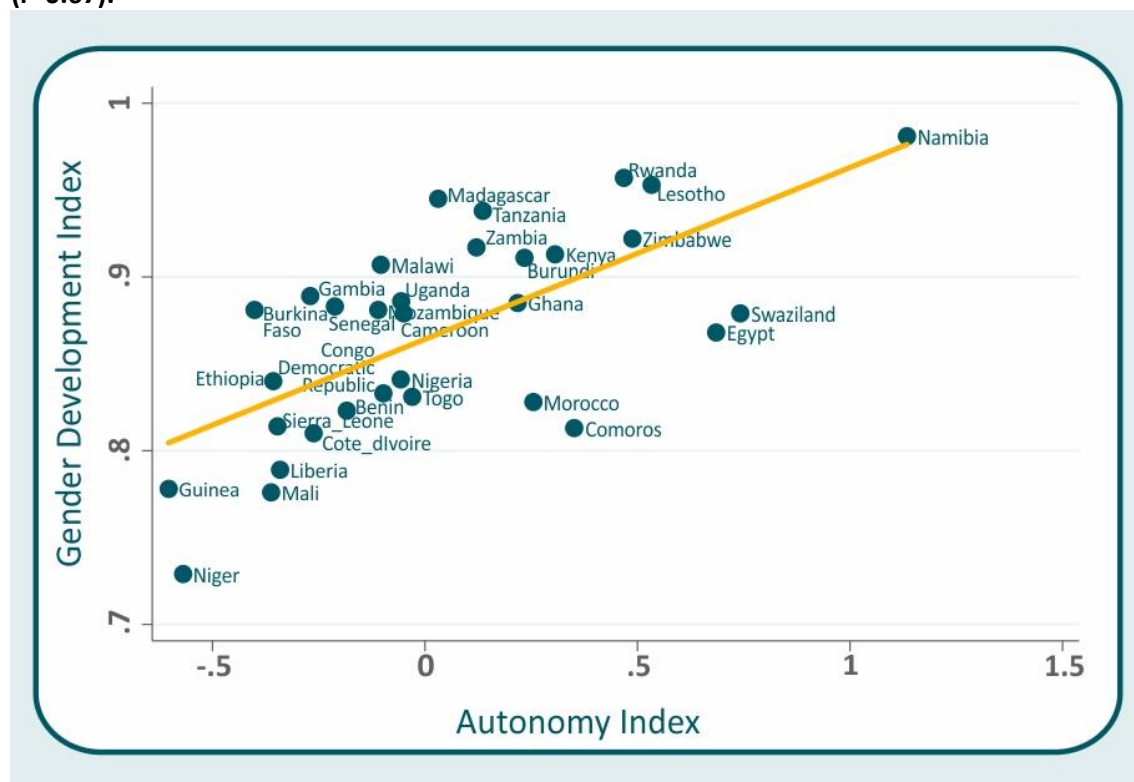
The third component comprises the set of questions about who decides on the woman's health care, large household purchases and visits to relatives. It was named *decision making*.

The next step in our analyses was to validate the SWPER against existing gender equality indicators and against health interventions and outcomes. This is presented in the next section.

External validity of the SWPER

One simple way to check whether our proposed indicator makes sense against other existing indicators is to assess how it correlates, at national level, with a widely used indicator such as the Gender Development Index (GDI). We present in Figure 1 a scatter plot of the GDI against the autonomy component of the SWPER. Given the two indicators are obtained from different sources and using different methods, the correlation of 0.67 found is surprisingly high. The correlations found with the other two components, decision making and attitude to violence were 0.64 and 0.46 respectively. The GDI takes into account health, education and command over economic resources, so that woman's education is the only common feature.

Figure 1. Correlation between the autonomy domain and the Gender Development Index (r=0.67).



Women's empowerment and health interventions and outcomes

The association between the SWPER and health interventions was first explored at country level, using only modern contraceptive use. Figure 2 shows the scatter plot between the autonomy score and contraceptive use, with a correlation coefficient of 0.77.

More important is to assess the association between empowerment and coverage by health interventions at individual level. We chose six key RMNCH interventions and estimated the

effect of the SWPER autonomy score on them, controlling for the effect of wealth. The results are presented in Table 4, where we show the prevalence ratios comparing coverage in the top quintile of empowerment (Q5) with the bottom quintile (Q1). Non-significant effects are in light blue. And the only negative effect of empowerment is marked in red. It is clear from the table that a higher autonomy score is related to higher coverage in most situations.

Figure 2. Correlation between the autonomy domain and the prevalence of modern contraception (r=0.77).

