

Building Responsive Investments in Data for Gender Equality (BRIDGE) Assessment

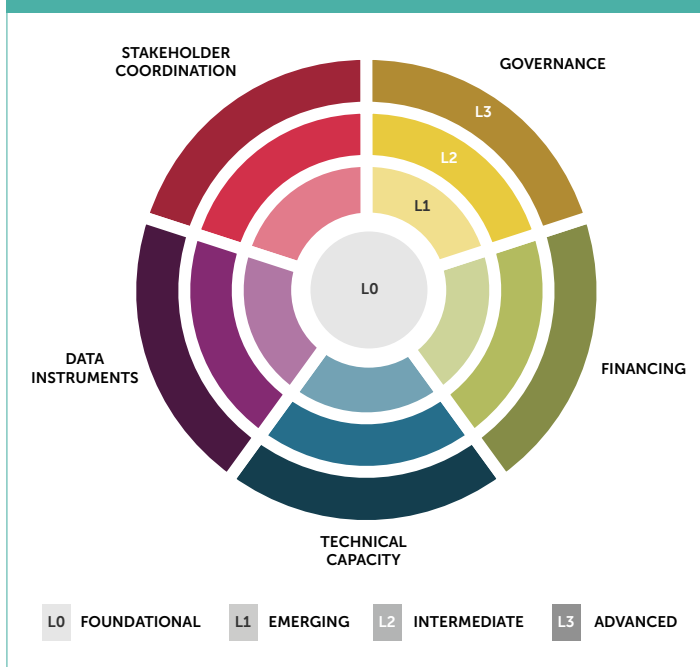
Introduction

The Building Responsive Investments in Data for Gender Equality (BRIDGE) includes a set of questions to assess the maturity of gender data systems. This assessment diagnoses the strengths and weaknesses of existing gender data systems and helps national statistical systems identify priorities for improvement to promote gender equality and meet monitoring targets. The results and insights gleaned from this assessment can be shared at the discretion of participants in consultation with the assessment team.

Maturity model background

A maturity model is a tool to identify strengths and weaknesses and by establishing a framework for future assessments, they can be used to measure organizational progress. BRIDGE is based on a [gender data system maturity model](#) that assesses the capacity of a national statistical system (NSS) to produce a robust set of gender data needed to guide policies, monitor progress, and measure their effects. This maturity model is visualized in Figure 1 as tiers of concentric circles showing the dimensions as part of a whole gender data system. The capacity of the gender data system is expanding as it progresses to higher levels of maturity.

FIGURE 1: GENDER DATA SYSTEM MATURITY MODEL



Each dimension has four maturity levels. Foundational national statistical systems represent the minimum needed to support gender data systems. Although the capacity to produce gender data may exist in a foundational system, there is no intent to produce gender data. At successively higher maturity levels—emerging, intermediate, and advanced—a gender data system emerges as a prioritized and integral component of the national statistical system. For example, an emerging data system has capacity to produce statistics with sex-disaggregation and the beginnings of a systematic way of producing gender data. Intermediate gender data systems are intentional about gender data by incorporating gender data into governance frameworks, budgetary plans, and capacity building and stakeholder coordination. And finally, advanced statistical systems have a robust gender data system where gender data are mainstreamed in governance frameworks, short and long-term budgetary plans, capacity development, and stakeholder coordination.

How will questions be scored?

The responses to each question start off at “Foundational” gender data systems and gradually build to reflect conditions in “Advanced” gender data systems. Answers to each question will be averaged by the scoring mechanism to identify an overall maturity level for each of the five dimensions of maturity. The assessment does not include a score for the overall maturity level of a country’s core gender data system. Keeping the scores for each dimension rather than computing an overall score maintains the focus on each country’s system and discourages cross-country comparisons, which will not be objective since many questions of the questionnaire reflect subjective self-assessment.

Questionnaire logistics

How long will this questionnaire take?

Each of the five dimensions will feature four or more multiple-choice questions, with optional text fields for additional detail. The questionnaire is designed to be completed in 2-3 hours, but respondents may want to take additional time to consult with others.

