

INTEGRATION OF GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN NATIONAL STATISTICS - INDIA

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A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Constitutional Provisions

- India has a federal structure of Government
- The Indian Statistical System functions within the overall administrative set up of the country
- The division of responsibility for administration between the Union Government and the State Governments is on the basis of three-fold classification of all subjects, namely, the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List



A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM - 2

Constitutional Provision

- The Concurrent list represents the subjects where both the Union and State Governments can operate, and it includes the subject Statistics
- There is a further division of responsibility, by subjects or groups of subjects, among the different Ministries/Departments of the Union Government and among the Departments of State Governments, on the basis of their administrative functions.



A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM - 3

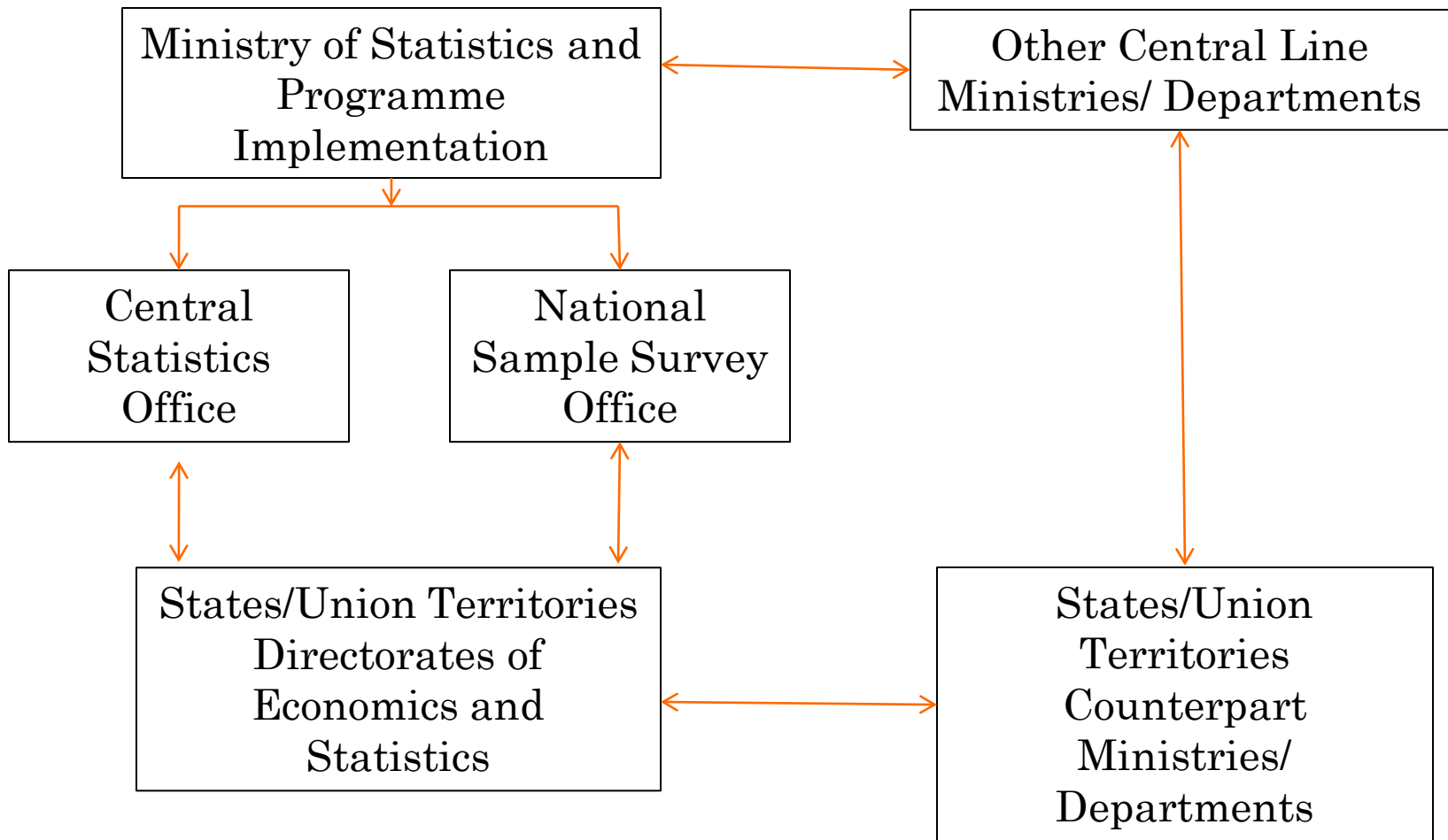
Legal Provisions

- Collection of Statistics Act 2008
- Census Act 1948
- Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969



A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM - 6

Organisation Structure of the Indian Statistical System




CATEGORIES OF NATIONAL STATISTICS AND METHODS OF COLLECTION

- Social Statistics
- Economic Statistics
- Other Statistics such as environment including disaster, climate change etc.

