

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. CONTROL NUMBER 2. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (695)

PN-AAK-655 PA00-0000-G168

3. TITLE AND SUBTITLE (240) Selected statistical data by sex: Africa,
Mauritius

4. PERSONAL AUTHORS (100)

5. CORPORATE AUTHORS (101)

AID/ST/DIU

6. DOCUMENT DATE (110)

1981

7. NUMBER OF PAGES (120)

65p.

8. ARC NUMBER (170)

9. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION (130)

ST/DIU

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (500)

(Documents in this series include: Latin American countries, PN-AAK-602 - PN-AAK-615; Near East countries, PN-AAK-616 - PN-AAK-625; Asian countries, PN-AAK-626 - PN-AAK-634; African countries, PN-AAK-635 - PN-AAK-670)

11. ABSTRACT (950)

12. DESCRIPTORS (920)

Women in development
Statistics
Women
Sex differences
Demographic surveys
Mauritius

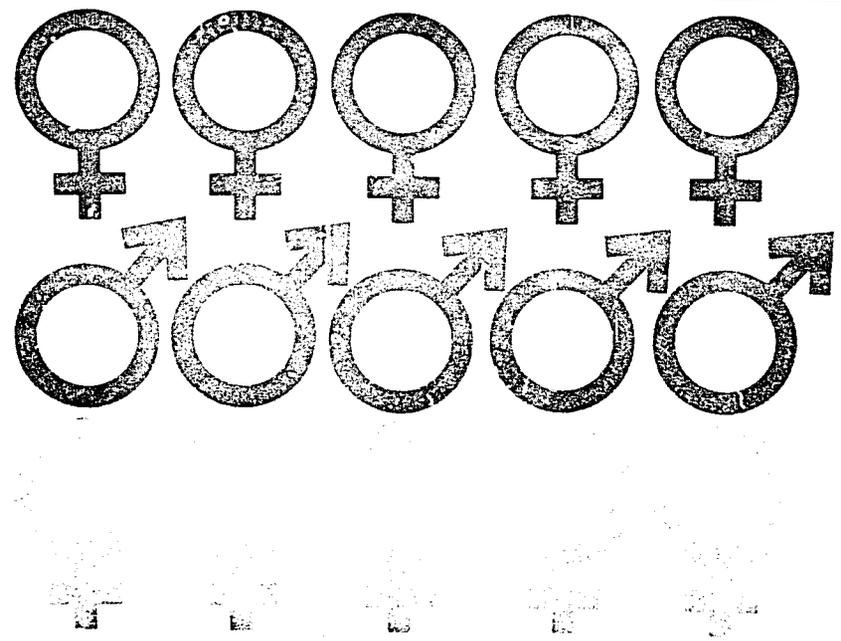
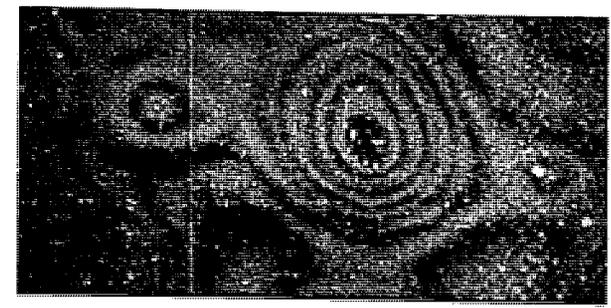
13. PROJECT NUMBER (150)

14. CONTRACT NO. (140)

AID

15. CONTRACT
TYPE (140)

16. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (160)



Selected Statistical Data by Sex

Office of Development
Information and Utilization
Washington, D.C. 20523

U.S. Agency
for International Development

AFRICA

Mauritius

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Office of Development Information, Bureau for Development Support, utilizing data assembled by the International Demographic Data Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Support for the data assembly was provided by two offices in AID, the Office of Women in Development and the Office of Population.

