Engendering Election Data

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Why disaggregate data?

- Planning and Policy Development

- Post-election analysis

- Development of 'baselines'

- Monitoring and evaluation of objectives

Complicated? Technical?

What data to disaggregate?

5 fields for EMBs:

- Voter Registration
- Voter participation
- candidates
- Internal structures of the CENI
- Complaints and Litigation

Working with CSOs:

- Gender-specific election violence

I. Voter Registration

- Allows the identification of needs by gender and region and age

- Facilitated by computerized systems, but doable with basic technology (excel)

- Integrating variable 'sex' in the recruitment procedures early in the process

51% of surveyed countries (UNDP 2012) disaggregate voter registration data by sex.

Voter Registration - EXAMPLE
→ *How to analyze*

Province	Commune	Colline	Inscription - Total
Mwaro	Bisoro	Buburu	3456
Mwaro	Bisoro	Buhabwa	2371
Mwaro	Bisoro	Gitaramuka	4955
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kanka	1253
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kariba	2255
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kiganda	5665
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kirika	3876
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kivoga	4080
Mwaro	Bisoro	Mabaya	3876
Mwaro	Bisoro	Masango	2934
Mwaro	Bisoro	Mashunzi	1484
Mwaro	Bisoro	Munanira	4538
Mwaro	Bisoro	Musumba	3455

NB: Data for example purpose only, does not reflect actual statistics

Voter Registration - EXAMPLE
→ *How to analyze*

Province	Commune	Colline	Inscription - Total	Inscription - Femmes
Mwaro	Bisoro	Buburu	3456	1766
Mwaro	Bisoro	Buhabwa	2371	1164
Mwaro	Bisoro	Gitaramuka	4955	2300
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kanka	1253	650
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kariba	2255	1126
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kiganda	5665	2800
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kirika	3876	1800
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kivoga	4080	1900
Mwaro	Bisoro	Mabaya	3876	1901
Mwaro	Bisoro	Masango	2934	1467
Mwaro	Bisoro	Mashunzi	1484	742
Mwaro	Bisoro	Munanira	4538	2299
Mwaro	Bisoro	Musumba	3455	1677

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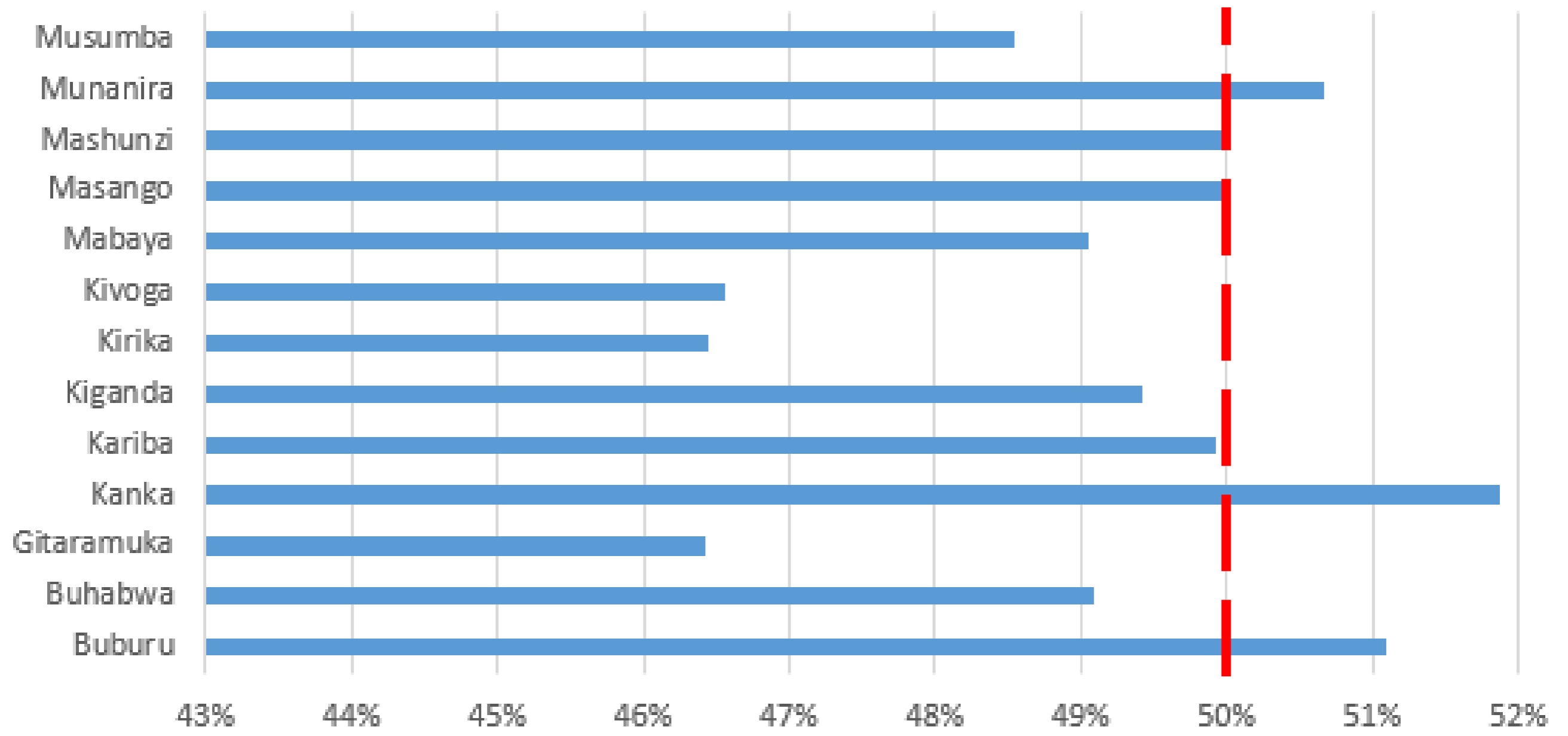
Voter Registration - EXAMPLE
→ *How to analyze*

Simply adding the variable "M-F" compares enrollment per region, helps to identify needs and target actions.

