

附錄A、台閩地區按性別分類之主要統計資料

項 目 Item		單 位 Unit	八十六年 1997	
			女性 Female	男性 Male
人口				
	Population			
人口數	Population①	萬人 10 000 Persons	1 057.9	1 116.4
年齡結構	Age Structure			
0-14歲	0-14 Years	百分比 %	22.3	22.9
15-64歲	15-64 Years	百分比 %	70.1	68.6
65歲以上	65 Years	百分比 %	7.6	8.5
15歲以上婚姻狀況	Marital Status of Population 15 Years Old and Over			
未婚	Single	百分比 %	30.0	38.2
有偶	Married	百分比 %	58.4	56.3
離婚	Divorced	百分比 %	3.6	3.3
喪偶	Widowed	百分比 %	8.0	2.2
年增率	Annual Increase Rate	千分比 ‰	11.4	8.9
初婚率	First Marriage Rate	千分比 ‰	63.1	46.3
再婚率	Remarriage Rate	千分比 ‰	15.9	37.9
初婚年齡中位數	Median Age of First Marriage	歲 Years	26.7	29.5
與外國人結婚人數	Married with Foreigner	人 Persons	—	—
出生登記人數	Number of Registered Births	萬人 10 000 Persons	15.6	17.0
婚生	Legitimate	萬人 10 000 Persons	15.1	16.5
年齡別生育率	Age-Specific Fertility Rate②			
15-19歲	15-19 Years	千分比 ‰	15	4
20-24歲	20-24 Years	千分比 ‰	80	28
25-29歲	25-29 Years	千分比 ‰	147	112
30-34歲	30-34 Years	千分比 ‰	87	124
35-39歲	35-39 Years	千分比 ‰	22	54
40-44歲	40-44 Years	千分比 ‰	3	14
45-49歲	45-49 Years	千分比 ‰	0	3
總生育率	Total Fertility Rate③	千分比 ‰	1 770	1 705
原住民人口數	Number of Aboriginal People④	萬人 10 000 Persons	18.6	20.4
就業				
	Employment ④			
勞動力人口	Labor Force	萬人 10 000 Persons	370.1	573.1
勞動力參與率	Labor Force Participation Rate	百分比 %	45.6	71.1

資料來源：內政部、行政院主計處、教育部、行政院衛生署、警政署、銓敘部、行政院新聞局及行政院環境保護署。

附註：①為年底資料。

②年齡別生育率係指特定年齡組的出生數對其同一年齡組女(男)年中人口數比率。

③總生育率係指每千位女(男)性一生中平均生育嬰兒數。

④就業資料為臺灣地區。

八十七年 1998		八十八年 1999		八十九年 2000		九十年 2001	
女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
1 068.5	1 124.3	1 078.0	1 131.3	1 088.5	1 139.2	1 096.4	1 144.2
21.6	22.3	21.1	21.8	20.7	21.5	20.4	21.2
70.6	69.1	70.8	69.4	70.9	69.6	71.0	69.8
7.8	8.6	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.0
30.3	38.2	30.3	38.0	30.3	37.7	30.4	37.4
57.7	56.0	57.2	55.9	56.8	56.0	56.3	56.0
3.9	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.3
8.1	2.2	8.3	2.3	8.4	2.3	8.6	2.3
10.0	7.1	8.8	6.2	9.7	7.0	7.3	4.4
50.5	36.9	62.3	45.8	63.7	46.5	56.9	41.3
14.2	36.0	16.0	42.7	16.1	48.1	15.0	48.4
25.7	28.8	25.8	29.0	25.7	29.2	25.9	29.5
1 788	8 625	1 953	12 717	2 277	19 062	2 417	16 988
13.0	14.1	13.6	14.8	14.6	16.0	12.5	13.6
12.5	13.7	13.1	14.3	14.1	15.5	12.0	13.1
14	3	13	3	14	3	13	2
66	24	66	23	72	25	62	21
116	88	126	92	133	96	106	76
73	101	82	110	90	118	75	98
21	48	21	51	24	59	21	52
3	13	3	14	3	17	3	16
0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4
1 465	1 410	1 555	1 490	1 680	1 620	1 400	1 361
19.0	20.6	19.4	20.8	19.8	21.0	20.6	21.5
376.7	577.9	385.6	581.2	391.7	586.7	397.7	585.5
45.6	70.6	46.0	69.9	46.0	69.4	46.1	68.5

Sources : The Ministry of Interior、Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan、the Ministry of Education、the Department of Health、National Police Administration, Ministry of Interior、Ministry of Civil Service、Government Information Office, Executive Yuan and the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan.

- Notes : ①Data are based on the number of population at the end of year.
 ②The age-specific fertility rate is the number of births during the period of one year in a specific age group per 1 000 midyear female (male) population in the same age group.
 ③The total fertility rate refers to the average number of births in 1 000 female's (male's) whole life.
 ④Employed data cover Taiwan area.

附錄A、台閩地區按性別分類之主要統計資料（續一）

項 目 Item		單 位 Unit	八十六年 1997	
			女性 Female	男性 Male
就業人數	Employed Persons	萬人 10,000 Persons	361.3	556.2
行業結構	By Industry			
農業	Agriculture	百分比 %	7.0	11.2
工業	Industry	百分比 %	30.9	42.9
服務業	Service	百分比 %	62.1	45.9
職業結構	By Occupation			
民代及主管人員	Legislators, Gov. Administrators, Business Executives & Managers	百分比 %	1.7	6.5
專業、技術人員	Professionals and Technicians	百分比 %	23.3	20.6
生產操作工及 體力工	Prod. Machine Operators and Related Workers	百分比 %	25.5	44.8
其他	Others	百分比 %	49.5	28.1
失業人數	Unemployed Persons	萬人 10,000 Persons	8.8	16.9
失業率	Unemployed Rates	百分比 %	2.4	2.9
非勞動力人數	Not in Labor Force	萬人 10,000 Persons	440.7	233.1
結構比	Structure Rates			
就學	Attending School	百分比 %	23.7	43.6
料理家務	Housekeeping	百分比 %	59.0	0.3
其他	Others	百分比 %	17.3	56.1
受雇者平均薪資	Average Monthly Earning of Employees	元 N.T. \$	31 640	43 774
教育	Education			
學生人數	Number of Students ^⑤	萬人 10,000 Persons	256.3	263.4
高等教育學生人數	Higher Education	萬人 10,000 Persons	42.2	39.5
性別比率	Sex Ratio	百分比 %	51.6	48.4
碩士班	Master Program	人 Persons	11 745	26 861
博士班	Ph.D. Program	人 Persons	1 996	8 017
專任教師人數	Number of Teachers ^⑤	萬人 10,000 Persons	14.8	10.4
性別比率	Sex Ratio	百分比 %	58.8	41.2
國民教育	Junior High & Below	百分比 %	63.7	36.3
高級中等教育	Senior High & Voactional	百分比 %	50.3	49.7
大專院校	Junior College Above	百分比 %	34.1	65.9
15歲以上民間人口教 育程度結構	% of Civilian Population Age 15 Years and Over			

附 註：⑤為學年度資料。

八十七年 1998		八十八年 1999		八十九年 2000		九十年 2001	
女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
367.9	561.0	376.1	562.4	382.1	567.0	383.0	555.3
6.4	10.5	5.8	9.9	5.4	9.4	5.1	9.2
30.4	42.9	29.2	42.5	29.3	42.6	28.2	41.3
63.2	46.6	65.0	47.6	65.3	48.0	66.7	49.4
1.6	6.5	1.5	6.3	1.5	6.2	1.6	6.2
24.5	20.9	25.2	21.7	24.8	22.1	25.0	22.9
24.7	44.9	23.6	44.2	23.6	44.3	22.7	43.4
49.2	27.7	49.7	27.8	50.1	27.4	50.7	27.5
8.8	16.9	9.5	18.8	9.5	19.7	14.8	30.2
2.3	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.7	5.2
449.3	240.9	452.1	249.9	459.4	258.5	465.1	269.6
23.5	42.9	23.2	41.7	23.1	41.4	22.7	40.7
58.6	0.4	58.2	0.4	58.0	0.3	57.3	0.3
17.9	56.7	18.6	57.9	18.9	58.3	20.0	59.0
32 770	45 020	33 944	46 174	34 932	47 245	35 608	46 936
257.1	264.5	257.8	266.5	260.0	270.3	262.1	273.3
46.3	42.8	50.6	47.9	55.9	54.2	61.2	60.1
52.0	48.0	51.4	48.6	50.8	49.2	50.5	49.5
13 883	29 142	18 563	36 417	24 320	45 719	31 354	55 897
2 193	8 652	2 624	9 629	3 039	10 783	3 637	12 325
15.3	10.4	15.9	10.4	16.3	10.6	16.6	10.5
59.6	40.4	60.4	39.6	60.7	39.3	61.2	38.9
64.8	35.2	65.5	34.5	65.9	34.1	66.8	33.2
51.1	48.9	52.0	48.0	53.0	47.0	53.7	46.3
34.4	65.6	34.5	65.5	34.6	65.4	34.7	65.3

Note : ⑤School Year.

附錄A、台閩地區按性別分類之主要統計資料（續二）

項 目 Item		單 位 Unit	八十六年 1997	
			女性 Female	男性 Male
國小以下	Primary & Below	百分比 %	34.3	25.3
國中	Junior High	百分比 %	15.5	19.5
高中（職）	Senior high & Vocation	百分比 %	32.2	32.7
大專以上	Junior College Above	百分比 %	18.0	22.5
醫療保健	Health			
平均餘命	Life Expectancy	歲 Years	77.81	71.93
死亡人數	Number of Deaths	人 Persons	45 216	74 169
癌症	Malignant Neoplasms	人 Persons	10 394	18 617
肺癌	Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer	人 Persons	1 740	4 117
肝癌	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts Cancer	人 Persons	1 403	4 439
結腸直腸癌	Colon and Rectum Cancer	人 Persons	1 200	1 655
胃癌	Stomach Cancer	人 Persons	775	1 573
乳癌	Breast Cancer	人 Persons	1 073	7
子宮頸癌	Cervix Uteri Cancer	人 Persons	1 027	—
腦血管疾病	Cerebrovascular Disease	人 Persons	5 300	7 585
事故傷害	Accidents and Adverse Effects	人 Persons	2 749	8 548
心臟病	Heart Disease	人 Persons	4 353	6 401
糖尿病	Diabetes Mellitus	人 Persons	3 965	3 535
慢性肝病及肝硬化	Chronic Liver Disease	人 Persons	1 240	3 527
肺炎	Pneumonia	人 Persons	1 281	2 338
腎臟病	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis	人 Persons	1 584	1 920
高血壓	Hypertensive	人 Persons	1 232	1 379
自殺	Suicide	人 Persons	722	1 450
公共安全	Public Safety			
全般刑案嫌疑犯人數	Crime Volume Offenders	人 Persons	29 336	142 927
竊盜	Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft	人 Persons	3 994	30 115
賭博	Gambling	人 Persons	9 198	26 239
暴力犯罪	Violent Crime	人 Persons	686	10 391

八十七年 1998		八十八年 1999		八十九年 2000		九十年 2001	
女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
33.0	24.3	31.3	22.7	30.5	21.9	29.8	21.2
15.0	19.3	15.1	19.2	14.9	19.1	14.1	18.5
32.8	33.2	33.3	33.7	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.7
19.2	23.2	20.3	24.4	21.2	25.4	22.4	26.6
77.96	72.20	78.12	72.46	78.30	72.63	78.75	72.80
46 131	75 815	47 838	77 153	47 201	77 280	47 984	78 683
10 481	18 779	10 647	19 137	11 197	20 357	11 730	21 263
1 708	4 041	1 719	4 240	1 869	4 392	1 956	4 599
1 377	4 486	1 410	4 352	1 436	4 565	1 656	4 759
1 227	1 760	1 332	1 796	1 415	1 961	1 433	2 024
812	1 631	796	1 564	778	1 596	796	1 650
995	9	1 082	8	1 149	9	1 241	9
1 017	—	965	—	971	—	939	—
5 188	7 517	5 315	7 316	5 510	7 822	5 539	7 602
2 790	8 183	3 964	8 996	2 731	7 784	2 452	7 061
4 547	6 483	4 504	6 795	4 211	6 341	4 316	6 687
3 917	3 615	4 906	4 117	5 026	4 424	4 802	4 311
1 313	3 627	1 331	3 849	1 381	3 793	1 399	3 840
1 532	2 915	1 369	2 637	1 198	2 104	1 308	2 438
1 605	1 830	1 647	1 827	1 826	2 046	1 939	2 117
1 090	1 183	897	959	765	837	875	891
738	1 439	737	1 544	826	1 645	880	1 901
26 822	132 101	27 044	152 553	25 723	155 891	25 301	155 226
4 216	32 308	4 692	35 985	4 396	33 672	4 893	35 285
6 716	17 913	5 239	14 649	3 300	9 199	2 284	6 330
827	9 800	591	9 090	376	7 841	539	9 056

