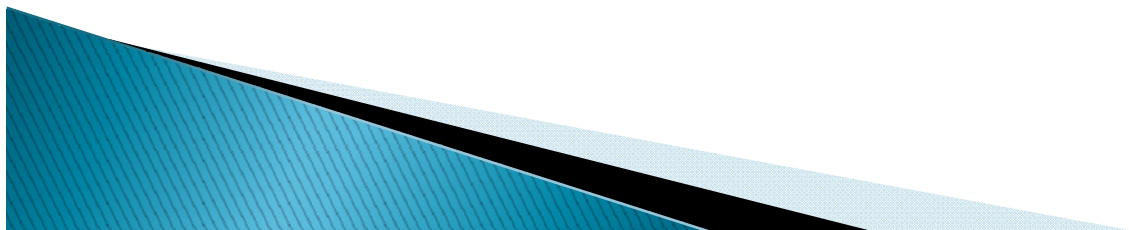# Module 7: Gender Responsive Census
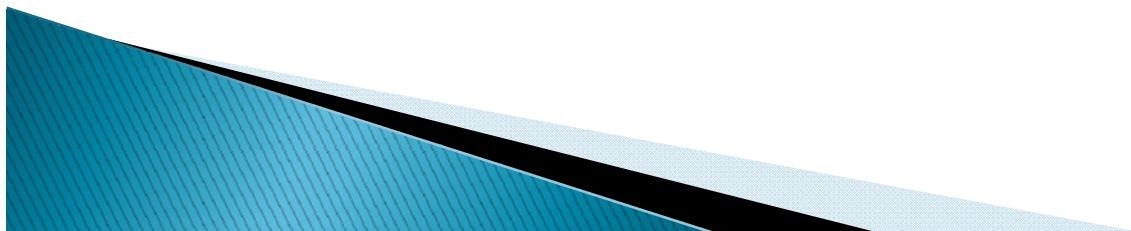

2011

Objective

- To ensure everyone eligible for enumeration is counted without omission and duplication, especially women and girls

- Build gender sensitivity through gender inclusive training to entire enumerating agency- with special focus on gender critical district

Why a Gendered Perspective?

▸ Each census mirrors reality and shows status of men and women. A gendered perspective will help **identify and reduce gender gaps**;

▸ **Necessary for all stages of policy making**: planning, budgeting, execution, monitoring, evaluation and reporting;

▸ This census will also provide information on *third gender* , another critical but neglected segment of population

Gender : Integral & Critical Component

- **Concerns about women and girls integrated** across 29 questions of the schedule;

- **262 districts have been identified** for additional efforts;

- Gender critical districts are identified based on 2001 Census having
  - Low sex ratio (less than 900)
  - Low Female Work Participation Rate (less than 20%)
  - Low Female Literacy (Less than 30% or less)