Province	Commune	Colline	Inscription - Total	Inscription - Femmes	% Femmes
Mwaro	Bisoro	Buburu	3456	1766	51%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Buhabwa	2371	1164	49%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Gitaramuka	4955	2300	46%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kanka	1253	650	52%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kariba	2255	1126	50%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kiganda	5665	2800	49%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kirika	3876	1800	46%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Kivoga	4080	1900	47%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Mabaya	3876	1901	49%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Masango	2934	1467	50%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Mashunzi	1484	742	50%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Munanira	4538	2299	51%
Mwaro	Bisoro	Musumba	3455	1677	49%

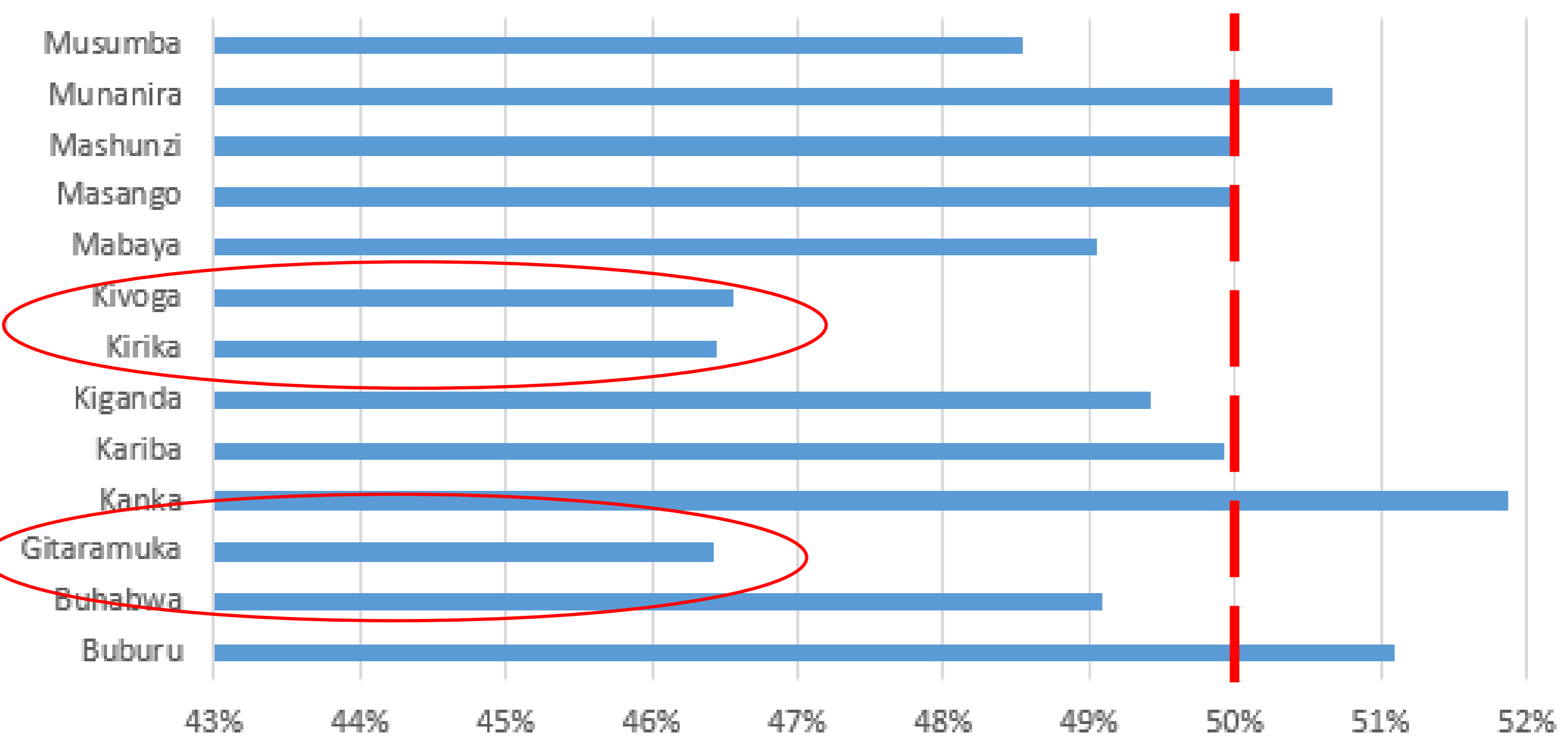*NB: Data for example purpose only, does not reflect actual statistics*

% Femmes

A simple Excel analysis facilitates comparison of registration rates between regions.