附錄A、台閩地區按性別分類之主要統計資料（續三）

項 目 Item		單 位 Unit	八十六年 1997	
			女性 Female	男性 Male
故意殺人	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	人 Persons	132	2 505
強制性交	Forcible Rape	人 Persons	14	1 365
恐嚇取財	Intimidation⑥	人 Persons	179	1 792
擄人勒贖	Kidnapping	人 Persons	21	226
強盜	Robbery	人 Persons	269	3 292
搶奪	Forceful Taking	人 Persons	71	1 211
重傷害	Serious Injury⑦	人 Persons	—	—
毒品	Drug	人 Persons	1 552	8 493
妨害家庭	Against Family	人 Persons	808	1 112
偽造文書	To Forge Document	人 Persons	300	1 429
暴力犯罪被害人數	Victims of Violent Crimes	人 Persons	9 047	7 632
強制性交被害人數	Victims of Forcible Rape	人 Persons	1 544	0
少年嫌疑犯人數	Juvenile Offenders	人 Persons	3 396	21 370
竊盜	Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft	人 Persons	1 287	11 762
賭博	Gambling	人 Persons	138	466
毒品	Drug	人 Persons	1 183	3 017
暴力犯罪	Violent Crime	人 Persons	239	2 810
故意殺人	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	人 Persons	26	612
強制性交	Forcible Rape	人 Persons	4	411
恐嚇取財	Intimidation⑥	人 Persons	84	514
擄人勒贖	Kidnapping	人 Persons	3	15
強盜	Robbery	人 Persons	97	835
搶奪	Forceful Taking	人 Persons	25	423
重傷害	Serious Injury⑦	人 Persons	—	—
社會福利				
身心障礙人數	Number of the Handicapped①	萬人 10 000 Persons	19.5	30.5
婦女福利服務中心	Welfare Centers for Women			
機構數	No. of Institutions①	家 Units	73	—
服務人次	No. of Services	萬人次 10 000 Person-Cases	14.1	—
不幸婦女中途之家、 庇護中心	Housing for Women			
機構數	No. of Institutions①	家 Units	29	—
收容人數	No. of Inmates①	人 Persons	402	—
婦女緊急生活扶助 人數	Emergency Relief for Disadvantaged Women	人 Persons	1 610	—

附 註：⑥89年資料僅指重大恐嚇取財者。

⑦89年暴力犯罪增加重傷害一項。

八十七年 1998		八十八年 1999		八十九年 2000		九十年 2001	
女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
135	1 821	115	1 822	117	1 726	82	1 479
213	1 806	21	1 607	13	1 607	30	1 970
190	1 717	155	1 561	0	27	1	29
16	199	8	151	12	190	19	217
194	3 158	205	2 663	161	2 594	243	3 074
79	1 099	87	1 286	64	1 553	154	2 207
—	—	—	—	9	144	10	80
6 885	35 042	7 173	43 331	6 766	43 031	4 880	29 554
726	1 018	656	843	498	674	454	584
391	1 500	411	1 786	538	2 456	527	2 079
8 990	7 325	7 369	6 756	7 695	4 072	10 864	4 756
1 832	27	1 732	22	1 778	63	2 132	74
3 155	19 939	3 022	18 202	2 525	15 619	3 020	13 919
1 547	12 569	1 509	11 581	1 218	9 438	1 391	7 408
109	322	105	270	42	116	9	61
827	1 978	836	1 890	589	1 310	352	570
228	2 395	152	2 038	88	1 501	119	1 492
21	307	7	317	27	267	9	193
10	354	7	325	3	291	11	355
94	516	59	430	0	0	0	1
3	22	2	21	2	8	6	13
78	819	46	592	37	544	71	590
22	377	31	353	18	376	18	321
—	—	—	—	1	15	4	19
22.4	34.7	25.8	39.1	28.6	42.5	30.5	44.9
83	—	43	—	39	—	46	—
27.6	—	71.0	—	50.8	—	50.5	—
30	—	28	—	30	—	28	—
579	—	545	—	532	—	616	—
1 743	—	3 012	—	2 167	—	1 845	—

Notes : ⑥Intimidation referred to serious cases only from 2000.

⑦Serious injuries were included in violent crimes from 2000.

附錄A、台閩地區按性別分類之主要統計資料（續四）

項 目 Item	單 位 Unit	八十六年 1997	
		女性 Female	男性 Male
公務人員數 Number of Government Personnel			
公務人員數 Number of Government Personnel①⑨	人 Persons	252 543	373 210
按官職等別分 Number of Government Personnel by Ranks			
政務人員 Political Appointees	人 Persons	23	298
民選機關首長 Elective Chief	人 Persons	—	—
簡任(含相當) Selected Rank Officer	人 Persons	1 152	9 758
薦任(含相當) Recommend Rank Officer	人 Persons	54 914	112 227
委任(含相當) Delegated Rank Officer	人 Persons	74 106	137 418
雇員(含相當) Employee	人 Persons	15 765	36 055
警察、分類職位、 資位、金融、 醫事人員 Police Officials, Classified Position Rank for Employees of Transportation and Communicate Enterprises, Financial Personnel, Medical Personnel	人 Persons	—	—
校長及教師 President at All Level & Teacher	人 Persons	106 583	77 454
行政院新聞局簡任 人員 Personnel Statistics of the Government Information Office for Selected Rank Officer①	人 Persons	9	43
行政院環境保護署 簡任人員 Personnel Statistics of the Environmental Protection Administration for Selected Rank Officer①⑧	人 Persons	16	45
所得分配 Income Distribution			
戶數結構按經濟戶長 性別分 Structure of Family Heads by sex	百分比 %	15.4	84.6
依可支配所得按戶 數五等分位分 By Disposable Income Quintile			
第一分位組 (低所得家庭) Lowest 20%	百分比 %	29.9	70.1
第二分位組 Second 20%	百分比 %	16.0	84.0
第三分位組 Third 20%	百分比 %	11.4	88.6
第四分位組 Fourth 20%	百分比 %	10.5	89.5
第五分位組 (高所得家庭) Highest 20%	百分比 %	9.2	90.8
單親家庭比率 按經濟戶長性別分 Single Parent Rate by sex	百分比 %	—	—

附 註：⑧含行政院環境保護署及所屬環境檢驗所、環境人員訓練所人員。
⑨民國90年資料來源為全國公務人力資料庫，未含各級公立學校教師。

八十七年 1998		八十八年 1999		八十九年 2000		九十年 2001	
女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
241 923	360 473	244 403	354 731	250 126	352 281	134 202	261 321
23	282	28	303	34	289	28	270
21	320	21	315	19	318	21	322
1 287	9 494	1 296	9 598	1 553	10 321	1 334	6 643
54 431	112 421	56 290	112 997	61 122	115 728	39 437	51 964
66 487	126 439	63 026	121 843	62 729	116 891	40 599	33 725
13 711	32 465	12 849	31 429	10 398	29 113	5 059	2 389
—	—	—	—	—	—	47 724	166 008
105 963	79 052	110 893	78 246	114 271	79 621	—	—
9	43	8	45	9	39	7	46
17	51	19	62	17	70	16	69
16.4	83.6	18.7	81.3	19.0	81.0	19.6	80.4
29.4	70.6	35.0	65.0	35.5	64.5	34.2	65.8
17.6	82.4	20.0	80.0	20.9	79.1	23.6	76.4
13.7	86.3	14.2	85.8	13.9	86.1	16.2	83.8
10.2	89.8	12.9	87.1	13.1	86.9	13.6	86.4
10.9	89.1	11.2	88.8	11.9	88.1	10.5	89.5
50.9	49.1	52.2	47.9	50.8	49.2	51.8	48.2

Notes ⑧ Figures Include the Environmental Protection Administration(EPA) 、National Institute of Environmental Analysis,EPA 、National Institute of Environmental Training,EPA.

⑨ From year 2001, data sourced from national official personnel database, which exclude those of public school teachers.

附錄A、台閩地區按性別分類之主要統計資料（續完）

項 目 Item	單 位 Unit	女 性 Female	男 性 Male
社會參與 Social Participation			
公職人員選舉當選人數 Nominees Elected of Central and Local Elections			
國大代表 National Assemblymen			
八 十年 1991	人 Persons	42	283
八十五年 1996	人 Persons	61	273
立法委員 Members of Legislative Yuan			
八十七年 1998	人 Persons	35	141
九 十年 2001	人 Persons	39	137
縣市長 Magistrates & Mayors			
八十六年 1997	人 Persons	3	20
九 十年 2001	人 Persons	2	21
縣市議員 Councilmen of Hsien and City			
八十七年 1998	人 Persons	151	740
九十一年 2002	人 Persons	196	701
台北市市議員 Councilmen of Taipei Municipality			
八十七年 1998	人 Persons	17	35
九十一年 2002	人 Persons	17	35
高雄市市議員 Councilmen of Kaohsiung Municipality			
八十七年 1998	人 Persons	5	39
九十一年 2002	人 Persons	10	34

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計
The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
CHARTER 1: Population (人口)								
1	人口的變遷 Demographic changes	1.15 歲以下人口之變遷及預測 Percentage of population under age 15	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】、 【中華民國臺灣地區民國 91 年至 140 年人口推計】	V	V
		2.10-19 歲人口之變遷及預測 Percentage of population aged 10-19	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】、 【中華民國臺灣地區民國 91 年至 140 年人口推計】	V	V
		3.60 歲以上人口之變遷及預測 Percentage of population aged 60 or over	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】、 【中華民國臺灣地區民國 91 年至 140 年人口推計】	V	V
		4.60 歲以上人口性比例 Women per 100 men aged 60 or over	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		5.80 歲以上人口之變遷及預測 Percentage of population aged 80 or over	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】、 【中華民國臺灣地區民國 91 年至 140 年人口推計】	V	V
		6.80 歲以上人口性比例 Women per 100 men aged 80 or over	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		7.人口性比例 Women per 100 men	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		8.嬰兒性比例 Girls born per 100 boys	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		9.人口預測 Estimated and projected population	V			【中華民國臺灣地區民國 91 年至 140 年人口推計】	V	V
2	人口分布 Where women and men live	1.人口平均年成長率 Average annual rate of population growth	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		2.世界人口分配 Distribution of the world's population	V			【世界人口估計要覽】	V	V

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續一)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
		3.都會區人口比率 Percentage of population living in urban area	V			【社會指標統計】	V	V
		4.遷徙性比例 Women per 100 men immigrants	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
3	都市及鄉村家庭狀況 Housing conditions in rural and urban areas	都會及鄉村基本家庭設備普及率(自來水、衛浴設備、電力) Housing conditions in rural and urban areas (% with piped water、% within 15 min. walk from water source、% with flush toilet、% with electricity)		V		僅有自來水資料(衛浴設備及電力普及率已近 100%) 【經濟統計年報】	X	X
CHARTER 2: Women and men in families(家庭中的男、女)								
1	結婚及其他結合 Marriage and other unions	1.15-19 歲少女曾結婚比率 Percentage 15-19 ever married	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		2.20-24 歲結婚比率 Percentage 20-24 currently married	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		3.25-29 歲結婚比率 Percentage 25-29 currently married	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		4.初婚年齡 Singulate mean age at marriage	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		5.45 歲以上未曾結婚比率 Percentage 45+ who are never married	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		6.女性同居比率(分年齡組) Percentage cohabiting among all women in union, by age			V		X	X
		7.女性處於一夫多妻制婚姻狀況的比率 Percentage currently married women 15-49 who are in polygynous unions			V		X	X

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續二)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
2	結合的解除 The dissolution of unions	1.45-59 歲離婚比率 Percentage 45-59 who are divorced/separated	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	△	△
		2.60 歲以上喪偶的比率 Percentage 60+ who are widowed	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		3.45-59 歲喪偶比率 Percentage 45-59 who are widowed	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	△	△
3	雙親的角色 Parenthood	1.女性的理想子女數 Number of children desired	V			【婦女婚育與就業調查報告】	△	△
		2.已婚育齡婦女使用避孕的比率 Percentage currently married women of reproductive age using contraception	V			衛生署 【 http://www.doh.gov.tw/new1/891115/891115-13.htm 】	V	V
		3.墮胎率 Abortion rates		V		衛生署僅有估計數 【 http://www.doh.gov.tw/new1/891115/891115-13.htm 】	V	V
		4.預估總生育率 Estimated total fertility rate (births per woman)	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】、【中華民國臺灣地區民國 91 年至 140 年人口推計】	V	V
		5.每千位 15-19 歲婦女所生嬰兒數 Births per 1000 women aged 15-19	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		6.非婚生子女比率 Percentage of births to unmarried women	V			【內政統計月報】	V	V
		7.有 3 歲以下子女的婦女就業率 Employment / population ratio of women with young children	V			【人力運用調查】 (須另從電腦調查檔中整理)	V	X
		8.獨自扶養 3 歲以下子女的婦女就業率 Employment / population ratio of lone mothers with young children		V			X	X
		9.有 6 歲以下子女的婦女受雇及自營的比率 Percentage with young children (among women working for an employer、among self-employed women)	V			【人力運用調查】 (須另從電腦調查檔中整理)	X	X

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續三)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
4	生活的安排 Living arrangements	1. 單親家庭的比率 Percentage of families with children that are lone-parent families	V			【家庭收支調查報告】	V	V
		2. 12-14 歲少年未和父母同住的比率 Percentage of adolescents aged 12-14 living with neither parents	V			【青少年身心狀況調查報告】(須另從電腦調查檔中整理)	X	X
		3. 平均戶量 Average household size	V			【家庭收支調查報告】	V	V
		4. 單身戶的比率 % Households that are one-person	V			【戶口及住宅普查報告】	V	V
		5. 女性單身戶的比率 % Women among one-person households	V			【戶口及住宅普查報告】	V	V
		6. 女性戶長的比率 % Women-headed households	V			【戶口及住宅普查報告】	V	V
		7. 60 歲以上戶長的比率 Percentage of households heads aged 60+	V			【戶口及住宅普查報告】(須另從電腦調查檔中整理)	△	△
CHARTER 3: Health (醫療保健)								
1	平均餘命 Life expectancy	1. 零歲平均餘命 Life expectancy at birth	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
		2. 60 歲平均餘命 Life expectancy at 60	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
2	嬰兒及青少年的健康 The health of children and adolescent	1. 嬰兒死亡率 Infant mortality rates	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
		2. 1-4 歲兒童死亡率 Children mortality rates	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
		3. 0-4 歲兒童體重不足比率 The proportion of under-Weight children			V		X	X

