
AFRICA

Sudan

Selected Statistical Data by Sex



Economic and Social Data Services Division
Development Information Utilization Service
Office of Evaluation
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
U.S. Agency for International Development
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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), 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 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. 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 a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. 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 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 Center for International Research. 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 120 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, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated 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 Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

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 Yousef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

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 PPC/E-DIU/ESDS 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.

FOREWORDBackground(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 focussed 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.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1955-1956. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10262536	5186126	5076410	853873	A	A	9408663	A	A
UNDER 1	493027	248163	244864	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	1549909	764470	785439	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNDER PUBERTY	2371779	1322484	1049295	A	A	A	A	A	A
OVER PUBERTY	5847821	2851009	2996812	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1961, FIRST POPULATION CENSUS 1955/1956, FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLES 1.4 AND 3.1.

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

03 68 AREAS WERE DESIGNATED AS TOWNS, ENUMERATED FULLY, AND CLASSIFIED AS 'URBAN'. THE REMAINDER OF THE COUNTRY WAS ENUMERATED BY AREAL SAMPLES OF SUCH A SIZE AS WOULD PROVIDE ESTIMATES OF TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN FIDUCIAL LIMITS OF 10% AT THE .05 PROBABILITY LEVEL. SEE FINAL CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1, PP. III-VI, FOR A MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION.

04 NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ENUMERATE PEOPLES' EXACT AGES; 'UNDER PUBERTY' AND 'OVER PUBERTY' DISTINCTIONS WERE BASED ON ENUMERATOR JUDGMENT.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14 113 590	7 137 964	6 975 626	26 058 96	13 828 53	12 230 43	11 507 694	5 755 111	5 752 583
UNDER 1	372 285	190 089	182 196	90 451	45 877	44 574	28 183 4	14 421 2	13 762 2
1-4	206 771 1	105 868 6	100 902 5	33 624 9	17 036 4	16 588 5	173 146 2	88 832 2	84 314 0
5-9	246 440 7	127 774 4	118 666 3	39 145 8	19 652 9	19 492 9	207 294 9	108 121 5	99 173 4
10-14	156 019 9	82 395 8	73 624 1	29 851 2	15 488 8	14 362 4	126 168 7	66 907 0	59 261 7
15-19	12 172 07	60 347 7	61 373 0	26 204 9	13 943 7	12 321 2	95 455 8	46 404 0	49 051 8
20-24	100 044 0	45 339 4	54 704 6	23 849 4	12 983 5	10 865 9	76 194 6	32 355 9	43 838 7
25-29	12 128 09	53 961 3	67 319 6	25 077 0	13 717 6	11 359 4	96 203 9	40 243 7	55 960 2
30-34	90 427 7	42 950 2	47 477 5	17 116 6	9 635 1	7 481 5	73 311 1	33 315 1	39 996 0
35-39	91 978 4	47 156 5	44 821 9	16 632 6	9 312 0	7 320 6	75 345 8	37 844 5	37 501 3
40-44	64 149 0	33 450 5	30 698 5	11 000 4	6 176 6	4 823 8	53 148 6	27 273 9	25 874 7
45-49	48 752 5	26 745 1	22 007 4	8 436 7	4 739 2	3 697 5	40 315 8	22 005 9	18 309 9
50-54	39 340 2	20 891 8	18 448 4	6 442 3	3 453 8	2 988 5	32 897 9	17 438 0	15 459 9
55-59	20 884 2	11 660 5	9 223 7	3 640 1	2 027 3	1 612 8	17 244 1	9 633 2	7 610 9
60-64	24 155 2	13 066 3	11 088 9	38 16 5	20 08 7	18 07 8	20 338 7	11 057 6	9 281 1
65 AND OVER	39 455 6	21 584 2	17 871 4	6 474 7	3 400 0	3 074 7	32 980 9	18 184 2	14 796 7
UNKNOWN	27 104	15 952	11 152	17 14	1 220	494	25 390	14 732	10 658

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 12.

02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO.