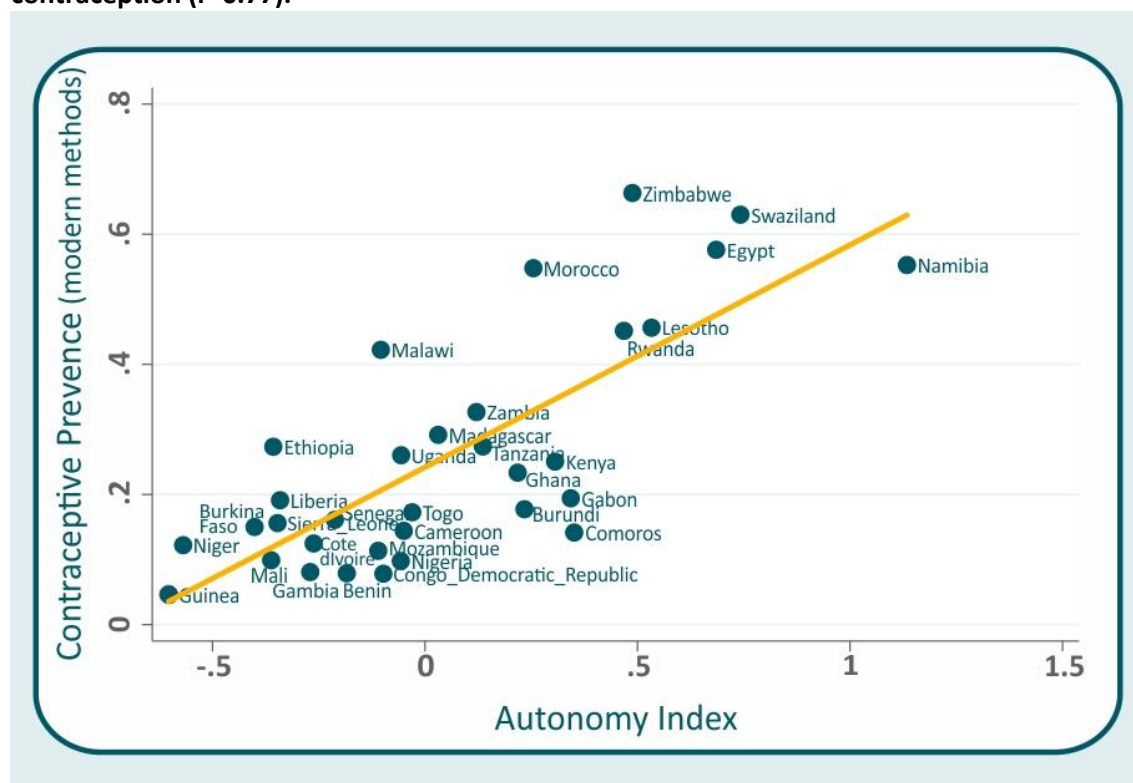


Table 4. Impact of the autonomy component of the SWPER on key health interventions and on stunting. Coefficients presented are prevalence ratios comparing extreme quintiles of empowerment - Q5 (most empowered) vs. Q1 (least empowered).

Country	Modern contraceptive use	ANC 4+ visits	Institutional delivery	SBA	PNC for mother	DPT3 vaccine	Stunting
Burkina Faso	1.34	1.31	1.17	1.17	1.04	1.02	0.75
Congo DR	1.44	1.24	1.12	1.11	1.22	1.32	0.89
Egypt	0.84	1.23	1.22	1.15	1.21	1.04	0.83
Ethiopia	1.13	1.44	2.31	2.26	1.88	1.04	0.93
Kenya	1.07	1.15	1.33	1.34	1.55	1.09	0.73
Niger	1.64	0.95	1.62	1.60	1.34	1.18	0.76
Nigeria	2.52	1.49	2.61	2.45	1.78	2.67	0.58
Senegal	1.46	1.17	1.11	1.21	1.12	1.11	0.90
Tanzania	1.25	1.39	1.43	1.39	1.69	1.14	1.01
Uganda	1.10	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.45	1.09	0.84
Zambia	1.04	1.02	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.10	0.94

Notes: (1) The values in a light blue color were not statistically significant;

(2) All analyses were adjusted by wealth.

We also studied the effect of the autonomy score on stunting in children under-five. In five out of the 11 priority countries we found a significant protective effect of autonomy, with reductions of up to 42% in stunting comparing the top with the bottom quintile of empowerment.

Final remarks

This exercise started with a challenge from Kate Sommers, asking if we thought it would be possible to develop a survey-based indicator of empowerment for women and girls. We embraced the challenge, knowing it was a difficult one, given the complexity of the empowerment construct, and the limitation of the information available on surveys about the issue plus the conditions in which such questions are asked that could inhibit honest answers.

The initial results were encouraging, and it was surprising that we could not find any suitable such indicator already proposed in the literature. Given the importance of the theme and the public nature of the data, it would be only natural that such an indicator existed. We found a couple of proposals that did not really satisfy our needs. So we proceeded with the analyses. It was again a pleasant surprise to see that across 33 surveys all over Africa, the pattern of the components we found in our PCA analysis was remarkably consistent. This warranted a combined analysis of all surveys to derive an index that would allow cross-country and time-trend analyses.

We showed that the correlation between our proposed index, that we named (provisionally) SWPER, with the Gender Development Index is consistently high. The correlations with the autonomy, decision-making and attitude to violence were, respectively, 0.67, 0.64 and 0.46. These results are important to show that our index is measuring relevant aspects of women's empowerment.