Who should fill out this questionnaire?

Gender data focal points at national statistical offices or other gender data focal points in government, in collaboration with relevant actors who coordinate work on gender data within government on topics such as financing and planning of data collection instruments. For more information, please refer to the BRIDGE [How-to Guide](#).

Whom should I contact with questions?

For questions about the assessment, either on substance or logistics, please contact [Lorenz Noe, Research Manager](#) and [Tawheeda Wahabzada, Senior Data & Policy Specialist](#)

About You

What is your name, title, and organization?

Click below to enter text.

Governance

Governance includes institutional governance structures and the policies, strategies, political engagement, and statistical laws needed to support gender data. To fill out these questions by involving key stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and perspective, please refer to the BRIDGE [How-to Guide](#). Every response builds on the previous response and is tagged with its corresponding maturity level.

1. Does the statistical law of this country mandate the production and use of gender data?

This question helps to determine the legal basis of gender data production and use in the country.

Please **select only one** of the following options:

- There is no national statistical law. *[Foundational]*
- A national decree or law authorizes data collection and the production of official statistics. *[Intermediate level]*
- A national decree or law authorizes data collection and the production of official statistics and includes the production of gender data and its use. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional comments and add a link on the statistical law in the country regarding gender data.

Click below to enter text.

2. Planning for the statistical system

a. How is planning for the statistical system carried out? Please **select all that apply**:

- There is no planning document or strategy (please proceed to question 3)
- National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
- Corporate Business Plan
- Strategic Plan

Other Plan (please write-in name and link below)

Click below to enter text.

b. If a current national plan for statistics exists, to what extent does it cover gender data? This question helps to determine the strategic prioritization of gender data in the country's statistical system. [See answers for examples.] Please **select only one** of the following options:

- A current plan exists, but without mention of gender data-related topics. *Example: There is a current NSDS, but it does not address sex-disaggregation. [Foundational]*
- A current plan exists and includes at least one mention of gender data-related topics. *Example: There is a current NSDS and sex-disaggregated data is recognized in the strategy. [Emerging]*
- A current plan exists and includes at least one in-depth section on gender data-related issues. *Example: There is a current NSDS where gender data is one of the objectives of the strategy, which includes a set of targets on how to address this objective. [Intermediate]*
- A current plan exists and incorporates substantial content on gender data-related topics throughout multiple sections of the planning instrument OR A stand-alone gender data plan exists which incorporates open access to gender data. *Example: Gender data is mainstreamed throughout the NSDS, where it is part of the goal, objective, and targets of the entire NSDS; OR See Kenya's [Gender Sector Statistics Plan](#) or [Ghana's Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Statistics](#). [Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on national statistical planning regarding gender data, including links if possible.

Click below to enter text.

3. What other national development plans exist and to what extent do they mention gender data or support access to open gender data? These plans may include long-term development plans for a country or sector strategies and plans, particularly with an emphasis on cross-cutting topics. This question helps to determine the degree of prioritization of gender data outside of the statistical system. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- No additional development plans exist. *[Foundational]*
- Additional development plans exist but do not mention gender data. *[Foundational]*
- Additional development plans exist and mention gender data. *[Emerging]*
- Additional national development plans exist and include at least one in-depth section on gender data-related issues. Some mention is made of **open data principles** or the importance of open data but without systematic emphasis or commitments to implement open data principles. *[Intermediate]*
- Additional national development plans exist and incorporate substantive content on gender data-related topics throughout multiple sections. The plans incorporate open data principles and plans for implementation of open data systems within them, including for gender data. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on other development plans in the country with regard to gender data, including links if possible.

Click below to enter text.

4. If a dedicated gender equality policy exists, to what extent does it emphasize gender data?

Gender equality policies include any ministry, department or government-wide policy document that seeks to direct the department or entire government to attain gender equality using goals and targets. This question helps to determine the degree of prioritization of gender data in the gender equality policy space. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- A gender equality policy does not exist. *[Foundational]*
- A gender equality policy exists but it does not mention gender data. *[Emerging]*
- A gender equality policy exists with mention of gender data, such as indicators but without committing to improving gender data systems. *[Intermediate]*
- A gender equality policy emphasizes the importance of gender data, including mentions of gender data systems and an intention to improve gender data systems. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on gender equality policies in the country with regard to gender data.