03 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS 'LOCALITIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND/OR COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OR WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 OR MORE'. 'RURAL' INCLUDES THE CATEGORIES OF 'RURAL SETTLED', 'RURAL NOMADIC', AND 'COTTON PICKERS'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1955-1956. SUDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	14819270

- 0 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 9.
- 02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO.
- 03 THIS FIGURE REPRESENTS AN OFFICIAL ESTIMATE BASED ON AN ASSUMED 5% UNDERENUMERATION IN THE 1973 CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. SUDAN

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14 113 590	7 137 964	6 975 626	2 605 896	1 382 853	1 223 043	1 150 769	5 755 111	5 752 583
RED SEA	437 490	237 262	200 228	157 673	87 855	69 818	279 817	149 407	130 410
BAHR EL GHAZAL	132 175	67 701	64 473	120 146	63 862	56 284	120 168	61 315	58 845
BLUE NILE	362 323	186 995	175 328	517 38	270 913	246 125	3 106 200	15 990 38	15 071 62
DARFUR	2 076 733	981 548	1 095 185	1 886 42	92 507	96 135	1 888 091	889 041	999 050
EQUATORIA	722 297	352 633	369 664	132 876	69 426	63 450	589 421	283 207	306 214
KASSALA	1 059 891	560 047	499 844	231 178	122 427	108 751	828 713	437 620	391 093
KHARTOUM	1 095 617	598 486	497 131	784 294	437 084	347 210	3 113 23	16 1402	14 7921
KORDOFAN	2 098 073	1 032 253	1 065 820	269 070	132 978	136 092	1 829 003	899 275	929 728
NORTHERN	917 723	433 477	484 246	170 085	87 069	83 016	747 638	346 408	401 230
UPPER NILE	760 774	395 292	365 482	348 94	18 732	16 162	725 880	376 560	349 320

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION
CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1,
KHARTOUM, TABLE 9.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. SUDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. SUDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS
CONSTITUTE 1.96% OF THE TOTAL SUDANESE POPULATION (3.68% IN URBAN
AREAS; 1.56% IN RURAL AREAS).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. SUDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1968-1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	44.8	43.5	46.2
1	51.1	50.3	51.9
5	52.9	52.3	53.3
15	45.8	45.4	46.1
30	35.0	34.8	35.2
45	24.1	24.0	24.2
60	14.1	14.1	14.1

- 01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, BASED ON K.M. SINADA, 1977-1978, 'ESTIMATES OF MORTALITY FROM THE 1973 CENSUS OF SUDAN', UNPUBLISHED DRAFT OF PAPER SUBMITTED FOR M.S. IN MEDICAL DEMOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, TABLE 11.
- 02 SINADA DATA DERIVED FROM RETROSPECTIVE MORTALITY DATA FROM THE 1973 CENSUS.
- 03 ESTIMATES ARE FOR THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1968-1973. SUDAN

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1968-73	140-144

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES
FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE - 1981,
WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 40.
- 02 ESTIMATE IS FOR THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY, AND IS BASED ON
FIGURES DERIVED BY K.M. SINADA AND THE SUDAN DEPARTMENT OF
STATISTICS USING 1973 CENSUS DATA.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF
PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1973.
SUDAN

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	10.6
MALE	12.7
FEMALE	8.4
RED SEA	22.8
MALE	25.2
FEMALE	19.8
BAHR EL GHAZAL	2.1
MALE	2.3
FEMALE	1.9
BLUE NILE	13.4
MALE	15.5
FEMALE	11.2
DARFUR	3.0
MALE	3.7
FEMALE	2.5
EQUATORIA	5.6
MALE	7.1
FEMALE	4.1
KASSALA	16.5
MALE	18.7
FEMALE	14.0
KHARTOUM	36.1
MALE	41.5
FEMALE	29.6
KORDOFAN	5.4
MALE	6.5
FEMALE	4.3
NORTHERN	4.4
MALE	5.2
FEMALE	3.8
UPPER NILE	9.3
MALE	10.6
FEMALE	7.9

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION
CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1,
KHARTOUM, TABLE 29.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1973.
SUDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	11810388	6906486	4244970	0	450028	200956	7948
TOTAL MALES	5950271	3853609	1967434	0	59385	63382	6461
UNDER 15	2847961	2846915	555	0	265	23	203
15-19	489771	467357	20594	0	325	772	723
20-24	372667	263657	104245	0	1041	3205	519
25-29	447763	156259	280516	0	2816	7667	505
30-34	346657	51814	283032	0	3428	8036	347
35-39	392539	29758	348673	0	4708	9081	319
40-44	270057	12476	245100	0	5228	7057	196
45-49	223076	7806	203190	0	5694	6253	133
50-54	167126	5093	150252	0	6082	5607	92
55 AND OVER	392654	12474	331277	0	29798	15681	3424
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
TOTAL FEMALES	5860117	3052877	2277536	0	390643	137574	1487
UNDER 15	2658140	2636806	20064	0	607	516	147
15-19	505307	287383	207227	0	2026	8515	156
20-24	457180	68719	366824	0	6329	15215	93
25-29	563088	25770	504415	0	14652	18175	76
30-34	384731	10558	340950	0	18479	14688	56
35-39	371225	6752	318327	0	29888	16159	99
40-44	248563	4544	191751	0	37495	14726	47
45-49	183390	3118	126832	0	40459	12950	31
50-54	152385	2496	87458	0	50351	12036	44
55 AND OVER	336108	6731	113688	0	190357	24594	738
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM: TABLE 13.

