

### Mainstreaming Gender Data and Analysis

- Does the team include people with experience in gender issues and data?
- Have gender-sensitive techniques been used in gathering data?
- Are data disaggregated through the HDR by sex and other parameters of exclusion?
- Have gender-disaggregated and other data been used to analyse the underlying causes of gender inequalities, as well as the impact of gender inequalities on women and men, and on society as a whole?
- Where relevant, have data related to reporting on CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action been considered?
- Have gender-based violence data been explored and their limitations discussed?
- Have data related to employment, wage discrimination, the care economy, time use, consumption patterns, asset ownership and gender budgeting been considered?
- Have the GDI and GEM been used to support analysis, with a discussion of their limitations?
- Have data been used to support specific recommendations for addressing gender issues?

### Mainstreaming Environmental Data and Analysis

- Does the team include people with experience in environmental issues and data?
- Are data used to explore specific links between human development, inequality and the environment in such areas as health, education, economic growth, employment, livelihoods, gender and security?
- Are data used for trends and projections involving climate change shocks and other natural disasters, and their impacts on livelihoods and coping strategies?
- Does the report analyse the long-term implications of coping strategies on human development progress?
- Have environmental indices been used with a discussion of their limitations?
- Have data been used for specific recommendations to address environmental issues?

### Measuring Other Human Development Dimensions

- Have a full set of quantitative and qualitative data been used to explore the crosscutting root causes and consequences of, and policy options for dealing with HIV/AIDS?
- Is a full range of data used to assess such crosscutting themes as human security?
- Is a full range of governance indicators used to cover such topics as: civil voice and accountability, political stability, human rights, rule-of-law, corruption and regulatory quality, government effectiveness, the quality of public service, and policy planning and its implementation?

## CHAPTER 3

### Advocating for Change with Human Development Data

- Have human development data and advocacy, outreach and communications links been considered throughout the report process, beginning with the preparatory stage?
- Have sufficient financial resources and expertise been secured so that the most relevant data work is conducted in support of short-, medium- and longer term advocacy goals?
- Are activities for developing capacities and raising awareness planned for all HDR partners?
- Are data and analysis presented effectively in the report (a mix of quantitative and qualitative data showing the human face of issues; the consideration of representative data, standard errors, accuracy and causality; and an appropriate selection of maps, charts, graphs and tables)?
- Are human development data used to support launch, post-launch and outreach strategies?
- Are the data specialists working with communications experts to help prepare key messages and press kits?
- Are team members trained to deal with politically sensitive data issues and questions?
- Have longer term human development data and advocacy, outreach and communications initiatives been planned, including the design and maintenance of websites, databases, human development networks and support for human development curricula?
- Have other creative data-related advocacy ideas been considered, including separate publications of background studies and data not included in the HDR; policy briefs for national and regional partners; simple summaries of key messages, including those targeting youth; or plays, cross-country advocacy “caravans,” radio and TV programmes, videos and posters that target the general public?
- Does the HDR process support advocacy for better human development data?
- Are plans and resources in place to track and assess the impact of the human development data included in the report and related advocacy?

## PRIMER CHECKLIST

A CONVENIENT  
GUIDE TO MEASURING  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The following checklist covers the three main elements of the primer:

- Statistical principles in human development analysis
- Select dimensions of measuring human development
- Advocating for change with human development data

The checklist is meant as a convenient reference for teams undertaking human development analysis.

## CHAPTER 1

### Data Collection

- Has the HDR team contacted the national statistics organization and other statistics agencies in the country/region?
- Have the relevant members of these agencies been included in the analysis team?
- Have adequate budgetary, human resources and time been allocated to the process?
- Does the selected team have the relevant statistical expertise required?
- Has a statistical advisory group been created to provide technical guidance to the HDR team?
- Have statistical peer reviews been undertaken?
- Has the team considered drawing on the experience of other countries?

If the team is using pre-existing sources of data:

- Has the team referred to the meta-data of the dataset?
- Are the responses in the data codified carefully?
- Are the frequency, scale, enumeration units, selection process and coverage of data known?
- Is there clarity on the data collection method and the level at which data has been collected?
- Has the team accounted for potential biases in data collection/enumeration? Have these been explained?
- Does the country have a recent census? Has this been used?
- Have differences between statistics and indicators computed by national and international sources been explained?
- If doing comparisons over time, has the team ensured that data can actually be compared?
- If employing poverty maps using estimation techniques, has the team consulted experts? Has the team taken the requisite measures to ensure data are comparable between sources?

- Has the team, throughout the process, tried to advocate for more transparent methodology in data collection, better documentation and harmonized standards across data collection agencies?

If the team is collecting its own data for the report:

- Have the statistical experts on the team exhausted pre-existing sources of data?
- Are the objectives for collecting data clearly defined?
- Have these reasons been communicated to the data collection team/agency and the national statistics agencies?
- Depending on the type of data, has the methodology been explained in the report?
- Depending on the type of data, have the requisite caveats to results been included?

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

- Has the team used a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods to guide and inform the report?
- If using econometric methods, has the team used trained researchers?
- Have sources of error been accounted for/explained clearly?
- Has the team ensured correlation is not interpreted as causality?
- Do data and analysis highlight issues affecting economically, politically and socially excluded groups?

### Constructing Composite Indices

- For constructing new composite indices, has a theoretical model been set up?
- Is the objective of the composite index clear?
- Are the constituent indicators well defined, relevant and accessible?
- Have the inter-relationships between constituent indicators been analysed?
- Has the weighting and aggregation scheme been adequately explained?
- Have sensitivity and uncertainty analyses been conducted?
- Have the components of the composite indicator been discussed and analysed?
- Is the team using composite indices to generate discussion and attract public attention?

### Disaggregating Data

- Where the availability of reliable data makes it possible, are data disaggregated by gender and other parameters of exclusion?
- Are the data underlying these disaggregated indicators appropriately representative of the subgroup they are describing?

- Is it possible to spatially compare these disaggregated statistics? Has this been done?
- Is it possible to temporally compare these disaggregated statistics? Has this been done?
- Has the need for more disaggregated data and research been recognized and included as a policy recommendation?

## CHAPTER 2

### Using the HDI

- Are linkages between the MDG indicators and broader human development data issues explored?
- Has the HDI been used correctly to support a broader analysis of human development?
- Have the limitations of the HDI been acknowledged?
- If the HDI has been adapted to the local context, have the rationale and underlying theoretical framework for this work been defined?

### Measuring Multidimensional Poverty

- Has a full range of data and indicators been considered to allow for a multidimensional analysis of poverty that goes beyond monetary-based poverty?
- Do the data and analysis look at nationally relevant poverty lines, differences and trends in transient and chronic poverty, and issues of risk and vulnerability over time?
- Has the use of participatory poverty assessments been considered?
- Has the calculation of the HPI been considered as part of a larger analysis of multidimensional poverty, including a discussion of HPI limitations?

### Using Economic Data and Analysis

- Have links between human development and different economic growth scenarios been explored?
- Have fiscal and monetary policies been analysed for consistency with human development objectives?
- Have data on the informal sector been analysed, with any limitations discussed?
- Have the Gini coefficient, quintile or decile ratios, and other data been used to explore income inequalities?
- Have data been used to analyse human development implications of regional and global economic policies?