Click below to enter text.

5. Is there political support for gender data from sources other than dedicated gender data or gender equality organizations? For example, is there public support from the leadership of the NSO, line ministries, or the central government itself? In addition, beyond simply expressing public support, has this support translated into organizational or financial support to gender data programs? This question helps to determine the political will that exists at the highest levels and that may inform the financial or political support to gender data efforts. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- No high-level support exists for gender data. *[Foundational]*
- Some high-level political support exists for gender data. *Example: There have been discussions or meetings on gender data, where policy makers recognize the importance of gender data but these conversations have not yielded policy impacts. [Emerging]*
- Moderate high-level political support exists for gender data but with limited impacts. *Example: Multiple conversations have taken place with high-level stakeholders inside or outside of the NSO where the importance of gender data has been discussed but this support has not translated into more than sporadic financial or political support. [Intermediate]*
- Substantial high-level support for gender data exists with meaningful impacts. *Example: Conversations with high-level stakeholders primarily outside of the NSO that discuss the importance of gender data take place according to the needs of gender equality stakeholders at the NSS and result in program(s) to collect or disseminate gender data. [Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on high-level political support in the country regarding gender data. What form has this support taken? Please share any examples of the impact of this support if possible.

Click below to enter text.

Financing

The financing dimension focuses on the budget, sources of financing, and the financial stability and independence of a gender data system. To answer these questions by involving key stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and perspective on the budgetary process within the NSS, please refer to the BRIDGE [How-to Guide](#). Every response builds on the previous response and is tagged with its corresponding maturity level.

1. If a proposed budget for statistical activities exists (i.e., part of regular budget processes, or budget set forth in NSDS), to what extent does it integrate gender data activities? This question helps to determine how systematic the financial support to gender data is in a country's statistical budget. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- No proposed budget exists for the NSO and other agencies of the national statistical system. *[Foundational]*
- A proposed budget exists for the NSO and for the statistical activities of other agencies of the national statistical system. *[Foundational]*
- The current proposed budget for statistical activities includes limited funding for strengthening gender data. *Example: A Gender Data Yearbook using findings from existing household surveys or admin sources. [Emerging]*
- The current proposed budget for statistical activities includes funding for specific programs for gender data. *Example: Specialized surveys, such as time use surveys (TUS) or gender-based violence (GBV) surveys. [Intermediate]*
- Gender data are integrated throughout all statistical activities in addition to specific gender-related programs funded by the proposed budget. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on the proposed budget for the NSO or statistical agencies regarding gender data, including links if possible.

[Click below to enter text.](#)

2. Is funding for gender data a regular part of the planning and budgeting process for statistics? This question helps to determine how sustainable the funding for gender data is. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- Gender data have not been specifically included in previous plans or budgets. *[Foundational]*
- Funding for gender data has been included irregularly in some previous plans and budgets. *[Emerging]*
- Funding for gender data has been included in recent budgets, including the current proposed budget, but there is no long-term plan for proposed funding on gender data. *[Intermediate]*
- Gender data are planned for and funded on a regular, long-term basis. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on the regularity of funding for gender data.

[Click below to enter text.](#)

3. Are the needs of the gender data system met by funding in previous or current budgets? This question helps to determine how adequate the funding for gender data is. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- No funds have been allocated for gender data. *[Foundational]*
- At least some of the funds to meet the needs of gender-related statistical activities are received. *[Emerging]*
- More than half of the funds to meet the needs of gender-related statistical activities are received. *[Intermediate]*
- The full scope of funds to meet the needs of gender-related statistical activities are received. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on whether budget provisions regarding gender data have been met.

