

# Women's empowerment and Voice

**Authors: Trang Pham, Mandy Yap, Joyce Wu, Sharon Bessell, Janet Hunt  
Helen Suich, Masud Hassan,**

# Theoretical Framework of Women's Empowerment

**There are two broad models of women's empowerment:**

**Kabeer, 2001:**

- **“The expansion in people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.”**
- **Resources – Agency – Achievements.**

**Ibrahim & Alkire, 2007: empowerment is an expansion of agency**

- **Agency defined as ‘what a person is free to do and achieve in pursuit of whatever goals or values he or she regards as important’**

# Theoretical Framework of Women's Empowerment

## Women's Empowerment in International Development

1. **Economic:** Participation in paid employment; access to family resources, ownership of assets, access to credits, access to the markets
2. **Social and cultural aspects:** freedom of movement, change of social norms regarding son preferences, participation in social network
3. **Interpersonal:** participation in domestic decision making, control over sexual relation, freedom from domestic violence, control over spouse selection and child education
4. **Legal:** knowledge of legal rights, domestic support for exercising rights
5. **Political:** Exercise the right to vote, Political participation (public protect, political campaigning), confidence in community action
6. **Psychological well-being:** sense of self-worth

*Malhotra et al, 2002*

# Theoretical Framework of Women's Empowerment

**WDR 2012 Gender equality and Development:  
Promoting women's agency:**

- **Freedom from the risk of violence**
- **Control over sexual and reproductive health and rights**
- **Ability to own and control land and housing**
- **Voice and influence in society**
- **Freedom of movement**

# Theoretical Framework of Women's Empowerment

## Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

- **Production:** Inputs in productive decisions, Autonomy in production
- **Resources:** Ownership of assets, purchase, sale or transfer of assets, access to and decisions about credit
- **Income:** Control over use of income
- **Leadership:** Group members, speak in public
- **Time:** Workload, leisure

# Theoretical Framework of Women's Empowerment

**The IDM's starting understanding of voice:**

**“The capacity to speak up and be heard, from homes to houses of parliament, and to shape and share in discussions, discourse and decisions that affect them”**

**(Klugman et al 2014, p.xv)**

**Voice in the household**

**Voice in the public domain**

# **Construction of Voice in the public and voice in the household**

## **Vote freely:**

- Whether they were free to choose who to vote for?

## **Perception:**

- Whether they find raising concerns with local leaders difficult or easy
- If they raise concern, would local leaders take their concerns seriously

## **Voice in the household**

- Whether being prevented from seeing friends or birth family members
- Whether being prevented from going to local events
- Whether being prevented from finding work outside home for income
- Whether needing permission to spend money on household expenditure such as food and health care

# Research questions

- 1. Does the women's empowerment model hold true for women in South Sulawesi Indonesia?**
- 2. Does the model of women's empowerment hold true for men's empowerment as well?**
- 3. To what extent does violence affect individuals' voice in the household and voice in the public?**
- 4. Does having voice in the household serve as an 'enabling factor' for voice in the public?**



# Dependent Variables

Variables	Categories	Female	Male	n rows
		%	%	
Voice in the households	Have control or voice over personal decision making	66.3%	57.6%	3504
	Do not have control over personal decision making	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	2114
<b>N column</b>		3101	2517	5618
Vote	Voted freely in the last election	94.6%	87.7%	4553
	Did not vote freely in the last election	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	421
<b>N column</b>		2778	2196	4974
Perception	Believe that they were capable of influencing local leaders over community issues	72.7%	74.6%	3830
	Do not believe that they were capable of influencing local leaders over community issues	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	1377
<b>N column</b>		2888	2319	5207

## Explanatory Variables (1/2)

Categories	Variables	Female (%)	Male (%)	N
<b>Gender</b>	Gender	55.3	44.7	5698
<b>Age groups</b>	16-24	21.0	23.3	1254
	25-59	69.0	64.9	3824
	60+	10.1	11.8	618
<b>Disability status</b>	Without disabilities	89.3	94.6	5224
	With disabilities	<b>10.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	474
<b>Educational level</b>	No schooling	14.6	14.6	833
	Primary school	<b>41.2</b>	<b>37.3</b>	2249
	Secondary school	<b>33.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>	2105
	Tertiary and University	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	511
<b>Employment</b>	Employed	62.6	86.5	4178
	Unemployed	<b>37.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	1520
<b>Ownership of dwelling</b>	Do not own	<b>20.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	1317
	Jointly own	<b>44.8</b>	<b>30.4</b>	2186
	Solely own	<b>34.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	2193
<b>Holding a national ID card</b>	Do not own	<b>11.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	722
	Own	88.6	85.8	4975
<b>N column</b>		<b>3151</b>	<b>2547</b>	<b>5698</b>