# Gender Critical districts for Census 2011

INDIA
CRITICAL DISTRICTS FOR
CENSUS 2011
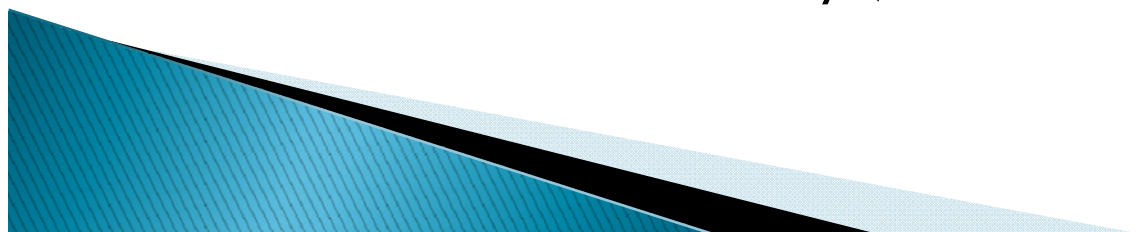
CRITICAL DISTRICTS
275 DISTRICTS

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001
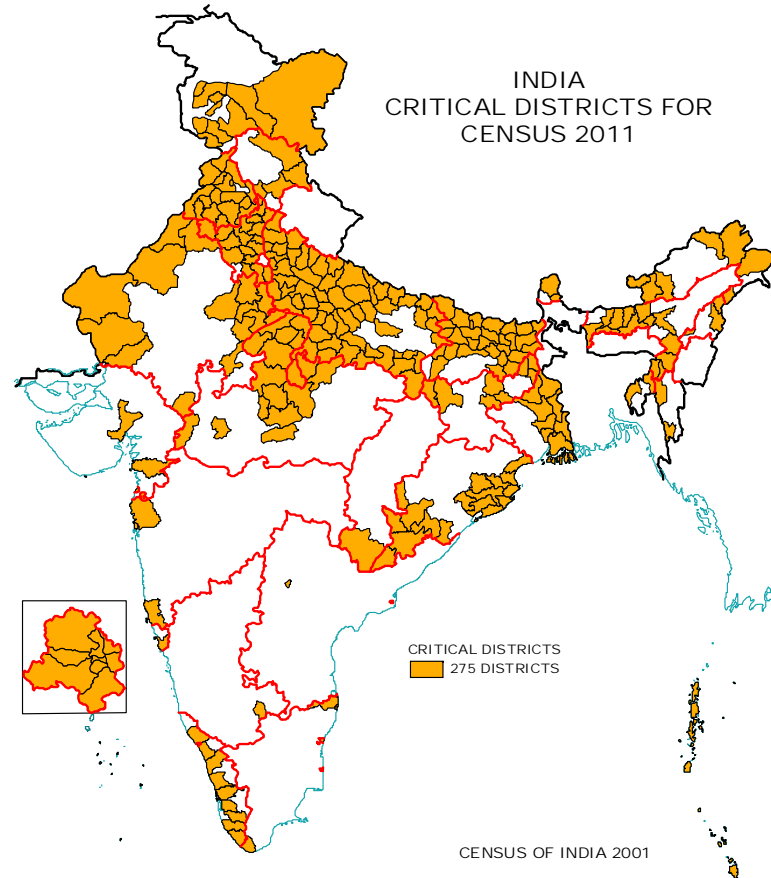
Zone wise distribution of gender critical districts

Zones	Number of districts
North Zone (J&k,HP,Pb,Chd, Haryana, Delhi, Raj, Uttarakhand)	71
Central Zone (UP,MP, Chhattigarh)	78
West Zone (Maharashtra Gujarat)	8
South Zone (TN,Karnataka ,Kerala ,Pudicherry, Andhra Pradesh)	17
North–East Zone	26
East Zone	62

Gender module

- Duration : 45 minutes
- Offered by : Gender Master Trainer Facilitator (G-MTF) in gender critical districts
- At the level of the enumerators
- Methodology : Participatory : role plays
- Tools/Material :
  - Data sheet on key gender statistics
  - One pager on 'Steps to ensure gender responsiveness'
 - Power point, where ever possible
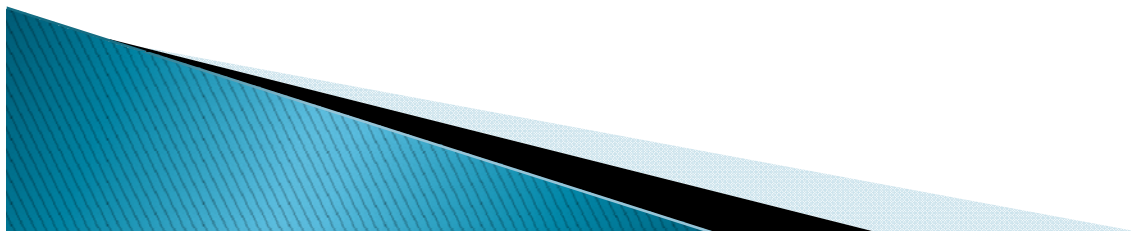
DATA SHEET ON KEY GENDER STATISTICS

(Source: 2001 Census)

State: HARYANA (06)					ID: 06-02
District: Ambala (02)					

Demographic Profile

State		District	
Population	21,144,564	Population	1,014,411
Urban Population	6,115,304	Urban Population	357,028
No. of Towns	106	No. of Towns	6
No. of Sub-districts	67	No. of Sub-districts	3
No. of Inhabited Villages	6,764	No. of Inhabited Villages	482
No. of households	3,712,319	No. of households	184,319
No. of Female Headed Households	299,198	No. of Female Headed Households	18,294

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)