[Click below to enter text.](#)

4. To what extent does financing for gender-related statistical activities in the NSS come from national resources or donor support? This question helps to determine the exposure of funding for gender data to external partners. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- No funds are allocated for gender data. *[Foundational]*
- Financial support for gender data draws almost exclusively on external financing (>70%). *[Emerging]*
- Financial support for gender data draws on a mix of external and domestic financing (30–70% external). *[Intermediate]*
- Financial support for gender data draws primarily on domestic resources (<30% external). *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on national resources versus donor support for gender data.

[Click below to enter text.](#)

Technical Capacity

Technical capacity of a gender data system refers to the capacity of staff to collect and produce gender data, along with the necessary technological capabilities needed to produce gender data and to promote greater gender data use. This includes analyzing, synthesizing, interpreting, and presenting data for use by policymakers, journalists, researchers, and other identified users. To answer these questions by involving key stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and perspective on staff development and technical capacity, please refer to the BRIDGE [How-to Guide](#). Every response builds on the previous response and is tagged with its corresponding maturity level.

1. What level of technological capacity (computers, internet access, and other ICT infrastructure) exists to carry out statistical activities? This question helps to determine the physical infrastructure available to support broad statistical activities, along with insights to supporting gender data.

Please **select only one** of the following options:

- Basic ICT infrastructure exists. *Example: Computers with access to internet and sufficient storage capacity) to carry out statistical activities.* [Foundational]
- ICT capacity is available to support data collection of traditional census and survey enumeration and publication in non-proprietary formats (PDF, etc.). [Emerging]
- ICT capacity is available to support data production via traditional instruments including CAPI and sporadic additions of newer sources of data, for example, geospatial and high-volume sources of data (financial, social media, etc.). Dissemination takes place in open ([non-proprietary, machine-readable](#)) formats. [Intermediate]
- ICT capacity is available to support [data interoperability](#) between multiple business units of the NSO and wider NSS via cloud computing or other server solutions. Methods and standards are continuously developed and the newest technologies deployed as appropriate. Dashboards and APIs disseminate data in open formats. [Advanced]

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on the technical capacity in your government regarding gender data.

Click below to enter text.

2. How would you describe the technical capacity of staff in the NSS, such as the collection of sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data, management of databases including gender data, analysis of gender data, dissemination of gender data, or promoting the use of gender data? This question helps to determine the human capital available to produce and disseminate gender data within a country's NSS. Please connect with other gender data stakeholder in your statistical system to assess the overall human capital for gender data. For more information, please see the [How to Guide](#). Please **select only one** of the following options:

- Staff technical capacity is insufficient to support core statistical activities.
- Staff with adequate training to support core statistical activities exist but they are not aware of and working specifically on gender data. *[Foundational]*
- Staff capacity exists to collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data and some data reflecting gender issues but with major gaps in certain sectors, for example, time-use data. *[Emerging]*
- Staff capacity exists to collect data on most gender-relevant topics, manage databases with gender data or data reflecting gender issues, and provide analysis of gender data but this is dependent on a few key individuals. *[Intermediate]*
- Staff capacity exists to manage gender data systems sustainably through consistent training and mainstreaming of gender throughout data collection and dissemination. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on the staff capacity regarding gender data.

Click below to enter text.

3. What is the level of awareness among staff of the risk of gender bias in statistical production? Gender bias can lead to measurement error and lead to blind spots or omissions in what is measured in the course of a survey. See [this article](#) for deeper explanation. What steps have been taken at the staff level to address gender data bias? For example, trainings to ensure women and other overlooked groups are appropriately included in data collection processes. This question helps to determine the ability of NSS staff to collect gender data in a way that is inclusive and avoids statistical biases. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- Gender data bias issues are not acknowledged. *[Foundational]*
- Gender data bias issues are acknowledged. *[Emerging]*
- Sources of gender data bias issues are identified and initial steps taken to curb gender data bias. *[Intermediate]*
- Steps are taken to address gender bias in collection and publication practices on a systematic basis and through regular trainings or review of methodologies. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on the awareness of staff of the risk of gender bias or add any additional commentary about the kind of training or programs that address gender bias within the statistical system.

Click below to enter text.