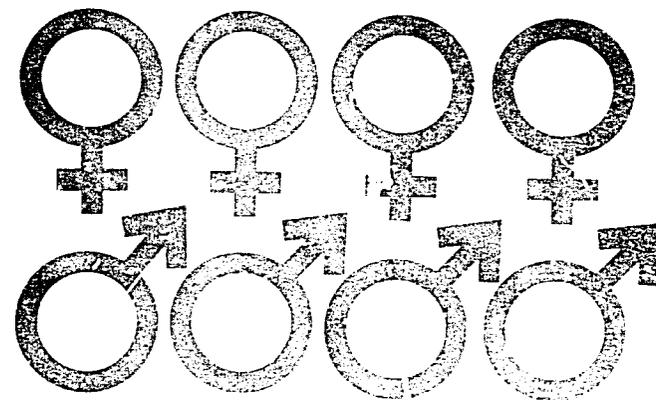


Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	iii
Tables:	
1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	1
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	2
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex.....	3
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex.....	4
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	5
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	6
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	7
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	8
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence.....	9
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	10
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	11
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex.....	12
10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	13
10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	14
10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	15
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	16
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	17
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	18
14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence.....	19
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	20
15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	21
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c.....	22
15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	23
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	24
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c.....	25
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	26
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	27
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c.....	28
17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	29
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	30
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	31
Appendix A: Women in Development Countries.....	A-1
Appendix B: A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables.....	A-3
Appendix C: Summary of Search Results.....	A-5
Appendix D: Objective/Scope of Work.....	A-10
Appendix E: A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women.....	A-12
User Comments Forms.....	A-16

INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently completed a pilot six-month project, sponsored jointly by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID) and the Office of Population (DS/POP), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 69 AID-participating countries for specific variables. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents, in matrix form, a summary of the results of the data search. More than 2,000 tables were compiled during the project (though some remain blank owing to lack of information) using a variety of national and international sources. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a standard format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen International Demographic Data Center (IDDC). Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 69 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU/ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, International Demographic Data Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

At this time we are making copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

The data capture activities comprising this project are being extended and expanded in a three-year follow-on contract with the Bureau of the Census, to begin in FY'81. The Objective and Scope of Work for that contract are reprinted in Appendix D for the purpose of informing users of these data about the directions of continuing efforts.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the DIU office in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history." (UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focused attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.*

(c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

*See, for example, The Nemow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington.

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.** Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e., data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID*** is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

**Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

***The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1962. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	699954	351366	348586	230005B	A	A	467918B	A	A
UNDER 1	24252	12165	12087	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	91342	46256	45086	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	107200	53992	53208	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	93992	47207	46785	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	53980	32016	31964	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	48999	24370	24629	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	45552	22679	22873	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	40312	20435	15877	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	42729	22168	20561	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	32371	16986	15385	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	29114	15375	13739	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	23200	12313	10887	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	19030	9567	9463	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	15072	7186	7886	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	22490	8504	13986	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	319	149	170	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1962 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, GOVERNMENT PRESS, PORT LOUIS, 1963, VOLUME 1, TABLES 3 AND 23, AND VOLUME 2, TABLE 12.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE THE TOWNS OF PORT LOUIS, QUATRE BORNES, BEAU BASSIN/ROSE HILL, CUREPIPE, AND VACUAS/PHOENIX.

04 CENSUS TABULATIONS COVER THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS AND ITS MAIN DEPENDENCY, RODRIGUES. EXCLUDED FROM TABULATIONS ARE FIVE MINOR DEPENDENCIES (DIEGO GARCIA, PEROS BANHUS, SALOMON, AGALEGA, AND ST. BRANDON) WITH A COMBINED ENUMERATED POPULATION OF 1,062 IN 1962.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B 2031 PERSONS FROM THE TOTAL MAURITIUS POPULATION WERE NOT CLASSIFIED AS URBAN/RURAL.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	850968	425850	425118	364678	180465	184213	486290	245365	240905
UNDER 1	20475	10246	10229	7189	3609	3580	13280	6637	6649
1-4	85524	43282	42242	30906	15590	15316	54618	27692	26926
5-9	122690	62036	60654	49316	24829	24487	73374	37207	36167
10-14	114556	57310	56746	48292	24488	23804	66264	33322	32942
15-19	102988	51362	51626	45207	22475	22732	57781	28887	28894
20-24	81618	41051	40567	34993	17289	17704	46625	23762	22863
25-29	54740	26971	27769	24406	11791	12615	30334	15180	15154
30-34	44163	21884	22279	20450	10078	10372	23713	11806	11907
35-39	42461	21373	21088	19638	9760	9878	22823	11613	11210
40-44	36974	18821	18153	17535	8872	8663	19439	9949	9490
45-49	34336	20535	18801	18039	9264	8775	21297	11271	10026
50-54	28365	14850	13515	12629	6475	6154	15736	8375	7361
55-59	25675	12900	12775	11720	5735	5985	13955	7165	5790
60-64	19288	9446	9842	8958	4227	4731	10330	5219	5111
65 AND OVER	31146	12621	18325	15166	5889	9277	15980	6932	9048
UNKNOWN	969	462	507	234	94	140	735	368	367