We also showed that the SWPER is consistently associated with higher coverage of key RMNCH interventions and lower stunting of children under five year of age. At this stage, it is crucial to control the association for wealth. Given richer women are generally more empowered, we need to estimate the effect of our empowerment index adjusted for wealth. Having done that, we found clear and consistent associations.

Of course, our proposed index is not free of limitations. The first is that we have to work with whatever is available in the existing surveys. So, we cannot start from a conceptual model and then find the variables and develop an indicator to measure that concept. But given the breadth of questions available in health surveys, it is possible to derive, as we have shown, some relevant aspects related to women's empowerment.

Another important limitation is that most of the questions asked in surveys are applied to women that are in a union. Consequently, we end up with an indicator that is estimable only for married women, what is a paradox given that many empowered women are not necessarily married or will end up marrying later on in life.

Next steps

With feedback from BMGF staff, we plan to revise this report and improve on it. Also, we are preparing:

1. A journal article on the development of the WEI for all the African countries and we expect to have it submitted to an academic journal by June 2016.
2. SWPER datasets: we are preparing datasets with the calculated indices for each African country in Stata format. These datasets will be available for download along with identification variables so that interested users can merge the index to the original DHS datasets for use in further analyses.

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Appendix

Table A1. Potential indicators of women empowerment from DHS and MICS questionnaires

QUESTION	CATEGORIES	DHS	MICS
What is the highest level of school you attended?	0 No education 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 College or higher	x	x
What is the highest class you completed at that level?	__ Class	x	x
Are you currently working?	1 Y 2 N	x	
What is your occupation, that is, the kind of work do you mainly do?		x	
How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	1 Almost every day 2 At least once a week 3 Less than once a week 4 Not at all	x	x
Do you personally have a mobile phone?	1 Y 2 N	x	
Total children ever born	Number children	x	x
Age of respondent at first birth	Age in years	x	x
How old were you when you started living with your first husband/partner?	Age in years	x	x
Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	1 Y 2 N	x	x
Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	1 Have (a/another) child 2 No more / None 3 Says she cannot get pregnant 8 Undecided / Don't know	x	x
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	1 Mainly respondent 2 Mainly husband/partner 3 Joint decision 6 Other	x	
Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	1 Both want same 2 Husband wants more 3 Husband wants fewer 8 DK	x	
How old was your (husband) on his last birthday? (see difference)	Age in years	x	x
What is the highest level of schooling your husband last attended? (see difference)	0 No education	x	
Husband's total number of years of education (see difference)	Education in years	x	

QUESTION	CATEGORIES	DHS	MICS
Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	1 Y 2 N	x	
As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	1 Y 2 N	x	
Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	1 Y 2 N	x	
Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	1 Y 2 N	x	
Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	1 Cash only 2 Cash and kind 3 In kind only 4 Not paid	x	
Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used?	1 Mainly respondent 2 Mainly husband/partner 3 Joint decision 6 Other	x	
Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself?	1 Mainly respondent 2 Mainly husband/partner 3 Joint decision 4 Someone else 6 Other	x	
Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	1 Mainly respondent 2 Mainly husband/partner 3 Joint decision 4 Someone else 6 Other	x	
Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	1 Mainly respondent 2 Mainly husband/partner 3 Joint decision 4 Someone else 6 Other	x	
Who usually makes decisions about your child health care?	1 Mainly respondent 2 Mainly husband/partner 3 Joint decision 4 Someone else 6 Other	x	

QUESTION	CATEGORIES	DHS	MICS
Can you go to a health centre or hospital alone or with your young children?	1 Yes, alone 2 Yes, with children 3 No 6 Other	x	
Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		x	x
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Y / N / DK		
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Y / N / DK		
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Y / N / DK		
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Y / N / DK		
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Y / N / DK		
Have you ever used a computer?	1 Y 2 N		x
During the last one month, how often did you use a computer: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	1 Almost every day 2 At least once a week 3 Less than once a week 4 Not at all		x
Have you ever used the internet?	1 Y 2 N		x
During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	1 Almost every day 2 At least once a week 3 Less than once a week 4 Not at all		x
Do you think this practice (female circumcision) should be continued or should it be discontinued?	1 Y 2 N		x
How satisfied are you with your family life?	1 Very satisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4 Somewhat unsatisfied 5 Very unsatisfied		x
How satisfied are you with your current job?	1 Very satisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4 Somewhat unsatisfied 5 Very unsatisfied		x
How satisfied are you with your health?	1 Very satisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4 Somewhat unsatisfied 5 Very unsatisfied		x

QUESTION	CATEGORIES	DHS	MICS
How satisfied are you with where you live?	1 Very satisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4 Somewhat unsatisfied 5 Very unsatisfied		x
How satisfied are you with how people around you generally treat you?	1 Very satisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4 Somewhat unsatisfied 5 Very unsatisfied		x
How satisfied are you with your life, overall?	1 Very satisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4 Somewhat unsatisfied 5 Very unsatisfied		x
How satisfied are you with your current income?	1 Very satisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4 Somewhat unsatisfied 5 Very unsatisfied		x
Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	1 Improved 2 More or less the same 3 Worsened		x

Table A2. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 2.

