unicef
data for children

GENDER STATISTICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SYSTEMS

An annotated resource guide

2020

INTRODUCTION

Background

Administrative data systems are an important source of information on gender equality – both for national monitoring and reporting against international commitments, and for national and subnational policy and planning. Despite this, there is limited general understanding of what it means to use administrative data in producing gender statistics across a broad range of sectors. This includes clarity on issues such as: restructuring data flows and processes to ensure data can be appropriately disaggregated; how this can be best supported within current system structures; and understanding key opportunities for national statistical offices and gender specialists to engage with line ministries responsible for administrative data systems.

An Advisory Group within the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was established in 2019 to provide guidance on how administrative data systems could be maximized as a source of sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators required to monitor global and national policy commitments and inform development planning. Members of the Advisory Group include self-nominated country and agency representatives working in the field of gender statistics. This resource guide is based on findings from a literature review, and complements a range of resources produced by UNICEF with support of the IAEG-GS on the topic.

Methodology

A literature review was conducted from July to September 2019, focusing on peer-reviewed and publicly available literature accessed via several databases including Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Google Scholar, Journals@Ovid, JSTOR, SAGE Journals, Scopus, SpringerOpen, Taylor & Francis Journals, Web of Science, and Wiley Online Library Journals. Grey literature (including web pages, case studies, published international agency and government policy statements, and country reports) were also deemed relevant if they addressed how administrative data systems can or have been maximized as a source of sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators – with a specific focus on systems most relevant to children. A keyword search was conducted across various academic databases and websites belonging to agencies such as UN Women, Open Data Watch, Data2X, the Centre of Excellence for CRVS systems, CARE USA, Plan International, Population Council, and Gender and Development Network.

Key documents provided by UNICEF were also included. A snowballing technique was applied, which allowed for the sourcing of full-text resources, relevant news articles and websites referenced by key resources from the initial search.

Organisation of this guide

The 46 resources in this guide have been divided into six thematic areas:

1. Frameworks: 6 resources, including conceptual, analytic and indicator frameworks. Strategic frameworks of multilateral and donor organizations for integrating gender into programmes are also included here.

2. Building statistical capacity: 6 resources, mostly practical tools for conducting training sessions, on how to assess and improve capacity in the production and use of gender statistics by national statistical offices and statistical departments within line ministries.

3. Implementing gender mainstreaming: 11 resources, including several practical tools, checklists and guidelines on how to integrate gender into the routine policies and procedures of national statistical offices and relevant line ministries.

4. Strengthening administrative data systems: 8 resources on the increasing demand for and potential benefits of using administrative data in official statistics, including best practice examples of integrating administrative data for better statistics on violence against women and girls.

5. Mapping gender data gaps: 8 resources, divided into two sections. The first examines data gaps by country and/or region, while the second looks at data gaps by key thematic areas, including education, health and human security.

6. Country and regional examples: 7 resources, providing a limited selection of country policies, frameworks and position papers on gender statistics and administrative data systems.

LIST OF RESOURCES

Frameworks

1. Every child counts: Using gender data to drive results for children
2. The United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators
3. Data driving change: Introducing the EM2030 SDG Gender Index
4. Ready to measure: Phase II- indicators available to monitor SDG gender targets
5. Monitoring gender quality and the empowerment of women and girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Opportunities and challenges
6. Indicators of gender equality

Building statistical capacity

7. Assessing data and statistical capacity gaps for better gender statistics: Framework and implementation guidelines
8. Gender statistics toolkit
9. Using gender statistics: A toolkit for training data users
10. Gender statistics manual
11. Developing gender statistics: A practical tool
12. Engendering statistics: A tool for change

Implementing gender mainstreaming

13. OECD toolkit for mainstreaming and implementing gender equality
14. Making data count for all: Good practices in integrating gender in national statistical systems
15. Agri-Gender statistics toolkit
16. Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific
17. Tool kit on gender equality results and indicators
18. Gender and health data and statistics: An annotated resource guide
19. Gender tool kit: Public sector management
20. Gender checklist: Education
21. 2Gender checklist: Health
22. An introduction to gender audit methodology: Its design and implementation in DFID Malawi
23. Gender mainstreaming tools: Questions and checklists to use across the programme management cycle

Strengthening administrative data systems

24. Advancing administrative sources of data for monitoring gender-specific sustainable development goals in Africa
25. Harnessing CRVS systems for the gender-related SDGs: Opportunities and challenges
26. ASEAN Regional guidelines on violence against women and girls: Data collection and use
27. Gender equality and big data
28. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Rwanda: The role of administrative data inclusion
29. Administrative data collection on violence against women: Good practices
30. The use of administrative data in official statistics: Past, present, and future
31. Administrative data sources for compiling Millennium Development Goals and related indicators

Mapping gender data gaps – by country/region

Mapping gender data gaps – by theme

Country and regional examples

1

Every child counts. Using gender data to drive results for children

2020

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

URL

https://data.unicef.org/resources/every-child-counts-using-gender-data-to-drive-results-for-children/

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Policymakers

DESCRIPTION

Outlines UNICEF's approach to gender data and statistics, which is based on the five basic tenets of UNICEF's overall data work:

1. Data demand, supply and use are equally important
2. Data investments must support government data systems, not supplant them
3. Effective data systems must function both within and across sectors
4. Different data are appropriate for different uses and contexts
5. Data for children is a team effort and working with partners is essential to create value.