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續四)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計		
			是	類似	否		美	日	
3	生殖保健 Reproductive health	1.懷孕婦女接受產前照護比率 % pregnant women receiving prenatal care		V		衛生署「衛生統計」台灣地區各級全民健保特約醫療院所婦幼衛生工作之「產前門診檢查初檢人數」及「產婦人次」。 【衛生統計】	X	X	
		2.在醫療機構分娩比率 % deliveries in health facilities		V			X	X	
		3.由受過醫療訓練人員接生比率 % deliveries attended by a skilled attendant			V			X	X
		4.不孕症患者人數 Infertility	V					V	V
		5.孕產婦死亡率 Maternal mortality ratio			V				
4	HIV 感染及 AIDS HIV infection	1.HIV 患者人數 People living with HIV	V			【衛生統計】	V	V	
		2.AIDS 患者人數 People living with AIDS	V			【衛生統計】	V	V	
5	癌症 Cancer	1.主要癌症罹患率 Incidence rates of major cancer	V			【衛生統計】	V	V	
		2.主要癌症死亡人數 Deaths by major cancer	V			【衛生統計】	V	V	
6	其他疾病和死因的造成 Other diseases and cause of death	心臟血管疾病死亡占全部死因比率 Percentage of total deaths due to cardiovascular diseases	V			【衛生統計】	V	V	
7	吸煙 Smoking	1.成人吸煙人口比率 Adult smoking prevalence		V		國民健康局 http://www.bhp.doh.gov.tw/people/pdf8 國人之健康行為初探.pdf 董氏基金會調查資料僅列示「台灣地區 18 歲以上吸煙率」及「青少年吸煙經驗比率」。 【 http://www.jtf.org.tw/jtf06/06-02.htm 】	△	△	
		2.15 歲以上吸煙人口比率 Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 or over		V			△	△	

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續五)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
8	墮胎 Abortion	1. 墮胎人數 Abortions 2. 墮胎死亡人數 Deaths by abortion	V			1. 衛生署 【 http://www.doh.gov.tw/new1/891115/891115-13.htm 】估計「總墮胎次數」及「有偶婦女墮胎次數」。 2. 【衛生統計】	△	△
Part 4: Education and communication (教育及交流)								
1	通信設備 Communication Appliances	1. 每千人電話線數 Telephone main lines 2. 每千人持有電腦數 Personal computers 3. 每千人連網主機數 Internet hosts (per 1000 persons)	V			【交通統計年報】 【家庭收支調查報告】 資策會【 http://www.find.org.tw/0105/home_new.asp 】	V	V
2	網路 Internet	1. 上網人口 Internet users as % of total population 2. 女性上網人口/上網人口之比率 Women as % of internet users	V			【交通統計年報】 【交通統計年報】	V	V
3	性別平等及受教育機會 Gender equality and access to education	1. 初等及中等粗在學率 Combined 1st/2nd-level gross enrolment ratio 2. 中等教育女性學生人數比率 Girl's share of 2nd-level enrolment (%) 3. 高等教育女性學生人數比率 Women's share of 3rd-level enrolment (%) 4. 不識字率 Percentage illiterate 15 歲以上 15-24 歲 25 歲以上	V			【教育統計】 【教育統計】 【教育統計】 【台閩地區人口統計】	V	V
			V				X	X
			V				X	X
			V				X	X

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續六)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
		5.每千人高等教育學生數 3rd-level students per 1000 population	V			【教育統計】	V	V
		6.高等教育在學學生按研究 類別分 Course of study in 3rd-level students	V			【教育統計】	△	△
4	老師及教育設施 Teachers and education facilities	1.各級教育教師性別比率 % teachers who are women 2.高等教育學校女性領導 者比率(具決策地位) % institutions led by women (women hold decision-making positions in higher education)	V		V	【教育統計】	V	V
		1.高等教育大眾傳播系畢業人 數女性比率 Women's proportion of graduates in 3rd-level mass communication and documentation studies	V			【教育統計】	V	△
5	資訊與大 眾傳播 Information and Communication	2.高等教育之數學及電算機科 學類女性學生人數比率 Percentage women among students in 3rd-level mathematics and computer science courses	V			【教育統計】	△	△
		3.女性新聞從業人員比率 Percentage of journalists who are women			V		V	X
		4.女性播報人員比率 Percentage of female news actors in newspapers, television and radio			V		X	V

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續七)

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章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
CHARTER5: Work (就業)								
1	兩性在勞動市場 women and men in the labor force	1. 勞動力中婦女所占比率 Women's share in the labor force	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		2. 婦女勞動參與率 Women's economic activity rates	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		3. 老年人的勞動力參與率 Economic activity rates of persons aged 65 and over	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		4. 農工服務業就業結構比率 Percentage distribution of labor force, by sector, each sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		5. 就業者按從業身分分 Percentage distribution of labor force, by class of worker, each sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		6. 雇主及自營作業者按性別分 Percentage distribution of labor force of employers and own-account workers, each sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	V
		7. 非農業部門雇主及自營作業者按性別分 Percentage of non-agricultural labor force who are self-employed, total and female	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續八)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
1	兩性在勞動市場 women and men in the labor force	8.無酬家屬工作者按性別分 Percentage of labor force who are contributing family workers	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		9.失業率按性別分 Unemployment rate, by sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		10.青年(15-24 歲)失業率按性別分 Youth unemployment rate, by sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		11.成人部分工時工作者比率按性別分 Percentage of adult employment that is part-time, each sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
		12.女性占所有部分工時工作者比率 Women's share of part-time employment (%)	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
		13.產假週數 Length of maternity leave	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
		14.產假期間支付薪資比率及支付者 Percentage of wages paid in covered period and the provider of coverage	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續九)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
2	非正式部門的勞動力 Work in the informal sex	1. 非農業部門中非正式部門之比率按性別分 Percentage of non-agricultural labor force that is in the informal sector, each sex			V	1. 各國對非正式部門之定義不一，資料蒐集較困難。 2. 人力資源調查中有自營作業及無酬家屬工作者之資料，但無非正式部門之定義	X	X
		2. 非正式部門中支薪受雇者與自營作業者(含家屬工作者)之比率 Percentage of the informal sector labor force, self-employed or contributing family workers and paid employed		V			X	X
		3. 女性占非正式部門 GDP 及非正式部門就業比率 Women's share on informal sector GDP and informal sector employment			V		X	X
		4. 自營作業者占雇主及自營作業者合計比率按性別分 Own-account workers as a percentage of self-employed, each sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續十)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
3	時間的運用 Time Use	1.時間運用分析按性別分 Time spent in Work (Paid and unpaid), leisure, and basic needs, each sex	V			【社會發展趨勢調查報告】	△	△
		2.工作時間按有無酬勞、有無小孩及性別分 Time spent in paid and unpaid work under situation of no children and having children, each sex		V		【社會發展趨勢調查報告】之休閒生活與時間運用調查中有按性別、有無小孩區分的工作時間	△	△
		3.老年人時間運用按年齡分 Time spent in Work (Paid and unpaid), leisure, and basic needs, for the aged of 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, each sex			V	【社會發展趨勢調查報告】僅 65 歲以上之時間運用，未再細分老年人之各年齡層。	△	△
4	工作條件及機會 Working condition and opportunities	1.就業之職業按性別分 Percentage distribution of the labor force by occupational groups, each sex	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		2.女性於管理及經理人員，專業及技術人員所占比率 Women's share of administrative and managerial workers, professional technical and related workers	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		3.製造業女性薪資占男性薪資比率 Women's wages in manufacturing as a percentage of men's wages	V			【薪資與生產力調查統計年報】	V	V

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續十一)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
CHARTER 6(Part 1): Human Rights (人權)								
1	國際婦女人權 International bill of rights for women widely ratified	1.未簽署消除女性歧視公約國家 States that have not ratified or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women	-	-	-	綜合陳示項目	-	-
		2.簽署消除女性歧視公約議定書之國家 States that have signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women	-	-	-	綜合陳示項目	-	-
2	普遍而低估的婦女受暴情形 Violence against women -in all its forms- still pervasive and under-reported	1.遭家庭暴力身體虐待女性人數比率 Percentage of adult women physically abused by an intimate partner	V			【婦女生活狀況調查】，	V	△
		2.遭家庭暴力性虐待女性人數比率 Percentage of women sexually victimized by a male partner		V		內政部家庭暴力暨性侵害防治委員會家庭暴力資料未區分身體暴力及性虐待	V	△
3	消除有害的傳統習俗 New efforts to eliminate harmful traditional practices	女性受過割禮的比率 Estimated prevalence of female genital mutilation	-	-	-	我國無此習俗，故無此項統計	-	-

附錄 B、2000 全球女性趨勢與統計 (續完)

The World's Women Trends and Statistics, UN2000

章節	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
4	女性占全球難民人口半數 Women and girls represent half of refugee populations	聯合國難民事務高級行政長官辦公室援助難民數中女性所占比率 Total number and women's share of UNHCR-assisted refugees	-	-	-	我國無此事項，故無此項統計	-	-
5	政治決策的地位 Political decision-making	1. 女性國會議員比率 % Parliamentary seats in single or lower chamber occupied by women	V			中央選舉委員會 【 http://vote.nccu.edu.tw/cec/vote4.asp 】	V	V
		2. 女性正副首長比率 % Women in decision-making positions (ministerial and sub-ministerial) in government	V			【銓敘統計年報】	V	V
		3. 女性高階管理者比率 Women's share of senior management positions		V		【人力資源調查統計年報】中有民意代表、企業主管及經理人員女性比率	V	△
共計 107 項			85	11	11	美 V 61、△27、X19 日 V 57、△30、X20		

說明：代號「△」表示「2000 全球女性趨勢與統計」書中無此資料，但該國其他書刊有此統計數據；「X」表示書中無此資料，該國其他書刊亦無此統計數據。

附註： Children under 3 years of age.

Children under 6 years of age.

Cut-off ages used to define children vary among countries.

”Underweight” to a condition in which a child weights less than “normal” for her/his age.

Women receiving “at least one prenatal visit during pregnancy”, WHO recommends at least four prenatal visits for a normal pregnancy, and more if there are complications.

Percentage of deliveries in public and private hospitals, clinics and health centers,

irrespective of who attended the delivery.

Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, irrespective of outcome (live birth or fetal death). Skilled health personnel or skilled attendants are defined as doctors (specialists and non-specialists) and/or persons with midwifery skills who can diagnose and manage obstetrical complications as well as normal delivery. The term “skilled attendant” is used by WHO to emphasize the exclusion in this new definition of the category “trained traditional birth attendant”.

Infertility includes primary infertility and secondary infertility, broadly defined as the inability to have children. Primary infertility is defined as a woman’s inability ever to conceive, despite exposure to pregnancy for a period of two years.

Secondary infertility refers to a woman’s inability to conceive though she has conceived before and despite exposure to pregnancy for a period of two years.

Cardiovascular diseases include coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.

Informal sector comprises (a) informal own-account enterprises, which may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis; and (b) enterprises of informal employers, which employ one or more employees on a continuous basis. Informal own-account enterprises may comprise either all such enterprises or only those that are not registered under specific forms of national legislation. The enterprises of informal employers must fulfill one or both of the following criteria: size of unit below a specified level of employment, and non-registration of the enterprises or its employees.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 and came into force in 1981. In 1999, Optional Protocol to the Convention was adopted.

附錄C 全球女性趨勢與統計各國資料

Table 1.A - Population by sex and selected age group

Table 1.B - Selected population indicators

Table 2.A - Indicators on marriage and marital status.

Table 2.B - Indicators on households and childbearing

Table 3.A - Life expectancy and infant mortality.

Table 3.B - Indicators on HIV/AIDS, maternity care and maternal mortality.

Table 4.A - Basic education and literacy.

Table 4.B - Higher education and teaching staff.

Table 5.A - Unemployment rate

Table 5.B - Part-time employment

Table 5.C - Maternity leave benefits, as of 1998

Table 5.D - Indicators of economic activity

Table 5.E - Percentage distribution of the labour force by status in employment.

Table 5.F - Women administrative and managerial workers.

Table 5.G - Women's wages relative to men's.

Table 6.A - Women in public life

Table 6.B - Year of ratification of CEDAW.

Table 6.C - Physical abuse against women by an intimate partner.