	Total	Rural	Urban	District by villages	Number
National Average	933	946	900	Very low (up to 800)	44
State Average	861	866	847	Low (801-900)	266
District Average	868	879	849	Medium (901-950)	120
				High (above 950)	52
				Missing (No female)	Nil

Sex Ratio 0-6 yrs (Girls per 1000 Boys)

	Total	Rural	Urban	District by villages	Number
National Average	927	934	906	Very low (up to 800)	290
State Average	819	823	808	Low (801-900)	102
District Average	782	770	808	Medium (901-950)	29
				High (above 950)	57
				Missing (No female)	3

DATA SHEET ON KEY GENDER STATISTICS (Continued)
(Source: 2001 Census)

State:	HARYANA (06)				ID: 06-02	
District:	Ambala (02)					

Female Literacy Rate (%)						
	Total	Rural	Urban	District by villages		Number
National Average	54	46	73	No literate female		Nil
State Average	56	49	71	Very low (up to 30%)		8
District Average	67	60	80	Low (31-40%)		18
- Gender gap (Male – Female)	15	18	9	Medium (41-50%)		59
				High (above 50%)		397

Female Work Participation Rate (%)						
	Total	Rural	Urban	District by villages		Number
National Average	25.6	30.8	11.9	No female Worker		10
State Average	27.2	33.9	10.6	Very low (up to 10%)		279
District Average	10.2	10.7	9.1	Low (11-20%)		100
- Gender gap (Male – Female)	18.5	17.2	20.7	Medium (21-30%)		50
				High (31-40%)		31
				Very High (above 40%)		12
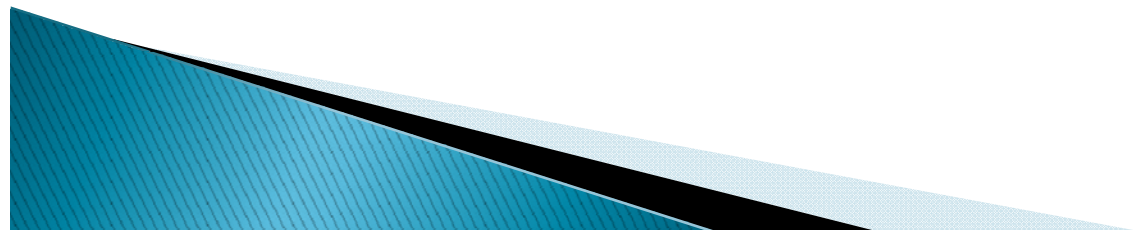
Key Gender Issues…

as outlined in

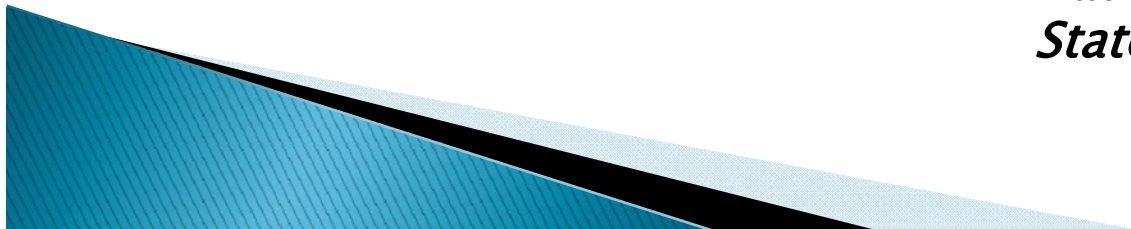"Steps to ensure gender responsiveness"
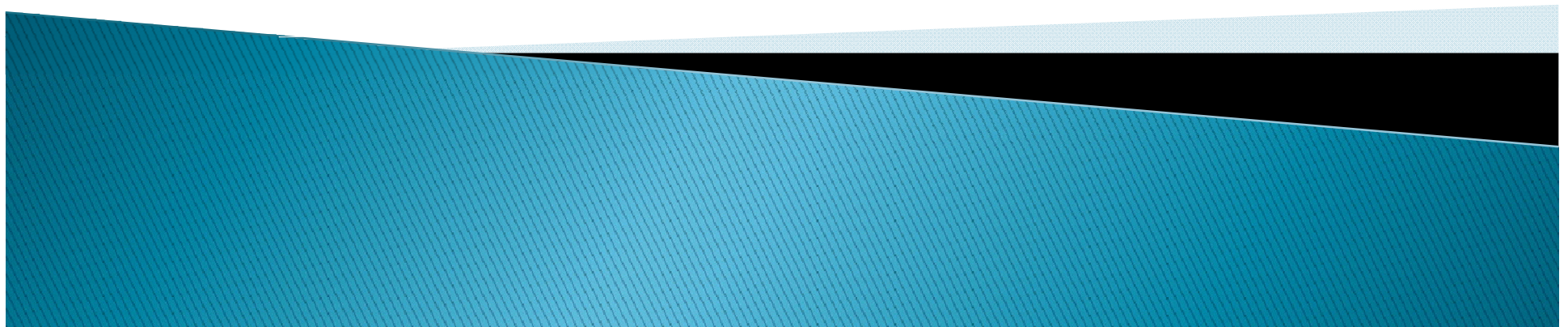
Inclusion : Questions 1-6