USEFUL FOR

Includes three annexes of indicators: outcome indicators for the UNICEF Gender Action Plan; sex-disaggregated and gender-specific child-focused indicators; and sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators sourced through Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys – which countries may find useful when developing their own gender policies and monitoring frameworks.

KEY WORDS

- Children
- Data gaps
- Gender equality
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- Policy

2

The United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

2019

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

URL

https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Contains the list of Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, based on work carried out by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS). The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is to be used across countries and regions for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics. The indicators are organised into five domains: 1) economic structures and access to resources, 2) education, 3) health and related services, 4) public life and decision-making, and 5) human rights of women and children. Each domain addresses one or more of the Beijing Platform for Action's critical areas of concern.

USEFUL FOR

A comprehensive indicator framework that countries may find useful when developing their own gender policies and monitoring frameworks.

KEY WORDS

- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- Policy

3

Data driving change. Introducing the EM2030 SDG Gender Index

2018

Equal Measures 2030 (EM2030)

URL

https://www.equalmeasures2030.org/products/global-report-2018/

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This report introduces a new tool (the SDG Gender Index) for tracking the progress of girls and women and to measure global progress towards gender equality by 2030. It also identifies a range of 'missing' issues that are not sufficiently reflected in the current stock of global data: issues that are, nevertheless, of critical importance for girls and women. The report includes six detailed country case studies (Colombia, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Kenya and Senegal), offering an opportunity to learn from other countries' strengths and weaknesses.

USEFUL FOR

The report includes a goal-by-goal rationale for inclusion of indicators within the index (Annex 3), which countries may find useful as part of their SDG localisation efforts, and in the development of national gender policies. Annex 4 provides a list of critical gender equality issues with insufficient global data requiring improved global measurement.

KEY WORDS

- Colombia
- Data gaps
- El Salvador
- Gender equity
- Gender statistics
- India
- Indicators
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- SDGs
- Senegal

4

Ready to measure: Phase II. Indicators available to monitor SDG gender targets

2017

Data2X

URL

https://data2x.org/resource-center/ready-to-measure-phase-ii/

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Key points:
- The 'ready-to-measure' (R2M) indicators measure outcomes (rather than processes) for women and girls and were selected based on four criteria: internationally agreed definitions; availability from established databases or data collection instruments; wide coverage; and absence of built-in gender biases.
- 16 of the 20 indicators are currently available from international databases, although country coverage varies, and many indicators lack direct observations from the past five years.
- Indicators with high coverage rates are usually the product of statistical models using direct observations, indirect observation, or covariates to extend or interpolate from survey data.
- Data collection and publication schedules for most indicators are unknown and their future continuity is uncertain.

USEFUL FOR

Outlines the 20 indicators (16 identical or closely related to the SDGs and four additional, complementary indicators) that are ready to measure on gender equality, which countries can adopt and start reporting on immediately.

KEY WORDS

- Gender data
- Gender equality
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs

5

Monitoring gender quality and the empowerment of women and girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Opportunities and challenges

2015

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

URL

https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/9/indicators-position-paper

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

On 2 August 2015, the outcome document of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015 was agreed by consensus by Member States. From a gender perspective, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets address many concerns and therefore represent a significant step forward compared to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a result of a wide-ranging consultation process with United Nations Member States, civil society and international organizations, this position paper sets out UN Women's suggestions for global indicators to effectively monitor how the SDGs are being implemented for women and girls.

USEFUL FOR

Describes UN Women's list of indicators for effectively monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective, including potential data sources, monitoring agencies, possible disaggregation variables and relevance to other targets. Countries may find this useful when developing their own gender policies and monitoring frameworks.

KEY WORDS

- Data quality
- Gender equality
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs

6

Indicators of gender equality

2015

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

URL

https://www.unece.org/stats/publications/gender_equality.html

INTENDED USERS

- Statisticians
- Policymakers

DESCRIPTION

This document contains the results of the Task Force on Indicators of Gender Equality, which was established to improve the monitoring of gender equality by consolidating and systematizing exiting gender-relevant statistical indicators.

It presents a list of 115 gender equality indicators grouped into 12 thematic domains, including poverty, education, health, violence, and children and adolescents. Within each domain, the document outlines the policy background and importance of the topic; details existing frameworks and data availability from dedicated gender databases; considers the suitability of the available indicators for measurement; and proposes a list of gender equality indicators including their source.

USEFUL FOR

A comprehensive indicator framework that countries may find useful when developing their own gender policies and monitoring frameworks.

KEY WORDS

- Data gaps
- Gender equality
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- Building statistical capacity

7

Assessing data and statistical capacity gaps for better gender statistics. Framework and implementation guidelines

2019

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

URL

https://paris21.org/node/3286

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

The framework and guidelines present the methods, tools and steps for assessing gender statistics at the national level. It offers a set of organising principles for identifying gaps in data. The assessment has three main steps:

1. Identifying missing and/or insufficiently disaggregated gender-specific indicators based on country priorities, the 54 gender-specific SDG indicators and the Minimum Set of Gender indicators.
2. Assessing capacity gaps in the national statistics system through four questionnaires: a main questionnaire for gender focal points in the statistical office and ministry of women/gender; a short module for gender focal points on individual capacity; a short module for line ministries producing and using gender statistics; and a final short module for other users of gender statistics.
3. Combining the findings into an assessment report that will provide the basis for the inclusion of gender in the national strategy for the development of statistics.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to assess the capacity of their national statistical system to produce, coordinate, communicate and use gender statistics. The tool includes questions specifically for line ministries producing and using gender statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender statistics
- Gender mainstreaming
- Data gaps
- Self-assessment tool

8

Gender statistics toolkit

2017

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

URL

https://www.uneca.org/gender-statistics-2017/pages/presentations

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

The online toolkit aims to:
- Support the establishment of a strong foundation of knowledgeable practitioners (users and producers of statistics) for the development of gender statistics at the country level.
- Improve knowledge in producing and using reliable gender statistics by promoting continued capacity building and learning by producers and users of gender statistics.
- Systematize and scale up the delivery of training in gender statistics across the continent.