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 30, AND VOLUME 5, TABLES 10 AND 12.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE THE TOWNS OF PORT LOUIS, QUATRE BORNES, BEAU PASSIN/ROSE-HILL, CUREPIPE, AND VACCOAS/PHOENIX.

04 CENSUS TABULATIONS COVER THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS AND ITS MAIN DEPENDENCY, RODRIGUES, EXCLUDED FROM TABULATIONS ARE FIVE MINOR DEPENDENCIES: DIEGO GARCIA, PEROS BANHOS, SALUMON, AGALEGA, AND ST. BRANDON.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1962. MAURITIUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. MAURITIUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. MAURITIUS

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	850411	425538	424873	364678	180465	184213	485733	245073	240560
PORT LOUIS	133996	66431	67565	133996	66431	67565	0	0	0
PAMPLEMOUSSES	68948	34943	34005	0	0	0	68948	34943	34005
ROVIERE DU REMPART	66995	33988	33007	0	0	0	66995	33988	33007
FLACQ	89050	45057	43993	0	0	0	89050	45057	43993
GRAND-PORT	80719	40644	40075	0	0	0	80719	40644	40075
SAVANNE	53011	26737	26274	0	0	0	53011	26737	26274
PLAINES WILHEMS	258699	128121	130578	228377	112863	115514	30322	15258	15064
MOKA	48610	24439	24171	0	0	0	48610	24439	24171
BLACK RIVER	26171	13220	12951	2305	1171	1134	23866	12049	11817
RODRIGUES	24212	11958	12254	0	0	0	24212	11958	12254

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 5, TABLE 5, AND VOLUME 3, TABLE 29.

02 INCLUDES ONLY THE MAIN ISLANDS OF MAURITIUS AND RODRIGUES.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	850968	425850	425118
HINDU	428345	215752	212593
MUSLIM	137171	68834	68337
SINO-MAURITIAN	24573	13015	11558
GENERAL POPULATION	261079	128246	132833

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 5, TABLE 3, AND VOLUME 3, TABLE 29.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. MAURITIUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. MAURITIUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 60. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. MAURITIUS

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	450968	425850	425118
CHINESE	9451	5022	4429
CREOLE	452848	227275	225573
ENGLISH	2299	1150	1149
FRENCH	39456	18129	21327
GUJARATI	407	199	208
HINDI	262216	131919	130297
MARATHI	12036	6031	6005
TAMIL	29094	14479	14615
TELEGU	17634	8770	8864
URDU	23470	11780	11690
OTHER LANGUAGES	937	492	445
UNKNOWN	1120	604	516

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 5, TABLE 23, AND VOLUME 3, TABLE 36.

02 LANGUAGE MEANS THE LANGUAGE USUALLY OR MOST OFTEN SPOKEN BY THE INDIVIDUAL IN HIS HOME. FOR CHILDREN NOT YET ABLE TO SPEAK, THE USUAL LANGUAGE OF THE PARENT WAS ADOPTED.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971-1973. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	A	60.7	65.3
1	A	63.8	68.0
5	A	61.3	65.8
15	A	51.7	56.3
30	A	37.7	42.6
45	A	24.4	33.6
60	A	13.3	17.0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 22.