▸ Count everyone
▸ **pay attention to counting**
- ◦ newborn and infant girls,
- ◦ elderly women,
- ◦ females with disability,
- ◦ single,
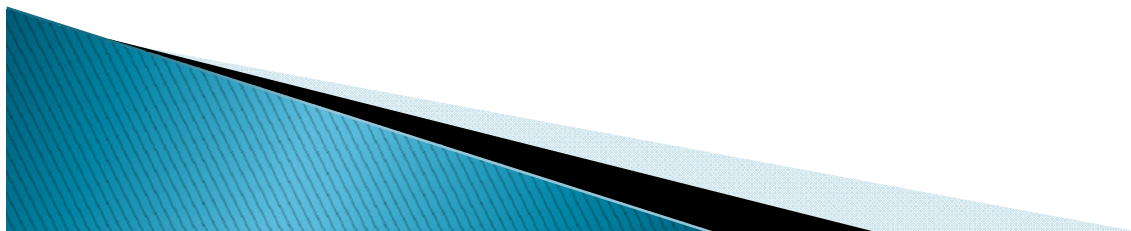- ◦ deserted
- ◦ divorced
- ◦ and widowed

Child Sex Ratio

*National average*
State:

Head of the household : Q.2

- ➢ The way question is posed : 'Ghar ke bade' need not necessarily be head.
- ➢ Correctly understand and share definition of head of household with the respondent
- ➢ **Remember, women can also be heads of households**
- ➢ Head of the Household is the one "**recognized so**" **by the household.**

Date of birth, age and age at marriage Q.4-6

- Wrong estimation will distort age structure-related characteristics
- Illiterate and elderly females are unlikely to have any document to aid their memory- and often find it irrelevant
- Respondent may hide child marriage
- Children/adolescents married but are not living with their spouse (e.g. 'gauna' has not taken place) should be recorded as currently married
- **Focus on probing techniques**
- **Involve women members**
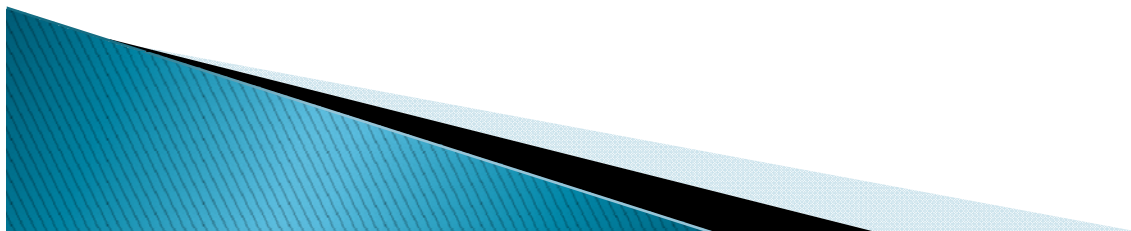
Religion, Mother tongue :Q. 7,10