The toolkit is structured around four modules: introduction to gender statistics; planning for gender statistics; producing gender statistics; and communicating and using gender statistics. It has been developed for producers of official statistics at all levels, users of statistics, and trainers at statistical institutes and training centres.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to increase learning opportunities in the area of gender statistics, especially self-learning.

KEY WORDS

- Africa
- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Training and education

9

Using gender statistics. A toolkit for training data users

2016

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

URL

https://www.unece.org/stats/gender/toolkit.html

INTENDED USERS

- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

The toolkit aims to support statistical systems to increase the understanding and use of gender statistics by government officials and other development practitioners. It provides the necessary resources to run structured training sessions to increase statistical literacy and awareness of the importance of gender statistics, based on six thematic modules:

1. Basic skills in gender statistics
2. Measuring the population
3. Measuring work and economic activity
4. Education and training
5. Health
6. Power and decision-making in society.

Each module includes short user-friendly descriptions of concepts with practical examples; definitions of key gender-relevant indicators and how to calculate and interpret them; and practical exercises for use in training sessions.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to increase learning opportunities in the area of gender statistics, especially self-learning.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Training and education

10

Gender statistics manual

2014

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

URL

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

The manual, focusing on integrating a gender perspective into national statistics and consisting of four chapters, will help statisticians to understand issues, avoid gender biases in measurement and:

- Better understand the process of mainstreaming gender in national statistics
- Identify gaps in gender statistics and develop a coherent and comprehensive plan to produce gender statistics
- Ensure that the design of surveys and censuses considers gender
- Improve data analysis and data presentation and deliver gender statistics in a format that is easy to use by policymakers and planners.

Available online, it is targeted at statisticians working in less developed national statistical systems. It can also be used as a resource manual for training in gender statistics.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to increase learning opportunities in the area of gender statistics, especially self-learning.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Training and education

11

Developing gender statistics: A practical tool

2010

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

URL

http://www.unece.org/?id=17450

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This comprehensive manual aims to guide statistical organizations in the production and use of gender statistics. It is divided into six chapters:
1. What are gender statistics and gender analysis?
2. Why do we need gender statistics?
3. How to produce gender statistics: general issues
4. Selected topics relevant to gender statistics and implications for data collection
5. Improving the use of gender statistics
6. Making it happen.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to increase learning opportunities in the area of gender statistics, especially self-learning.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Training and education

12

Engendering statistics: A tool for change

1996

Statistics Sweden

URL

https://www.scb.se/contentassets/886d78607f724c3aaf0d0a72188ff91c/engendering-statistics-a-tool-for-change.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This book is targeted primarily to statisticians in national statistical offices and other governmental departments and to trainers as a resource manual for training workshops and training in academic settings. It can also be helpful to users who wish to understand the problems involved in the production of gender statistics, to better utilize statistics. It describes the various phases in the production of gender statistics, provides an overview of the main gender concerns in policy areas, describes the characteristics of gender statistics, and discusses various aspects of data quality. The final chapter provides guidelines on how to conduct a one-week training workshop on gender statistics, using the book as reference.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to increase learning opportunities in the area of gender statistics, especially self-learning.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Training and education
- Implementing gender mainstreaming

13

OECD toolkit for mainstreaming and implementing gender equality

2018

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

URL

http://www.oecd.org/gender/governance/toolkit/

INTENDED USERS

- Policymakers

DESCRIPTION

Focuses on strengthening governance and accountability for gender equality to improve the gender-responsiveness of public policy. It identifies measures to increase gender equality in state institutions. It also highlights a range of possible actions to take and pitfalls to avoid in: institutionalising gender equality and gender mainstreaming; supporting gender balance in all state institutions (executive, legislative, and judiciary) and structures, and at all levels; developing and sustaining gender mainstreaming capacity; and establishing inclusive accountability structures. The Toolkit has four main pillars:

1. Institutional and governance frameworks for gender equality and mainstreaming
2. Gender-sensitive practices in parliaments
3. Gender-sensitive public employment systems
4. Gender-sensitive practices in the judiciary.

USEFUL FOR

Each pillar of the Toolkit contains a self-assessment tool allowing policy makers in different areas to analyse their specific country and work contexts and identify gaps, weaknesses and strengths.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender equality
- Gender mainstreaming
- Policy
- Self-assessment tool

14

Making data count for all. Good practices in integrating gender in national statistical systems

2016

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

URL

https://www.unescap.org/resources/making-data-count-all-good-practices-integrating-gender-national-statistical-systems

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Presents a collection of good practices in integrating a gender perspective in statistics with a special emphasis on organisational arrangements and the broader institutional environment for gender statistics. Topics and countries include:

- Engendering statistical systems and gender analysis of statistics: Canada, Italy
- Role of the legal framework for gender equality: Armenia
- Strengthened coordination for gender statistics: China
- Using local government administrative records: Palestine
- Engendering the Census: Maldives
- Developing a harmonised set of gender indicators: Moldova
- New sources of gender statistics: Morocco
- Dissemination of gender statistics: Georgia, Moldova.