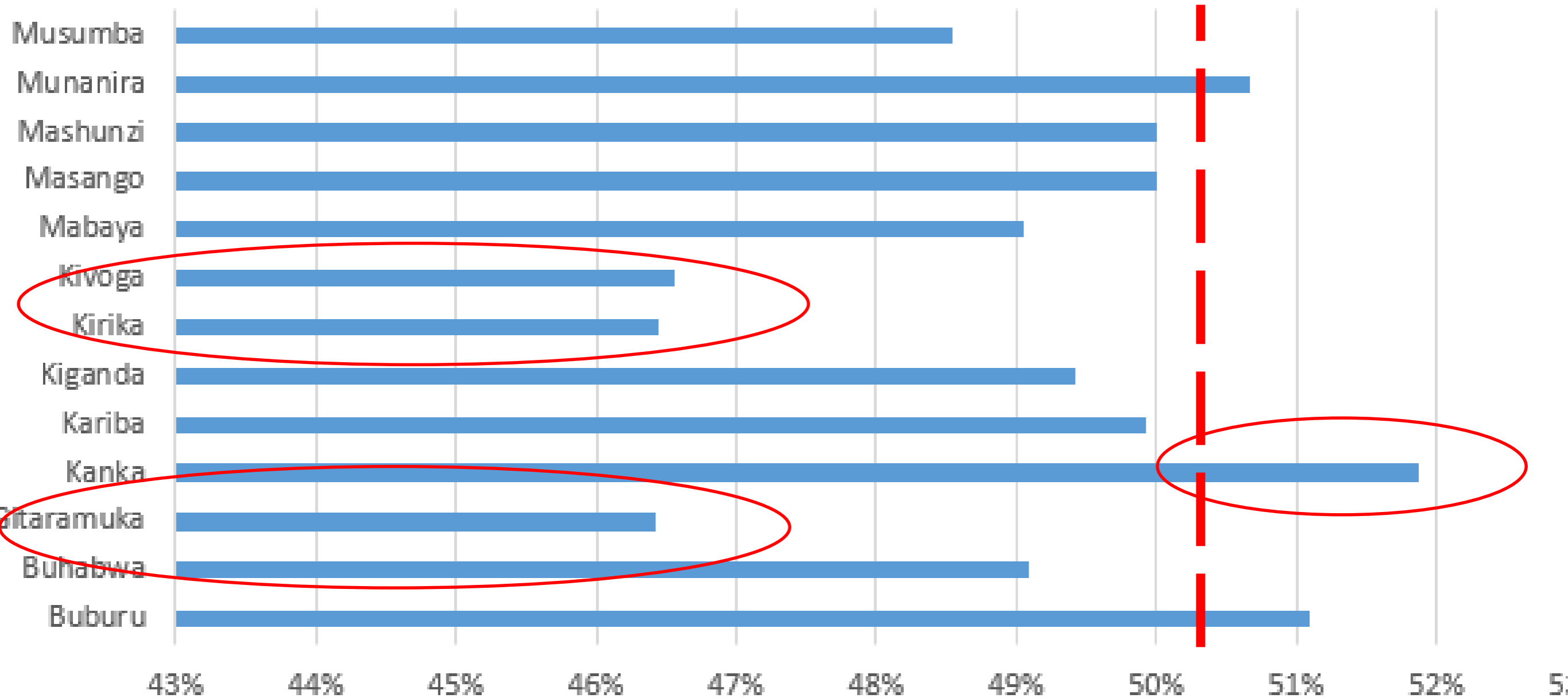NB: Data for example purpose only, does not reflect actual statistics

In this example, these regions have female registration rates lower than the average.

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% Femmes

One can also see the regions that exceed averages, which can provide best practices to encourage the registration of women.

Voter Registration - EXAMPLE
→ *How to analyze*

The sex-disaggregated data analysis should benefit from other demographic data collected. For example, a cross-analysis of data by sex and age gives a very detailed picture of the national voter registration.

Colline	Inscription - Total	Inscription - Femmes	% Femmes	♀ 18-25 ans	♂ 18-25 ans	♀ 26 - 40 ans	♂ 26 - 40 ans	♀ 41 - 55 ans	♂ 41 - 55 ans	♀ 55 ans et +	♂ 55 ans et +
Buburu	3456	1766	51%	400	289	456	440	564	441	422	440
Buhabwa	2371	1164	49%	177	334	300	291	338	291	349	291
Gitaramuka	4955	2300	46%	575	575	588	764	598	741	539	575
Kanka	1253	650	52%	133	162	164	163	187	117	165	162
Kariba	2255	1126	50%	294	281	290	286	277	282	264	281
Kiganda	5665	2800	49%	655	700	730	765	777	700	638	700
Kirika	3876	1800	46%	375	567	481	609	567	450	377	450
Kivoga	4080	1900	47%	478	475	471	578	512	652	439	475
Mabaya	3876	1901	49%	389	476	540	548	561	476	411	475
Masango	2934	1467	50%	456	367	350	367	378	367	283	367
Mashunzi	1484	742	50%	201	186	200	186	186	186	156	186
Munanira	4538	2299	51%	560	575	587	514	575	575	578	575
Musumba	3455	1677	49%	437	419	400	440	440	500	400	419

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The example shows that it is easy to identify very specific problems, such as specific age group where women are underrepresented in voter registration. which may facilitate targeted actions by the EMB.