02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES APPLY TO THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS ONLY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MAURITIUS

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1976	40

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WORLD POPULATION 1977, WASHINGTON, 1978, P. 86.
02 EXCLUDES DATA FOR AGALÉGA AND ST. BRANDON.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. MAURITIUS

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	25.2
MALE	21.4
FEMALE	28.9
PORT LOUIS	25.9
MALE	24.0
FEMALE	27.6
PAMPLEMOUSSES	30.6
MALE	24.4
FEMALE	36.8
RIVIERE DU REMPART	28.5
MALE	22.9
FEMALE	34.2
FLACQ	27.1
MALE	21.9
FEMALE	32.4
GRAND PORT	26.5
MALE	22.7
FEMALE	30.1
SAVANNE	32.1
MALE	27.9
FEMALE	36.3
PLAINES WILHEMS	15.8
MALE	12.9
FEMALE	18.6
MOKA	37.1
MALE	31.3
FEMALE	42.9
BLACK RIVER	28.0
MALE	24.6
FEMALE	31.3
RODRIGUES	2.7
MALE	3.0
FEMALE	2.4

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 34, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 19.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1972. MAURITIUS

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	501893	181604	254625	13066	57751	13860	807
TOTAL MALES	251309	107500	127346	6355	5856	3922	476
15-19	50913	50552	247	79	2	23	10
20-24	40899	34335	5754	620	17	153	20
25-29	26899	11797	14052	719	42	256	33
30-34	21844	3742	16857	774	82	351	38
35-39	21336	1682	18059	821	118	415	41
40-44	18760	1296	15959	794	189	459	43
45-49	20511	1097	17540	804	426	599	45
50-54	14830	659	12543	596	535	474	25
55-59	12871	614	10571	485	766	411	24
60-64	9355	454	7276	314	916	370	16
65 AND OVER	12623	662	8442	340	2757	405	17
UNKNOWN	446	205	58	9	6	6	164
TOTAL FEMALE	250584	74504	127227	6711	51875	9938	329
15-19	50741	44042	5849	461	21	359	9
20-24	39916	18406	18379	996	157	1451	27
25-29	27201	4715	19844	833	348	1447	14
30-34	21723	1707	17377	785	567	1271	16
35-39	20659	1054	16499	867	968	1272	19
40-44	17848	778	13470	770	1652	1152	16
45-49	16572	687	13067	728	2987	1093	10
50-54	13316	580	8242	399	3362	721	12
55-59	12593	631	6510	376	4515	553	8
60-64	9659	499	3829	220	4756	323	12
65 AND OVER	17916	1228	3615	261	12496	288	50
UNKNOWN	460	197	48	15	36	8	156

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 44, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 3.

02 "MARRIED" INCLUDES LEGALLY AND/OR RELIGIOUSLY MARRIED.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1972. MAURITIUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1972. MAURITIUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	24	19
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	27	22
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	30	25

01 SOURCES: FOR LEGAL AGE; UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK 1978, TABLE 24. FOR AGE EVER MARRIED; CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 44, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 13.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

NO. OF PERSONS/HH	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	12341	6025	6318
2	16759	8862	7897
3	18551	9381	9180
4	19867	9837	10030
5	19986	9212	10774
6	16350	8012	10338
7	15616	6481	9135
8	12984	4895	8089
9	8087	5366	4721
10 AND OVER	12691	5215	7468
TOTAL	155232	71282	83950
MEAN SIZE	5.3	5.1	5.5
MEDIAN SIZE	5.0	4.7	5.3

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 7, TABLE 1.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS EITHER: A) A PERSON WHO MAKES PROVISION FOR HIS OWN FOOD OR OTHER ESSENTIALS FOR LIVING; OR B) A GROUP OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS RELATED BY TIES OF KINSHIP OR NOT, WHO MAKE COMMON PROVISION (I.E., WHO SHARE THE EXPENSE) FOR FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIALS FOR LIVING.
- 03 DUE TO VARIATIONS IN HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION BETWEEN THE ISLANDS OF MAURITIUS AND RODRIGUES, THE LATTER HAS BEEN EXCLUDED FROM TABLE 12. FOR THE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER DWELLING (AS OPPOSED TO HOUSEHOLD) ON RODRIGUES, SEE 1972 POPULATION CENSUS, VOLUME 3, TABLE 17.
- 04 UNKNOWNNS INCLUDED IN '10 AND OVER' CATEGORY.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	155232	125979	29253
UNDER 20	422	324	98
20-24	4785	4269	516
25-29	11652	10735	917
30-34	15941	14557	1384
35-39	19438	17298	2140
40-44	18948	16339	2609
45-49	22360	18593	3767
50-54	17095	13597	3498
55-59	15766	11720	4048
60-64	11860	8318	3562
65 AND OVER	16623	9497	6626
UNKNOWN	320	232	88