USEFUL FOR

Learning from the experiences of other countries, particularly those that have systems in place to support the use of administrative data in the production of gender statistics, such as Canada and Palestine.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Statistics
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Policy

15

Agri-Gender statistics toolkit

2016

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

URL

http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5769e.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This toolkit was designed to assist statisticians working in national statistical offices and statistical units of relevant ministries and government agencies (such as ministries of agriculture, natural resources management and economic development). It provides guidance on:

- Identifying priority topics relevant to gender, agriculture and rural development for which data are lacking.
- Producing gender statistics using targeted indicators to measure gender disparities, identify data sources and re-tabulate data.
- Analysing and interpreting statistics and presenting and disseminating data for use by policymakers and other stakeholders.

USEFUL FOR

While focused on gender statistics within the agricultural sector, the framework developed as part of the toolkit, which outlines five distinct steps in the generation of gender statistics for policy analysis, can be applied to any sector (health, education, etc.).

KEY WORDS

- Agriculture
- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- Self-assessment tool

16

Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific

2013

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

URL

https://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp10october-2019-mainstreaming-gender-environment-statistics-sdgs

INTENDED USERS

- Environmental health sector
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This paper provides an overview of recent initiatives to measure the gender-environment nexus, identifies priorities and takes stock of related data and capacity gaps in the Asia-Pacific region. It puts forward a proposal for a Gender-Environment Indicator Set in Asia and the Pacific, which includes indicators from the global Sustainable Development Goals framework and beyond, capturing issues of relevance for the gender-environment nexus in the region.

USEFUL FOR

While developed for countries in Asia and the Pacific, the assessment methodology used to identify data availability for 'identical' and 'similar' SDG indicators, and the list of proposed gender-environment indicators, could be applied in any country.

KEY WORDS

- Asia and the Pacific
- Data gaps
- Environment
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs

17

Tool kit on gender equality results and indicators

2013

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

URL

https://www.adb.org/documents/tool-kit-gender-equality-results-and-indicators

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers

DESCRIPTION

Assists development practitioners in ensuring gender perspectives are incorporated into development initiatives, and to monitor and evaluate gender equality results. Provides sample gender equality indicators at the country, sector, programme and project levels in 12 thematic areas, including:

- Education and training
- Environmentally sustainable development and climate change
- Health
- Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response
- Law, justice, society, and violence against women
- Water supply and sanitation.

USEFUL FOR

A comprehensive indicator framework that countries may find useful when developing their own gender policies and monitoring frameworks.

KEY WORDS

- Education
- Gender equality
- Gender mainstreaming
- Health
- Indicators

18

Gender and health data and statistics: An annotated resource guide

2012

MEASURE Evaluation

URL

https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-12-52

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Health sector
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This guide lists over 100 resources related to the production and use of gender statistics on health issues. It provides a good starting point for locating resources for further study on gender statistics.

USEFUL FOR

Mainstreaming gender in the health sector, including developing gender-sensitive indicators.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Health

19

Gender tool kit: Public sector management

2012

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

URL

https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33643/files/gender-tool-kit.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Public sector management
- Gender specialists

DESCRIPTION

Helps users identify and investigate gender issues in the relevant public sector management (PSM) subsectors, building practical design elements into proposed programmes and projects as needed, and monitoring interventions during implementation. The tool kit is divided into three parts:

1. Good practices for mainstreaming gender concerns in PSM, including entry points for addressing gender equality
2. Guidance on gender issues in key PSM subsectors, including economic and fiscal management, public administration, decentralisation, and law and judicial reform
3. Guidance on gender issues in sectoral policy reform including education, health, and water supply and sanitation.

Practical components include questions to ask when assessing the 'gender responsiveness' of an institution or organisation, examples of how to integrate gender in sectoral impact analyses and budgeting, country case studies, a sample terms of reference for hiring gender specialists, and sample gender action plans.

USEFUL FOR

Mainstreaming gender in public sector management, including developing gender-sensitive indicators.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Public sector management
- Education
- Self-assessment tool
- Gender mainstreaming
- Health
- Indicators

20

Gender checklist: Education

2006

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

URL

https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-checklist-education

INTENDED USERS

- Education sector
- Gender specialists
- Policymakers

DESCRIPTION

The checklist assists staff and consultants in implementing the Bank's policy and strategic objectives on gender and development. It guides users through all stages of the project/programme cycle in identifying the main gender issues in the education sector and in designing appropriate gender-sensitive strategies, components, and indicators. The checklist provides key questions and strategies for identifying and addressing gender issues in education projects, primary, secondary, and tertiary education, and nonformal education and training.

USEFUL FOR

Mainstreaming gender in the education sector, including developing gender-sensitive indicators.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Education
- Gender mainstreaming
- Indicators
- Self-assessment tool

21

Gender checklist: Health

2006

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

URL

https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-checklist-health

INTENDED USERS

- Health sector
- Gender specialists
- Policymakers

DESCRIPTION

The checklist assists staff and consultants in implementing the Bank's policy and strategic objectives on gender and development. It guides users through all stages of the project/programme cycle in identifying main gender issues in the health sector and in designing appropriate gender-sensitive strategies, components, and indicators. The checklist provides key questions and strategies for identifying and addressing gender issues as they relate to household activities, health status, diet, reproductive health, family planning, and health delivery systems.