Colline	Inscription - Total	Inscription - Femmes	% Femmes	♀ 18-25 ans	♂ 18-25 ans	♀ 26 - 40 ans	♂ 26 - 40 ans	♀ 41 - 55 ans	♂ 41 - 55 ans	♀ 55 ans et +	♂ 55 ans et
Buburu	3456	1766	51%	400	289	456	440	564	441	422	44
Buhabwa	2371	1164	49%	177	334	300	291	338	291	349	29
Gitaramuka	4955	2300	46%	575	575	588	764	598	741	539	57
Kanka	1253	650	52%	133	162	164	163	187	117	165	16
Kariba	2255	1126	50%	294	281	290	286	277	282	264	28
Kiganda	5665	2800	49%	655	700	730	765	777	700	638	70
Kirika	3876	1800	46%	375	567	481	609	567	450	377	45
Kivoga	4080	1900	47%	478	475	471	578	512	652	439	47
Mabaya	3876	1901	49%	389	476	540	548	561	476	411	47
Masango	2934	1467	50%	456	367	350	367	378	367	283	36
Mashunzi	1484	742	50%	201	186	200	186	186	186	156	18
Munanira	4538	2299	51%	560	575	587	514	575	575	578	57
Musumba	3455	1677	49%	437	419	400	440	440	500	400	41

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This is an example of another type of Excel analysis showing the difference between registration on the electoral lists of the men and women of voter registration.

Colline	♀/♂ 18-25	♀/♂ 26-40	♀/♂ 41-55	♀/♂ 55+
Buburu	16%	2%	12%	-2%
Buhabwa	-31%	2%	7%	9%
Gitaramuka	0%	-13%	-11%	-3%
Kanka	-10%	0%	23%	1%
Kariba	2%	1%	-1%	-3%
Kiganda	-3%	-2%	5%	-5%
Kirika	-20%	-12%	12%	-9%
Kivoga	0%	-10%	-12%	-4%
Mabaya	-10%	-1%	8%	-7%
Masango	11%	-2%	2%	-13%
Mashunzi	4%	4%	0%	-9%
Munanira	-1%	7%	0%	0%
Musumba	2%	-5%	-6%	-2%

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ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

One of the biggest advantages of the analysis of sex-disaggregated data is the ability to compare results over time.

					2015							
Colline	Inscription - Total	Inscription - Femmes	% Femmes	♀ 18-25 ans	♂ 18-25 ans	♀ 26 - 40 ans	♂ 26 - 40 ans	♀ 41 - 55 ans	♂ 41 - 55 ans	♀ 55 ans et +	♂ 55 ans et +
Buburu	3456	1766	51%	400	289	456	440	564	441	422	440
Buhabwa	2371	1164	49%	177	334	300	291	338	291	349	291
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Kivoga	4080	1900	47%	478	475	471	578	512	652	439	475
Mabaya	3876	1901									
Masango	2934	1467									
Mashunzi	1484	742									
Munanira	4538	2299									
Musumba	3455	1677									

			2010							
Inscription - Total	Inscription - Femmes	% Femmes	♀ 18-25 ans	♂ 18-25 ans	♀ 26 - 40 ans	♂ 26 - 40 ans	♀ 41 - 55 ans	♂ 41 - 55 ans	♀ 55 ans et +	♂ 55 ans et +
3211	1605.5	50%	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803
2126	1063	50%	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
4710	2355	50%	1178	1178	1178	1178	1178	1178	1178	1178
1008	504	50%	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252
2010	1005	50%	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503
5420	2710	50%	1355	1355	1355	1355	1355	1355	1355	1355
3631	1815.5	50%	908	908	908	908	908	908	908	908
3835	1917.5	50%	959	959	959	959	959	959	959	959
3631	1815.5	50%	908	908	908	908	908	908	908	908
2689	1344.5	50%	672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672
1239	619.5	50%	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
4293	2146.5	50%	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073
3210	1605	50%	803	803	803	803	803	803	803	803

For example, this hypothetical model shows the changes (gains and losses) between 2010 and 2015.

% Δ 2010-2015

■ % Δ 2010-2015
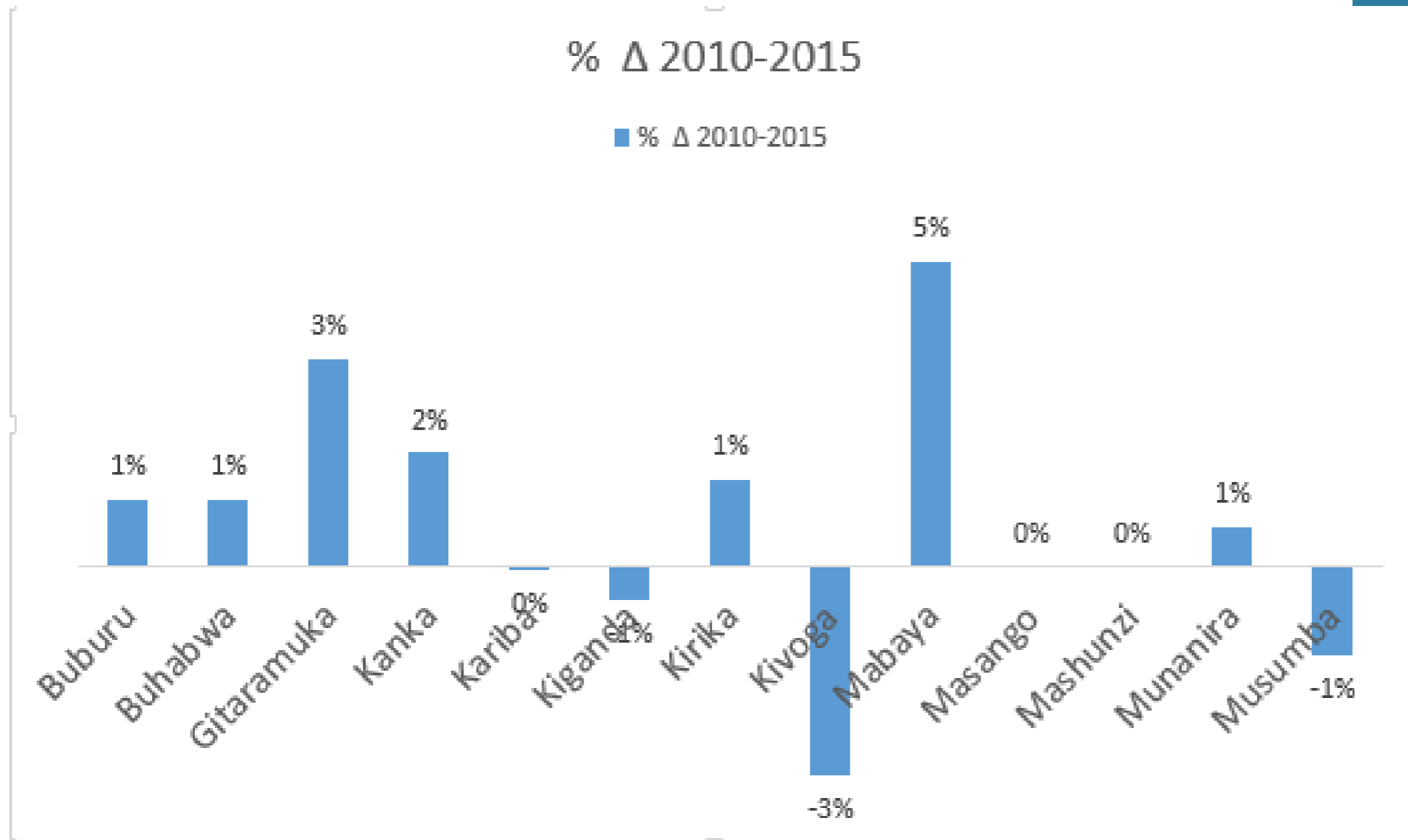
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II. Turnout