Variable	Burkina Faso			Ethiopia		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision making
Beating not justified if wife goes out without telling husband	0.4571	0.0049	0.0096	0.4383	-0.0293	-0.0305
Beating not justified if wife neglects the children	0.4715	-0.0164	-0.014	0.4548	-0.0193	-0.0573
Beating not justified if wife argues with husband	0.4724	0.0033	0.0093	0.4579	-0.0201	-0.0106
Beating not justified if wife refuses to have sex with husband	0.4322	0.0167	-0.0078	0.4204	-0.0224	0.0301
Beating not justified if wife burns the food	0.3883	-0.0044	-0.0013	0.4263	0.0169	-0.0033
Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine	0.004	0.373	0.212	0.0841	0.286	0.2425
Woman education	0.0156	0.4255	0.2146	0.1183	0.3429	0.2552
Age at first cohabitation	0.0065	0.5649	-0.0895	-0.0174	0.6264	-0.048
Age of respondent at 1st birth	-0.0146	0.5452	-0.1413	-0.0381	0.6008	-0.0849
Who usually decides on respondent's health care	0.0151	-0.0482	0.5944	-0.0305	-0.0744	0.5362
Who usually decides on large household purchases	-0.0044	-0.0128	0.5646	-0.0289	-0.0414	0.5007
Who usually decides on visits to family or relatives	-0.0369	-0.0614	0.429	-0.0178	-0.0702	0.4754
Respondent worked in last 12 months	0.0689	-0.0593	0.0659	0.0037	0.0243	0.2274
Education difference: woman - husband years of schooling	-0.0336	0.1337	0.0032	-0.0232	0.0994	0.0206
Age difference: woman - husband	0.0082	0.1655	0.0721	-0.0073	0.1487	0.0486
Can refuse sex (v850a)	0.0018	0.0884	0.1224	0.0859	0.0091	0.2062

(continues)

Table A2. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 2. (continued)

Variable	Kenya			Nigeria		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision making
Beating not justified if wife goes out without telling husband	0.4617	-0.0002	-0.0045	0.4446	-0.0001	0.0109
Beating not justified if wife neglects the children	0.463	-0.0109	-0.0296	0.4623	-0.0132	-0.04
Beating not justified if wife argues with husband	0.4694	-0.0008	-0.0144	0.4662	-0.0085	-0.0132
Beating not justified if wife refuses to have sex with husband	0.4445	0.0255	0.0221	0.4343	0.0255	0.0276
Beating not justified if wife burns the food	0.3751	-0.0097	0.0197	0.4247	0.007	0.0175
Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine	0.0156	0.3458	0.0433	0.0056	0.3956	-0.0241
Woman education	0.0637	0.4537	0.117	0.0267	0.4382	0.1185
Age at first cohabitation	-0.0164	0.5104	-0.0743	-0.0034	0.523	-0.0046
Age of respondent at 1st birth	-0.0261	0.4782	-0.1233	-0.0095	0.509	-0.0678
who usually decides on respondent's health care	-0.0138	-0.0003	0.5581	-0.0087	-0.0053	0.5414
who usually decides on large household purchases	-0.0134	-0.0555	0.5223	0.0038	0.0068	0.5268
who usually decides on visits to family or relatives	0.0305	-0.0536	0.4934	-0.0014	-0.0086	0.5205
Respondent worked in last 12 months	-0.0432	0.165	0.3298	0.0129	-0.0503	0.3118
Education difference: woman - husband years of schooling	-0.0504	0.2388	0.0288	-0.0132	0.2262	-0.0826
Age difference: woman - husband	-0.0063	0.2831	0.0135	-0.02	0.2091	0.0282
Can refuse sex (v850a)	0.0526	0.1191	0.1556	-0.0249	0.1428	0.1772

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Benin 2011			Burkina Faso 2010			Burundi 2010			Cameroon 2011		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4592	0.0019	-0.0071	0.4563	0.0067	0.0154	0.4368	-0.0148	0.0313	0.4501	0.0021	0.0022
2	0.4712	-0.0094	-0.0098	0.4706	-0.0138	-0.0093	0.4464	-0.0218	0.0110	0.4655	-0.0548	-0.0436
3	0.4649	0.0034	0.0166	0.4721	0.0039	0.0109	0.4484	-0.0112	-0.0111	0.4509	0.0048	0.0183
4	0.4101	0.0039	0.0146	0.4341	0.0107	-0.0197	0.4627	0.0071	-0.0084	0.4274	0.0326	0.0332
5	0.4250	-0.0029	-0.0118	0.3888	-0.0065	-0.0044	0.4180	-0.0098	-0.0325	0.4271	0.0104	0.0022
6	0.0144	0.4104	0.0215	0.0065	0.3767	0.1902	0.0519	0.3027	0.0059	0.0377	0.3410	0.0716
8	0.0246	0.4494	0.0384	0.0184	0.4276	0.1915	0.1156	0.4007	0.0370	0.0446	0.4732	0.1262
12	-0.0129	0.5471	-0.0267	-0.0129	0.5549	-0.1194	-0.0350	0.5862	-0.0041	-0.0317	0.5280	-0.1023
11	-0.0087	0.5437	-0.0101	0.0031	0.5626	-0.0803	-0.0244	0.6014	-0.0098	-0.0164	0.5392	-0.0284
13	0.0036	-0.0063	0.5468	0.0149	-0.0372	0.6104	0.0083	0.0176	0.5536	0.0061	-0.0158	0.5584
14	-0.0061	-0.0042	0.5685	-0.0038	-0.0055	0.5757	0.0047	0.0040	0.5956	-0.0017	-0.0013	0.5203
15	0.0044	0.0057	0.5632	-0.0371	-0.0509	0.4376	-0.0156	-0.0232	0.5752	0.0170	0.0058	0.5144
7	-0.0162	-0.0173	0.2383	0.0679	-0.0588	0.0749	0.0254	-0.0179	-0.0449	-0.0813	-0.0353	0.3395
9	-0.0194	0.1842	0.0048	0.0094	0.1612	0.0661	-0.0346	0.1237	-0.0434	-0.0202	0.2641	0.0189
10	-0.0197	0.0154	-0.0208	-0.0326	0.1303	-0.0021	-0.0039	0.1583	-0.0139	-0.0151	0.1215	-0.0402