USEFUL FOR

Mainstreaming gender in the health sector, including developing gender-sensitive indicators.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Health
- Indicators
- Self-assessment tool

22

An introduction to gender audit methodology: Its design and implementation in DFID Malawi

2005

Overseas Development Institute

URL

https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/1818.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Outlines the main components of a gender audit methodology, which includes:
1. Identifying the conceptual framework for assessing gender mainstreaming
2. Defining appropriate indicators to assess progress in gender mainstreaming
3. Conducing a background country-level review of gender issues
4. Undertaking interviews and focus group discussions
5. Reviewing relevant documents
6. Developing an action plan.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to conduct a gender audit.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Data gaps
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Malawi
- Self-assessment tool

23

Gender mainstreaming tools: Questions and checklists to use across the programme management cycle

2002

Oxfam

URL

https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/gender-mainstreaming-tools-questions-and-checklists-to-use-across-the-programme-199089

INTENDED USERS

- Line ministries
- Gender specialists

DESCRIPTION

Facilitates the process of mainstreaming gender across Oxfam's programme management cycle. It is a compilation of checklists of key issues and questions that should be addressed in all programme and campaign work. The tool includes a traffic-light rating system to assess if projects are 'gender unaware' (red); 'gender aware' (yellow); or 'gender responsive' (green), and indicators for gender-aware responses by area.

USEFUL FOR

A good example of how to mainstream gender into an organisation's or agency's programme management cycle.

KEY WORDS

- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Indicators
- Self-assessment tool
- Strengthening administrative data systems

24

Advancing administrative sources of data for monitoring gender-specific sustainable development goals in Africa

2019

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

URL

https://asean.org/?static_post=asean-regional-guidelines-violence-women-girls-data-collection-use

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Examines the potential of administrative data to produce gender statistics for monitoring gender-specific SDG indicators and presents best practices in the use of gender statistics generated from administrative data. Results are based on six countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) and three non-pathfinder countries (Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda) in the UN Women East and Southern Africa region. Key findings:

- 63 per cent of the 54 gender-specific SDG indicators can be derived from administrative sources, which are relatively more cost-effective than other data sources
- Of the 45 gender-specific SDG indicators with data gaps, 62 per cent are from administrative sources
- There were notable and varied quality concerns and capacity challenges that need to be addressed to ensure comprehensive, widespread use of gender data produced from administrative sources.

USEFUL FOR

Data for the study were collected through desk reviews, key informant interviews and case studies. For countries wishing to conduct a similar study, questionnaires are provided in Annexes B-D.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Gender data
- Indicators
- Africa
- Gender mainstreaming
- SDGs
- Data gaps
- Gender statistics
- Self-assessment tool

25

Harnessing CRVS systems for the gender-related SDGs – Opportunities and challenges

2019

Centre of Excellence for CRVS Systems

URL

https://crvssystems.ca/sites/default/files/inline-files/CRVS_Gender_1.3_Harnessing%20CRVS%20Systems_e_WEB.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Civil registry sector
- Gender specialists
- Health sector
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Key messages:

- Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems play a crucial role in helping countries measure and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The increased demand for CRVS data created by the SDGs should lead to increased political and financial support for data systems
- Well-functioning CRVS systems have disproportionately positive benefits for women and girls because vital statistics provide sex-disaggregated demographic data on key issues like population distribution and maternal mortality. Civil registration also ensures that women and girls can prove their own identities to access crucial public services such as health, education, social protection and political representation
- While long-term development of CRVS systems should continue, national statistical offices should take immediate steps to improve CRVS data availability.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the role of CRVS systems in producing gender statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Gender equality
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs

26

ASEAN Regional guidelines on violence against women and girls. Data collection and use

2018

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

URL

https://asean.org/?static_post=asean-regional-guidelines-violence-women-girls-data-collection-use

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Provides clarity on the differences between the types of data related to violence against women and girls (VAWG) that are usually collected and their different purposes and uses. Chapter 5 describes the use of administrative data, which can provide critical information on women's access to essential services, such as health care, social services, policing and justice, and the quality of the services provided. Strengths and weaknesses of using administrative data are presented, along with possible solutions, and an example of the types of analyses that can be produced using administrative data is shown. There is also a detailed section on recommendations to strengthen administrative data on VAWG.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the role of administrative data systems in producing data on violence against women and girls.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Data gaps
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs
- Southeast Asian Nations
- Violence against women and girls

27

Gender equality and big data

2018

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

URL

https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/1/gender-equality-and-big-data

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Provides background context on how big data can be used to facilitate and assess progress towards SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". It examines successes and challenges in the use of big data to improve the lives of women and girls and identifies concrete data innovation projects that have considered the gender dimension from across the development sector.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the role of administrative data systems in producing gender statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs

28

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Rwanda: The role of administrative data inclusion

2018

Jonkoping International Business School

URL

https://ju.se/download/18.243bd3a4161b08d-5c581a2f4/1520578360420/EARP-EF%202018-34%20 Rizinde.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Statisticians
- Policymakers
- Line ministries

DESCRIPTION

Investigates the extent to which decision-makers in Rwandan institutions appreciate and use administrative data in their everyday decision making to achieve sustainable development. The study is based on semi-structured interviews with 120 Rwandan establishments by institutional sector. The research reveals that most of the decision-makers did not understand the need to use statistics in their decision making while others felt overwhelmed by the volume and complexity of the data. A lack of dissemination and sharing of data by institutions to inform decisions was noted, especially in the private sector. The study also finds that the non-use of administrative data for decision making is closely linked to the size of the institution and the level of education of the decision makers.