- Statistical data are collected in 3 ways and these are
 - Census
 - Surveys and
 - Administrative statistics



INTEGRATING GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN NATIONAL STATISTICS

- Sex Disaggregated data available for most of national statistics where applicable; this is ensured by putting a question on the gender of the person as male/ female/ others. (example : population census 2011)
 - Beyond the sex disaggregated data, gender perspective demands that data specific to the situation assessment of gender especially females are generated by the national statistical system. Important among these are female foeticide, infanticide, child marriage, birth weight by sex, maternal mortality , infant mortality by sex, time-use statistics, statistics on entrepreneurship and asset ownership, etc. (contd)
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INTEGRATING GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN NATIONAL STATISTICS-CONTD.

- Some more of these could be in the areas of Feminization of Poverty (poverty is meant to mean lack of), crime including Violence and abuse of women especially trafficking which are quite difficult to capture.
- Gender integration also demands that statistical data for vulnerable and specific categories of both genders are produced by the national statistical system. For example, domestic workers, workers in an organised sector, migrant workers, women and child workers in hazardous industries etc



Integration of Gender into Official

Statistics - Censuses



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS - POPULATION CENSUS

- Population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time, to all persons in the country. Latest year – 2011
- Gender is fully integrated in the Population Census in India (male, female, other)
- All the indicators made available by the Population Census provide separate values for males and females
- Major indicators covered are population size, age and sex, religion, marital status, employment status, migration and household amenities like safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity, etc.



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS - AGRICULTURE CENSUS

- Collects information every five year on the structure of Indian agriculture – size and ownership of operational holdings, agricultural implements and inputs, and live stocks. Latest year – completed 2005-06 and partly 2010-11
- Gender stands fully integrated into the agricultural census.
- Basic unit of inquiry is operational holding which is categorized into different size classes
- Major indicators are ownership and size of operational holdings



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS - ECONOMIC CENSUS

- The objective is preparation of frame of establishments leading to collection of detailed data particularly on non-agriculture sector of the economy. 2012-13 census underway
- The directory of establishments engaged in economic activities other than agricultural production is the expected output
- If the establishment is a proprietary concern, it captures the sex of the proprietor as male, female and others



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS – SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CASTE CENSUS

- Objective is to get count of as well as individually identify households in poverty in both rural and urban areas and also to get the caste, tribe wise population counts for the different spatial categories for rural and urban areas.
- Field Work has started from mid 2011.
- Schedule has 2 parts ; one for collecting particulars of individual members while the other is for the household
- Male/ female; marital status, occupation/activity, main source of income, education level ,disability status, religion, caste, tribe are captured for individuals while housing, amenities and assets owned are captured household-wise. In addition, in rural area, info on land owned is collected



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS

– CENSUS OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (REFERENCE YEAR 2007-08)

- Creation of database for MSMEs and data for enterprises owned and or managed by women and other social categories.
- Covers registered MSME sector through complete enumeration and unregistered sector through sample survey.
- An enterprise (manufacturing or services) managed by one or more women entrepreneurs in proprietary concerns or in which she/ they jointly have a share capital of not less than 51% as partners/ shareholders/directors of private limited company/ members of cooperative society is a woman enterprise.



Integration of Gender into Official Statistics Sample Surveys



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS – SAMPLE SURVEYS FOR VITAL STATISTICS

- Sample Registration System (SRS) is the largest nation wide demographic survey in the country and also in the world covering about 1.5 million households and 7.35 million population. It is mandated to provide annual estimates of fertility as well as mortality indicators at the State and National level.
- Monthly bulletin – latest October 2012 – contains information for birth rate, death rate, IMR for 2011; Rural-Urban & Male-Female breakup are given for death rate and IMR
- SRS also collects information on cause of death for males and females; data are tabulated under very broad categories



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS - SAMPLE SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE (NSSO)

- NSSO conducts large scale sample surveys including socio-economic surveys, annual survey of industries, collection of price data for rural and urban population, etc.
- Major subjects covered are household consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment, education and health care, land and livestock holdings, debt and investment, manufacturing, trade and services in unorganized sector
- The socio-economic surveys are largely integrated. Sex of the members of household are captured. The degree of integration varies as per the subject of inquiry.

INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS - SAMPLE SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE (NSSO)-CONTD.

- Subjects like education, labour and employment are fully integrated as the details of each member of the household is collected.
- In consumption expenditure surveys, the household is the ultimate sampling unit and hence the survey does not provide sex-disaggregated household consumption data. Hence intra household disparities in consumption is not available. This is important for assessing gender discrimination within the household in consumption
- As the poverty estimates are based on consumption surveys, sex-disaggregated data for population below poverty line is not available.



NSSO 70TH ROUND- SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY (JAN.2013 – DEC. 2013)

- Land and Livestock holdings
- Debt & Investment survey
 - Investment- share, debenture
 - Debt- Cash loan, Kind loan
- Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households
 - Situation Assessment- crops produce, disposition of crops produce, inputs & expenses for crop production, output on foaming of animals, loans payable by households
- Demographic particulars of Households Members and relation to head of household is captured
- Households can be categorized male or female headed.



NSSO 70TH ROUND- SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY (JAN.2013 – DEC. 2013) - CONTD.

- Particulars of Operational Holding held by women headed households can be generated
- Similar in the case of livestock holding
- Religion as well as social groups covered
- Religion: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others
- Social groups: Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribe, other backward Classes and others
- Field survey currently going on



NSSO 69TH ROUND- (JULY 2012-DECEMBER 2012)

- Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing condition and Urban Slum
- Ultimate Sample Unit is Household
- Sex of head of the household as well as members is recorded



NSSO 68TH ROUND- (JULY 2011 - JUNE 2012)

- Employment & Unemployment and Consumer Expenditure
- Repeat of 66th Round
- Sex of head of the household and all members are recorded
- Employment-unemployment details are collected member-wise whereas consumption expenditure is collected household-wise



NSSO 67TH ROUND- (JULY 2010-JUNE 2011)

- Unincorporated Non Agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction)
- Ownership of the enterprises are recorded as male/female for the private proprietary enterprises
- All employment particulars are recorded separately for male/female

NSSO 66TH ROUND- (JULY 2009-JUNE 2010)

- Employment & Unemployment, Consumer Expenditure
- Gender disaggregated data are collected for both principal and subsidiary activities



NSSO 65TH ROUND- (JULY 2008-JUNE 2009)

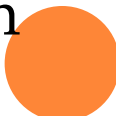
- Domestic Tourisms, Housing Condition and Slum
- Ultimate Sample Unit is household
- Sex of head of the household and members are recorded
- All data are collected gender wise

NSSO 64TH ROUND- (JULY 2007-JUNE 2008)

- Employment & Unemployment, Migration and Education
- Gender disaggregated data are collected for all indicators



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS - NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

- An important source of data on family welfare, maternal and child health, and nutrition at the national and State level
 - Three surveys so far - NFHS-1 in 1992-93, NFHS-2 in 1998-99 and NFHS-3 in 2005-06:
109,041 households; 124,385 women age 15-49, and 74,369 men age 15-54
 - Fully integrated (Male & Female).
 - In addition, NFHS includes thematic data on women like domestic violence, access and control over resources, freedom of movement and participation in decision-making
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INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS - DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (DLHS)

- One of the largest ever demographic and health surveys carried out in India, with a sample size of about 700,000 households covering all the districts of the country.
- Three surveys so far - DLHS -1 in 1998-99, DLHS-2 in 2002-04 and DLHS-3 in 2007-08, DLHS-4 is currently going on; results are expected by 2014
- Designed to provide estimates on maternal and child health, family planning and other reproductive health services at the district level.
- Fully integrated (Male & Female).
- Like the NFHS, DLHS covers thematic data on child immunization, child feeding practices and family planning methods, etc.



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS – ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY (AHS)

- The objective is to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map changes therein on an annual basis
- Conducted in 9 States which together constitute 48% of country's population, 59% of births, 70% of infant deaths, 75% of under 5 deaths and 62% of maternal deaths
- It has a sample size of 3.6 million households spread across 284 districts



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS – ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY (AHS)-CONTD.

- The indicators covered are crude birth rate, crude death rate, infant mortality rate, neo-natal mortality rate, under five mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, sex ratio at birth, sex ratio (0-4 years), sex ratio (all ages)
- Fully integrated (Male & Female).
- Other indicators covered are acute illness, chronic illness, personal habits (smoking, drinking), family planning practices, abortion, delivery care, etc.