02 THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND CONSENSUAL UNION.

03 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1973.
SUDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	2605896	1575706	885078	0	89244	51758	4110
TOTAL MALES	1382853	904657	447170	0	12311	15207	3508
UNDER 15	567658	567323	85	0	66	7	177
15-19	139437	135250	3460	0	60	117	550
20-24	129835	101062	27496	0	234	722	321
25-29	137176	60417	73693	0	519	2104	443
30-34	96351	19908	73220	0	694	2218	311
35-39	93120	9794	79768	0	860	2430	268
40-44	61766	4066	54787	0	1002	1769	142
45-49	47392	2343	42450	0	1019	1468	112
50-54	34538	1544	30477	0	1237	1188	92
55 AND OVER	75580	2950	61734	0	6620	3184	1092
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
TOTAL FEMALES	1223043	671049	437908	0	76933	36551	602
UNDER 15	549012	546366	2368	0	101	78	99
15-19	123212	80368	40422	0	356	1980	86
20-24	108659	24562	78500	0	1056	4503	38
25-29	113594	9381	96259	0	2325	5585	44
30-34	74815	3667	63499	0	3131	4481	37
35-39	73206	2385	60527	0	5285	4987	22
40-44	48238	1268	35787	0	7252	3905	26
45-49	36975	866	24309	0	8280	3507	13
50-54	29885	642	15969	0	10591	2668	15
55 AND OVER	65447	1544	20268	0	38556	4857	222
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 13.

02 THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND CONSENSUAL UNION.

B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1973.
SUDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	9204492	5330780	3359892	0	360784	149198	3838
TOTAL MALES	4567418	2948952	1520264	0	47074	48175	2953
UNDER 15	2280303	2279592	470	0	199	16	26
15-19	350334	332107	17134	0	265	655	173
20-24	242832	162595	76749	0	807	2483	198
25-29	310587	95842	206823	0	2297	5563	62
30-34	250306	31906	209812	0	2734	5818	36
35-39	299419	19964	268905	0	3848	6651	51
40-44	208291	8410	190313	0	4226	5288	54
45-49	175684	5463	160740	0	4675	4785	21
50-54	132588	3549	119775	0	4845	4419	0
55 AND OVER	317074	9524	269543	0	23178	12497	2332
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
TOTAL FEMALES	4637074	2381828	1839628	0	313710	101023	885
UNDER 15	2109128	2090440	17696	0	506	438	48
15-19	382095	207015	166805	0	1670	6535	70
20-24	348521	44157	288324	0	5273	10712	55
25-29	449494	16389	408156	0	12327	12590	32
30-34	309916	6891	277451	0	15348	10207	19
35-39	298019	4367	257800	0	24603	11172	77
40-44	200325	3276	155964	0	30243	10821	21
45-49	146415	2252	102523	0	32179	9443	18
50-54	122500	1854	71489	0	39760	9368	29
55 AND OVER	270661	5187	93420	0	151801	19737	516
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 13.

02 THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND CONSENSUAL UNION.

03 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED
PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	A	A	A	A	A	A
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	22	16	23	16	22	16
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	18	27	19	25	18
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	20	31	22	28	20

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION
CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1,
KHARTOUM, TABLE 13.