USEFUL FOR

Learning from country experiences about the use of administrative data in official statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Indicators
- Policy
- Rwanda
- SDGs

29

Administrative data collection on violence against women: Good practices

2016

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

URL

https://eige.europa.eu/publications/administrative-data-collection-violence-against-women-good-practices

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Outlines important gaps and challenges in the collection and analysis of administrative data on violence against women (VAW), which include:

- The need for a common understanding of definitions
- The need to address all forms of VAW
- General gaps and challenges with service-based data, including under-reporting
- Political and institutional commitments in support of administrative data
- Dedicated financial resources to strengthen the collection of administrative data
- A good understanding of the context in which administrative data are collected.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the role of administrative data systems in producing data on violence against women and girls.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Data gaps
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- Violence against women and girls

30

The use of administrative data in official statistics – Past, present, and future

2010

Department of Statistics, Stockholm University

URL

https://ssb.brage.unit.no/ssb-xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/181409/Nordbotten_the%20use%20of%20administrative%20data_2010.pdf?sequence=1

INTENDED USERS

- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Section three outlines the present use of administrative data, which are broadly grouped into three areas: controlling the processing of statistical data and quality evaluation of final products, producing new statistical products either separately or in combination with data from multiple sources, and preparing improved collection frames for sample surveys and censuses. It also highlights the issues and challenges raised when using administrative data for statistical purposes, and future uses of such data.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the role of administrative data systems in producing official statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Data quality
- Statistics

31

Administrative data sources for compiling Millennium Development Goals and related indicators

2010

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

URL

https://www.adb.org/publications/administrative-data-sources-compiling-millennium-development-goals-and-related

INTENDED USERS

- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This handbook was developed for statisticians in national statistical offices, and those working in education, health, and vital registration agencies in developing countries. It provides information for data producers and users to help them understand how different sources of data can be harmonized to generate good statistics. It also emphasizes the importance of effective coordination of statistical activities across the constituents of a national statistical system to produce relevant indicators and statistics needed for evidence-based decision making.

The handbook combines theoretical issues in using administrative data with the practical problems faced in their use, as drawn from the experience of five countries and provides recommendations that will help improve administrative data systems.

USEFUL FOR

While the focus of the handbook is on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, now replaced by the SDGs), many of the indicators are the same or similar; the overall guidance on how to improve administrative data systems remains relevant.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Indicators
- Statistics
- Mapping gender data gaps: by country/region

32

Bridging the gap: Mapping gender data availability in Africa

2019

Open Data Watch and Data2X

URL

https://data2x.org/resource-center/bridging-the-gap-mapping-gender-data-availability-in-africa/

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Assesses the availability of 104 gender-relevant indicators in 15 sub-Saharan African countries, noting if they were recorded in any form, if they were sex-disaggregated, and if they reported against additional advised disaggregation characteristics, such as geographical location, age, income level, or disability status. Indicators were checked for adherence to international standards and timeliness, allowing an examination of gender data gaps by availability, granularity, timeliness, and adherence to standards. The study revealed that 48 per cent of gender-relevant indicators are missing or lack sex-disaggregated data in the countries, at both international and national levels.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the state of gender statistics in sub-Saharan Africa, including ongoing issues and challenges. For countries wishing to conduct a similar assessment, the methodology is provided in Annex 2.

KEY WORDS

- Data gaps
- Data quality
- Gender data
- Indicators
- SDGs
- Sub-Saharan Africa

33

Gender equality in rural Africa: From commitments to outcomes. Annual trends and outlook report

2019

Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)

URL

http://ebrary.ifpri.org/utils/getfile/collection/p15738coll2/id/133470/filename/133685.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Policymakers
- Gender specialists
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Chapter 12 (The promise and challenges of gender data) of this report examines the state of gender data on rural women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) on three key SDG outcomes: assets, income and work; social and political empowerment; and food security and nutrition. The second section outlines some of the benefits of improved data on rural women and girls, offers guiding principles for good evidence, identifies major sources of data and their limitations, and explores methodological issues and advancements in measurement. The third section selects 32 indicators from the SDG and related frameworks to measure these three outcomes and assesses the availability and quality of data for these indicators in 15 SSA countries. Main findings include:

- Around three-fourths of all indicators have some data available across the 15 countries in SSA.
- Data availability decreases by more than 20 per cent when considering sex disaggregation at the international level, and by 11 per cent when considering sex disaggregation at the national level.
- Economic measures of assets, income and work remain challenging to disaggregate by sex.
- Social empowerment indicators, such as making informed decisions over family planning, performed better at the country level, largely due to the lack of information at the international level about violence from those other than an intimate partner.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the state of gender statistics in sub-Saharan Africa, including ongoing issues and challenges.