- Ask religion for all members including that of women
- Do note that **Religion** of each member of the household **may not always be the same.**
- **Mother tongue** of all members of the household **can be different, specially,** married women and domestic help/guests in the household
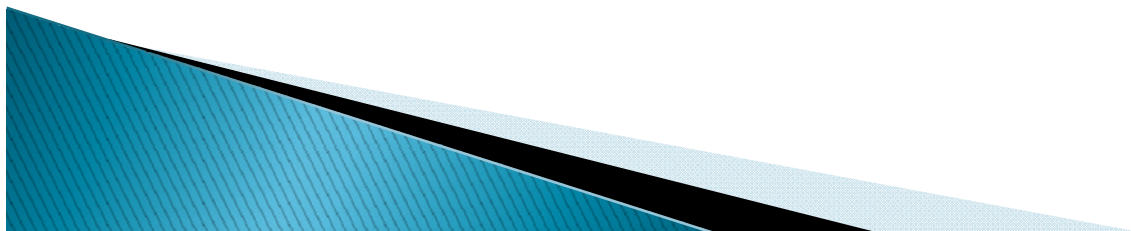
Disability : Q. 9

- **Probe for women and girls with disability,** especially young, single and elderly women
- Often information regarding them is not shared
- Emphasize **confidentiality** of information
- Seek information **sensitively**
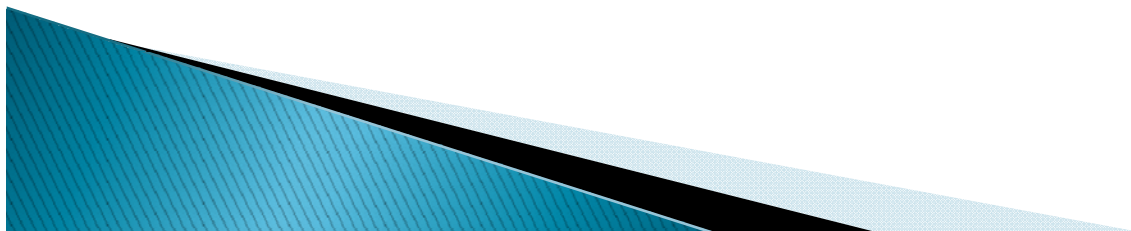
Literacy :Q.12-14

- Low or high literacy levels among female influences census returns- due to lack of vital information and understanding
- Chances of proxy enumeration are high
- Ensure that **women** attending **adult literacy** classes and **girls** attending **non-formal education centres** are reported as attending educational institution(question 13)

Female Literacy Rate (%)
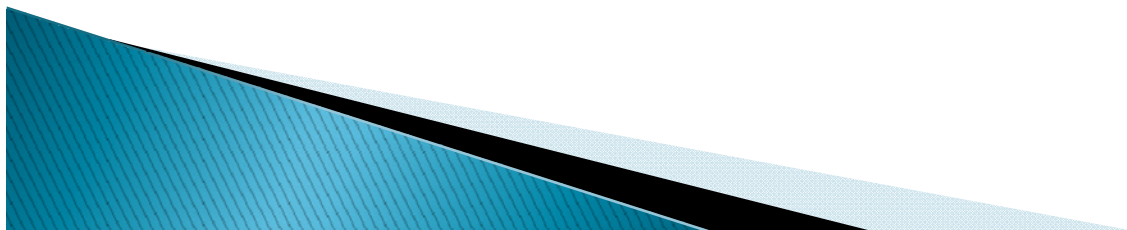
National average
J&K (rural):
District :
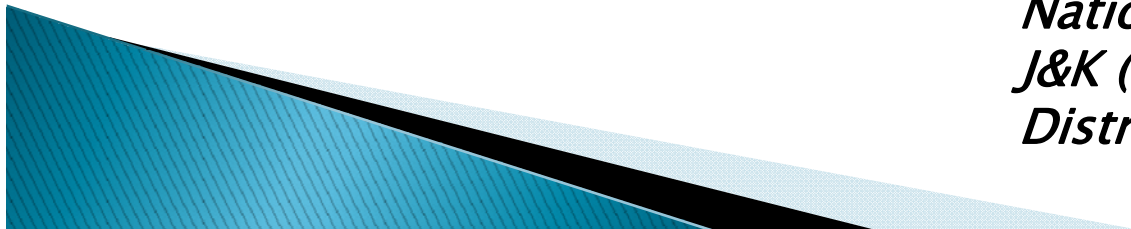
Work : Worker and Non- Worker : Q.15-22

Female Work:
Some key barriers –
Stereotypes

- Gender role (perception)
- Unpaid work , Intermittent work
- Help or supporting role in economic activities
- Meager income
- Family pride
- Fear of income tax

Remember:

- If a woman says **she is a non-worker or a housewife do not** straightaway record her as a non-worker

- **Probe** to find out if she is also **simultaneously engaged** in any **economically productive work**