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Comoros 2012			Congo DR 2013			Cote d'Ivoire 2011			Egypt 2014		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4641	-0.0121	0.0151	0.4748	-0.0085	0.0121	0.4605	0.0150	0.0083	0.4528	0.0046	0.0280
2	0.4683	-0.0026	0.0219	0.4771	-0.0300	-0.0300	0.4659	-0.0059	-0.0241	0.4723	-0.0012	-0.0125
3	0.4226	0.0081	0.0066	0.4612	0.0143	0.0003	0.4593	-0.0084	0.0158	0.4556	-0.0244	-0.0175
4	0.4412	0.0132	-0.0322	0.4117	0.0397	0.0319	0.4323	0.0235	-0.0078	0.4271	-0.0062	0.0044
5	0.4336	0.0124	-0.0122	0.4023	0.0069	0.0002	0.4062	-0.0255	-0.0087	0.3948	-0.0351	-0.0432
6	-0.0172	0.3731	0.0148	-0.0300	0.3076	0.0663	0.0137	0.4618	0.0632	0.0465	0.2146	0.0789
8	0.0217	0.4593	0.0236	-0.0081	0.4260	0.0732	0.0355	0.4934	0.0777	0.1388	0.3390	0.1121
12	-0.0008	0.5371	-0.0181	0.0081	0.5437	-0.0438	-0.0350	0.4926	-0.0789	-0.0313	0.5774	-0.0448
11	0.0049	0.5260	-0.0162	0.0061	0.5557	-0.0360	-0.0091	0.5081	-0.0336	-0.0158	0.5857	-0.0381
13	0.0023	0.0205	0.5776	0.0105	-0.0215	0.5803	-0.0108	0.0040	0.5754	-0.0140	-0.0266	0.5525
14	-0.0177	-0.0013	0.5893	-0.0109	0.0055	0.5784	-0.0186	0.0126	0.5724	0.0124	-0.0163	0.5423
15	0.0239	-0.0358	0.5383	0.0023	-0.0087	0.5535	0.0342	-0.0050	0.5083	-0.0107	-0.0224	0.5859
7	-0.0200	0.0952	0.1281	-0.0364	-0.0885	0.0646	-0.0188	-0.0617	0.2420	-0.0179	0.2049	0.1484
9	-0.0049	0.1553	-0.0836	-0.0084	0.1170	-0.0340	0.0214	0.1535	0.0292	-0.0328	0.2649	-0.0685
10	-0.0452	0.2220	0.0523	-0.0143	0.3076	0.0455	-0.0524	0.1157	-0.0717	0.0383	0.2169	0.0720