Table 1.B - Selected population indicators

Country or area	Women/ 100 men, 2001		Annual pop. growth (%), 2000-2005	Urban pop. (%), 2000	Women/100 men int'l. migrants, 1990
	60+	80+			
Taiwan(2001)	96	106	0.6	78	164
			係2000-2005年台灣地區人口推計平均年成長率	係2000年資料	
Africa					
Algeria	119	160	1.8	60	122
Angola	120	151	3	34	94
Benin	109	94	2.8	42	95
Botswana	168	189	0.5	50	79
Burkina Faso	147	146	3	19	109
Burundi	164	193	3	9	107
Cameroon	119	140	2.1	49	81
Cape Verde	200	187	2.1	62	86
Central African Republic	131	166	1.6	41	99
Chad	122	149	3.1	24	86
Comoros	122	157	2.9	33	131
Congo	126	169	3	63	101
Côte d'Ivoire	91	111	2.1	46	81
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	130	167	3.3	30	93
Djibouti	150	161	1	83	111
Egypt	123	145	1.7	45	89
Equatorial Guinea	120	146	2.8	48	86
Eritrea	120	151	4.2	19	..
Ethiopia	117	141	2.4	18	108
Gabon	118	143	2.5	81	75
Gambia	112	132	2.4	33	76
Ghana	116	137	2.2	38	85
Guinea	115	134	1.5	33	106
Guinea-Bissau	120	150	2.4	24	100
Kenya	114	122	1.9	33	103
Lesotho	127	167	0.7	28	69
Liberia	117	148	5.5	45	82
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	84	141	2.2	88	44
Madagascar	116	134	2.8	30	62
Malawi	126	142	2.2	25	109
Mali	127	147	2.9	30	99
Mauritania	124	147	3	58	78
Mauritius	133	198	0.8	41	103
Morocco	124	116	1.8	56	97
Mozambique	123	152	1.8	40	133
Namibia	129	144	1.7	31	86
Niger	119	134	3.6	21	109
Nigeria	113	132	2.6	44	55

Country or area	Women/ 100 men, 2001		Annual pop. growth (%), 2000-2005	Urban pop. (%), 2000	Women/100 men int'l. migrants, 1990
	60+	80+			
Reunion	153	242	1.3	71	80
Rwanda	127	189	2.1	6	95
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	1.8	47	88
Senegal	123	117	2.5	47	85
Seychelles	..	..	1.3	64	85
Sierra Leone	124	162	4.5	37	32
Somalia	117	142	4.2	28	99
South Africa	151	281	0.8	50	60
Sudan	114	136	2.3	36	100
Swaziland	122	147	0.9	26	53
Togo	120	144	2.6	33	107
Tunisia	103	100	1.1	66	99
Uganda	120	137	3.2	14	80
United Rep. of Tanzania	120	149	2.3	33	103
Western Sahara	116	132	3	95	98
Zambia	122	134	2.1	40	99
Zimbabwe	118	130	1.7	35	82
Latin America/Caribbean					
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	0.3	37	108
Argentina	136	201	1.2	90	108
Aruba	..	..	3.3	..	126
Bahamas	131	154	1.2	89	93
Barbados	161	223	0.4	50	122
Belize	98	119	1.9	54	72
Bolivia	120	144	2.2	63	88
Brazil	125	153	1.2	81	87
Chile	131	189	1.2	86	97
Colombia	123	154	1.6	74	113
Costa Rica	111	139	2	48	73
Cuba	109	118	0.3	75	40
Dominica	..	..	-0.1	71	93
Dominican Republic	107	111	1.5	65	53
Ecuador	114	142	1.7	65	98
El Salvador	124	170	1.8	47	80
French Guyana	..	..	3.2	78	82
Grenada	..	..	0.3	38	102
Guadeloupe	132	179	0.8	100	101
Guatemala	106	121	2.6	40	102
Guyana	131	154	0.2	38	80
Haiti	124	130	1.6	36	131
Honduras	114	135	2.3	53	65
Jamaica	119	142	0.9	56	106
Martinique	135	183	0.5	95	102

Country or area	Women/ 100 men, 2001		Annual pop. growth (%), 2000-2005	Urban pop. (%), 2000	Women/100 men int'l. migrants, 1990
	60+	80+			
Mexico	118	142	1.4	74	97
Netherlands Antilles	133	197	0.9	70	121
Nicaragua	120	145	2.6	56	109
Panama	105	121	1.4	56	88
Paraguay	126	168	2.5	56	90
Peru	115	141	1.6	73	107
Puerto Rico	132	151	0.9	75	106
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	-0.7	34	102
Saint Lucia	..	..	1.1	38	103
St. Vincent/Grenadines	..	..	0.6	55	106
Suriname	128	134	0.4	74	88
Trinidad and Tobago	117	143	0.5	74	104
Uruguay	140	199	0.7	91	119
US Virgin Islands	..	..	1.1	46	114
Venezuela	116	151	1.8	87	97
Asia					
Afghanistan	102	110	3.7	22	86
Armenia	136	216	0.1	70	..
Azerbaijan	141	310	0.6	57	..
Bahrain	84	100	1.7	92	39
Bangladesh	101	103	2.1	25	86
Bhutan	112	132	2.6	7	86
Brunei Darussalam	97	111	1.8	72	73
Cambodia	177	153	2.4	16	90
China ^b	110	185	0.7	32	87
China Hong Kong SAR	106	163	1.2	100	95
China Macao SAR	125	206	0.9	99	98
Cyprus	123	145	0.8	57	102
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	124	201	0.7	60	90
East Timor	103	144	3.9	8	90
Georgia	149	285	-0.5	61	..
India	109	123	1.5	28	92
Indonesia	119	144	1.2	41	94
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	107	120	1.4	62	81
Iraq	110	122	2.7	77	65
Israel	133	168	2	91	113
Jordan	97	112	2.8	74	109
Kazakhstan	167	378	-0.4	56	..
Kuwait	48	153	2.6	98	75
Kyrgyzstan	149	300	1.2	33	..
Lao People's Dem. Republic	115	125	2.3	24	90
Lebanon	119	141	1.6	90	39
Malaysia	111	132	1.7	57	93

Country or area	Women/ 100 men, 2001		Annual pop. growth (%), 2000-2005	Urban pop. (%), 2000	Women/100 men int'l. migrants, 1990
	60+	80+			
Maldives	89	123	3	26	86
Mongolia	122	184	1.1	64	90
Myanmar	115	132	1.2	28	86
Nepal	104	121	2.3	12	251
Occupied Palestinian Territory	134	134	3.6	95	67
Oman	93	122	3.3	84	50
Pakistan	100	90	2.5	37	97
Philippines	120	164	1.9	59	78
Qatar	39	63	1.5	93	35
Republic of Korea	138	242	0.7	82	71
Saudi Arabia	85	121	3.1	86	50
Singapore	115	160	1.7	100	111
Sri Lanka	97	109	0.9	24	74
Syrian Arab Republic	111	121	2.5	55	90
Tajikistan	127	225	0.7	28	..
Thailand	121	154	1.1	22	86
Turkey	116	151	1.3	75	99
Turkmenistan	139	259	1.9	45	..
United Arab Emirates	36	79	1.7	86	50
Uzbekistan	134	254	1.4	37	..
Viet Nam	114	134	1.3	20	72
Yemen	129	138	4.1	25	15
Oceania					
American Samoa	..	..	3.2	53	94
Fiji	114	147	1.1	49	98
French Polynesia	101	162	1.6	53	68
Guam	98	120	2.2	39	77
Kiribati	..	..	2.2	39	95
Marshall Islands	..	..	1.3	72	70
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	..	..	2.4	28	82
New Caledonia	105	154	1.9	77	80
Palau	..	..	..	72	58
Papua New Guinea	99	99	2.2	17	81
Samoa	127	186	0.3	22	88
Solomon Islands	92	83	3.3	20	79
Tonga	..	..	..	38	98
Vanuatu	91	92	2.5	20	90
Developed regions					
Albania	113	256	0.6	42	131
Andorra	..	..	4.1	93	87
Australia	119	183	1	85	97
Austria	145	254	-0.1	65	77
Belarus	185	364	-0.4	71	..

Country or area	Women/ 100 men, 2001		Annual pop. growth (%), 2000-2005	Urban pop. (%), 2000	Women/100 men int'l. migrants, 1990
	60+	80+			
Belgium	134	228	0.1	97	85
Bermuda	..	..	0.6	100	108
Bosnia and Herzegovina	134	216	1.1	43	..
Bulgaria	132	172	-1	70	131
Canada	125	192	0.8	77	104
Croatia	149	255	0	58	..
Czech Republic	147	238	-0.1	75	147
Denmark	128	201	0.2	85	97
Estonia	183	338	-1.1	69	..
Finland	144	271	0.1	67	100
France	137	220	0.4	76	96
Germany	140	290	0	88	80
Greece	122	148	0	60	105
Hungary	160	230	-0.5	64	106
Iceland	118	160	0.7	93	125
Ireland	124	192	1	59	100
Italy	134	207	-0.1	67	130
Japan	130	217	0.1	79	98
Latvia	195	529	-0.6	69	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	1.1	23	83
Lithuania	172	261	-0.2	68	..
Luxembourg	137	280	1.2	92	104
Malta	134	200	0.4	91	123
Monaco	..	..	0.9	100	115
Netherlands	131	227	0.3	89	71
New Zealand	122	195	0.7	86	101
Norway	132	199	0.4	76	100
Poland	151	233	-0.1	66	117
Portugal	138	198	0.1	64	110
Republic of Moldova	157	234	-0.3	46	..
Romania	133	185	-0.3	56	131
Russian Federation	188	402	-0.6	78	92
San Marino	..	..	1.1	89	115
Slovakia	152	197	0.1	57	..
Slovenia	151	285	-0.1	50	..
Spain	133	198	0	78	107
Sweden	127	184	-0.1	83	107
Switzerland	132	208	-0.1	68	79
The FYR of Macedonia	121	153	0.3	62	..
Ukraine	178	335	-0.9	68	..
United Kingdom	130	212	0.2	90	107
United States	132	201	0.9	77	105
Yugoslavia	128	151	-0.1	52	132

Sources: Prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat from the following

Country or area	Women/ 100 men, 2001		Annual pop. growth (%), 2000-2005	Urban pop. (%), 2000	Women/100 men int'l. migrants, 1990
	60+	80+			

compilations of the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat: for women/100 men aged 60+ and 80+, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables*, data set in digital form; for annual population growth rate, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Vol. I, Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8); for urban population, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision*, "Percentage of the population living in urban areas", data set in digital form (POP/DB/WUP/Rev.1999/1/F4); for women/100 men international migrants, "Trends in Total Migrant Stock by Sex", revision 4, data set in digital form (POP/1B/DB/98/4).

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

^aData refer to former Ethiopia, which includes Eritrea.

^bFor statistical purposes, data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions.

^cDoes not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions or Taiwan Province of China.

^dData refer to former Czechoslovakia.

^eData refer to the former USSR.

^fData refer to former Yugoslavia.

Technical notes:

Table 1.B presents the ratio of women to men in the population aged 60 or over and the population aged 80 or over. These data have been compiled from estimates and projections of population by age group and sex, prepared in 2000 by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, for countries and areas with a population of at least 150,000 in 1995. The estimates were made by collecting, evaluating and adjusting, as necessary, all available data for the period 1950-2000. For year 2001, figures are mostly the result of

Table 1.B also presents statistics on the annual rate of population growth, the percentage of urban population in the total population and the sex ratio of the international migrant population. Data on the annual rate of population growth were prepared in 1998 by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat and published in *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*, vol. 1, *Comprehensive Tables* and are also available in *Wistat*. Estimates of the urban population were prepared by the Population Division and

The approach used in estimating rates of population growth assumes exponential growth. The growth rate shown is an annual average over the five-year period indicated.

Urban-rural classification of population follows the national census definition and varies from one country or area to another. National definitions are usually based on criteria that may include any of the following: size of population in a locality, population density, distance between built-up areas, predominant type of economic activity, legal or administrative boundaries, and such urban characteristics as specific services

Estimates of the ratio of women to men among international migrants are taken from the database Trends in Total Migrant Stock, maintained by the Population Division. Estimates of migrant stock are based on the number of foreign-born or the foreign residents in a country enumerated by national population censuses and sample surveys, and complemented by the number of refugees in a country. Statistics on the foreign-born provide only a crude measure of the volume and composition of migration during an indefinite number of years prior to the census. International comparability of this indicator is affected, among other things, by

Table 1.A - Population by sex and selected age group

Country or area	Population		W omen/ 100 men	% aged 10-19	% under age 15,	% aged 60 or over, 2001	
	(thousands), 2001					W	M
	W	M	2001	2001	2001			W	M
Taiwan	10,964	11,442	95	15	21	12	12
Africa							
Algeria	15,215	15,626	97	23	34	7	5
Angola	6,832	6,696	102	23	48	5	4
Benin	3,268	3,178	103	25	46	4	4
Botswana	792	762	104	26	42	6	4
Burkina Faso	6,119	5,737	107	25	49	6	4
Burundi	3,340	3,162	106	26	47	5	3
Cameroon	7,632	7,571	101	24	43	6	5
Cape Verde	233	204	114	23	39	8	5
Central African Republic	1,939	1,843	105	23	43	7	5
Chad	4,110	4,025	102	23	47	5	4
Comoros	363	364	100	24	43	5	4
Congo	1,587	1,524	104	23	46	6	5
Côte d'Ivoire	7,975	8,373	95	25	42	5	5
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	26,482	26,040	102	24	49	5	4
Djibouti	340	303	112	23	43	6	5
Egypt	34,115	34,965	98	23	35	7	6
Equatorial Guinea	238	232	103	22	44	6	5
Eritrea	1,920	1,895	101	23	44	5	4
Ethiopia	32,415	32,045	101	23	45	5	4
Gabon	637	625	102	21	40	9	8
Gambia	676	661	102	21	40	5	5
Ghana	9,905	9,829	101	24	40	5	5
Guinea	4,111	4,163	99	23	44	5	4
Guinea-Bissau	622	605	103	22	44	6	5
Kenya	15,706	15,587	101	27	43	4	4
Lesotho	1,036	1,021	101	23	39	7	6
Liberia	1,545	1,563	99	24	42	5	4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2,609	2,799	93	24	33	5	6
Madagascar	8,261	8,176	101	23	45	5	4
Malawi	5,817	5,755	101	24	46	5	4
Mali	5,888	5,790	102	23	46	6	5
Mauritania	1,385	1,362	102	23	44	5	4
Mauritius	588	583	101	17	25	10	8
Morocco	15,188	15,242	100	22	34	7	6
Mozambique	9,425	9,219	102	23	44	6	5
Namibia	904	884	102	24	44	6	5
Niger	5,567	5,660	98	24	50	4	3
Nigeria	57,976	58,953	98	24	45	5	4
Reunion	374	357	105	18	28	12	8
Rwanda	4,014	3,935	102	25	44	5	4
Senegal	4,845	4,817	101	24	44	5	4