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 7, TABLE 4.
 02 THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS THAT PERSON WHO IS ACKNOWLEDGED AS SUCH BY THE OTHER MEMBER(S) OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
 03 DATA REFER ONLY TO THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	59
20-24	172
25-29	176
30-34	114
35-39	64
40-44	27
45-49	2

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK
1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 11.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1977. MAURITIUS

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	26.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	4.608
GRR (PER WOMAN)	2.208
NRR (PER WOMAN)	2.008

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, PVSII, NEW YORK, JULY
1977 (EXCLUDES DATA FOR AGALEGA AND St. BRANDON).

3 THESE FIGURES ARE FOR 1965-1970; FROM MAURITIUS-COUNTRY PROSPECTS,
THE POPULATION COUNCIL, NEW YORK, 1974.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1962. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	361597	205779	155818
5-12	108755	57010	51745
13-19	74000	40100	33900
20-24	32216	18167	14031
25-34	51379	30236	21141
35-44	42283	26685	15598
45-54	27822	18476	9346
55-64	15359	9949	5410
65 AND OVER	9614	4838	4776
UNKNOWN	167	96	71

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1962 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, GOVERNMENT PRESS, PORT LOUIS, 1963, VOLUME 1, TABLES 11 AND 30.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1962.
MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	584360	292947	291413
5-12	166326	84862	83464
13-19	96846	48353	48493
20-24	48999	24370	24629
25-34	85864	43114	42750
35-44	75100	39154	35946
45-54	52314	27688	24626
55-64	34102	16753	17349
65 AND OVER	22490	8504	13986
UNKNOWN	319	149	170

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1962 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, GOVERNMENT PRESS, PORT LOUIS, 1963, VOLUME 1, TABLES 11 AND 30.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1962. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	61.9	70.2	53.5
5-12	64.6	67.2	62.0
13-19	76.4	82.9	69.9
20-24	65.8	74.6	57.0
25-34	59.8	70.1	49.5
35-44	55.3	68.7	42.8
45-54	53.2	60.7	38.0
55-64	45.0	54.4	31.2
65 AND OVER	42.7	50.9	34.1
UNKNOWN	52.4	64.4	41.8

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1962 POPULATION CENSUS OF
MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, GOVERNMENT PRESS, PORT LOUIS,
1963, VOLUME 1, TABLES 11 AND 30.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	216595	115047	101548
5-9	111828	56784	55044
10-14	76885	41266	35619
15-19	26035	15686	10349
20-24	1847	1311	536

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF
MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 36, AND VOLUME 5,
TABLE 14.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1972.
MAURITIUS

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	51.3	54.2	48.5
5-9	91.1	91.5	90.8
10-14	67.1	71.4	62.8
15-19	25.3	30.5	20.0
20-24	2.3	3.2	1.3

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLES 30 AND 38, AND VOLUME 5, TABLES 10, 12, AND 14.
 02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	268955	215154	53801
12-14	6582	5346	1236
15-19	41062	33243	7819
20-24	47736	38824	8912
25-29	31932	26303	5609
30-34	26475	21376	5169
35-39	26271	20706	5485
40-44	23218	18170	5048
45-49	24859	19554	5305
50-54	17397	13615	3782
55-59	14102	10997	3105
60-64	5236	3961	1275
65 AND OVER	3831	2868	963
KNOWN	254	161	93

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 41, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 24.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD; THE TIME REFERENT IS THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1972.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1972.
MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	575231	285461	288770
12-14	67508	33985	33523
15-19	102988	51362	51626
20-24	81618	41051	40567
25-29	54740	26971	27769
30-34	44163	21884	22279
35-39	42461	21373	21088
40-44	36974	18821	18153
45-49	39336	20535	18801
50-54	28365	14850	13515
55-59	25675	12900	12775
60-64	19288	9446	9842
65 AND OVER	31146	12821	18325
UNKNOWN	969	462	507