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Ethiopia 2011			Gabon 2012			Gambia 2013			Ghana 2014		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4389	-0.0297	-0.0269	0.4558	0.0415	-0.0068	0.4664	0.0410	0.0090	0.4574	0.0006	-0.0033
2	0.4556	-0.0221	-0.0495	0.4552	0.0047	-0.0341	0.4724	-0.0181	0.0315	0.4583	-0.0032	-0.0008
3	0.4597	-0.0217	-0.0042	0.4673	-0.0014	0.0017	0.4637	-0.0315	-0.0296	0.4590	0.0020	-0.0067
4	0.4225	-0.0181	0.0216	0.4183	-0.0151	0.0377	0.4268	0.0352	0.0487	0.4330	0.0003	0.0365
5	0.4279	0.0160	0.0001	0.4110	-0.0011	0.0070	0.3706	-0.0357	-0.0277	0.4045	-0.0224	-0.0396
6	0.0906	0.2879	0.2280	0.0311	0.4125	0.1248	0.0342	0.3899	0.0581	0.0226	0.3757	0.0132
8	0.1241	0.3459	0.2372	0.0684	0.5247	0.0739	0.0557	0.4387	0.0355	0.0968	0.4483	0.0393
12	-0.0352	0.6082	-0.0724	-0.0595	0.4519	-0.1675	-0.0319	0.5223	-0.0420	-0.0414	0.5423	-0.0233
11	-0.0222	0.6209	-0.0598	-0.0230	0.4617	-0.0507	-0.0109	0.5372	-0.0233	-0.0268	0.5340	-0.0048
13	-0.0216	-0.0639	0.5581	0.0125	0.0055	0.5644	0.0418	-0.0287	0.6105	0.0297	-0.0140	0.5503
14	-0.0205	-0.0357	0.5204	-0.0505	0.0188	0.5206	-0.0358	0.0585	0.4501	-0.0023	-0.0052	0.5713
15	-0.0102	-0.0609	0.4948	0.0402	-0.0378	0.5207	-0.0079	-0.0101	0.6012	-0.0301	0.0186	0.5509
7	0.0073	0.0347	0.2226	-0.0728	0.0553	0.2854	-0.1131	-0.0192	0.2211	-0.0097	-0.0220	0.2424
9	-0.0061	0.1428	0.0468	-0.0484	0.1702	0.0536	-0.0108	0.2405	-0.0413	0.0424	0.1640	0.0402
10	-0.0214	0.0945	0.0191	-0.0319	0.3183	-0.0259	-0.0578	0.1612	0.0263	-0.0544	0.2239	-0.0407

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Guinea 2012			Kenya 2014			Lesotho 2009			Liberia 2013		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4324	0.0146	0.0265	0.4624	0.0003	-0.0031	0.4609	-0.0148	-0.0092	0.4999	0.0017	-0.0173
2	0.4582	-0.0267	-0.0081	0.4634	-0.0090	-0.0254	0.4845	-0.0066	-0.0101	0.5055	0.0195	-0.0297
3	0.4639	-0.0322	0.0087	0.4698	0.0011	-0.0095	0.4679	0.0003	0.0481	0.4880	0.0044	-0.0250
4	0.4472	-0.0107	-0.0024	0.4458	0.0239	0.0189	0.4312	-0.0106	-0.0006	0.3837	-0.0030	0.0751
5	0.3888	-0.0304	-0.0090	0.3759	-0.0090	0.0228	0.3586	-0.0016	-0.0741	0.3138	0.0004	0.0087
6	0.1072	0.3737	0.0116	0.0177	0.3447	0.0433	0.0488	0.2995	0.1705	0.0186	0.5320	0.0128
8	0.1307	0.4018	-0.0272	0.0665	0.4515	0.1150	0.0970	0.4039	0.1545	0.0188	0.5714	0.0441
12	-0.0585	0.5645	0.0098	-0.0210	0.4900	-0.1087	-0.0293	0.5850	-0.0727	-0.0448	0.3326	-0.0698
11	-0.0493	0.5840	0.0271	-0.0177	0.5189	-0.0623	-0.0205	0.5890	-0.0808	-0.0361	0.3785	-0.0353
13	0.0035	0.0105	0.5840	-0.0113	0.0052	0.5672	0.0164	-0.0206	0.5683	-0.0101	0.0166	0.5800
14	0.0076	0.0087	0.5642	-0.0116	-0.0491	0.5334	-0.0318	-0.0540	0.5227	-0.0159	0.0214	0.5602
15	-0.0011	0.0218	0.5330	0.0323	-0.0478	0.5042	0.0049	-0.0433	0.5462	-0.0008	-0.0082	0.5459
7	-0.0421	-0.1508	0.2257	-0.0393	0.1635	0.3249	-0.0496	0.1898	0.1714	0.0790	-0.0890	0.1758
9	0.0125	0.0976	-0.0095	-0.0051	0.2826	0.0112	-0.0125	0.1279	0.0575	0.0040	0.1316	0.0701
10	-0.0157	0.0566	-0.0543	-0.0489	0.2365	0.0393	-0.0473	-0.0069	-0.0045	0.0095	0.3317	-0.0158