02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	193609	49097	144512
2	291511	55907	235604
3	307820	55706	252114
4	313332	55828	257504
5	291905	52265	239640
6	248018	46918	201100
7	196245	40611	155634
8	146681	33023	113658
9	103906	26133	77773
10 AND OVER	189184	56002	133182
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2282211	471490	1810721
MEAN SIZE	5.1	5.4	5.0
MEDIAN SIZE	4.6	4.9	4.6

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLES 5 AND 11.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT TOGETHER, OR WHO AT LEAST SHARE A HOUSE WITHOUT NECESSARILY HAVING COMMON COOKING ARRANGEMENTS. DATA EXCLUDE 'INSTITUTIONAL' HOUSEHOLDS.
- 03 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2288277	1781491	506786	472746	393340	79406	1815531	1388151	427380

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION
CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1,
KHARTOUM, TABLE 24.
02 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD WERE ENUMERATED AS REPORTED BY HOUSEHOLD
MEMBERS.
03 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1973	138	324	335	258	186	73	41

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING THE
BRASS TECHNIQUE ON 1973 CENSUS DATA.
02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972-1973. SUDAN

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1972-73	46-49
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1972-73	6.77B
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1972-73	A
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1972-73	A

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1981,
DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10
MILLION OR MORE - 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 40) BASED ON AN
APPLICATION OF THE BRASS FERTILITY TECHNIQUE TO 1973 CENSUS DATA.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B REFERS TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2379261	1695184	684077	951545	633600	317945	1427716	1061584	366132
10-14	720299	444892	275407	245277	134523	110754	475022	310369	164653
15-19	449787	283466	166321	188267	109878	78389	261520	173588	87932
20-24	290905	192902	98003	142586	92140	50446	148319	100762	47557
25-29	263054	198448	64606	121709	87105	34604	141345	111343	30002
30-34	161786	133463	28323	73094	56529	16565	88692	76934	11758
35-39	153642	132141	21501	62955	50391	12564	90687	81750	8937
40-44	95017	84266	10751	37835	31818	6017	57182	52448	4734
45-49	75098	67506	7592	27121	23547	3574	47977	43959	4018
50-54	53036	48834	4202	17978	15915	2063	35058	32919	2139
55-59	30155	28303	1852	10585	9587	598	19570	18716	854
60 AND OVER	86482	80963	5519	24138	22167	1971	62344	58796	3548
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 18.

02 A PERSON WHO HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL (INCLUDING KHALWAS, I.E., ISLAMIC SCHOOLS) IS CONSIDERED TO BE LITERATE.

03 PUBLISHED FIGURES EXCLUDE THOSE PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS'.

B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1973.
SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7603597	3788285	3815312	1787738	970083	817655	5815859	2818202	2997657
10-14	1299310	685975	613335	298512	154888	143624	1000798	531087	469711
15-19	995078	489771	505307	262649	139437	123212	732429	350334	382095
20-24	829847	372667	457180	238494	129835	108659	591353	242832	348521
25-29	1010851	447763	563088	250770	137176	113594	760081	310587	449494
30-34	731388	346657	384731	171166	96351	74815	560222	250306	309916
35-39	763764	392539	371225	166326	93120	73206	597438	299419	298019
40-44	518620	270057	248563	110004	61766	48238	408616	208291	200325
45-49	406466	223076	183390	84367	47392	36975	322079	175684	146415
50-54	319511	167126	152385	64423	34538	29885	255028	132588	122500
55-59	175188	96747	78441	36401	20273	16128	138787	76474	62313
60 AND OVER UNKNOWN	553574 B	295907 B	257667 B	104626 B	55307 B	49319 B	448948 B	240600 B	208348 B

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 18.

02 POPULATION BASES EXCLUDE PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS', SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 15A.

B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	31.3	44.7	17.9	53.2	65.3	38.9	24.5	37.7	12.2
10-14	55.4	64.9	44.9	82.2	86.9	77.1	47.5	58.4	35.1
15-19	45.2	57.9	32.9	71.7	78.2	63.6	35.7	49.5	23.0
20-24	35.1	51.8	21.4	59.8	71.0	46.4	25.1	41.5	13.6
25-29	26.0	44.3	11.5	48.5	63.5	30.5	18.6	35.8	6.7
30-34	22.1	38.5	7.4	42.7	58.7	22.1	15.8	30.7	3.8
35-39	20.1	33.7	5.8	37.9	54.1	17.2	15.2	27.3	3.0
40-44	18.3	31.2	4.3	34.4	51.5	12.5	14.0	25.2	2.4
45-49	18.5	30.3	4.1	32.1	49.7	9.7	14.9	25.0	2.7
50-54	16.6	29.2	2.8	27.9	46.1	6.9	13.7	24.8	1.7
55-59	17.2	29.3	2.4	29.1	47.3	6.2	14.1	24.5	1.4
60 AND OVER	15.6	27.4	2.1	23.1	40.1	4.0	13.9	24.4	1.7
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLES 12 AND 18.