Country or area	Population		W omen/ 100 men	% aged 10-19	% under age 15	% aged 60 or over, 2001	
	(thousands), 2001					W	M
	W	M	2001	2001	2001			W	M
Sierra Leone	2,331	2,256	103	22	44	5	4
Somalia	4,610	4,547	101	23	48	4	4
South Africa	22,226	21,566	103	22	34	7	5
Sudan	15,808	16,001	99	22	40	6	5
Swaziland	475	463	103	24	41	6	5
Togo	2,344	2,313	101	24	44	5	4
Tunisia	4,734	4,828	98	22	29	9	8
Uganda	12,033	11,989	100	24	49	4	3
United Republic of Tanzania	18,115	17,850	101	24	45	4	4
Western Sahara	131	129	101	20	36	8	7
Zambia	5,294	5,355	99	24	47	5	4
Zimbabwe	6,420	6,432	100	26	45	5	4
Latin America and Caribbean	265,747	260,786	102	20	31	9	7
Argentina	19,100	18,387	104	18	28	15	12
Bahamas	156	152	103	19	29	9	7
Barbados	138	130	106	15	20	16	10
Belize	114	117	97	24	38	6	6
Bolivia	4,278	4,239	101	22	39	7	6
Brazil	87,373	85,186	103	20	28	9	7
Chile	7,775	7,626	102	18	28	12	9
Colombia	21,675	21,128	103	20	32	8	6
Costa Rica	2,027	2,086	97	21	32	8	7
Cuba	5,609	5,628	100	15	21	15	13
Dominican Republic	4,187	4,320	97	22	33	7	6
Ecuador	6,413	6,467	99	21	33	8	7
El Salvador	3,257	3,143	104	21	35	8	7
French Guiana	83	88	94	18	35	7	6
Guadeloupe	221	210	105	16	24	14	11
Guatemala	5,796	5,891	98	24	43	5	5
Guyana	393	370	106	20	30	8	6
Haiti	4,220	4,050	104	26	40	6	5
Honduras	3,266	3,308	99	24	41	6	5
Jamaica	1,317	1,281	103	21	31	10	9
Martinique	199	187	106	15	22	17	13
Mexico	50,719	49,649	102	21	33	8	7
Netherlands Antilles	112	105	107	16	24	13	11
Nicaragua	2,616	2,592	101	24	42	5	4
Panama	1,437	1,462	98	20	31	9	8
Paraguay	2,794	2,843	98	23	39	6	5
Peru	13,154	12,939	102	21	33	8	7
Puerto Rico	2,050	1,902	108	16	24	16	13
Suriname	211	208	102	22	30	9	7
Trinidad and Tobago	654	646	101	21	24	10	9

Country or area	Population		W omen/ 100 men	% aged 10-19	% under age 15	% aged 60 or over, 2001	
	(thousands), 2001					W	M
	W	M	2001	2001	2001			W	M
Uruguay	1,730	1,631	106	16	25	19	15
Venezuela	12,241	12,391	99	21	34	7	6
Asia	1,820,113	1,900,592	96	19	30	10	8
Afghanistan	10,882	11,592	94	23	43	5	5
Armenia	1,954	1,834	107	20	23	15	12
Azerbaijan	4,110	3,987	103	21	28	12	9
Bahrain	277	374	74	17	28	5	5
Bangladesh	68,030	72,339	94	23	38	5	5
Bhutan	1,059	1,082	98	24	42	7	6
Brunei							
Darussalam	159	176	90	19	31	5	5
Cambodia	6,879	6,561	105	26	43	5	3
China	624,495	660,476	95	17	24	11	10
China, Hong Kong SAR	3,421	3,539	97	12	16	15	14
China, Macau SAR	229	219	104	17	21	11	9
Cyprus	396	395	100	16	23	17	14
Dem. Peoples's Rep. of Korea	11,177	11,251	99	17	26	12	9
East Timor	362	387	94	29	41	5	5
Georgia	2,737	2,501	109	16	20	22	16
India	496,583	528,513	94	21	33	8	7
Indonesia	107,085	107,755	99	20	30	8	7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	34,858	36,511	95	27	36	6	5
Iraq	11,596	11,989	97	24	41	5	4
Israel	3,126	3,047	103	17	28	15	11
Jordan	2,428	2,623	93	22	40	5	5
Kazakhstan	8,293	7,802	106	20	26	14	9
Kuwait	826	1,145	72	27	29	4	6
Kyrgyzstan	2,541	2,445	104	22	33	10	7
Lao People's Dem. Republic	2,704	2,699	100	23	42	6	5
Lebanon	1,815	1,741	104	20	31	9	8
Malaysia	11,171	11,462	97	20	34	7	6
Maldives	146	154	95	25	43	5	5
Mongolia	1,278	1,281	100	24	34	6	5
Myanmar	24,336	24,027	101	21	33	7	6
Nepal	11,505	12,089	95	22	41	6	6
Occupied Palestinian Terr.	1,628	1,683	97	23	46	6	4
Oman	1,233	1,390	89	24	44	4	4
Pakistan	70,479	74,492	95	23	42	6	6
Philippines	38,295	38,836	99	23	37	6	5
Qatar	204	371	55	16	27	3	4
Republic of Korea	23,389	23,680	99	15	21	13	9
Saudi Arabia	9,808	11,220	87	23	43	5	5
Singapore	2,040	2,068	99	13	22	12	10

Country or area	Population		W omen/ 100 men	% aged 10-19	% under age 15	% aged 60 or over, 2001	
	(thousands), 2001					W	M
	W	M	2001	2001	2001			W	M
Sri Lanka	9,306	9,798	95	19	26	10	9
Syrian Arab Republic	8,195	8,414	97	26	40	5	4
Tajikistan	3,079	3,056	101	25	38	8	6
Thailand	32,132	31,452	102	18	26	9	8
Turkey	33,480	34,152	98	18	30	9	8
Turkmenistan	2,441	2,394	102	23	37	7	5
United Arab Emirates	904	1,749	52	18	25	4	6
Uzbekistan	12,710	12,547	101	24	35	8	6
Viet Nam	39,721	39,454	101	22	33	8	7
Yemen	9,579	9,535	100	22	50	4	3
Oceania	15,382	15,533	99	16	25	15	12
Fiji	404	418	97	21	33	6	5
French Polynesia	115	122	94	21	30	7	7
Guam	76	82	93	17	35	9	8
New Caledonia	107	113	95	18	30	9	8
Papua New Guinea	2,358	2,562	92	23	40	4	4
Samoa	75	84	90	26	41	8	6
Solomon Islands	225	238	95	23	45	4	4
Vanuatu	98	103	95	24	42	5	5
Developed regions							
Albania	1,537	1,608	96	19	29	10	8
Australia	9,710	9,629	101	14	20	18	15
Austria	4,132	3,943	105	12	16	24	18
Belarus	5,423	4,725	115	16	18	23	14
Belgium	5,235	5,028	104	12	17	25	19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,055	2,012	102	15	18	17	13
Bulgaria	4,048	3,818	106	13	15	24	19
Canada	15,659	15,356	102	13	19	19	15
Croatia	2,402	2,253	107	13	18	24	17
Czech Republic	5,270	4,990	106	13	16	22	15
Denmark	2,692	2,640	102	11	18	22	18
Estonia	736	641	115	15	17	25	15
Finland	2,651	2,527	105	12	18	23	17
France	30,492	28,961	105	13	19	23	18
Germany	41,824	40,184	104	11	15	27	20
Greece	5,389	5,235	103	12	15	26	22
Hungary	5,188	4,729	110	12	17	23	16
Iceland	140	141	99	15	23	17	14
Ireland	1,932	1,909	101	16	21	17	14
Italy	29,616	27,887	106	10	14	27	21
Japan	65,031	62,303	104	11	15	26	21
Latvia	1,297	1,109	117	15	17	26	16
Lithuania	1,950	1,739	112	15	19	23	15

Country or area	Population		W omen/ 100 men	% aged 10-19	% under age 15	% aged 60 or over, 2001	
	(thousands), 2001					W	M
	W	M	2001	2001	2001			W	M
Luxembourg	225	218	103	12	19	22	17
Malta	198	194	102	15	20	20	15
Netherlands	8,032	7,897	102	12	18	21	16
New Zealand	1,932	1,876	103	15	23	17	14
Norway	2,265	2,223	102	12	20	22	17
Poland	19,836	18,741	106	16	18	19	14
Portugal	5,207	4,827	108	12	17	23	18
Republic of Moldova	2,236	2,049	109	19	22	16	11
Romania	11,440	10,948	104	15	18	21	17
Russian Federation	76,979	67,685	114	16	17	23	14
Slovakia	2,777	2,627	106	15	19	18	13
Slovenia	1,021	965	106	13	15	23	16
Spain	20,409	19,511	105	11	14	24	19
Sweden	4,462	4,371	102	12	18	25	20
Switzerland	3,623	3,547	102	11	16	24	19
The FYR of Macedonia	1,022	1,022	100	16	22	16	13
Ukraine	26,310	22,801	115	15	17	25	16
United Kingdom	30,218	29,323	103	13	19	23	18
United States	144,933	140,993	103	14	22	18	14
Yugoslavia	5,297	5,241	101	15	20	21	16

Sources: Prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat from *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables*, data set in digital form.

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or not reported separately.

^aFor statistical purposes, data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions.

Technical notes:

Table 1.A presents data on female and male populations, the ratio of women to men, the percentages of total population aged 10-19 and under age 15, the percentages of women and men aged 60 or over.

Data in table 1.A have been compiled from estimates and projections of population by age group and sex, prepared in 2000 by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, for countries and areas with a population of at least 150,000 in 2000. The estimates were made by collecting, evaluating and adjusting, as necessary, all available data for the period 1950-2000. For the period 2001, figures are mostly the result of projections from the year 2000, except for such cases where reliable, more recent data are available.

Table 2.A - Indicators on marriage and marital status.

Country or area	% 15-19 ever married, 1991/1998		Singulate mean age at marriage, 1991/1997		% 60+ widowed, 1991/1997	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Taiwan(2001)	1	<1	31	26	39	12
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> 需調查方可獲得，故以下列指標代替： (1-(15-19歲女性未婚人數/當年底15-19歲女性人數)*100) </div>		同前			
Africa						
Algeria	10 ^a	1 ^a	24 ^a	28 ^a	55 ^a	6 ^a
Benin	29	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	6	3	27	31	45	9
Burkina Faso	45	..	19	28	37	6
Burundi	9 ^a	2 ^a	23 ^a	26 ^a	54 ^a	7 ^a
Cameroon	36	4	20	..	..	..
Cape Verde	7 ^a	1 ^a	26 ^a	28 ^a	26 ^a	8 ^a
Central African Rep.	42	8	19 ^a	24 ^a	44 ^a	9 ^a
Chad	49	6	..	..	..	..
Comoros	12	3	22	29	23 ^b	3 ^b
Côte d'Ivoire	28	2	20 ^a	28 ^a	55 ^a	9 ^a
Djibouti	7 ^c	1 ^c	19 ^a	27 ^a	..	..
Egypt	14	..	22 ^a	26 ^a	60 ^a	12 ^a
Eritrea	38	2	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	49 ^{a,d}	8 ^{a,d}	..	..	43 ^{a,d}	6 ^{a,d}
Gabon	16	2	..	..	46	9
Ghana	22	2	21 ^a	..	..	..
Guinea	49	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	17	1	21 ^a	..	33 ^a	5 ^a
Lesotho	17 ^{a,c}	2 ^{a,c}	..	..	..	..
Liberia	46 ^a	..	20 ^a	..	..	..
Madagascar	34	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	45 ^a	9 ^a	19 ^a	24 ^a	40 ^a	6 ^a
Mali	50	5	19 ^a	28 ^a	46 ^a	5 ^a
Mauritania	..	..	23 ^a	30 ^a	..	..
Mauritius	11 ^a	1 ^a	24 ^a	28 ^a	71 ^a	13 ^a
Morocco	13	1	22 ^a	..	71	6
Mozambique	47	4	..	..	..	..
Namibia	7	3	..	..	30 ^a	5 ^e
Niger	62	4	17 ^a	23 ^a	64 ^a	5 ^a
Nigeria	36	7	..	..	46	5
Reunion	2 ^a	<1 ^a	28 ^a	30 ^a	45 ^a	12 ^a
Rwanda	10	..	..	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	20	2	18	23	..	..
Senegal	29	..	20 ^a	29 ^a	54 ^a	5 ^a
Seychelles	6 ^a	1 ^a	24 ^a	26 ^a	27 ^a	9 ^a
Sierra Leone	..	..	18 ^a	27 ^a	..	..
South Africa	4 ^f	1 ^f	27 ^f	29 ^f	49	12
Sudan	16 ^{a,g}	..	24	..	..	..
Swaziland	10	2	26	29	25	2
Togo	20	2	20 ^a	..	..	..
Tunisia	3	<1	25 ^a	..	49	7
Uganda	50	11	19	24	53	11
United Rep. of Tanzania	25	3	21	..	..	..
Zambia	27	1	21 ^a	26 ^a	34 ^{a,b}	4 ^{a,b}
Zimbabwe	21	2	21	26	53	7
Latin America/Caribbean						
Argentina	12	8	23	26	44	30

