

MODULE 5

METHODS FOR GENDER DATA COLLECTION AND ESTIMATION

EXERCISES

Curriculum on Gender Statistics Training

This product was developed under the guidance of the Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training, within the Asia-Pacific Network of Statistical Training Institutes.



- 1. At what stage should gender be integrated in the data-collection process?
 - A. Only during the selection of the topic
 - B. Only during the design of the questionnaire
 - C. Only during training the interviewers
 - D. At all stages, from selecting the topic to coding and editing the data

2. When designing a census, why is it important to include detailed notes for interviewers?

- A. To help interviewers understand the census process
- B. To guide interviewers on who to interview and how to probe for questions related to economic activities, and to direct them to select women as respondents for information about children and reproductive health
- C. To provide a script for interviewers to follow
- D. To ensure that interviewers ask the same questions to everyone

3. What is one of the ways to integrate gender in the collection of administrative records and registries?

- A. To make sure all respondents are male
- B. To make sure all respondents are female
- C. To only record sociodemographic information about males
- D. To record sociodemographic information for all persons in the registries.
- 4. Who should be consulted when conducting time-use and violence against women surveys?
 - A. Anyone available
 - B. Only men
 - C. Only women
 - D. Gender specialists

5. What does the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems emphasize regarding women and girls' deaths?

- A. To identify sociocultural reasons for under registration of women and girls' deaths, recognize reasons underlying these deaths, and use WHO's verbal autopsy for asserting cause of death
- B. To ignore the sociocultural reasons for under registration of women and girls' deaths
- C. To only use WHO's verbal autopsy for asserting cause of death
- D. To only recognize reasons underlying these deaths

True or false exercise:

- 1. Gender should only be considered during the training of interviewers in the data-collection process.
- 2. When designing a census, it is not necessary to provide detailed notes for interviewers on who to interview and how to probe for questions related to economic activities.
- 3. Administrative records are usually the main data source for variables such as deaths, births, marriages divorces and adoption.

- 4. The Population Census, questions on fertility and child survival should be asked from the mother or, when the mother is missing, from another woman in the household.
- 5. Data on the prevalence of violence against women can be collected through different sources.
- 6. It is not important to record sociodemographic information to integrate gender in the collection of administrative records and registries.
- 7. Gender specialists need not be consulted when conducting time-use and violence against women surveys.
- 8. Survey and census tabulation plans should not include disaggregation at various levels.

Answers:

Multiple choice questions:

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. D
- 5. A

True or False questions:

- 1. False
- 2. False
- 3. True
- 4. True
- 5. False
- 6. False
- 7. False
- 8. False

Please note that because the materials for this module are heavily borrowed from the UNSD *Gender* Statistics Manual¹ as well as from UNSD *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid* and Unpaid Work², UNSD *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women*³ and UNFPA kNOwVAWdata⁴, the learner is encouraged to refer to those sources for exercises.

¹ <u>https://unstats.un.org/unsd/genderstatmanual/What-are-gender-stats.ashx</u>

² https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF 93E.pdf

³ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/Guidelines Statistics VAW.pdf

⁴ <u>https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/project-overview-knowvawdata</u>