02 A PERSON WHO HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL (INCLUDING KHALWAS, I.E., ISLAMIC SCHOOLS) IS CONSIDERED TO BE LITERATE.

03 PERCENTAGES EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS', SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 15A.

B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1347173	871003	476170	499051	289508	209543	848122	581495	266627
7-9	420663	251965	168698	135871	72626	63245	284792	179339	105453
10-14	641107	407028	234079	227845	126643	101202	413262	280385	132877
15-19	245164	179111	66053	113508	73292	40216	131656	105819	25837
20-24	40239	32899	7340	21827	16947	4880	18412	15952	2460

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION
CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1,
KHARTOUM, TABLE 28.

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

03 PUBLISHED FIGURES EXCLUDE THOSE PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL
NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1973.
SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	434758	2183720	2163866	1038115	543697	494418	3309471	1640023	1669448
7-9	1223358	635307	58805	238460	119537	118923	984898	515770	469128
10-14	1299303	685975	613328	298512	154888	143624	1000791	531087	469704
15-19	995078	489771	505307	262649	139437	123212	732429	350334	382095
20-24	829847	372667	457180	238494	129835	108659	591353	242832	348521

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 28.
- 02 POPULATION BASES EXCLUDE PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS', SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 16A.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	31.0	39.9	22.0	48.4	53.2	42.4	25.6	35.5	16.0
7-9	34.4	39.7	28.7	57.0	60.8	53.2	28.9	34.8	22.5
10-14	49.3	59.3	38.2	76.3	81.8	70.5	41.3	52.8	28.3
15-19	23.6	36.6	13.1	43.2	52.6	32.6	18.0	30.2	6.8
20-24	4.8	8.8	1.6	9.2	13.1	4.5	3.1	6.6	0.7

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 28.

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

03 PERCENTAGES EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS'; SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 16A.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973.
SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3473278	2778793	694485	765206	693705	71501	2708072	2085088	622984
15-19	387553	306296	81257	72869	65176	7693	314684	241120	73564
20-24	419953	335495	84458	123796	111457	12339	296157	224038	72119
25-29	549088	434689	114399	143724	131803	11921	405364	302886	102478
30-34	422521	340167	82354	101769	93925	7844	320752	246242	74510
35-39	476127	386738	89389	99524	91417	8107	376603	295321	81282
40-44	332936	265870	67066	67057	60638	6419	265879	205232	60647
45-49	271159	219549	51610	51733	46479	5254	219426	173070	46356
50-54	206185	162226	43959	37491	33161	4330	168694	129065	39629
55-59	114319	92789	21530	21204	18973	2231	93115	73816	19299
60-69	183196	145924	37272	30088	26575	3513	153108	119349	33759
70 AND OVER	110241	89050	21191	15951	14101	1850	94290	74949	19341
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 14.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, THE LATTER BEING DEFINED AS PERSONS WHO FOR MOST OF THE TIME DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS DAY HAD NOT BEEN WORKING BUT WHO HAD BEEN SEEKING WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT (INCLUDING THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME).
- 03 PUBLISHED FIGURES EXCLUDE THOSE PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS'.
- B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1973.
SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6304287	3102310	3201977	1489226	815195	674031	4815061	2287115	2527946
15-19	995078	489771	505307	262649	139437	123212	732429	350334	382095
20-24	829847	372667	457180	238494	129835	108659	591353	242832	348521
25-29	1010851	447763	563088	250770	137176	113594	760081	310587	449494
30-34	731388	346657	384731	171166	96351	74815	560222	250306	309916
35-39	763764	392539	371225	166326	93120	73206	597438	299419	292019
40-44	518620	270057	248563	110004	61766	48238	408616	208291	200325
45-49	406466	223076	183390	84367	47392	36975	322099	175684	146415
50-54	319511	167126	152385	64423	34538	29885	255088	132588	122500
55-59	175188	96747	78441	36401	20273	16128	138787	76474	62313
60-69	306134	164951	141183	59338	31876	27462	246796	133075	113721
70 AND OVER	247440	130956	116484	45288	23431	21857	202152	107525	94627
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 14.

02 POPULATION BASES EXCLUDE PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS'; SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 17A.