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Madagascar 2008			Malawi 2010			Mali 2012			Morocco 2003		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4699	-0.0155	0.0135	0.4155	-0.0001	-0.0213	0.4620	-0.0101	0.0245	0.4330	-0.0006	0.0101
2	0.4687	-0.0272	0.0245	0.4614	-0.0087	-0.0073	0.4860	-0.0110	-0.0071	0.4487	-0.0256	-0.0142
3	0.4248	0.0186	-0.0286	0.4650	-0.0002	0.0074	0.4804	0.0067	-0.0227	0.4438	-0.0157	0.0013
4	0.4335	0.0250	0.0194	0.4422	0.0081	0.0109	0.4350	0.0324	0.0122	0.4349	-0.0213	-0.0087
5	0.4332	0.0153	-0.0332	0.4493	-0.0018	0.0006	0.3569	-0.0108	-0.0175	0.3690	-0.0563	0.0152
6	-0.0180	0.3851	0.0864	0.0201	0.2806	0.2319	0.0061	0.4350	0.0921	0.1853	0.2756	0.0087
8	0.0155	0.4766	0.1114	0.0020	0.4088	0.2445	0.0021	0.4623	0.1225	0.2056	0.3379	-0.0023
12	-0.0005	0.5268	-0.0664	-0.0047	0.5548	-0.1077	-0.0001	0.5068	-0.0852	-0.0412	0.5745	-0.0076
11	-0.0002	0.5224	-0.0664	0.0002	0.5735	-0.0764	0.0007	0.5357	-0.0777	-0.0332	0.5761	-0.0125
13	0.0304	0.0051	0.5506	-0.0059	-0.0388	0.5481	0.0013	-0.0061	0.5527	-0.0071	0.0034	0.5874
14	-0.0250	-0.0337	0.5139	0.0120	-0.0359	0.5055	0.0040	-0.0109	0.5742	0.0068	0.0011	0.5839
15	-0.0042	0.0027	0.6248	-0.0096	-0.0571	0.5206	-0.0126	-0.0042	0.5378	-0.0011	-0.0202	0.5545
7	-0.0115	-0.1294	0.0519	-0.0030	-0.0209	0.1547	0.0396	-0.0207	0.1918	-0.0139	0.2574	0.0737
9	-0.0307	0.2084	-0.0219	-0.0119	0.2273	-0.0716	-0.0081	0.1654	0.0042	-0.0920	0.2297	0.0081
10	-0.0150	0.1028	0.0862	-0.0013	0.2432	0.1111	-0.0333	0.1543	0.0193	-0.0279	0.1546	-0.0128

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Mozambique 2011			Namibia 2013			Niger 2012			Nigeria 2013		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4152	0.0247	-0.0363	0.4333	0.0219	-0.0162	0.4476	0.0181	-0.0103	0.4448	-0.0013	0.0102
2	0.4686	0.0042	-0.0398	0.4315	0.0000	-0.0311	0.4596	0.0053	-0.0040	0.4618	-0.0138	-0.0400
3	0.4319	0.0068	0.0523	0.4655	0.0108	0.0007	0.4552	-0.0108	-0.0067	0.4663	-0.0097	-0.0147
4	0.4506	-0.0348	0.0098	0.4416	0.0032	0.0374	0.4479	-0.0188	0.0167	0.4352	0.0234	0.0246
5	0.4570	-0.0298	-0.0093	0.4543	-0.0185	-0.0009	0.4190	0.0100	0.0009	0.4246	0.0070	0.0164
6	0.0267	0.2107	0.3153	0.0433	0.4562	-0.0176	0.0179	0.4171	0.0474	0.0058	0.3909	-0.0161
8	0.0551	0.2021	0.3632	0.0098	0.5141	0.0348	0.0264	0.4947	0.0369	0.0280	0.4346	0.1230
12	-0.0169	0.6498	-0.0683	-0.0391	0.4216	-0.0749	-0.0283	0.4948	-0.0516	-0.0101	0.5278	-0.0542
11	0.0024	0.6395	0.0084	-0.0223	0.3140	-0.0760	-0.0054	0.5492	-0.0289	-0.0056	0.5331	0.0000
13	-0.0041	-0.1094	0.4600	0.0161	0.0545	0.5894	0.0084	-0.0078	0.5933	-0.0100	0.0000	0.5535
14	-0.0066	-0.0532	0.5384	-0.0139	-0.0277	0.5746	-0.0054	0.0136	0.5954	0.0028	0.0119	0.5370
15	-0.0416	-0.0802	0.4778	-0.0084	-0.0326	0.5388	-0.0068	-0.0287	0.5248	-0.0029	-0.0027	0.5321
7	0.0613	0.0150	0.1000	0.0163	0.3705	0.1224	-0.0011	0.1582	0.0998	0.0144	-0.0495	0.3078
9	0.0056	0.1998	-0.0151	-0.0019	0.1679	0.0373	-0.0412	0.0603	0.0142	-0.0196	0.2083	0.0314
10	0.0046	0.1394	0.1346	-0.0567	0.2829	-0.0158	-0.0361	0.0648	-0.0189	-0.0137	0.2207	-0.0734