Country or area	% 15-19 ever married, 1991/1998		Singulate mean age at marriage, 1991/1997		% 60+ widowed, 1991/1997	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Aruba	3	<1	26	29	37	13
Bahamas	4 ^a	1 ^a	27 ^a	29 ^a	43 ^a	14 ^a
Belize	7 ^h	1 ^h	..	..	32	13
Bolivia	12	..	23	25	43 ^a	17 ^a
Brazil	17	..	..	..	42	11
Chile	12	5	23	26	39	13
Colombia	17	..	23 ^a	26 ^a	41	12
Costa Rica	6 ⁱ	1 ⁱ	..	..	34	11
Dominican Republic	29	..	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	20 ^a	7 ^a	22 ^a	25 ^a	31 ^a	12 ^a
El Salvador	16	4	22	25	35	13
French Guiana	1	<1 ^a	29 ^a	32 ^a	25 ^a	7 ^a
Guadeloupe	1 ^a	<1 ^a	30 ^a	32 ^a	28 ^a	9 ^a
Guatemala	23	..	21 ^a	24 ^a	46 ^a	12 ^a
Haiti	17	3	24 ^a	27 ^a	30	9
Jamaica	1	1	..	..	31	12
Martinique	1 ^a	<1 ^a	31 ^a	33 ^a	30 ^a	11 ^a
Mexico	16 ^a	6 ^a	..	..	37 ^a	12 ^a
Netherlands Antilles	2	1	29	32	..	13
Nicaragua	34	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	21 ^a	5 ^a	22 ^a	25 ^a	32 ^a	11 ^a
Paraguay	17	3	22	26	30	11
Peru	13	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	15 ^a	6 ^a	24 ^a	26 ^a	40 ^a	13 ^a
Trinidad and Tobago	11	5	..	..	41	16
Uruguay	13	3	23 ^a	25 ^a	42	10
Venezuela	20 ^a	8 ^a	..	..	35 ^a	10 ^a
Asia						
Armenia	15 ^{a c}	2 ^{a c}	23	27	..	..
Azerbaijan	9 ^{a c}	1 ^{a c}	23	27	..	..
Bahrain	7	<1	26	28	53	8
Bangladesh	50	..	18 ^a	26 ^a	56	4
Brunei Darussalam	8	1	25	27	43	13
China ⁱ	2	1	22 ^a	24 ^a	45	19
Hong Kong SAR	2	1	28	30	43	11
Macao SAR	2	1	26	28	45	13
Cyprus	8	1	23	27	39	13
Georgia	17 ^{a c}	3 ^{a c}	25	28	..	..
India	39	..	..	..	54	15
Indonesia	14	2	22	25	57	12
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	22	3	21	25	48	7
Iraq	28 ^a	15 ^a	22 ^a	26 ^a	45 ^a	8 ^a
Israel	5	<1	24	28	..	..
Jordan	9	1	25	28	50	7
Kazakhstan	13	..	22	25	59 ^a	14 ^a
Kuwait	13	1	25	30	51	4
Kyrgyzstan	14	..	22	25	59 ^a	12 ^a
Malaysia	8	1	..	..	51	12
Maldives	36 ^a	6 ^a	19 ^a	23 ^a	..	..
Nepal	44	..	..	..	48 ^a	18 ^a
Oman	..	..	19 ^a	26 ^a	..	..
Pakistan	22	6	22 ^a	27 ^a	..	..
Philippines	10	3	24 ^a	26 ^a	41	14
Qatar	14 ^a	4 ^a	23 ^a	27 ^a	53 ^a	5 ^a
Republic of Korea	1	<1	25	29	62	12

Country or area	% 15-19 ever married, 1991/1998		Singulate mean age at marriage, 1991/1997		% 60+ widowed, 1991/1997	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Saudi Arabia	16 ^a	1 ^a	22 ^a	26 ^a	..	..
Singapore	1 ^a	<1 ^a	27 ^a	30 ^a	54 ^a	16 ^a
Sri Lanka	7 ^a	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	12 ^a	2 ^a	21 ^a	23 ^a	56 ^a	14 ^a
Thailand	6	6	24 ^a	26 ^a	47 ^a	16 ^a
Turkey	14	..	22 ^a	25 ^a	45 ^a	11 ^a
Turkmenistan	6 ^{a,c}	1 ^{a,c}	24 ^a	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	19	3	23	26	..	..
Uzbekistan	13	..	20	..	..	..
Viet Nam	11 ^a	5 ^a	23 ^a	24 ^a	53 ^a	15 ^a
Yemen	24	5	19 ^{a,k}	23 ^{a,k}	..	..
Oceania						
American Samoa	5 ^a	2 ^a	26 ^a	28 ^a	46 ^a	11 ^a
Fiji	13 ^a	2 ^a	23 ^a	25 ^a	49 ^a	14 ^a
French Polynesia	3 ^{a,c}	1 ^{a,c}	28 ^a	30 ^a	..	..
Guam	6 ^{a,c}	2 ^{a,c}	24 ^a	27 ^a	..	..
Kiribati	16 ^{a,c}	6 ^{a,c}	22 ^a	25 ^a	..	..
Marshall Islands	23 ^{a,c}	7 ^{a,c}	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	10	4	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	2 ^a	<1 ^a	28 ^a	31 ^a	46 ^a	15 ^a
Palau	3 ^{a,c}	1 ^{a,c}	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	21	..	21 ^a	25 ^a	..	..
Samoa	4 ^{a,c}	1 ^{a,c}	25 ^a	28 ^a	..	..
Solomon Islands	18 ^{a,c}	3 ^{a,c}	21 ^a	25 ^a	..	..
Tonga	6 ^a	3 ^a	25 ^a	27 ^a	39 ^a	16 ^a
Vanuatu	13 ^a	3 ^a	23 ^a	25 ^a	38 ^a	17 ^a
Developed regions						
Albania	..	..	22	27	..	..
Australia	2	1	27	29	38	11
Austria	3	1	26	29	47	13
Belarus	8 ^a	2 ^a	22	24	53 ^a	12 ^a
Belgium	2	<1	25	28	44	14
Bermuda	1	<1	29	31	38	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	23 ^a	..	..	..
Bulgaria	16 ^a	3 ^a	23	27	43 ^a	17 ^a
Canada	1	<1	26	29	39	11
Croatia	5	1	25	28	48	12
Czech Republic	2	<1	23	26	50	13
Denmark	5	1	30 ⁱ	32 ⁱ	41	14
Estonia	7 ^{a,c}	2 ^{a,c}	24	26	..	..
Finland	1	<1	29	32	41	11
France	1 ^a	<1 ^a	28 ^a	30 ^a	43 ^a	11 ^a
Germany	2	<1	28	30	46	13
Greece	6	1	25	29	42	10
Hungary	3	<1	24	27	52	16
Iceland	<1	<1	30	32	34	12
Ireland	<1	<1	28	29	41	12
Italy	..	..	27 ⁱ	30 ⁱ	..	..
Japan	1	1	27 ^a	30 ^a	41	10
Latvia	9 ^a	3 ^a	24	26	51 ^a	14 ^a
Liechtenstein	1 ^a	<1 ^a	26 ^a	29 ^a	41 ^a	8 ^a
Lithuania	7 ^a	3 ^a	23	25	50 ^a	13 ^a

Country or area	% 15-19 ever married, 1991/1998		Singulate mean age at marriage, 1991/1997		% 60+ widowed, 1991/1997	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Luxembourg	3 ^a	<1 ^a	26 ^a	28 ^a	23 ^a	14 ^a
Malta	3 ^a	<1 ^a	22 ^a	26 ^a	37 ^a	16 ^a
Netherlands	1	<1	28	31	40	11
New Zealand	2	2	27	29	41	12
Norway	<1	<1	29	31	42	13
Poland	2	<1	23 ^a	26 ^a	45	20
Portugal	6	1	24	27	39	12
Republic of Moldova	14	2 ^{a c}	22	24	..	..
Romania	7	<1	23	26	45	11
Russian Federation	11 ^a	3 ^a	23	25	55 ^a	12 ^a
San Marino	1	<1	27	29	41	10
Slovakia	7	1	21	24	53	15
Slovenia	2	1	26	29	45	12
Spain	3	1	26	28	38	11
Sweden	<1	<1	31	33	38	12
Switzerland	1	<1	27	30	38	11
The FYR of Macedonia	9	2	23 ^a	..	37	16
Ukraine	16 ^a	3 ^a	21 ^a	24 ^a	54 ^a	13 ^a
United Kingdom	1	<1	26 ^a	28 ^a	43	14
United States	4	2	25 ^{a i}	26 ^{a i}	34 ^b	10 ^b
Yugoslavia	12	3	24	28	41	14

Sources: *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat), Version 4*, CD-ROM (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4), based on various international and national sources, in particular the *Demographic Yearbook* (United Nations publication, various years up to 1997) and unpublished updates.

^aData refer to a year between 1985 and 1990.

^bData refer to the population aged 55+.

^cPer cent currently married.

^dData shown are for former Ethiopia.

^eData refer to the population aged 50+.

^fExcluding Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

^gData refer to urban and settled rural population only.

^hData refer to ages 14-19.

ⁱData refer to ages 9-19.

^jFor statistical purposes, data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions.

^kData shown are for the former Yemen Arab Republic.

^lAverage age at first marriage.

Technical notes:

Table 2.A presents indicators on the timing of first marriage and selected marital status of women and men at selected ages. The series on singulate mean age at marriage are those published in the 1995 *Demographic Yearbook*, supplemented by national sources and compilations prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat from a worldwide review of the available information; for countries in transition, data were obtained from the MONEE Project database of the United Nations Children's Fund. The indicators % 15-19 ever married and % 60+ widowed were derived from statistics reported in the *Demographic*

Singulate mean age at first marriage, the average age at which women and men first marry, is an estimate of the average number of years lived prior to first marriage by a hypothetical cohort, if they marry before age 50. Singulate mean age at marriage is calculated on the basis of a single census or survey according to procedures described by Hajnal in "Age at marriage and proportions marrying"

Table 2.B - Indicators on households and childbearing

Country or area	Average household size,	% women-headed households,	Contraceptive use, married women (%),	Total fertility rate (births per woman)		Births per 1000 women aged 15-19,
	1991/1994	1991/1997	1991/2000	1990-1995	2000-2005	2000-2005
Taiwan(2001)	3.3	33 ^a	82	1.8	1.5	15
		係2000年 普查資料		係1990-1995 年資料	係2000-2005 年資料	係1995-2000年 資料
Africa						
Algeria	7 ^a	11 ^a	52 ^{b c}	4.1	2.8	20
Angola	..	..	..	7.2	7.2	229
Benin	5.9	18	16	6.5	5.7	113
Botswana	4.8 ^a	47	33 ^a	4.9	3.9	63
Burkina Faso	6.2 ^a	7	12	7.1	6.8	151
Burundi	4.6 ^a	25 ^a	9 ^a	6.8	6.8	60
Cameroon	5.2 ^a	18	19	5.7	4.7	127
Cape Verde	5 ^a	38 ^a	53	3.9	3.2	72
Central African Republic	4.7	21	15	5.6	4.9	141
Chad	..	22	4	6.7	6.7	195
Comoros	6.2	25	21	5.8	5	77
Congo	..	..	..	6.3	6.3	146
Côte d'Ivoire	6 ^a	15	15	5.7	4.6	121
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	..	..	8	6.7	6.7	230
Djibouti	6.6	18	..	6.3	5.8	65
Egypt	4.9 ^a	13	56	3.8	2.9	34
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	5.9	5.9	192
Eritrea	..	31	5	6.1	5.3	112
Ethiopia	..	..	8	6.8	6.8	78
Gabon	..	..	..	5.2	5.4	161
Gambia	..	..	12 ^a	5.6	4.8	139
Ghana	4.8 ^a	37	22	5.3	4.2	78
Guinea	7.2	7	6	6.4	5.8	168
Guinea-Bissau	7.9	..	..	6	6	195
Kenya	5.2 ^a	33	39	5.4	4.2	90
Lesotho	5.1 ^a	..	23 ^d	5	4.5	67
Liberia	5 ^a	19 ^a	6 ^a	6.8	6.8	230
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	40	4.1	3.3	35
Madagascar	4.5	22	19	6.2	5.7	136
Malawi	4.3 ^a	26	31	7.2	6.3	152
Mali	5.6 ^a	8	7	7	7	195
Mauritania	..	..	3 ^a	6.1	6	147
Mauritius	4.4 ^a	18 ^a	75	2.3	1.9	34
Morocco	6 ^a	15	50	3.9	3	28
Mozambique	..	27	6	6.4	5.9	129
Namibia	5.2	39	29	5.8	4.9	81
Niger	6.4 ^a	10 ^a	8	8	8	233
Nigeria	5.4 ^a	14 ^a	15	6.4	5.4	104
Reunion	3.8 ^a	..	67 ^a	2.4	2.1	20
Rwanda	4.7	25	21	6.7	5.8	60
Sao Tome and Principe	4.3	33	..	..	..	..
Senegal	8.8	18	13	6.1	5.1	100
Seychelles	4.5 ^a	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	5.7 ^a	11 ^a	4 ^a	6.5	6.5	212
Somalia	..	..	1 ^a	7.3	7.3	213
South Africa	5.8 ^a	..	62	3.3	2.9	73
Sudan	6.3 ^a	13 ^a	8 ^O	5.3	4.5	57
Swaziland	..	40 ^a	20 ^{a†}	5.3	4.4	81
Togo	5.1 ^a	26 ^a	14	6.2	5.4	93

Country or area	Average household size,	% women-headed households,	Contraceptive use, married women (%),	Total fertility rate (births per woman)		Births per 1000 women aged 15-19,
	1991/1994	1991/1997	1991/2000	1990-1995	2000-2005	2000-2005
Tunisia	5.4 ^a	11 ^a	60	3.1	2.1	17
Uganda	5.4 ^a	29	15	7.1	7.1	211
United Rep. of Tanzania	5.2	22	25	5.9	5	92
Western Sahara	..	..	..	4.8	3.8	82
Zambia	5.6	17 ^a	24	6.3	5.7	146
Zimbabwe	5.2 ^a	33	54	5.5	4.5	105
Latin America/Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda	3.1	..	53 ^a	..	..	..
Argentina	3.7	22	74 ^a	2.8	2.4	61
Aruba	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas	4.1 ^a	36 ^a	62 ^a	2.6	2.3	61
Barbados	..	..	55 ^a	1.6	1.5	43
Belize	4.8	22	47	4.2	2.9	79
Bolivia	4.6 ^a	24	48	4.8	3.9	75
Brazil	4.2 ^a	18	77	2.5	2.2	71
Chile	4	25	30 ^a	2.5	2.4	44
Colombia	4.5	24	77	3	2.6	80
Costa Rica	4.3	20	75	3	2.7	81
Cuba	4 ^a	..	70 ^a	1.6	1.6	65
Dominica	..	..	50 ^a	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	4.5	25	64	3.2	2.7	93
Ecuador	4.8 ^a	..	57	3.5	2.8	66
El Salvador	4.1	27 ^a	53	3.5	2.9	87
French Guiana	3.4 ^a	..	..	4.1	3.9	..
Grenada	..	..	54 ^a	..	..	..
Guadeloupe	3.4 ^a	..	..	2.1	2	18
Guatemala	..	20	38	5.4	4.4	111
Guyana	..	..	..	2.6	2.3	64
Haiti	5	39	28	4.8	4	64
Honduras	5.4 ^a	20 ^a	50	4.9	3.7	103
Jamaica	..	38	66	2.8	2.4	46
Martinique	3.3 ^a	..	..	1.9	1.7	27
Mexico	5 ^a	17 ^a	67	3.1	2.5	64
Netherlands Antilles	3.3	34	..	2.3	2.1	45
Nicaragua	..	28 ^a	60	4.8	3.8	138
Panama	4.4 ^a	22 ^a	..	2.9	2.4	75
Paraguay	4.7	21	59	4.6	3.8	75
Peru	5.2 ^a	23	60	3.4	2.6	53
Puerto Rico	3.9 ^a	32 ^a	..	2.2	1.9	63
Saint Lucia	4	..	47 ^a	3.1	..	..
St. Vincent/Grenadines	..	..	58 ^a	..	..	..
Suriname	..	..	..	2.5	2.1	16
Trinidad and Tobago	4.1 ^a	..	53 ^a	2.1	1.5	34
Uruguay	3.3 ^a	23 ^a	..	2.5	2.3	70
US Virgin Islands	3.2 ^a	45 ^a	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	4.8 ^a	21 ^a	..	3.3	2.7	95
Asia						
Afghanistan	..	..	..	7	6.8	111
Armenia	4.4 ^a	..	22 ^a	2.1	1.1	32
Azerbaijan	4.5 ^a	..	17 ^a	2.6	1.5	26
Bahrain	5.6	..	61	3.4	2.3	18
Bangladesh	5.5	9	54	4.3	3.6	125