- Necessary to see if there is equal participation
  - Important to the analysis by region and age as well
  - Only collect data for the turnout, not the choice to vote
  - Always protect the secrecy of voting

- How?
  - 1) Print the electoral lists with M-F information
  - 2) Include the countdown on PVs in each polling station
  - 3) Include information in the entered results

Turnout
→ *How to analyze*

The simplest analysis of these data shows the comparative turnout

Mwaro - Taux de Participation

■ Hommes   ■ Femmes
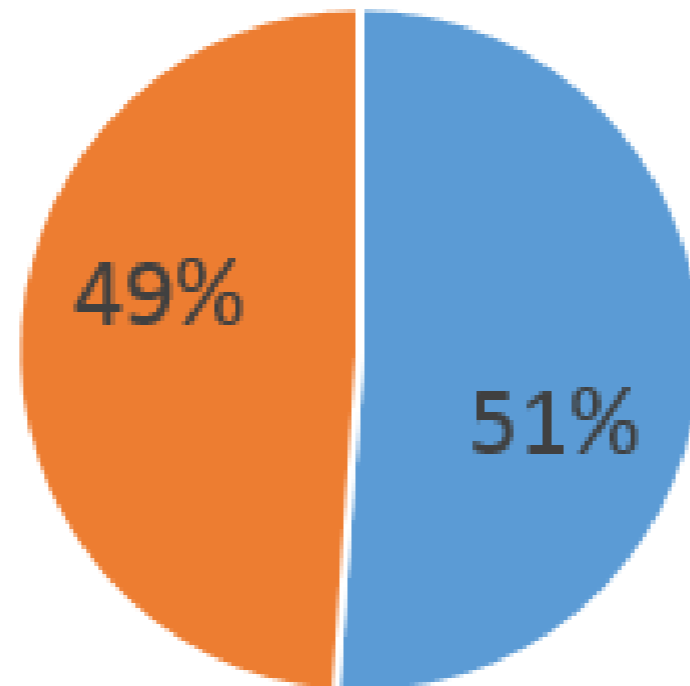
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Turnout
→ *How to analyze*

Colline	♀/♂ 18-25	♀/♂ 26-40	♀/♂ 41-55	♀/♂ 55+
Muhanza	16%	2%	12%	-2%
Muhenga	-31%	2%	7%	9%
Muramba	0%	-13%	-11%	-3%
Mwanda	-10%	0%	23%	1%
Ngara	2%	1%	-1%	-3%
Nyabitaka	-3%	-2%	5%	-5%
Rugunga	-20%	-12%	12%	-9%
Rurabo	0%	-10%	-12%	-4%
Shari	-10%	-1%	8%	-7%
Urban Center	11%	-2%	2%	-13%
Zina	4%	4%	0%	-9%
Gaturanda	-1%	7%	0%	0%
Gitwe	2%	-5%	-6%	-2%

NB: Data for example purpose only, does not reflect actual statistics

Turnout

→ *How to analyze*

The most critical analysis is to compare the turnout with voter registration levels.

	% ♀ Inscrites	% ♀ Votante
Buvyuko	● 51%	○ 78%
Ciya	● 52%	● 88%
Gahongore	● 47%	● 83%
Gatura	● 49%	● 92%
Gitanga	● 49%	● 94%
Karinzi	● 50%	○ 77%
Kazeke	● 50%	● 60%
Kivyiru	● 51%	● 89%
Mitakataka	● 50%	● 94%
Mugimbu	● 49%	● 93%
Muhanza	● 49%	○ 82%
Muhenga	● 50%	● 88%
Muramba	● 48%	○ 82%
Mwanda	● 50%	○ 81%

NB: Data for example purpose only, does not reflect actual statistics

III. Candidates

- Facilitated by computerized systems, but doable with basic technology (Excel)

- Important indicator of the performance of parties and women's participation

- Enable EMB to monitor compliance with quotas

- Track the placement on the lists

Candidates –
What to collect?

