

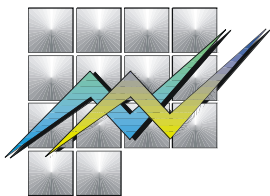
**Engendering Population Censuses**  
**in the case of the Republic of Macedonia<sup>\*</sup>**

Prepared by

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### **Background information**

State Statistical Office is authorised institution in the Republic of Macedonia to prepare, conduct, process and publish data from Population Census.

In the past several censuses were conducted and the last Census was conducted in 2002. This as well the previous one were completely adjusted to UN Recommendations for Population Censuses.

The next Census should be conducted in 2011 and the preparatory work was started.

In this paper should be given a short overview about the treatment of gender issue in last 2002 Population Census.

### **Two sides of engendering issue**

The gender issue in Population Census as well in other statistical surveys should be discussed in both data collection process as well data dissemination.

These two stages are different, but a strong correlation between them exists, if we can not ensure good quality of data to be collected than the dissemination of data will be not satisfactory.

### **Gender issue in data collection process**

The design of Census questionnaire is one of the most important activities in the preparatory stage for Census. In our case, the questionnaire include question about the both gender (male and female), than the place of birth was recorded for the enumerated person as well the question about the place of living of mother at that time was asked. On a couple of questions on fertility included in Questionnaire, was indicated that only female persons give answers to these questions.

In order to be sure that these questions will be responded by women, the enumerators were trained how to ask the questions and to ensure that correct answers are given.

A significant part of questions in questionnaire were those to labour market, where the same questions were denoted for men and women.

Having into mind, that our Country is multinational, all Census instruments were translated on 6 languages and enumerators from 6 nationalities were engaged. This was very important to us, to ensure that people will be free to give correct information about the questions.

State Statistical Office in the process of engagement of enumerators tried to achieve gender balance among enumerators, instructors.

### Gender issue in data dissemination

The basic principle in statistical publications with Census results was whenever is possible to give breakdown by gender. Due to the fact that almost all tables in publications were presented by municipality level from technical point it was not possible to give breakdown for both genders in one table and separate tables for total, men and women were used.

Census data were used by SSO when the last edition of Women and men in Macedonia was prepared.

## **Lessons learned from Population Census on engendering issue**

### Positive experience

- In the process of design of Census questionnaire the gender issue should be included in a sense that the questions should be neutral from gender perspective (including salutation);
- The issue of gender should be covered not only in the questions linked with education, fertility, but in labour market and property issues;
- Gender issue should be treated even in the process of engagement of enumerators;
- The data dissemination must include gender distribution for both males and females.

### Topics for improvement

- Data dissemination should comprise not only data presentation but should include also data analysis;
- Gender issue should be equally presented in all Census publications and tables (eg. gender distribution to be not only in fertility and demography tables, but in tables with economic indicators, too);
- Gender issue should be treated for persons with disability, too;
- The broad dissemination of pocket books with basic gender data from Census should be organised.