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 31, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 9.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.8	75.1	18.6
12-14	9.7	15.7	3.7
15-19	39.9	64.7	15.1
20-24	58.5	94.6	22.0
25-29	58.3	97.6	20.2
30-34	59.9	97.4	23.2
35-39	61.9	97.3	26.0
40-44	62.8	96.5	27.8
45-49	63.2	95.2	28.2
50-54	61.3	91.7	28.0
55-59	54.9	85.2	24.3
60-64	27.1	41.9	13.0
65 AND OVER	12.3	22.4	5.3
UNKNOWN	26.2	34.8	18.3

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLES 31 AND 41, AND VOLUME 5, TABLES 9 AND 24.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD; THE TIME REFERENT IS THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1972.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	222897	176805	46092
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	29132	24697	4435
EMPLOYERS	8057	7507	550
SELF-EMPLOYED	21075	17190	3885
EMPLOYEES	189076	149552	39524
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	3778	1929	1849
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	911	627	284

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1972 POPULATION CENSUS OF MAURITIUS, ROSE HILL, 1974, VOLUME 3, TABLE 40, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 33.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD; THE TIME REFERENCE IS THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1972.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MAURITIUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Chad
Djibouti
Ethiopia
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru

NEAR EAST

Afghanistan
Cyprus
Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Syria
Tunisia
Yemen Arab Republic

APPENDIX B

A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 _____
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 _____
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence, 19 _____
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 _____
- 15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19 _____
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19 _____
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____

APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

*Column numbers refer to individual data tables, as presented in Appendix B. (Multi-part data tables appear as single units with the exception of Table 6.) Countries have been grouped by geographical location. For each country, the matrix cells indicate the presence or absence of data table information. Lack of information is represented by an asterisk. Other symbols, explained in the matrix key (located at the bottom of the last page of Appendix C), describe the nature of data obtained, insofar as they conform, or do not conform, to particular standard data-table formats. The final cell in each country row contains the number of data tables (n=19) for some information was recorded. Similarly, the final row represents marginal sums for all 69 countries, indicating the number of countries for which some information for a given data table was located.

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/Sx	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	*	*	*	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/Sx	TOT/Sx	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	Sx/UR	*	UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOT/Sx	ABS	AG/UR	UR	*	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	*	*	Sx/UR	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	UR	*	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	RC/PC	UR	UR	*	13
Cambodia	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	AG	STD	STD	*	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	*	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	*	*	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	Sx/UR	*	UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	*	12
Chad	AG	*	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	14
Djibouti	*	TOT/Sx	UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	*	*	Sx	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR	Sx/UR	*	RC	RC	RC	*	UR	RC	*	RC	RC	*	12
Gambia	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	*	*	RC	*	UR	TOT/UR	AG	*	*	*	12
Ghana	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	Sx/UR	Sx/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	RC	AG/UR	UR	*	17
Guinea	STD	*	*	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	*	AG	AG	STD	*	12
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	STD	*	STD	*	UR	UR	AG	*	*	STD	*	RC	AG	*	TOT	*	*	12
Kenya	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	UR	*	UR	*	UR	Sx/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	*	*	AG/UR	*	Sx/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	*	*	UR	UR	UR	*	*	TOT/UR	Sx/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	*	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	*	*	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOT	*	*	*	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	*	*	UR	UR	*	UR	Sx/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	Sx/UR	AG/UR	*	*	14
Mali	STD	TOT	*	*	Sx	STD	STD	*	*	UR	Sx/UR	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	*	AG	RC	*	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	*	*	Sx	RC	RC	*	*	RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	RC	*	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	UR	RC/UR	Sx/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Mozambique	RC/Sx/UR	UR	*	*	Sx	UR	UR	UR	*	TOT/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	*	UR	UR	*	12
Niger	AG	TOT/UR	*	*	STD	RC	RC	*	*	TOT/RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	*	TOT/RC	RC	*	14
Niue	AG/UR	TOT	*	*	STD	*	*	*	*	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	RC	*	*	AG	STD	*	13
Palau	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	*	*	TOT/UR	Sx/UR	TOT/Sx	AG	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	RC	Sx	*	12
Paraguay	STD	AG/UR	*	*	STD	*	*	UR	*	UR	Sx/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG/UR	AG/Sx/UR	RC/UR	RC/UR	*	14
Peru	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/Sx	TOT/Sx	Sx/UR	Sx/UR	*	UR	*	UR	*	TOT	*	*	*	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	13
Romania	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR/Sx	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	RC/Sx/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	*	TOT/Sx	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	Sx/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/Sx	UR	*	Sx	UR	*	*	*	TOT/UR	Sx/UR	STD	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	*	*	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	*	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	TOT/Sx/UR	Sx/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Togo	AG	STD	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	*	*	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	*	14
Upper Volta	TOT/RC	AG	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	*	AG	*	*	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	*	*	Sx	*	*	*	*	UR	Sx/UR	*	AG/UR	RC	*	*	UR	TOT/UR	*	AG/UR	*	*	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	*	TOT/Sx	UR	*	*	*	UR	Sx/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	UR	TOT/UR	*	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	15