- Number % of ♀ candidates

- Number of ♀ candidates at top of list

- Number of ♀ candidates in the top quartile of list

- Number of ♀ candidates elected

Candidates –
What to collect?

Next… further disaggregation

-By age group

-By Province

Candidates –
What to analyze?

- Overall comparison ♀ ♂ candidates and elected

- Analysis by positioning the lists

- Comparison by age and area

- Comparison by party

- Breakdown by ethnic group also possible in some contexts

IV. Internal EMB structures

- EMB permanent structures and temporary positions

- Comparison with other public functions

- Rcompare by position (Administrative v. Management, etc.)

- Coordination with HR departments of EMB and annual performance analysis and post-election analysis

Example: Georgia's EMB gathers information on the status of employees and the number and age of children, to facilitate planning

Internal EMB structures → what data to collect?

- Which body

- #s

- Positions

- Promotions, salary equality, participation in professional development opportunities, etc.

V. Complaints and Litigation

Why?

Access to justice is a fundamental right. Yet women often face access barriers to justice, the electoral justice.

It is also important to ensure that complaints of discrimination and violence against women are treated with respect for the law

Complaints and Litigation: What data to collect?

Database:

- *Sex of the applicant (filing complaints?)?*

- *Sex of the defendant ?*

- *Processing of the application - how many complaints are ruled in favor of the applicant, how many are rejected?*

Go further:

- *Are there specific complaints on gender issues (discrimination accusations, intimidation, etc.)?*

- *What are their outcomes?*

Gender-Specific Election Violence
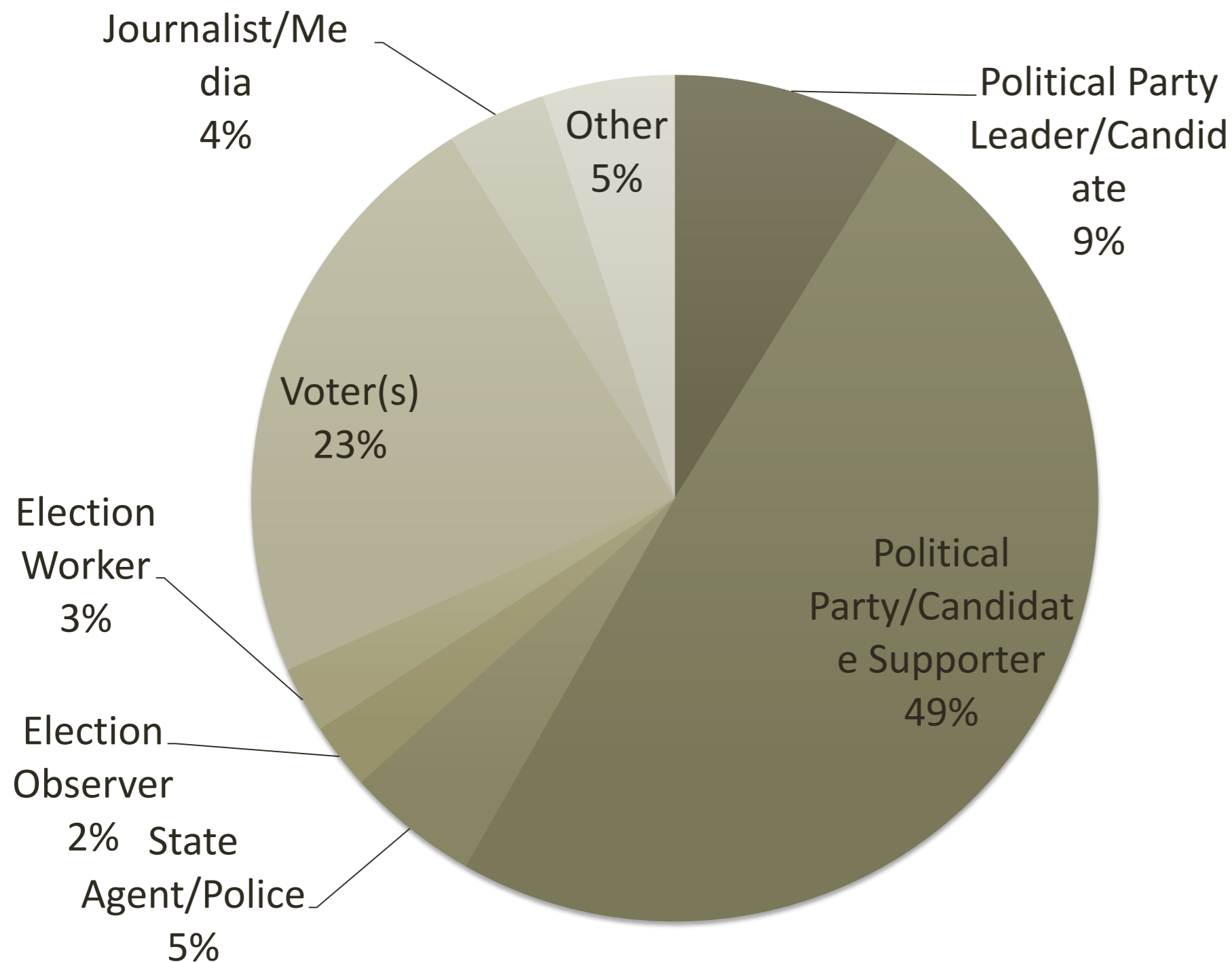
The experience of electoral violence is not the same for men and women