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Rwanda 2010			Senegal 2014			Sierra Leone 2013*			Swaziland 2006		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4575	-0.0096	-0.0126	0.4565	0.0050	-0.0218	0.4701	-0.0191	0.0157	0.4747	-0.0020	-0.0059
2	0.4567	-0.0074	-0.0186	0.4706	-0.0283	-0.0024	0.4795	-0.0176	0.0082	0.5125	-0.0195	0.0045
3	0.4770	-0.0116	-0.0045	0.4734	-0.0119	0.0153	0.4677	0.0163	-0.0120	0.4507	0.0513	0.0162
4	0.4254	0.0008	-0.0030	0.4586	0.0055	0.0013	0.4164	0.0318	-0.0008	0.4058	0.0164	-0.0177
5	0.3937	-0.0105	0.0311	0.3507	-0.0085	0.0213	0.3839	0.0190	-0.0154	0.3728	-0.0202	-0.0025
6	0.0700	0.2539	0.0348	0.0532	0.3736	-0.0032	0.0083	0.4927	0.0193	0.0341	0.4420	0.0450
8	0.0997	0.3945	0.0502	0.0809	0.4009	-0.0086	0.0460	0.5225	0.0044	0.0162	0.5623	-0.0233
12	-0.0317	0.5660	-0.0097	-0.0356	0.5589	-0.0011	-0.0360	0.4110	0.0005	-0.0283	0.4258	-0.0478
11	-0.0204	0.5759	-0.0140	-0.0265	0.5772	0.0240	-0.0349	0.4632	0.0032	-0.0140	0.3877	0.0102
13	0.0125	0.0016	0.5483	0.0005	0.0076	0.5610	0.0001	0.0097	0.5834	-0.0093	-0.0129	0.5719
14	-0.0072	0.0053	0.5561	-0.0024	-0.0168	0.5733	-0.0208	0.0096	0.5738	-0.0083	-0.0080	0.5476
15	-0.0123	-0.0111	0.5935	0.0136	0.0501	0.4964	0.0270	-0.0017	0.5463	0.0214	-0.0080	0.5500
7	-0.0032	-0.0258	0.1688	-0.0297	-0.0325	0.3187	-0.0202	-0.1540	0.1718	-0.0265	0.2286	0.2334
9	-0.0433	0.2473	-0.0563	0.0006	0.2016	-0.0605	0.0118	0.1569	0.0351	-0.0234	0.1788	-0.0074
10	0.0005	0.2558	0.0234	-0.0190	0.0928	-0.0555	-0.0564	0.2234	-0.0083	-0.0296	0.2621	-0.1021

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3 (continues)

Variables ¹	Tanzania 2010			Togo 2013			Uganda 2011			Zambia 2013		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4521	-0.0005	0.0100	0.4557	-0.0129	-0.0094	0.4431	-0.0254	0.0464	0.4371	-0.0081	-0.0023
2	0.4620	-0.0183	0.0126	0.4647	-0.0010	-0.0014	0.4787	-0.0290	-0.0092	0.4549	-0.0069	-0.0127
3	0.4671	0.0058	0.0042	0.4211	-0.0132	0.0029	0.4628	0.0234	0.0071	0.4570	0.0079	0.0012
4	0.4504	0.0117	0.0009	0.4178	-0.0072	0.0091	0.4284	0.0259	-0.0346	0.4399	0.0179	0.0086
5	0.3953	-0.0017	-0.0276	0.4492	-0.0215	0.0118	0.4110	0.0191	-0.0064	0.4317	-0.0018	0.0156
6	0.0166	0.2938	0.0418	0.0422	0.3426	0.0150	0.0465	0.4042	-0.0428	0.0246	0.3920	0.0260
8	0.0294	0.4947	0.0449	0.0986	0.4126	-0.0501	0.0250	0.4986	-0.1160	0.0290	0.4947	0.0801
12	-0.0116	0.5102	-0.0311	-0.0354	0.5829	0.0122	-0.0243	0.4840	0.0883	-0.0246	0.4840	-0.0410
11	-0.0130	0.5250	-0.0119	-0.0314	0.5833	0.0187	-0.0166	0.5100	0.0703	-0.0066	0.5070	-0.0236
13	-0.0028	0.0170	0.5412	-0.0098	0.0086	0.5594	-0.0202	0.0156	0.5532	0.0013	-0.0014	0.5805
14	-0.0014	-0.0208	0.5739	-0.0008	-0.0064	0.5563	0.0024	-0.0242	0.5747	0.0126	0.0284	0.5602
15	0.0088	0.0051	0.5912	0.0348	0.0297	0.5008	0.0241	0.0211	0.5218	-0.0103	-0.0157	0.5505
7	-0.0533	-0.0574	0.1430	-0.0423	-0.0254	0.3389	0.0107	0.0191	0.2306	-0.1009	0.0499	0.1327
9	-0.0073	0.1310	0.0356	0.0531	0.1670	-0.0355	-0.0380	0.1264	0.0479	-0.0141	0.1427	-0.1294
10	-0.0222	0.3336	-0.0268	-0.0552	0.0453	-0.0843	-0.0414	0.2703	-0.0662	-0.0213	0.2930	-0.0440

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.



note **Table A3. Scoring coefficients of WEI for each country separately – Phase 3.**

Variables ¹	Zimbabwe 2010		
	Attitude to violence	Autonomy	Decision-making
1	0.4478	0.0083	0.0084
2	0.4816	-0.0185	0.0046
3	0.4740	-0.0038	0.0118
4	0.4212	0.0426	-0.0210
5	0.3949	-0.0153	-0.0113
6	0.0575	0.3508	0.0624
8	0.0357	0.5016	-0.0055
12	-0.0269	0.5048	-0.0291
11	-0.0150	0.4618	-0.0090
13	0.0120	0.0391	0.5448
14	-0.0021	-0.0398	0.5667
15	-0.0053	-0.0186	0.5721
7	-0.0353	0.1576	0.2092
9	-0.0189	0.1921	-0.0685
10	-0.0466	0.2993	-0.0245

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.

Note: ¹ The variables are numbered and described in Table 1.