B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	55.1	89.6	21.7	51.4	85.1	10.6	56.2	91.2	24.6
15-19	38.9	62.5	16.1	27.7	46.7	6.2	43.0	68.8	19.3
20-24	50.6	90.0	18.5	51.9	85.8	11.4	50.1	92.3	20.7
25-29	54.3	97.1	20.3	57.3	96.1	10.5	53.3	97.5	22.8
30-34	57.8	98.1	21.6	59.5	97.5	10.5	57.3	98.4	24.0
35-39	62.3	98.5	24.0	59.8	98.2	11.1	63.0	98.6	27.3
40-44	64.2	98.4	27.0	61.0	98.2	13.3	65.1	98.5	30.3
45-49	66.7	98.4	28.1	61.3	98.1	14.2	68.1	98.5	31.7
50-54	64.5	97.1	28.8	58.2	96.0	14.5	66.1	97.3	32.4
55-59	65.3	95.9	27.4	58.3	93.6	13.8	67.1	96.5	31.0
60-69	59.8	88.5	26.4	50.7	83.4	12.8	62.0	89.7	29.7
70 AND OVER	44.6	68.0	18.2	35.2	60.2	8.5	46.6	69.7	20.4
UNKNOWN	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLE 14.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, THE LATTER BEING DEFINED AS PERSONS WHO FOR MOST OF THE TIME DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS DAY HAD NOT BEEN WORKING BUT WHO HAD BEEN SEEKING WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT (INCLUDING THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME).
- 03 PERCENTAGES EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS CATEGORIZED AS 'RURAL NOMADIC' AND 'COTTON PICKERS'; SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 17A.
- B THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT INCORPORATES ALL 'AGE UNKNOWN' PERSONS INTO THE OLDEST AGE GROUPING. SEE TABLE 2 FOR THE ONLY AVAILABLE BREAKDOWN OF 'AGE UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3473278	2778793	694485	765206	693705	71501	2708072	2085088	622984
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	2012781	1601967	410814	260544	223552	36992	1752237	1378415	373822
EMPLOYERS	97892	88435	9457	17279	16400	879	80613	72035	8578
SELF-EMPLOYED	1914889	1513532	401357	243265	207152	36113	1671624	1306380	365244
EMPLOYEES	905942	838436	67506	450840	420906	29934	455102	417530	37572
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	327912	118354	209558	10066	6697	3369	317846	111657	206189
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	226643	220036	6607	43756	42550	1206	182887	177486	5401

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1977, SECOND POPULATION CENSUS, 1973, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, VOL. 1, KHARTOUM, TABLES 14 AND 16.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, THE LATTER BEING DEFINED AS PERSONS WHO FOR MOST OF THE TIME DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS DAY HAD NOT BEEN WORKING BUT WHO HAD BEEN SEEKING WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT (INCLUDING THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME).
- 03 THE CATEGORY OF 'UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS' ALSO INCLUDES 2,759 PERSONS WHICH THE 1973 CENSUS REPORT CLASSIFIED AS 'UNPAID WORKERS FOR OTHERS'. THE CATEGORY OF 'OTHERS AND STATUS UNKNOWN' INCLUDES THE ECONOMICALLY-ACTIVE UNEMPLOYED AND FIRST-TIME WORK SEEKERS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. SUDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
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
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia
Bangladesh
Burma
People's Republic of China
Republic of China - Taiwan
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Kampuchea
North Korea
South Korea
Malaysia
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic
Federal Republic of Germany
Greece
Hungary
Italy
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan
Algeria
Cyprus
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19__
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19__
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19__
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 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. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__ to 19__
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19__
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, 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, 19__
Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__ to 19__
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19__
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19__
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19__
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

COUNTRY 650--SUDAN

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1955	5	9		X	
TABLE 02	1973	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1955	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1973	1	1		X	
TABLE 05	1973	11	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1973	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1973	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1973	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1973	6	0			X
TABLE 07	1968	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1968	3	1		X	
TABLE 09	1973	33	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1973	25	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1973	25	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1973	25	7		X	
TABLE 11	1973	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1973	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1973	1	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1973	2	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1973	11	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1973	13	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1973	13	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1973	13	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1973	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1973	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1973	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1973	13	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1973	13	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1973	13	9		X	
TABLE 18	1973	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1973	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
4 STANDARD TABLES
21 NONSTANDARD TABLES
6 BLANK TABLES

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 and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

SEND TO: Center for International Research
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D. C. 20233

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100		Date		T
	Organization				CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	Address						
	City, State, ZIP						
	Telephone						
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.						TOTAL \$	
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.							

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
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-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)