KEY WORDS

- Data gaps
- Gender data
- Indicators
- SDGs
- sub-Saharan Africa

34

Assessment of opportunities for UN Women to support the development of gender statistics in Europe and Central Asia

2017

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

URL

https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/02/assessment-of-opportunities-for-un-women-to-support-the-development-of-gender-statistics-in-eca

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Summarises ongoing initiatives by other actors and identifies key gaps, challenges, opportunities and entry points for UN Women in the area of gender statistics at the regional level in Europe and Central Asia. Main gaps in gender statistics capacity at the national level identified were:

- Poor access to data
- Limited analysis, interpretation and use of gender statistics
- Limited data disaggregation
- Low priority allocated to gender in the statistical system
- Administrative data not being maximised as source of gender statistics.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the state of gender statistics in Europe and Central Asia, including ongoing issues and challenges.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Data gaps
- Europe and Central Asia
- Gender equality
- Gender data
- Gender statistics
- SDGs

35

Gender statistics in the Southern Caucasus and Central and West Asia. A situational analysis

2012

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

URL

https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-statistics-southern-caucasus-and-central-and-west-asia-situational-analysis

INTENDED USERS

- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Drawing from national assessments conducted in all the relevant countries, this report provides a baseline of current capacity in the field of gender statistics. Its purpose is to help improve the capacity to produce and use sex-disaggregated statistics in the 10 member countries of the region.

Appendix 1 of the document includes the interview guide used as part of an assessment of the status of gender statistics collection, analysis and dissemination by national statistical offices. The interview guide contains questions on eight thematic areas:

1. Gender in the development and policy contexts
2. Policy and programme frameworks for gender statistics
3. Institutional arrangements
4. Gender statistics activities and achievements
5. Work plan on gender statistics
6. International reporting
7. Skills development
8. Priority gender indicators.

USEFUL FOR

While developed for use in countries in the Southern Caucasus and Central and West Asia, the interview guide could be adapted for use in any country wishing to assess the status of gender statistics in their national statistical office.

KEY WORDS

- Data gaps
- Gender mainstreaming
- Self-assessment tool
- Gender data   Gender statistics
- Southern Caucasus and Central and West Asia
- Mapping gender data gaps: by theme

36

Mapping gender data gaps in education

2020

Data2X

URL

https://data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/MappingGenderDataGaps_Education.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Education sector
- Gender specialists
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Key points:

- Gender data gaps in 2014 included learning outcomes, excluded girls, and school-to-work transition rates
- In 2020, the most pressing gaps for education are learning outcomes, excluded girls, digital literacy, gender-responsive education infrastructure and facilities, and subjective dimensions of girls' education (including aspirations and expectations)
- The main sources of gender data for education are administrative data, household surveys, and national learning assessment surveys
- The digitisation of school administrative records has the potential to provide more complete and higher frequency gender data on education.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the state of gender-relevant education statistics globally in 2020, including ongoing issues and challenges.

KEY WORDS

- Data gaps
- Education
- Gender data
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs

37

Mapping gender data gaps in health

2020

Data2X

URL

https://data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/MappingGenderDataGaps_Health.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Health sector
- Policymakers
- Statisticians
- Gender specialists

DESCRIPTION

Key points:

- Gender data gaps in 2014 included maternal mortality, women's excess disease burdens, violence against women, mental health, adolescent health, and the utilisation of health services by women.
- In 2020, the most pressing gaps include violence against women, mental health, cause of death, adolescent health, utilisation of health services by women, aging populations, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and disability.
- The main sources of gender data for health are administrative data and population-based surveys.

Greater investments are needed in supporting strong systems with a mix of survey and administrative data to provide sub-national and individual estimates of different health issues.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the state of gender-relevant health statistics globally in 2020, including ongoing issues and challenges.

KEY WORDS

- Data gaps
- Gender data
- Gender statistics
- Health
- Indicators
- SDGs

38

Mapping gender data gaps in human security

2020

Data2X

URL

https://data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/MappingGenderDataGaps_Security.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Policymakers
- Statisticians
- Gender specialists

DESCRIPTION

Key points:

- Gender data gaps in 2014 included sex-disaggregated data on war-related mortality and morbidity, forcible displacement, adaptive responses to conflict, conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and women's participation in peace and security processes.
- In 2020, the most pressing gaps include war-related mortality and morbidity, forcible displacement, conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, women's participation in peace and security processes, safety in public spaces and on transit, violence against children, and human trafficking.
- The main sources of gender data are dedicated national surveys and administrative data. Population-based survey and census data collected before conflict can also serve as baseline data sources.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the state of gender-relevant human security statistics globally in 2020, including ongoing issues and challenges.

KEY WORDS

- Conflict
- Data gaps
- Gender data
- Gender statistics
- Human security
- Indicators
- SDGs
- Violence against women and children

39

Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2018

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

URL

https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

The first edition of this global monitoring report:

- Provides an overview of the follow-up and review process, showing how accountability for gender equality commitments can be strengthened at the global, regional and national levels.
- Explains the global indicators framework and key statistical challenges for monitoring progress from a gender perspective.
- Reviews starting points and preliminary trends at the global and regional levels across a range of gender-specific indicators for all 17 SDGs.
- Proposes a survey-based strategy for identifying groups of women and girls who experience multiple forms of discrimination and deprivation in diverse national contexts.

USEFUL FOR

Understanding the state of gender statistics globally in 2018 with relation to the SDGs, including ongoing issues and challenges.