- **Refer to pictures in the instruction manual**-Annexure 6 to explain types of female work

- **Women** are often engaged **in unpaid but economically productive work** :
  - For example milching the cow and using milk even for household consumption

Female Work Participation Rate (%)

National average
State average :
District :

Count duration of work

- **Part-time or intermittent work**, that women may often undertake, **is not always marginal work.**
- Estimate correctly the duration of different work to differentiate between main and marginal work
- In case of **marginal & non-workers**, find out if they are **available for and/or seeking work**
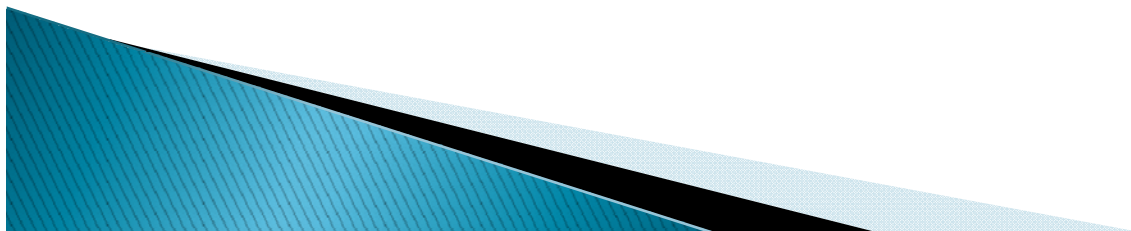
Migration: Q.23-26

- **Married women** in the household **are likely to have different places of birth and last residence** than other members.
- Ask separately for each member of the household
- In case of **women, the primary reason for migration need not only be marriage or moved with household.**
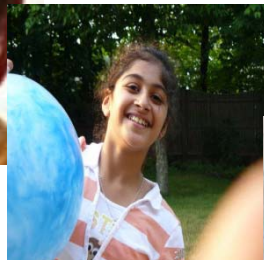- Probe to record correctly reasons for migration.
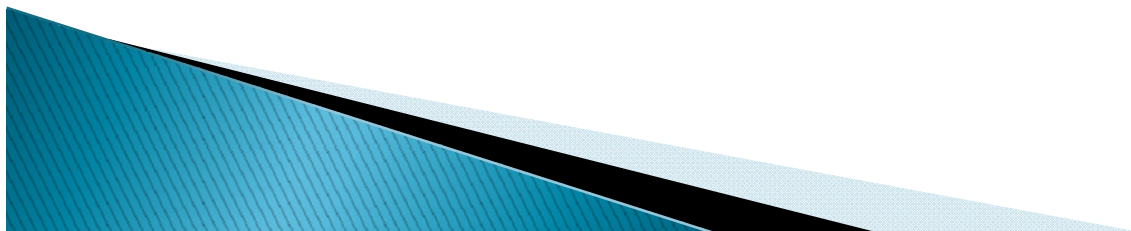
Fertility : Q.27-29

- Request **involvement of women members present in the household to answer surviving children**
- Probe to find out about married daughters and sons who are living elsewhere
- Ensure that **daughters/sons** are reported among **children ever born**, even if they **may not have survived**
- **Sensitively probe** for **infants** including **girls who were born alive but later died** as these births and deaths may not get reported. Remember this question **refers to one year prior to census** (Q. 29).
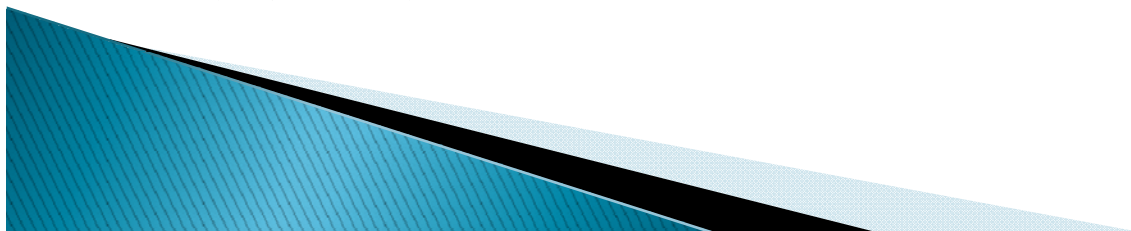
Look through gendered lenses…

…Let us count everyone

Thank you