Integration of Gender into

Official Statistics

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Administrative records based
Statistics



INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS – DISTRICT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR EDUCATION(DISE)

- A comprehensive database on elementary education (Grades I to VIII) in India based on administrative records of educational institutions
- Fully computerized reporting and dissemination
- Functional in all the districts of the country
- Fully integrated (Male & Female).
- Detailed time-series data on enrolment, children with disabilities, teachers, equipment, facilities, buildings, school location, etc.

INTEGRATION OF GENDER INTO OFFICIAL STATISTICS – CRIME STATISTICS

- Based on crime records maintained by the police stations
- Profile of perpetrator of the crime, though to some extent available in the records are not processed and compiled except in the case of juveniles .
- Suffers from significant under coverage ; especially female foeticide, infanticide, child marriage, trafficking, abuse . Cases registered under the laws are very few while many instances do not get reported to the police. Similar is the case of violence against women.



GENDER - MAJOR DATA GAPS

- Fixed assets ownership gender-wise not available
- Household Consumption Expenditure Surveys do not capture gender specific details; household approach is followed hence per capita consumption for males and females not available
- Poverty head count ratio is not available for males, females separately
- Crime statistics suffers from severe under coverage - Female foeticide and infanticide, child marriage, violence and abuse, trafficking in women and girls



GENDER - MAJOR DATA GAPS

- Statistics for special categories of women such as widows, divorcees, separated women, unmarried single women, single parent, disabled women, aged women, destitute, orphans, street children, women prisoners – not available
- Information on facilities for working women such as hostels, crèches is not available
- Only scanty data is available on women working in informal sector
- Time use statistics is not available



MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED

- Lack of Frame (Domestic workers, workers in unorganised sector, Home-based Workers)
- Sensitive Topics (HIV, AIDs, Violence, Abuse, Trafficking etc).
- Non-availability of Appropriate Methodology (Crime against women)
- Lack of adequate technical manpower for enumeration work.
- Lack of Priority
- Large country- Nationwide surveys are very costly



WAY FORWARD

- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has instituted a base paper on the ‘data gaps in the areas of women and children’.
- Findings of the base paper will be discussed in a national level stakeholders’ consultation
- A Technical Committee will be constituted to guide and oversee the process of filling up the identified data gaps in the areas of women and children
- Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is planning a nationwide survey on time use statistics



THANK YOU

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STRUCTURE OF TIME USE CLASSIFICATION

- Activities are divided into 9 major categories:

These are as follows;

- Economic activities in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and mining and quarrying)
- 2. Economic activities in the secondary sector (manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction)
- 3. Economic activities in the tertiary sector (trade, transport, communication, financial intermediaries, and all other services)
- 4. Household maintenance, management and shopping



STRUCTURE OF TIME USE CLASSIFICATION

- 5. Care for children, the sick, the elderly and the disabled in own household
- 6. Voluntary activities, community services and help to other households
- 7. Learning
- 8. Socialisation, cultural, recreational activities and mass media use
- 9. Personal care and self maintenance activities, and miscellaneous activities



GENDER BUDGETING - 1

- A powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men.
- It is an ongoing process of keeping a gender perspective in policy and programme formulation, its implementation and review.
- It entails dissection of the Government budgets to establish its gender differential impacts and to ensure that gender commitments are translated into budgetary commitments.
- Women warrant special attention due to their vulnerability and lack of access to resources. The way Government budgets allocate resources, has the potential to transform these gender inequalities.

GENDER BUDGETING - 2

- Since 2005-06, the Ministry of Finance has been issuing a note on Gender Budgeting as a part of the Budget Circular every year giving details of Women Specific Schemes and Pro Women Schemes.
- Gender Budgeting Cells have been envisaged to serve as focal points for coordinating gender budgeting initiatives within Ministries and across Departments of Government of India.
- So far, 56 Ministries/Department have confirmed setting up of a cell/nominating a nodal person.



GENDER AUDIT

- A Gender Audit examines whether and at what level Gender Budgeting initiatives have been adopted in the planning, implementation and review of the policies and budgetary allocations of the Ministry / Department.
- The results of Gender Audit can provide learnings and guidelines for Gender Budgeting to revisit policies, programmes and schemes as well as implementing mechanisms to ensure Gender mainstreaming.
- As the consensus that Gender Budgeting is the pathway for achieving Gender equality gains force, Gender Audit emerges as an important tool for Gender Budgeting and is in fact an audit for compliance to Gender Budgeting.