4. What methodological innovations have been considered to support the collection and publication of gender data? This question helps to determine the ability of the NSS to adapt to new methodological and technological advancements to measure gender data. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- Traditional data (i.e., survey and administrative data) methodologies are used to support data collection. *[Foundational]*
- Traditional data (i.e., survey and administrative data) methodologies are used to support gender data collection and analysis. *[Emerging]*
- There is interest in exploring and utilizing innovative sources and methods (i.e., citizen generated data, big data) for gender data collection and production. *[Intermediate]*
- There is a demonstrated capacity to employ innovative sources and methods (i.e., citizen generated data, big data) for gender data collection and publication. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on methodological innovations regarding gender data. Click below to enter text.

Data Instruments

Data instruments are the tools and processes for collecting data. They include administrative data systems such as civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), education management information systems (EMIS), health management information systems (HMIS), and the censuses and surveys used to collect information on households and individuals. To answer these questions by involving key stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and perspective on planning and carrying out statistical activities relevant to gender data, please refer to the BRIDGE [How-to Guide](#). For additional information about the questions in this section, please refer to section 3b (measuring the capacity of gender data systems) of the joint ODW-Data2X report on the [State of Gender Data Financing 2021](#). Every response builds on the previous response and is tagged with its corresponding maturity level.

1. When was the most recent census conducted, and to what extent have gender data been collected and analyzed? This question helps to determine the availability of foundational demographic data, including gender data. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- A recent (post-2005) census is not available. *[Foundational]*
- A census has been conducted or is planned for the 2020 round (2015-2024) and collects demographic data such as sex. *[Emerging]*
- A recent census for the 2010 or 2020 round has produced population indicators by sex. *[Intermediate]*
- A recent census for the 2010 or 2020 round has produced sex-disaggregated data and indicators and gender-relevant analysis has been produced based on these data and indicators. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on census work and gender data. Click below to enter text.

2. In the last ten years, how many household health surveys or modules that collect health outcomes were conducted, and to what extent have gender data been collected and analyzed? This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather gender data across a variety of topics. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- A household health survey or module has not been conducted in the last ten years.
- A household health survey or module has been conducted in the last ten years. *[Foundational]*
- At least one household health survey or module has been conducted in the last five years that collects demographic data such as sex and age of all household members. *[Emerging]*
- A household health survey or module is conducted every other year and has produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Intermediate]*
- At least four household health surveys or modules have been conducted in the last five years, where gender-relevant analysis has been produced based on sex-disaggregated data to inform decision-making. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on household health surveys and gender data. Click below to enter text.

3. In the last ten years, how many labor force surveys or modules were conducted, and to what extent have gender data been collected and analyzed? This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather gender data on labor outcomes, which help to inform policies on topics such as women's economic empowerment. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- A labor force survey or module has not been conducted in the last ten years.
- A labor force survey or module has been conducted in the last ten years. *[Foundational]*
- At least one labor force survey or module has been conducted in the last five years that collects demographic data such as sex of all household members. *[Emerging]*
- A labor force survey or module is conducted every other year and has produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Intermediate]*
- A labor force survey or module is conducted at least annually and has produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on labor force surveys and gender data. Click below to enter text.

4. In the last ten years, how many time use surveys or modules were conducted, and to what extent have gender data been collected and analyzed? This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather data on women's economic empowerment. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- A time use survey or module has not been conducted in the past ten years. *[Foundational]*
- A time use survey or module has been conducted in the past ten years but it has not produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Emerging]*
- A time use survey or module has been conducted in the past ten years and has produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Intermediate]*
- A time use survey or module has been conducted in the last five years, producing gender-relevant analysis based on sex-disaggregated data to inform decision-making. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on time use surveys and gender data.
Click below to enter text.