KEY WORDS

- Data gaps
- Gender data
- Gender equality
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- SDGs
- Country and regional examples

40

Principles and practices for a Federal Statistical Agency: Sixth edition

2017

National Academy of Sciences, USA

URL

https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24810/principles-and-practices-for-a-federal-statistical-agency-sixth-edition

INTENDED USERS

- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This document defines and discusses the reasons for the establishment of a statistical agency and identifies the fundamental principles and practices to enable a statistical agency to operationalise and adhere to the principles. Chapter III (Practice 3) outlines why it is important to use multiple data sources for statistics to meet user needs, including administrative data sources.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to develop their own policies and frameworks around the national statistical system, particularly with respect to the use of administrative data.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Policy
- Statistics

41

African glossary of gender statistics

2015

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

URL

https://repository.uneca.org/handle/10855/22925

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

One of the challenges facing African countries in producing and using reliable gender statistics is a reduced capacity in understanding issues at a conceptual level, in relation to the terminologies and definitions used to develop and implement international gender statistics programmes. The Glossary provides a full range of meanings commonly used to define each term and concept. The document is primarily aimed at producers of official statistics in the African region. This includes national statistical offices and the various government ministries responsible for collecting, producing and publishing data.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to produce their own glossary of gender statistics, which are particularly useful to ensure consistency in reporting across line ministries and administrative systems.

KEY WORDS

- Africa
- Capacity building
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics

42

Policy on the use of administrative data obtained under the Statistics Act

2015

Statistics Canada

URL

https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/policy/admin_data

INTENDED USERS

- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

The objective of this policy is to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of administrative data in Statistics Canada's statistical programmes. Statistics Canada achieves this objective through a corporate strategy intended to influence, access, use, and manage the administrative data supplied to Statistics Canada, and to maintain public trust while doing so.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to develop their own policies and frameworks around the use of administrative data for official statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Capacity building
- Data quality
- Policy
- Statistics

43

The Republic of Zimbabwe National Gender Policy

2013

Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development in Zimbabwe

URL

https://www.empowerwomen.org/en/resources/documents/2014/12/the-republic-of-zimbabwe-national-gender-policy-20132017?lang=en

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Policymakers

DESCRIPTION

The second National Gender Policy replaces the first National Gender Policy (NGP) of 2004, which gave way to a range of initiatives meant to address gender inequalities. The second NGP seeks to address the shortcomings of the 2004 NGP and the emerging issues prevailing under the changing political, economic and social contexts at local, regional and global levels. Eight priority areas are identified: gender, constitutional and legal rights; gender and economic empowerment; gender, politics and decision making; gender and health; gender, education and training; gender based violence; gender and environment; and gender, media and information and communication technologies. The NGP is underpinned by principles of gender justice, equality, integration and inclusiveness.

USEFUL FOR

Countries that do not have a national policy framework on gender, or are in the process of developing one, may find this a useful resource. The policy includes sections on:

- The legal and policy framework in Zimbabwe
- A situational analysis of gender equality in the country
- The vision, goal, objectives and guiding principles of the policy
- Policy objectives and strategies
- Institutional arrangements for implementing the NGP (including roles and responsibilities)
- Monitoring and evaluation with key indicators.

KEY WORDS

- Gender mainstreaming
- Policy
- Gender statistics
- Zimbabwe
- Indicators

44

Harmonised indicators on gender equality and the status of women in Albania

2011

Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) for Gender Equality Monitoring in Albania and UN Women

URL

https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2011/06/harmonised-indicators-on-gender-equality-and-the-status-of-women-in-albania

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Policymakers
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This document, produced with the assistance of UN Women, outlines Albania's harmonised indicators on gender equality. It takes into account the data required to report on international commitments made by the Government of Albania along with the data required by line ministries to adequately deliver gender-responsive services and report on national policy obligations. The indicators are divided into eight thematic domains and include both indicators that are ready for collection now, and indicators suggested for collection in the future.

USEFUL FOR

While the document is specific to Albania, the tables of indicators relating to national commitments and priority issues on gender equality provide a detailed framework and approach that other countries may wish to adapt and modify as part of their localisation efforts.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Albania
- Gender mainstreaming
- Gender statistics
- Indicators
- Policy
- Statistics

45

Quality management of statistical outputs produced from administrative data

2011

Australian Bureau of Statistics

URL

https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/1522.0Main+Features1Mar%202011?OpenDocument

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

This paper provides information on managing the quality of statistics produced from administrative data. It focuses on some principles and best practices to assist in the management of the acquisition of administrative data. It will be useful for any agency considering entering a relationship regarding the supply and access of administrative data, as well as those agencies already involved in this area. This paper is a continuation of the ABS's role in providing guidance on frameworks and best practice in the use of statistics, including those produced from administrative data.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to develop their own policies and frameworks around the use of administrative data for official statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Australia
- Capacity building
- Data quality
- Statistics

46

Building confidence in the use of administrative data for statistical purposes

2009

United Kingdom Statistics Authority

URL

https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/tempdocs/building-confidence-in-the-use-of-administrative-data-for-statistical-purposes.pdf

INTENDED USERS

- Gender specialists
- Line ministries
- Statisticians

DESCRIPTION

Outlines the growing need for using administrative data in the production of official statistics, and the associated challenges with doing so in relation to:

- The way in which ethical principles related to integrity are applied, in particular professional independence, impartiality, objectivity, equal access for users and respect of confidentiality.
- Data quality, mainly arising from the fact that different concepts and methods are used in the collection of administrative data.
- The management of production systems which are more complex than those based on the exploitation of survey data.
- Implementation within statistical offices, which will require an emphasis on innovation.

The paper discusses how these challenges can be addressed, and conclusions are presented along with ideas on how to steadily progress towards a system of official statistics that can meet the potential demands from society in the coming years.

USEFUL FOR

Countries wishing to develop their own policies and frameworks around the use of administrative data for official statistics.

KEY WORDS

- Administrative data systems
- Capacity building
- Data quality
- Statistics
- United Kingdom