## Explanatory Variables (2/2)

Categories	Variables	Female (%)	Male (%)	N
Unpaid work	Doing 4 or more hours of unpaid work	35.0	4.5	1072
	Doing 3 or less hours of unpaid work	65.0	95.5	3114
N column		2898	1288	4186
Freedom from violence	Free	79.7	84.6	4661
	Not free	20.3	15.4	1031
N column		3145	2546	5692

# 1. Whether the women's empowerment model holds true for women in South Sulawesi, Indonesia?

		Vote/Female	Perception/Female	Voice in the household / Female
		Adj OR (95% CI)	Adj OR (95% CI)	Adj OR (95% CI)
Age	25-59	1.15 (0.65-1.95)	<b>1.38 (1.07-1.77)**</b>	<b>1.97 (1.57-2.48)***</b>
	60 plus	1.14 (0.52-2.51)	<b>3.32 (2.02-5.66)***</b>	<b>2.55 (1.71-3.83)***</b>
Disability status	With disability	0.73 (0.44-1.27)	1.33 (0.94-1.91)	0.94 (0.7-1.28)
Education	Primary	0.69 (0.38-1.18)	<b>0.62 (0.45-0.84)***</b>	0.83 (0.63-1.1)
	Secondary	0.98 (0.51-1.83)	0.77 (0.55-1.06)	<b>0.67 (0.5-0.89)***</b>
	Tertiary	0.54 (0.26-1.1)	0.67 (0.45-1)	<b>0.69 (0.49-0.99)**</b>
Employment	Unemployed	<b>0.58 (0.41-0.83)***</b>	<b>0.82 (0.68-0.99)**</b>	<b>0.85 (0.72-1.01)*</b>
Ownership of Dwelling	Jointly own	0.79 (0.45-1.32)	<b>1.31 (1.03-1.65)**</b>	0.99 (0.8-1.23)
	Solely own	<b>0.62 (0.35-1.05)*</b>	<b>1.57 (1.21-2.05)***</b>	0.94 (0.74-1.19)
Ownership of national ID	Own national ID	0.84 (0.32-1.84)	<b>1.85 (1.38-2.48)***</b>	<b>1.53 (1.16-2.01)***</b>
Unpaid work	Worked 4 or more unpaid work a day	<b>1.72 (1.17-2.58)***</b>	<b>0.68 (0.57-0.82)***</b>	<b>0.81 (0.68-0.96)**</b>
Freedom from violence	Not free from Violence	1.05 (0.68-1.68)	<b>0.55 (0.45-0.67)***</b>	<b>0.6 (0.49-0.73)***</b>

## 2. Does the model of women's empowerment hold true for men's empowerment as well? (1/3)

		Vote/Female	Vote/Male
		Adj OR (95% CI)	Adj OR (95% CI)
Age	25-59	1.15 (0.65-1.95)	1.48(0.79-2.68)
	60 plus	1.14 (0.52-2.51)	1.25(0.58-2.68)
Disability status	With disability	0.73 (0.44-1.27)	1.38(0.66-3.27)
Education level	Primary	0.69 (0.38-1.18)	<b>2.68(1.7-4.2)***</b>
	Secondary	0.98 (0.51-1.83)	<b>2.35(1.48-3.74)***</b>
	Tertiary	0.54 (0.26-1.1)	<b>2.71(1.29-6.15)**</b>
Employment	Unemployed	<b>0.58 (0.41-0.83)***</b>	1.66(0.83-3.62)
Ownership of dwelling	Jointly own	0.79 (0.45-1.32)	<b>0.45(0.24-0.79)***</b>
	Solely own	<b>0.62 (0.35-1.05)*</b>	<b>0.27(0.15-0.46)***</b>
Ownership of national ID	Own national ID	0.84 (0.32-1.84)	1.64(0.82-3.11)
Unpaid work	Worked 4 or more unpaid work a day	<b>1.72 (1.17-2.58)***</b>	<b>0.39(0.2-0.81)***</b>
Free from violence	Not free from Violence	1.05 (0.68-1.68)	1.08(0.68-1.77)