Its important to be aware of the difference and adapt methods of documenting violent incidents accordingly

Victims

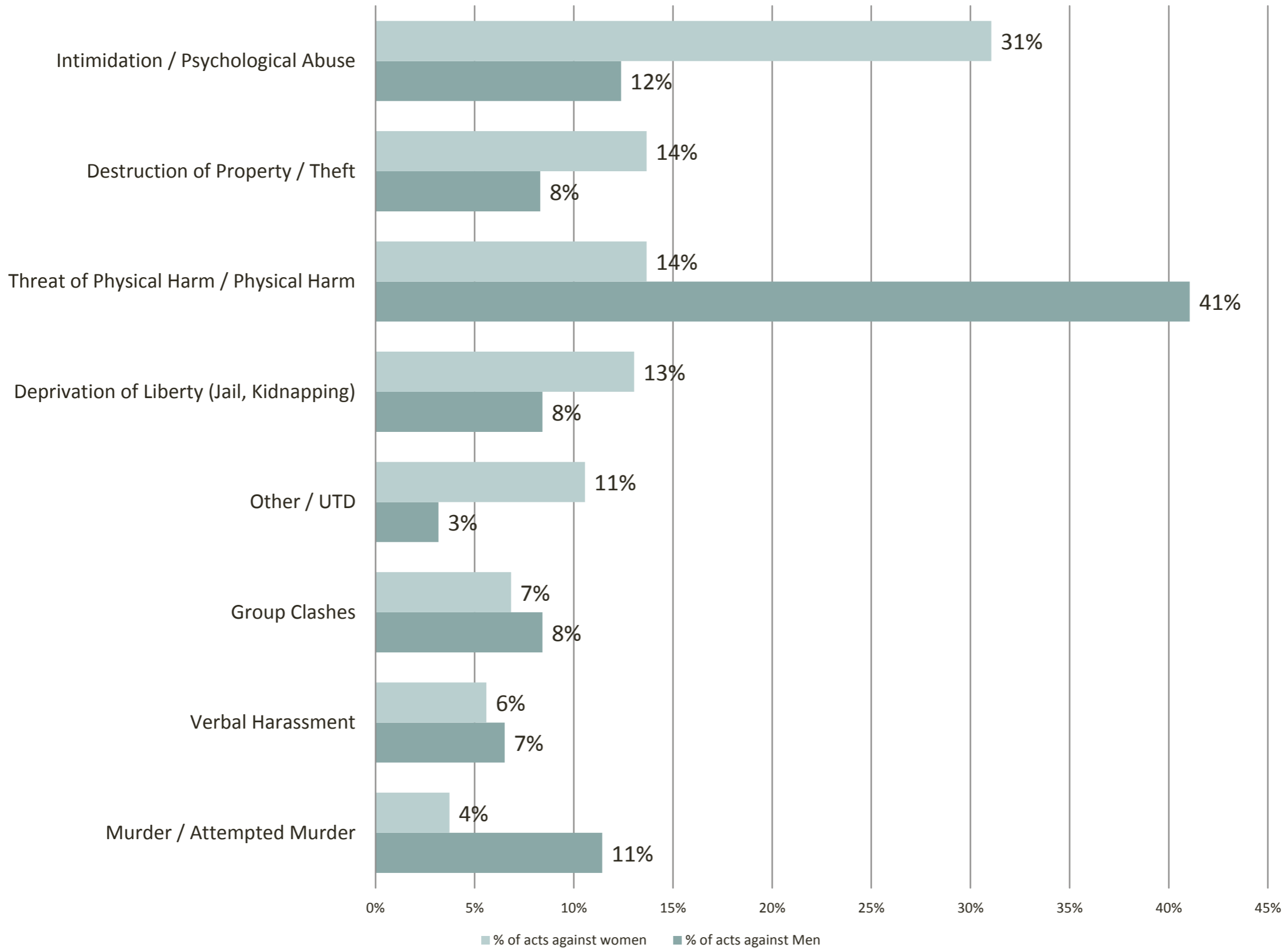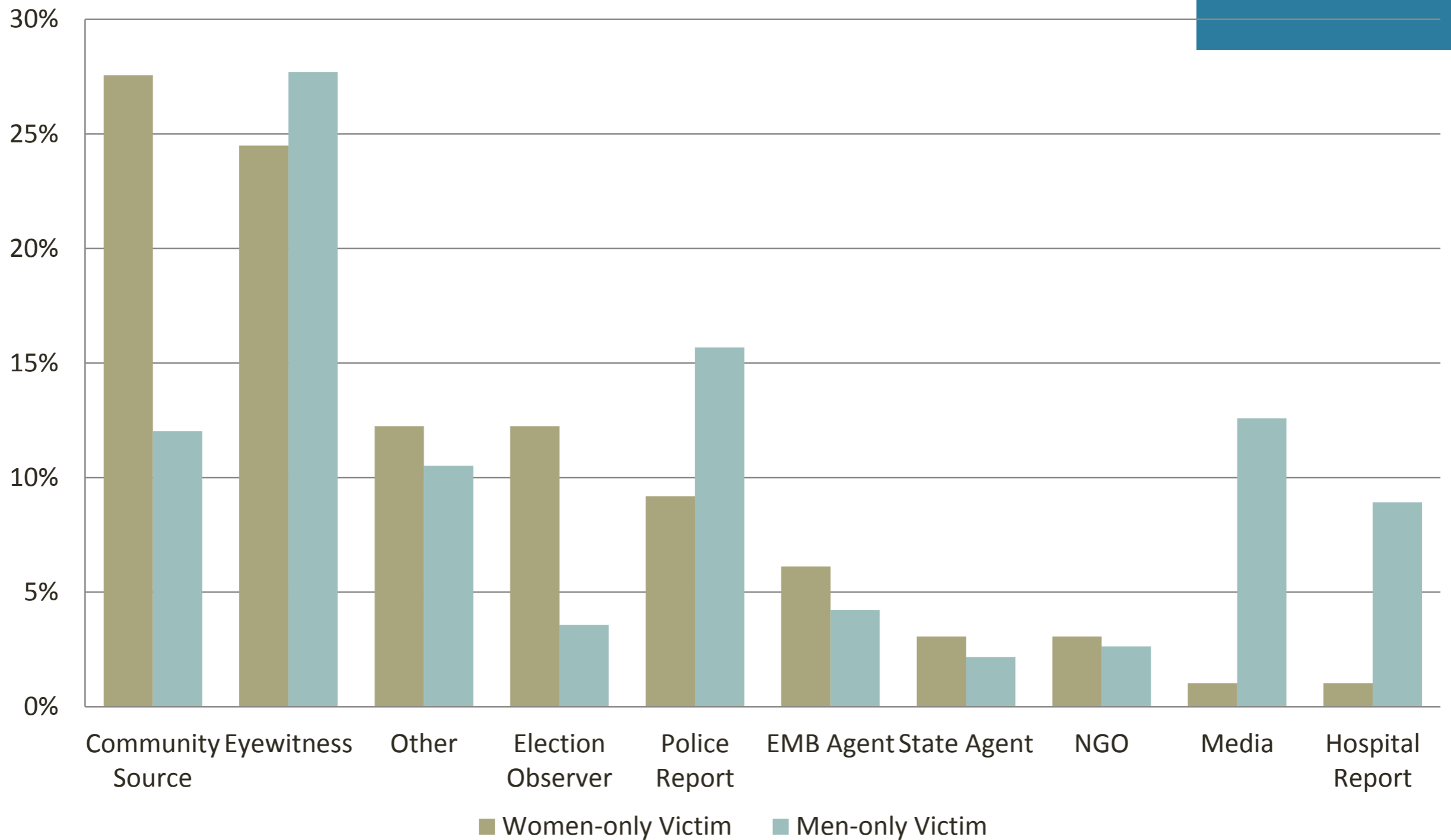Distribution of Female Victims of Election Violence