5. In the last ten years, how many agricultural surveys or modules were conducted, and to what extent have gender data been collected and analyzed? This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather gender data on a crucial labor market. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- An agriculture survey or module has not been conducted in the past ten years. *[Foundational]*
- An agriculture survey or module has been conducted in the past ten years but it has not produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Emerging]*
- An agriculture survey or module has been conducted in the past ten years and has produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Intermediate]*
- At least two agriculture surveys or modules have been conducted in the last five years, producing gender-relevant analysis based on sex-disaggregated data to inform decision-making. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on agricultural surveys and gender data.
Click below to enter text.

6. In the last ten years, how many gender-based violence (GBV) surveys or modules were conducted, and to what extent have gender data been collected and analyzed? This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather data on the incidence and prevalence of gender-based violence. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- A GBV survey or module has not been conducted in the past ten years. *[Foundational]*
- A GBV survey or module is planned but has yet to be conducted. *[Emerging]*
- A GBV survey or module has been conducted in the past ten years and has produced sex-disaggregated indicators. *[Intermediate]*
- A GBV survey or module has been conducted in the last five years, producing gender-relevant analysis based on sex-disaggregated data to inform decision-making. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on gender-based violence surveys.
Click below to enter text.

7. Please reflect on the following information about the CRVS system in your country before selecting the appropriate response below:

- The availability of sex-disaggregated indicators on births, deaths, marriage, divorce.
- The population coverage of CRVS systems.
- The frequency of publication of CRVS system data.
- The extent of gender-relevant analysis based on CRVS system data.

It is not necessary to add any information about these prompts above to this form, please only fill out the prompt below. This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather gender data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. Based on your assessment of the features of the CRVS system listed above, please **select only one** of the following options:

- CRVS system does not currently exist or function. *[Foundational]*
- CRVS system exists with minimal coverage (at least a quarter of the population). *[Foundational]*
- CRVS system records sex of births and covers at least half of the population. *[Emerging]*
- CRVS system produces sex-disaggregated indicators on births and deaths, covering at least three quarters of the population. Annual data are produced with no more than a two-year delay. *[Intermediate]*
- Gender-relevant analysis to inform decision-making has been produced based on sex-disaggregated CRVS data on all aspects of life (births, deaths, marriage, and divorce) and the CRVS system covers more than 90% of the population. Annual data are produced, including for the previous year. There is the potential to produce real-time data in emergencies. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on gender data and CRVS systems.
Click below to enter text.

8. Please reflect on the following information about the Health Management Information System (HMIS) in your country before selecting the appropriate response below:

- The availability of sex-disaggregated indicators on morbidity, disease incidence & prevalence, and vaccinations.
- The frequency of publication of HMIS data.
- The extent of gender-relevant analysis based on HMIS data.

It is not necessary to add any information about these prompts above to this form, please only fill out the prompt below. This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather gender data on health outcomes from administrative data. Based on your assessment of the features of the HMIS listed above, please **select only one** of the following options:

- HMIS does not currently exist or function. *[Foundational]*
- HMIS exists to collect data on health. *[Foundational]*
- HMIS collects sex-disaggregated information on morbidity. *[Emerging]*
- HMIS produces sex-disaggregated indicators on disease incidence and prevalence. Annual data are produced with no more than a two-year delay. *[Intermediate]*
- Gender-relevant analysis has been produced based on sex-disaggregated HMIS data to inform decision-making on disease prevalence/incidence and vaccinations. Annual data are produced, including for the previous year. There is the potential to produce real-time data in emergencies. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on gender data and HMIS.

Click below to enter text.

9. Please reflect on the following information about the Education Management Information System (EMIS) in your country before selecting the appropriate response below:

- The availability of sex-disaggregated indicators on enrollment, completion, and test results.
- The frequency of publication of EMIS data.
- The extent of gender-relevant analysis based on EMIS data.

It is not necessary to add any information about these prompts above to this form, please only fill out the prompt below. This question helps to determine the capacity of a statistical system to gather gender data on education inputs and outcomes based on administrative data. Based on your assessment of the features of the EMIS listed above, please **select only one** of the following options:

- EMIS does not currently exist or function. *[Foundational]*
- EMIS exists to collect data on education. *[Foundational]*
- EMIS collects sex-disaggregated data on enrollment. *[Emerging]*
- EMIS produces sex-disaggregated indicators on enrollment and completion. Annual data are produced with no more than a two-year delay. *[Intermediate]*
- Gender-relevant analysis has been produced based on sex-disaggregated EMIS data including as enrollment, completion, and exam results to inform decision-making. Annual data are produced, including for the previous year. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on gender data and EMIS.