**2. Does the model of women's empowerment hold true for men's empowerment as well? (2/3)**

		Perception/Female	Perception/Male
		Adj OR (95% CI)	Adj OR (95% CI)
Age	25-59	<b>1.38 (1.07-1.77)**</b>	1.25(0.83-1.87)
	60 plus	<b>3.32 (2.02-5.66)***</b>	<b>1.92(1.03-3.68)*</b>
Disability status	With disability	1.33 (0.94-1.91)	0.75(0.41-1.43)
Education level	Primary	<b>0.62 (0.45-0.84)***</b>	<b>0.64(0.38-1.03)*</b>
	Secondary	0.77 (0.55-1.06)	<b>0.52(0.31-0.84)**</b>
	Tertiary	0.67 (0.45-1)	0.6(0.31-1.18)
Employment	Unemployed	<b>0.82 (0.68-0.99)**</b>	0.96(0.62-1.52)
Ownership of dwelling	Jointly own	<b>1.31 (1.03-1.65)**</b>	1.19(0.83-1.7)
	Solely own	<b>1.57 (1.21-2.05)***</b>	1.32(0.92-1.88)
Ownership of national ID	Own national ID	<b>1.85 (1.38-2.48)***</b>	1.36(0.88-2.07)
Unpaid work	Worked 4 or more unpaid work a day	<b>0.68 (0.57-0.82)***</b>	0.84(0.46-1.58)
Free from violence	Not free from Violence	<b>0.55 (0.45-0.67)***</b>	<b>0.53(0.39-0.74)***</b>

**2. Does the model of women's empowerment hold true for men's empowerment as well? (3/3)**

		Voice in the household / Female	Voice in the household / Male
		Adj OR (95% CI)	Adj OR (95% CI)
Age	25-59	<b>1.97 (1.57-2.48)***</b>	1.2(0.83-1.73)
	60 plus	<b>2.55 (1.71-3.83)***</b>	1.54(0.92-2.59)
Disability status	With disability	0.94 (0.7-1.28)	0.68(0.39-1.16)
Education level	Primary	0.83 (0.63-1.1)	0.95(0.65-1.38)
	Secondary	<b>0.67 (0.5-0.89)***</b>	1.36(0.93-2)
	Tertiary	<b>0.69 (0.49-0.99)**</b>	<b>1.73(1-3.04)*</b>
Employment	Unemployed	<b>0.85 (0.72-1.01)*</b>	0.75(0.51-1.11)
Ownership of dwelling	Jointly own	0.99 (0.8-1.23)	0.88(0.64-1.2)
	Solely own	0.94 (0.74-1.19)	0.81(0.59-1.11)
Ownership of national ID	Own national ID	<b>1.53 (1.16-2.01)***</b>	<b>1.97(1.34-2.93)***</b>
Unpaid work	Worked 4 or more unpaid work a day	<b>0.81 (0.68-0.96)**</b>	0.93(0.53-1.62)
Free from violence	Not free from Violence	<b>0.6 (0.49-0.73)***</b>	0.98(0.72-1.33)

### 3. To what extent does violence affect individuals' voice?

		Vote	Perception	Voice in the household
		Adj OR (95% CI)	Adj OR (95% CI)	Adj OR (95% CI)
<b>Women</b>	<b>Free from violence</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Not free from Violence</b>	<b>1.05 (0.68-1.68)</b>	<b>0.55 (0.45-0.67)***</b>	<b>0.6 (0.49-0.73)***</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>Free from violence</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Not free from Violence</b>	<b>1.08(0.68-1.77)</b>	<b>0.53(0.39-0.74)***</b>	<b>0.98(0.72-1.33)</b>



#### **4. Would having voice in the household serve as an ‘enabling factor’ for voice in the public?**

We run a model using voice in the household as one of predictors for ‘vote freely’ and ‘subjective perception’.

It appears that at least within this population and how voice in the household was constructed in the IDM survey, having voice in the household is positively associated with the likelihood of having voice in the public but it is not statistically significant when all of the other exploratory factors are controlled for.

# Conclusion

1. Overall, enabling factors (resources) such as having employment, holding of national ID, ownership of assets, freedom from violence and having fewer hours of unpaid work do associate positively with women's perception of their capacity to influence local leaders or having control over personal decision making;
2. These factors do not hold true for men to the same extent;
3. Freedom from violence appears to be an enabling factor for both men and women though to different extent;
4. Having voice in the household is positively associated with having voice in the public domain but they are not statistically significant in the models used. This is true for the way they are measured in the IDM survey and for South Sulawesi population

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