

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)  
15<sup>th</sup> Meeting (Virtual)

**Use of administrative data for gender analysis – some national examples**

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United Nations Statistics Division

6 - 8 December 2021  
New York, NY

## Objective of the project

- ❑ Document countries' experiences in use of innovative approaches to generate data for gender analyses based on traditional and non-traditional sources
- ❑ UNSD in collaboration with UN regional commissions, UN Women regional offices, or directly from countries requested information
- ❑ Requested information categorized by areas of gender concern:
  - COVID-19 pandemic (given its widespread disruption of daily lives and routines globally)
  - Population and families
  - Violence against women and the girl child
  - Economic empowerment
  - Power and decision making
  - Education
  - Health
  - Subjective wellbeing

FG3

## Slide 2

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## Why??

- ❑ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action calls on countries to generate and disseminate gender disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation
- ❑ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for a data revolution for effective evidence-based monitoring and decision making , including from a gender perspective
  - Timely, quality, adequately disaggregated (multi-dimensional) data are required
- ❑ Furthermore, more readily available data needed for assessment of impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and in response to disruptions in traditional data collection due to pandemic

# Outcome of review

- ❑ Responses from 13 countries covering 36 data studies\*
  - Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Finland, Ghana, Jordan, México, Peru, Rwanda, South Africa, and Switzerland
  
- ❑ Countries across the statistical development spectrum are becoming innovative and harnessing a variety of alternative sources of data, in addition to traditional sources (census, survey)
  - Administrative records
  - Citizen generated data
  - Big Data
  - Geospatial information
  - Combinations of sources

\* N.B: Number of countries may be lower than could have been if Europe and Northern America had reported on studies based on administrative data only

## Outcome of review

|   | Area of social concern   | Country      | Source of data                               |
|---|--|--------------|--|
| A | Covid-19   | Colombia     | Administrative data                          |
|   |  | Finland      | Administrative and survey data               |
| B | Population and family  | Canada       | Administrative and survey data               |
|   |  | Chile        | Administrative data                          |
|   |  | Rwanda       | Administrative data                          |
|   |  | Switzerland  | Administrative and survey data               |
| C | Violence against women and the girl child (includes also femicide, homicide) | Argentina    | Administrative data                          |
|   |  | Canada       | Survey and administrative data               |
|   |  | Chile        | Administrative data and population estimates |
|   |  | Finland      | Administrative and survey data               |
|   |  | Ghana        | Citizen generated data                       |
|   |  | Perú         | Administrative and survey data               |
|   |  | Switzerland  | Administrative and survey data               |
| D | Economic empowerment   | Canada       | Census, survey and Administrative data       |
|   |  | Colombia     | Administrative data                          |
|   |  | Jordan       | Administrative data                          |
|   |  | South Africa | Census, survey, administrative data          |
|   |  | Switzerland  | Administrative and survey data               |

## Outcome of review

|   | Area of social concern    | Country      | Source of data                               |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| E | Power and decision making | Cuba         | Administrative data (from electoral results) |
|   |                           | Canada       | Census and administrative data               |
|   |                           | Jordan       | Administrative data                          |
|   |                           | South Africa | Census, survey, administrative data          |
| F | Education                 | Jordan       | Administrative data                          |
|   |                           | South Africa | Census, survey and administrative data       |
|   |                           | Switzerland  | Administrative and survey data               |
| G | Health                    | Canada       | Administrative and survey data               |
|   |                           | Finland      | Survey and administrative data               |
|   |                           | Jordan       | Administrative data                          |
|   |                           | Rwanda       | Administrative data                          |
|   |                           | Switzerland  | Survey and administrative data               |
| H | Subjective well-being     | México       | Big Data (Twitter)                           |

## Some lessons learnt

- ❑ Tapestry of national concerns reflected in diversity of sub-topics for which the data are compiled as well as the specifics of the source for the data
  - Ex. VAW + girl child:
    - **Argentina** - maintains a registry of cases of violence against women based on telephone calls to request advice, emergency telephone calls, consultations for health care in healthcare facilities, police records, and judicial complaints
    - **Canada** - data from survey combined with data from administrative sources for analysis on students' experiences of unwanted sexualized behaviours and sexual assault at postsecondary schools among students aged 18 to 24 years
    - **Chile** - rates on perpetrated and attempted femicide using data from administrative sources based on police records combined with survey data
    - **Finland** - data from administrative registers combined with survey data to study the health, social and legal services costs of intimate partner violence for both women and men
    - **Ghana** – citizen generated data on gender-based violence through a telephone app
    - **Switzerland** – administrative data on homicides (including attempts) from police combined with survey data and analyzed to show characteristics of the victim and of the person suspected of the crime, including the relationship between the two



## Some lessons learnt

- ❑ Countries outside of Europe and Northern America generally use one source of data, except Chile, Peru, and South Africa
- ❑ Use of administrative data not combined with other sources could be due to:
  - Lack of a linked national statistical system
  - Lack of a requisite national (including technological) capacity for seamless access to and linking of data from different sources and by different producers
  - Lack of collaboration among different data producing entities and national statistical offices
  - Differences in concepts, definitions and classifications between data from administrative registers and data from national statistical offices thereby rendering the statistical information non-comparable and difficult to integrate
- ❑ Only Ghana and Mexico are harnessing citizen generated data and Big Data, respectively
  - None of Europe and Northern America countries reported using any of newer data sources

## Some conclusions

- ❑ Integration of data from various sources:
  - increases the amount of information available for analysis
  - enhances the value of that information
  - enhances the granularity of the resulting set of information and enables analysis from diverse angles of interest
  
- ❑ Collaboration and partnership between national statistical offices and other relevant entities desirable
  - Researchers/academic institutions that are better equipped to undertake more sophisticated analyses of the data
    - ✓ E.g., Finland

## Way forward

- ❑ Analysis of the information collected
- ❑ More information required – mainly metadata about the sources for better understanding and interpretation FG2 of information, and to ensure that other countries can learn and put into practice the experiences the national experiences that have been shared with UNSD
- ❑ More collaboration sought

**Slide 10**

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**FG2** to ensure other countries can 'copy' experiences shared with UNSD  
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