Country or area	Average household size, 1991/1994	% women-headed households, 1991/1997	Contraceptive use, married women (%), 1991/2000	Total fertility rate (births per woman)		Births per 1000 women aged 15-19, 2000-2005
				1990-1995	2000-2005	
Bhutan	..	..	19 ^d	5.8	5.1	57
Brunei Darussalam	5.8	..	..	3.1	2.5	30
Cambodia	.. ^a	..	..^g	5.4 ^g	4.8 ^g	97
China	4 ^a	..	83	1.9	1.8	5
Hong Kong SAR	3.4	27	86	1.2	1.2	7
Macao SAR	3.6	21	..	1.6	1.1	6
Cyprus	3.2 ^h	14 ^h	..	2.3	1.9	10
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	..	..	62	2.3	2.1	2
East Timor	..	..	..	4.8	3.9	27
Georgia	3.7 ^a	..	17 ^a	1.9	1.4	33
India	5.5	9	48	3.7	3	44
Indonesia	4.5 ^a	13	57	3	2.3	53
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	5.1 ^a	6	73	4.4	2.8	28
Iraq	7.3 ^a	..	14 ^a	5.7	4.8	41
Israel	..	..	..	2.9	2.7	17
Jordan	6.9	..	50	5.6	4.3	38
Kazakhstan	3.6 ^a	..	66	2.5	2	45
Kuwait	6.5 ^a	5 ^a	50	3.2	2.7	28
Kyrgyzstan	4.7 ^a	26	60	3.4	2.3	29
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	19 ⁱ	5.8	4.8	91
Lebanon	..	..	61	2.9	2.2	25
Malaysia	4.8	18	48 ^a	3.6	2.9	18
Maldives	6.8 ^a	..	..	6.1	5.4	53
Mongolia	..	..	61 ^d	3.4	2.3	53
Myanmar	..	..	17	3.8	2.8	29
Nepal	5.6	13	29	5.1	4.5	124
Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	..	6.5	5.6	94
Oman	7	..	22	6.7	5.5	89
Pakistan	6.5 ^a	7 ^a	24	5.8	5.1	50
Philippines	5.3 ^a	11 ^a	47	4.1	3.2	33
Qatar	5.6 ^a	..	42	4.1	3.3	36
Republic of Korea	3.7 ^a	17	79	1.7	1.5	3
Saudi Arabia	7.4 ^a	..	31	6.7	5.5	48
Singapore	4.2 ^a	..	..	1.8	1.5	7
Sri Lanka	..	..	66 ^j	2.4	2.1	23
Syrian Arab Republic	6	..	36	4.7	3.7	38
Tajikistan	5.7 ^a	..	21 ^a	4.4	2.9	24
Thailand	4.4 ^a	..	74	2.1	2	51
Turkey	5 ^a	10	64	3.1	2.3	51
Turkmenistan	5.2 ^a	..	20 ^a	4	3.2	18
United Arab Emirates	..	..	28	3.8	2.9	64
Uzbekistan	5.2 ^a	22	56	3.6	2.3	51
Viet Nam	4.8 ^a	32 ^a	75	3.3	2.3	20
Yemen	5.8 ^k	12	21	7.6	7.6	125
Oceania						
American Samoa	7 ^a	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	5.7 ^a	12 ^a	40 ^a	3.4	3	54
French Polynesia	4.7 ^a	18 ^a	..	3.1	2.5	58
Guam	4 ^a	21 ^a	..	3.7	4	109
Kiribati	6.4 ^a	..	37 ^a	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	8.7 ^a	..	27 ^a	..	..	..

Country or area	Average household size,	% women-headed households,	Contraceptive use, married women (%),	Total fertility rate (births per woman)		Births per 1000 women aged 15-19,
	1991/1994	1991/1997	1991/2000	1990-1995	2000-2005	2000-2005
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	7.5 ^a	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	4 ^a	16 ^a	25 ^{a d}	2.9	2.5	31
Palau	5 ^a	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	8	26	5.1	4.3	84
Samoa	6.7 ^a	13 ^a	34 ^a	4.7	4.2	46
Solomon Islands	6.5 ^a	16 ^a	3 ^{a d}	5.8	5.3	87
Tonga	6.2 ^a	20 ^a	74 ^a	..	..	..
Vanuatu	5 ^a	..	15 ^d	4.8	4.3	54
Developed regions				1.6		
Albania	..	..	..	2.9	2.3	16
Australia	3 ^a	..	76 ^a	1.9	1.8	18
Austria	..	..	47	1.5	1.2	12
Belarus	2.7 ^a	..	50	1.7	1.2	29
Belgium	..	..	79	..	..	..
Bermuda	2.6	34	..	1.6	1.5	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	1.5	1.3	23
Bulgaria	3 ^a	18 ^a	86	1.5	1.1	41
Canada	2.8	30	75	1.7	1.6	19
Croatia	3.1	..	..	1.5	1.7	19
Czech Republic	2.5	26	69	1.6	1.2	17
Denmark	2.3 ^a	42	78 ^{a l}	1.7	1.7	7
Estonia	3.1 ^a	..	70 ^l	1.6	1.2	27
Finland	2.5 ^a	42	77 ^a	1.8	1.6	7
France	2.6 ^a	..	75	1.7	1.8	9
Germany	2.3 ^m	27 ^m	75	1.4	1.3	11
Greece	3	20	..	1.4	1.2	10
Hungary	2.7 ^a	35	77	1.7	1.2	21
Iceland	..	..	..	2.2	1.9	18
Ireland	3.3	26	..	2	2	16
Italy	2.9	..	78 ^a	1.3	1.2	6
Japan	3 ^a	17 ^a	59	1.5	1.3	4
Latvia	3.1 ^a	..	48	1.6	1.1	21
Lithuania	3.2 ^a	..	59	1.8	1.2	27
Luxembourg	2.7	26	..	1.7	1.8	9
Malta	3.3 ^a	..	..	2	1.8	12
Netherlands	..	..	79	1.6	1.5	4
New Zealand	2.8	37	75	2.1	2	31
Norway	2.4 ^a	34 ^a	74 ^a	1.9	1.7	10
Poland	3.1 ^a	31 ^a	49	1.9	1.3	16
Portugal	3.1	20	..	1.5	1.5	17
Republic of Moldova	3.4	..	74	2.1	1.4	43
Romania	3.1	22	57	1.5	1.3	37
Russian Federation	2.8	..	72	1.5	1.1	32
San Marino	2.8	19 ^a	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	2.9	23	74 ^l	1.9	1.3	24
Slovenia	3.1	44	..	1.4	1.1	8
Spain	..	..	81	1.3	1.1	6
Sweden	2.2 ^a	37 ^a	..	2	1.3	5
Switzerland	2.4 ^a	28 ^a	..	1.5	1.4	5
The FYR of Macedonia	3.8	..	..	1.8	1.5	26
Ukraine	2.8 ^a	..	23 ^a	1.6	1.1	39
United Kingdom	..	..	82 ⁿ	1.8	1.6	24
United States	2.6 ^a	36	71 ^a	2.1	1.9	49

Country or area	Average household size,	% women-headed households,	Contraceptive use, married women (%),	Total fertility rate (births per woman)		Births per 1000 women aged 15-19,
	1991/1994	1991/1997	1991/2000	1990-1995	2000-2005	2000-2005
Yugoslavia	3.6	22	..	2	1.6	25

Sources: For statistics on household size and women-headed households: *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat), Version 4*, CD-ROM (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4),

based on various international and national sources, in particular the *Demographic Yearbook* (United Nations publication, various years up to 1997) and unpublished updates; for contraceptive use *World Population Monitoring, 2000*

(ESA/P/WP.159, March 2000), supplemented by Demographic and Health Surveys national reports, Gulf Family Health

Surveys national reports, DHS + Dimensions, vol. 3, no. 1, Spring 2001 and *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat), Version 4*, CD-ROM (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4); for total fertility rate: Population Division of the

United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Vol. I, Comprehensive Tables*

(United Nations publication, Sales No.E.01.XII.8); for births per 1000 women aged 15-19: *Age Patterns of Fertility, 1995-2050*

(data set in digital form) .

^aData refer to a year between 1985 and 1990.

^bExcluding sterilization.

^cFor all ever-married women of reproductive age.

^dFor all women of reproductive age.

^eExcluding Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

^fIncluding single women of reproductive age who have borne a child.

^gFor statistical purposes, data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions.

^hData refer to government controlled areas only.

ⁱNot a nationally representative sample; national prevalence level probably lower than indicated.

^jExcluding several northern and eastern areas containing roughly 15 per cent of the population.

^kData shown are for the former Yemen Arab Republic.

^lFor all sexually active women of reproductive age.

^mData shown are for the former Federal Republic of Germany.

ⁿExcluding Northern Ireland.

^oNorth Sudan only.

Technical notes:

The first two columns of table 2.B present household size and percentage of households headed by women. These indicators are based mainly on population census results provided by national statistical services to the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat for the *Demographic Yearbook*. They are supplemented by data from the Demographic and Health Surveys and other national reports. These data are also contained in *Wistat*.

The definition of household recommended by the United Nations for use in population and housing censuses is given in a sidebar in the chapter. In most censuses, persons not resident in a given household at the date of the census are not considered members of that household. However, a few national population censuses may include some categories of absent household members. In population censuses in most countries, the head of the household is

The last four columns of table 2.B are indicators of contraceptive use and fertility. Data on contraceptive use among currently married women of reproductive age are drawn mainly from the compilation by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the Demographic and Health Surveys country reports. Statistics on contraceptive use are taken mainly from representative national sample surveys of women of reproductive age. Contraceptive use pertains to current use by currently married women or women currently in a union, unless otherwise indicated, and includes all contraceptive methods, traditional as well as modern. These data are also available in *Wistat*.

Indicators of fertility presented in table 2.B are estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat in 1998 and are given as five-year averages. These data are also available in *Wistat*.

The total fertility rate is defined as the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. Births

Table 3.A - Life expectancy and infant mortality.

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth, 2000-2005		Life expectancy at age 60, 2000-2005		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000-2005	
	W	M	W	M	Girls	Boys
	Taiwan(2000)	78.4	72.7	21.7	18.6	5.5	6.2
Africa						
Algeria	72	69	20	17	40	45
Angola	47	45	15	14	109	127
Benin	56	52	17	16	74	87
Botswana	36	37	18	15	63	72
Burkina Faso	49	47	16	15	81	92
Burundi	41	40	16	14	103	120
Cameroon	51	49	17	16	74	84
Cape Verde	73	67	21	17	47	53
Central African Republic	46	43	17	15	82	105
Chad	47	45	15	14	108	124
Comoros	62	59	17	15	62	72
Congo	54	50	18	15	58	74
Cote d'Ivoire	48	48	17	15	75	87
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	53	51	17	16	71	83
Djibouti	42	39	16	14	109	125
Egypt	70	67	17	15	38	43
Equatorial Guinea	54	50	16	15	91	106
Eritrea	54	51	16	15	78	87
Ethiopia	44	43	16	15	99	113
Gabon	54	52	17	16	74	86
Gambia	49	46	16	14	106	124
Ghana	58	56	18	16	57	67
Guinea	49	48	15	15	111	118
Guinea-Bissau	47	44	15	14	111	131
Kenya	50	49	18	16	53	64
Lesotho	40	41	17	15	108	114
Liberia	57	55	16	15	73	85
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	73	69	20	16	25	26
Madagascar	55	53	16	15	86	96
Malawi	39	40	17	15	128	132
Mali	53	51	23	21	116	125
Mauritania	54	51	16	15	89	104
Mauritius	76	68	20	16	14	18

