



Gender in Emergencies Guidance Note

Analysing Rapid Gender Analysis Data

This guidance note provides information on how to analyse data gathered as part the CARE Rapid Gender Analysis process. This guidance note can be used to help analyse qualitative and quantitative information.

What is CARE Rapid Gender Analysis?

In an emergency, CARE's rapid gender analysis (RGA) begins at the same time as initial assessments and continues throughout the project cycle.

Gender analysis is a tool that humanitarian responders use to identify the different needs, capacities and contributions of women, men, girls and boys before, during and after an emergency.

Why analyse gender data?

Gender data that has been collected is useless without analysis. The analysis of gender data is important for a number of reasons, including the following:

- Allows practitioners to understand changes to gender relations and how they affect programming
- To use the data and information generated from the collection process to form recommendations
- To find gaps and understand gaps in programming and make adjustments

What data to analyse?

- Qualitative and quantitative data, as well as information collected from participatory methods, can be analysed
- The analysis will only be as good as the data collected. Practitioners should consider carefully what questions they wish to answer in order to determine what data to collect for analysis
- Sex-and-age-disaggregated data

When to use the RGA Analysis Tools?

- As step three in the RGA toolkit, the use of the RGA Analysis Tools comes after gender information has been collected both pre and post-crisis
- The use of the RGA analysis tools prepares practitioners to make recommendations in step four
- An initial analysis can also inform what data should be collected further down the line, allowing for corrections to the collection strategy if needed

How to analyse gender data?

- Gender data can be compared with pre and post crises gender information to get a clearer picture of how gender has been impacted due to crises

- Practitioners can use analysis tools to find patterns and trends in gender data, especially by utilizing cross-tabulations
- Practitioners can use one or a combination of methods to analyse the data, including qualitative, quantitative, and participatory methods

Using Analysis Tools

The goal of an analysis tool or software is to translate raw data into something easily understood and visual. How the data is presented often differs depending on whether the data is qualitative or quantitative in nature, and can also differ depending on where the data is used (e.g. donor report, infographic, etc). Some examples for each include:

- Qualitative: word clouds, maps, graphic timelines, photographs
- Quantitative: graphs, charts, maps

As important as how to visualize the data is which program to use to analyse the data. Some recommendations for each can be found in the chart below, including pros and cons.

Qualitative	Pros	Cons
NVivo	Visualization ; can merge projects; can work as groups; many supported languages	Not available on mobile platforms
ATLAS.ti	Much the same as NVivo; available on Windows, Mac, iOS, and Android	

Quantitative	Pros	Cons
Excel/ Spreadsheets	Ubiquitous; multiple options (including open source); easy-to-use/user friendly	Not designed for statistical analysis; better for data storage
STATA	Good for complex datasets; used widely in NGOs	Command-based system can be difficult to learn
SPSS	Good for more basic datasets; drop-down menu driven	Data visualization limited
Participatory	Pros	Cons
Needs Analysis	Community members can identify their needs, desires, etc., and rank them according to importance; can create ranked lists for different social groups, e.g. men, women, children; allows for	Can be time consuming; can be difficult for different sub-groups to participate

	community ownership	
Community Mapping	Allows communities to identify important areas or resources; can help identify disparities between sub-groups, i.e. who controls what resources	Can be time consuming

Key Documents

For more detailed guidance and tools on CARE's approach to gender analysis, refer to the [Gender Analysis Good Practice Framework](http://gendertoolkit.care.org) on <http://gendertoolkit.care.org>

For more detailed information on participatory analysis, including examples of real-life use and user guides, refer to [Dabbling in the Data](#) or the Peace Corps' [Participatory Analysis for Community Action](#).

Who should analyse the RGA data?

Analysis of RGA data should be undertaken by those who are removed from the on-the-ground situation. Ideally, the same people who collected the data would not be analysing the data. This would help to prevent implicit bias and preconceived notions from clouding the analysis.

Want More Information?

The [CARE Gender Toolkit](#) is a comprehensive online resource that supports gender analysis.

Email the CARE Gender in Emergencies team at emergencygender@careinternational.org.

Information on the different statistical packages can be found by following the hyperlinks in the table.