ASIA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bangladesh	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	•	•	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	•	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	•	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	•	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	•	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	•	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	•	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	•	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	•	•	UR	UR	•	STD	STD	STD	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	16
Philippines	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	•	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	•	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	•	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	•	17

LATIN AMERICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Bolivia	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	STD	UR	SX	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	17	
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	SIG	•	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	•	19	
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX	•	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	•	•	15	
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG	STD	STD	•	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	15	
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	•	•	17	
Guatemala	AG	STD	•	AG	STD	STD	•	•	•	UR	UR	SX/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	•	17	
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	UR	UR	•	•	UR	UR	•	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	•	•	16	
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	•	•	UR	•	•	•	•	UR	UR	•	RC	•	STD	•	UR	TOT	•	STD	STD	•	•	11	
Honduras	STD	STD	•	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX	•	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	•	15	
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	•	•	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	STD	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	•	•	19
Nicaragua	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	UR	•	STD	STD	RC	•	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	•	15	
Panama	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	STD	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	•	•	18	
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SX	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	17	
Peru	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	•	•	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SG/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	•	•	16	

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	ST	101	ST	ST	ST	*	ST	ST	AG	ST	RC	*	11
Cyprus	ST	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	101	101/SX/UR/ABS	AG	ST	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	ST	*	*	ST	*	UR	*	*	UR	ST	*	UR	UR	RC	*	ST	UR	101/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	ST	ST	ST	AG/UR	UR	101/SX/UR/FE	101/SX/UR/AD	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	101/UR	ST	101/SX	AG	ST	*	101/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	ST	ST	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	ST	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	ST	ST	*	*	UR	AG	AG	ST	SX	*	11
Morocco	ST	ST	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	ST	ST	RC	AG	ST	ST	*	ST	ST	*	17
Syria	ST	ST	*	*	ST	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	ST	ST	101	ST	ST	101/SX/UR	ST	ST	*	15
Tunisia	ST	AG	AG	*	ST	*	*	ST	*	UR	UR	*	ST	ST	ST	AG	UR	ST	ST	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	101	RC	*	*	*	*	101/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR/ABS	101/UR/ABS	*	*	12
Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	50	55	63	56	5	

NY

ST - Data conform to table framework

101 - Table contains column or row totals only

SX - Sex distinction (total or partial) not available.

UR - Urban/rural breakdown (total or partial) not available.

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

RC - Row and/or column deviation from standard table framework (other than SX, UR, or AG).

* - Search conducted but no data found.

ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (see Tables 15, 16, 17).

FE - Table contains percentages only (see Tables 15, 16, 17).

NOTE: "ST" tables may be missing certain cells.

** Tables may contain figures and/or other information in footnotes.

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuGen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuGen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

Nadia H. Youssef
International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.^{2/}

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

^{1/} This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

^{2/} A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1980).

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

Subsistence Activities: Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers: The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

Multiple Roles: Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day--more so than that of men--is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics of all levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)

--	--