- Journalist/Media 4%
- Other 5%
- Political Party Leader/Candidate 9%
- Voter(s) 23%
- Election Worker 3%
- Election Observer 2%
- State Agent/Police 5%
- Political Party/Candidate Supporter 49%

Various forms of election violence

Form of Violence	Examples
Physical	State and/or Militia-sponsored violence
	Physical Harm
Social-Psychological	Psychological Intimidation
	Social Sanctions and Punishment
	Familial Pressure
	Child Abuse
	Domestic Violence
Economic	Exploitation of IDPs and Refugees
	Economic Coercion and Punishment
Sexual violence	Rape, Assault, Harassment,

Types of Violence experienced by Men and Women compared

Type of Violence	% of acts against women	% of acts against Men
Intimidation / Psychological Abuse	31%	12%
Destruction of Property / Theft	14%	8%
Threat of Physical Harm / Physical Harm	14%	41%
Deprivation of Liberty (Jail, Kidnapping)	13%	8%
Other / UTD	11%	3%
Group Clashes	7%	8%
Verbal Harassment	6%	7%
Murder / Attempted Murder	4%	11%

Verification Sources by Gender of Victim
(Percent of all sources)
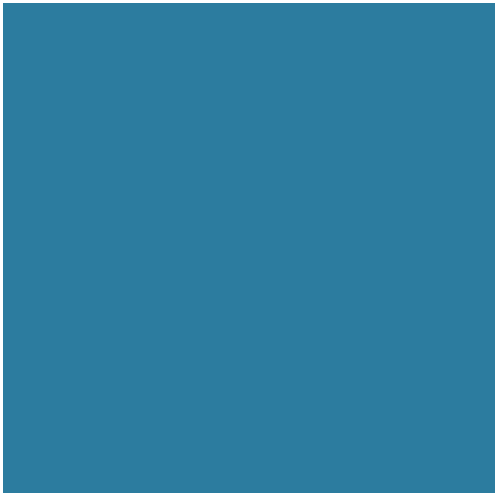
Legend:
- Women-only Victim
- Men-only Victim

Disaggregating Election Violence data for gender

1. Use an inclusive definition of election violence

Electoral violence is a means of controlling and/or oppressing an individual or group's right to free participation in an electoral event through the use of emotional, social or economic force, coercion or pressure, as well as physical and sexual harm.

Occurring from the date of voter registration to the date of inauguration of a new government, election violence may take place in public or in private, including in the family, the general community, online and via media, or be perpetrated or condoned by the state.

Disaggregating Election Violence data for gender

1. Use an inclusive definition of election violence

2. Ensure the right data is being collected
   - *Physical (including sexual)*
   - *Socio-psychological*
   - *Private / domestic locations, family actors*

Disaggregating Election Violence data for gender

1. Use an inclusive definition of election violence

2. Ensure the right data is being collected
   - *Physical (including sexual)*
   - *Socio-psychological*
   - *Private / domestic locations, family actors*

3. Ensure the data is being collected the right ways
   - *Gender-sensitive monitor training*
   - *Use of appropriate sources (community, etc.)*
   - *Qualitative & quantitative tools*