Click below to enter text.

Stakeholder Coordination

Stakeholder coordination involves mechanisms set in place for gender data producers and users to coordinate and communicate. To answer these questions by involving key stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and perspective on coordinating gender data activities within the NSO and NSS, please refer to the BRIDGE [How-to Guide](#). Every response builds on the previous response and is tagged with its corresponding maturity level.

1. What is the level of coordination between gender data producers within the government? This question helps to determine how well aligned the different workstreams of a country's statistical system are regarding gender data. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- There is no coordination mechanism between different producers of data.
- Different producers of data within the national statistical system have some coordination mechanism but don't focus on gender data. *[Foundational]*
- Different producers of data within the national statistical system have some coordination mechanism and focus on gender data but this does not include all gender data producers. *[Emerging]*
- All producers of gender data communicate and coordinate with each other. *[Intermediate]*
- All gender data stakeholders are consulted to identify new gender data demands and methods for production and coordination. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on government producers of gender data.
Click below to enter text.

2. To what extent does the NSO engage with producers of data outside government such as civil society groups or the private sector? This question helps to determine how well-coordinated the production of gender data is beyond traditional sources of data. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- Only traditional data producers are involved in the production of official statistics. *[Foundational]*
- Traditional data producers have identified potential non-traditional sources of gender data such as civil society groups or the private sector. *[Emerging]*
- Initial engagement has occurred with non-traditional gender data producers such as civil society groups or the private sector. *[Intermediate]*
- There is regular involvement of traditional and innovative gender data producers. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on engagement with gender data producers outside government.
Click below to enter text.

3. To what extent do you work with user groups or public stakeholders on gender data? Examples could include civil society organizations, academia, or user groups. This could also include data users within the government. This question helps to determine the engagement of gender data focal points or the NSO as a whole with users, who act as a demand signal for filling gender data gaps and where innovations can be pursued in partnership. Please **select only one** of the following options:


- The NSO does not work with any of the user groups or public stakeholders on gender data mentioned above.
- Overall data needs of users are understood through some form of engagement such as a survey on the NSO website. *[Foundational]*
- Gender data needs of users are understood and addressed through some instance of direct engagement, such as one-time focus groups or public events. *[Emerging]*
- Engagement with gender data users occurs on a regular basis to understand needs, such as regular press conferences, user groups, or other events relevant to gender data. *[Intermediate]*
- Systematic involvement of gender data users informs data production, such as involving users before statistical plans are created and data are collected, as well as after data collection. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on work with gender data users.
Click below to enter text.

4. Are there designated gender data focal points in other ministries, departments, or agencies? If so, what are their activities and impacts? This question helps to determine how well-coordinated the production of gender data is across the NSS. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- There are no sector statistics focal points. *[Foundational]*
- There are sector statistics focal points but gender data intermediaries are not yet involved. *[Emerging]*
- Gender data intermediaries are identified and involved. *[Intermediate]*
- Support for gender data intermediaries results in use and impact. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on work with gender data focal points.
Click below to enter text.



5. How do you work with development partners on gender data capacity building? This question helps to determine how well-coordinated work is between development partners and gender data stakeholders within the NSS. Please **select only one** of the following options:

- The NSO works with development partners on statistical projects. *[Foundational]*
- The NSO works with development partners on statistical projects and development partners are aware of and use the NSDS or similar plans as a tool for coordination, with potential for coordination for gender data. *[Emerging]*
- Development partners work with the NSO or coordinating bodies directly to devise statistical plans for gender data. *[Intermediate]*
- Development partners have long-standing projects on gender equality and gender data and planning is coordinated with relevant national bodies. *[Advanced]*

[Optional] Add any additional commentary on work with development partners on gender data. Click below to enter text.