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth, 2000-2005		Life expectancy at age 60, 2000-2005		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000-2005	
	W	M	W	M	Girls	Boys
	Morocco	71	67	18	17	38	46
Mozambique	39	37	15	14	117	138
Namibia	44	44	18	16	61	69
Niger	46	46	15	14	123	129
Nigeria	52	52	17	16	76	81
Reunion	79	71	23	17	8	9
Rwanda	42	40	16	14	112	126
Senegal	56	53	14	13	53	60
Sierra Leone	42	39	14	13	135	157
Somalia	51	47	16	15	104	121
South Africa	48	46	18	13	55	64
Sudan	58	56	17	16	73	83
Swaziland	38	38	17	15	84	99
Togo	53	51	17	16	68	81
Tunisia	72	70	19	17	24	27
Uganda	47	45	16	14	87	101
United Rep. of Tanzania	52	50	16	15	69	76
Western Sahara	66	62	17	15	48	59
Zambia	42	43	16	15	76	83
Zimbabwe	42	43	18	16	51	59
Latin America/Caribbean						
Argentina	78	71	22	18	18	22
Bahamas	74	65	22	18	15	20
Barbados	79	74	22	18	10	12
Belize	76	73	22	20	29	31
Bolivia	65	62	18	16	51	60
Brazil	73	65	20	17	32	44
Chile	79	73	22	19	11	13
Colombia	75	69	21	19	22	29
Costa Rica	80	75	22	20	9	12
Cuba	79	75	22	20	5	9
Dominican Republic	70	64	19	17	31	42
Ecuador	74	68	21	19	37	46
El Salvador	74	68	21	18	24	29
Guadeloupe	82	75	25	20	6	8
Guatemala	69	63	19	17	37	45
Guyana	67	58	19	16	44	60

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth, 2000-2005		Life expectancy at age 60, 2000-2005		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000-2005	
	W	M	W	M	Girls	Boys
	Haiti	56	50	16	15	57	65
Honduras	69	63	20	18	29	37
Jamaica	78	74	22	20	17	23
Martinique	82	76	25	21	6	8
Mexico	76	70	22	20	26	30
Netherlands Antilles	79	73	22	18	10	15
Nicaragua	72	67	20	18	31	40
Panama	77	73	22	19	17	20
Paraguay	73	69	20	18	32	42
Peru	72	67	20	18	33	42
Puerto Rico	80	71	24	19	9	11
Suriname	74	69	19	17	20	31
Trinidad and Tobago	77	73	21	18	10	15
Uruguay	79	72	23	18	11	15
Venezuela	77	71	21	18	16	21
Asia						
Afghanistan	44	43	14	13	157	166
Armenia	76	70	20	16	14	17
Azerbaijan	75	69	22	18	28	31
Bahrain	76	72	20	18	13	16
Bangladesh	61	61	16	15	68	66
Bhutan	65	62	18	17	51	57
Brunei Darussalam	79	74	22	19	9	8
Cambodia	59	54	17	15	66	78
China ^a	74	69	20	16	42	31
? Hong Kong SAR	83	77	25	21	4	4
? Macao SAR	82	77	24	20	8	9
Cyprus Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	81	76	23	20	8	8
East Timor	68	63	18	14	38	41
Georgia	51	49	15	14	114	127
India	78	70	22	18	14	21
Indonesia	65	64	18	16	69	60
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	69	65	18	16	34	45
Iraq	71	69	18	17	37	34
Israel	66	63	19	17	62	65
	81	77	24	20	6	6

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth, 2000-2005		Life expectancy at age 60, 2000-2005		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000-2005	
	W	M	W	M	Girls	Boys
	Jordan	73	70	19	17	21	24
Kazakstan	71	60	19	14	34	49
Kuwait	79	75	22	19	11	11
Kyrgyzstan	72	65	20	16	34	40
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	56	53	16	15	83	93
Lebanon	75	72	19	18	15	19
Malaysia	76	71	19	17	9	12
Maldives	67	68	17	17	43	32
Mongolia	66	62	17	15	55	61
Myanmar	59	54	17	16	78	96
Nepal	60	60	16	15	73	69
Occupied Palestinian Territory	74	71	19	17	18	23
Oman	73	70	19	17	21	25
Pakistan	61	61	17	16	90	83
Philippines	72	68	18	17	25	33
Qatar	72	69	15	15	9	13
Republic of Korea	79	72	22	17	7	7
Saudi Arabia	74	71	19	17	19	22
Singapore	80	76	23	20	4	5
Sri Lanka	76	70	20	17	14	26
Syrian Arab Republic	73	71	19	17	21	24
Tajikistan	71	65	21	18	48	58
Thailand	74	68	20	17	16	26
Turkey	73	68	20	17	33	44
Turkmenistan	70	64	19	16	44	53
United Arab Emirates	78	74	23	21	11	11
Uzbekistan	73	67	21	17	33	40
Viet Nam	72	67	20	18	28	39
Yemen	63	61	17	15	59	66
Oceania						
Fiji	72	68	18	15	19	16
French Polynesia	76	71	20	17	8	9
Guam	77	72	20	18	8	11
New Caledonia	78	73	21	18	7	7
Papua New Guinea	59	57	15	13	64	61
Samoa	74	67	20	15	24	27

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth, 2000-2005		Life expectancy at age 60, 2000-2005		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000-2005	
	W	M	W	M	Girls	Boys
	Solomon Islands	71	68	17	15	21	21
Vanuatu	71	67	19	15	31	26
Developed regions						
Albania	77	71	21	17	22	28
Australia	82	76	25	20	5	6
Austria	81	75	24	20	4	5
Belarus	74	63	19	14	10	15
Belgium	82	76	25	20	4	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	77	71	20	17	12	15
Bulgaria	75	67	19	15	13	18
Canada	82	76	24	20	5	6
Croatia	78	70	21	17	7	9
Czech Republic	79	72	22	17	5	5
Denmark	79	74	22	19	5	5
Estonia	76	66	21	15	8	11
Finland	82	74	24	19	4	4
France	83	75	26	20	5	5
Germany	81	75	24	19	4	5
Greece	81	76	24	20	6	7
Hungary	76	68	20	16	8	9
Iceland	82	77	24	21	4	5
Ireland	80	74	22	18	6	6
Italy	82	76	24	20	5	6
Japan	85	78	27	21	3	4
Latvia	76	66	21	15	12	15
Lithuania	78	68	22	17	8	10
Luxembourg	81	75	24	19	6	6
Malta	81	76	23	19	7	7
Netherlands	81	76	24	19	4	5
New Zealand	81	75	24	20	6	6
Norway	82	76	24	20	4	5
Poland	78	70	21	17	9	10
Portugal	80	73	23	18	6	7
Republic of Moldova	70	63	17	14	18	23
Romania	73	67	19	16	21	23
Russian Federation	73	60	19	14	15	19
Slovakia	78	70	21	16	8	8

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth, 2000-2005		Life expectancy at age 60, 2000-2005		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000-2005	
	W	M	W	M	Girls	Boys
	Slovenia	80	72	23	17	5	6
Spain	82	75	25	20	5	6
Sweden	83	78	25	21	3	4
Switzerland	82	76	25	20	4	5
The FYR of Macedonia	76	71	20	17	16	17
Ukraine	74	63	19	14	13	18
United Kingdom	81	76	23	19	5	6
United States	80	75	24	19	7	7
Yugoslavia	76	71	20	17	12	14

Sources: For life expectancy at birth: Population Division of the *United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects:*

The 2000 Revision Vol. I, Comprehensive Tables (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8);

for life expectancy at age 60 and infant mortality rate: Population Division of the *United Nations Secretariat,*

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, data sets in digital form.

^aFor statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR.

①為2001年估計數。

Table 3.B - Indicators on HIV/AIDS, maternity care and maternal mortality.

Country or area	People with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997		% pregnant women who received prenatal care ^b , 1996	% deliveries attended by skilled attendant, 1996	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1980/1998
	Estimated number ^a (thousands)	% women among adults			
	Taiwan(2000)	4	7.1	–	–	7.86
Africa					
Algeria	..	..	58	77	220
Angola	110	52	25	17	..
Benin	54	50	60	38	500
Botswana	190	49	92	77	330
Burkina Faso	370	49	59	43	..
Burundi	260	50	88	24	..
Cameroon	320	48	73	58	430
Cape Verde	..	..	99	..	55
Central African Republic	180	50	67	46	1100
Chad	87	51	30	15	830
Comoros	..	..	69	24	500
Congo	100	49	55	50	..
Cote d'Ivoire	700	49	83	45	600
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	950	50	66	..	..
Djibouti	33	50	76	79	..
Egypt	..	10	53	46	170
Equatorial Guinea	2	48	37	5	..
Eritrea	..	..	19	6	1000
Ethiopia	2 600	48	20	8	..
Gabon	23	50	86	80	600
Gambia	13	48	91	44	..
Ghana	210	50	86	44	210
Guinea	74	50	59	31	670
Guinea-Bissau	12	52	50	..	910
Kenya	1 600	49	95	45	590
Lesotho	85	50	91	50	..
Liberia	44	50	83	58	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	100	76	75
Madagascar	9	50	78	57	490
Malawi	710	49	90	55	620
Mali	89	50	25	24	580
Mauritania	6	49	49	40	550
Mauritius	..	..	99	97	50

Country or area	People with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997		% pregnant women who received prenatal care ^b , 1996	% deliveries attended by skilled attendant, 1996	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1980/1998
	Estimated number ^a (thousands)	% women among adults			
	Morocco	45	40	230
Mozambique	1 200	48	54	30	1100
Namibia	150	50	88	68	230
Niger	65	51	30	15	590
Nigeria	2 300	50	60	31	..
Reunion	..	..	95	97	..
Rwanda	370	49	94	26	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	75	50	74	47	560
Sierra Leone	68	50	30	25	..
Somalia	..	..	40	2	..
South Africa	2 900	50	89	82	..
Sudan	..	..	54	86	550
Swaziland	84	51	70	56	230
Togo	170	51	43	32	480
Tunisia	..	..	71	90	70
Uganda	930	49	87	38	510
United Rep. of Tanzania	1 400	49	92	44	530
Zambia	770	51	92	51	650
Zimbabwe	1 500	51	93	69	400
Latin America/Caribbea					
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	150
Argentina	120	18	..	96	38
Bahamas	6	34	100	100	..
Barbados	4	33	98	98	0
Belize	2	25	96	77	140
Bolivia	3	14	52	46	390
Brazil	580	23	74	73	160
Chile	16	18	91	98	23
Colombia	72	15	83	85	80
Costa Rica	10	26	95	97	29
Cuba	1	32	100	99	27
Dominica	..	..	..	..	65
Dominican Republic	83	33	97	90	230
Ecuador	18	14	75	64	160
El Salvador	18	24	69	87	160
Grenada	..	..	..	..	0

Country or area	People with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997		% pregnant women who received prenatal care ^b , 1996	% deliveries attended by skilled attendant, 1996	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1980/1998
	Estimated number ^a (thousands)	% women among adults			
	Guatemala	27	25	53	35	190
Guyana	10	33	95	93	190
Haiti	190	34	68	20	..
Honduras	43	24	73	47	220
Jamaica	14	31	98	92	120
Mexico	180	12	71	69	48
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	95	95	..
Nicaragua	4	24	71	61	150
Panama	9	25	72	84	85
Paraguay	3	18	83	66	190
Peru	72	15	64	53	270
Puerto Rico	..	..	99	99	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	130
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	30
St. Vincent/Grenadines	..	..	..	..	43
Suriname	3	33	100	91	110
Trinidad and Tobago	7	33	98	98	..
Uruguay	5	17	80	96	21
Venezuela	82	15	74	97	65
Asia					
Afghanistan	..	..	8	8	..
Armenia	<1	..	95	95	35
Azerbaijan	<1	..	95	95	37
Bahrain	..	..	96	94	46
Bangladesh	21	15	23	14	440
Bhutan	..	..	51	12	380
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	100	98	0
Cambodia	130	50	52	21	470
China ^c	400	12	79	85	65
? Hong Kong SAR	3	39	100	100	..
Cyprus	..	..	100	98	0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	..	..	100	100	110
Georgia	<1	..	95	95	70
India	4 100	24	62	35	410
Indonesia	52	25	82	36	450
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	..	..	62	74	37
Iraq	..	..	59	54	..

Country or area	People with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997		% pregnant women who received prenatal care ^b , 1996	% deliveries attended by skilled attendant, 1996	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1980/1998
	Estimated number ^a (thousands)	% women among adults			
	Israel	90	99	5
Jordan	..	..	80	87	41
Kazakstan	3	..	92	99	70
Kuwait	..	..	99	99	5
Kyrgyzstan	<1	..	90	95	65
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1	52	25	30	650
Lebanon	..	..	85	45	100
Malaysia	68	20	90	98	39
Maldives	..	..	95	90	350
Mongolia	<1	..	90	97	150
Myanmar	440	21	80	52	230
Nepal	26	40	15	8	540
Oman	..	..	98	92	19
Pakistan	64	19	27	18	..
Philippines	24	30	83	53	170
Qatar	..	..	100	97	10
Republic of Korea	3	13	96	95	20
Saudi Arabia	..	..	87	90	..
Singapore	3	20	100	100	6
Sri Lanka	7	30	100	94	60
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	33	67	110
Tajikistan	<1	..	90	92	65
Thailand	780	38	77	71	44
Turkey	..	..	62	76	130
Turkmenistan	<1	..	90	90	110
United Arab Emirates	..	..	95	96	3
Uzbekistan	<1	..	90	90	21
Viet Nam	88	20	78	79	160
Yemen	..	..	26	16	350
Oceania					
Fiji	<1	<1	100	100	38
French Polynesia	..	..	95	98	..
Guam	..	..	97	100	..
New Caledonia	..	..	98	98	..
Papua New Guinea	5	50	70	33	370
Samoa	..	..	52	52	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	71	85	550

Country or area	People with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997		% pregnant women who received prenatal care ^b , 1996	% deliveries attended by skilled attendant, 1996	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1980/1998
	Estimated number ^a (thousands)	% women among adults			1980/1998
	Vanuatu	90	79
Developed regions					
Albania	<1	..	..	..	..
Australia	11	5	..	..	..
Austria	8	19	..	..	..
Belarus	9	..	..	..	22
Belgium	8	36	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	10
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	15
Canada	44	13	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	12
Czech Republic	2	..	..	..	9
Denmark	3	25	..	..	10
Estonia	<1	..	..	..	50
Finland	1	20	..	..	6
France	110	..	..	..	10
Germany	35	19	..	..	8
Greece	8	..	..	..	1
Hungary	2	..	..	..	15
Iceland	<1	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2	..	..	..	6
Italy	90	30	..	..	7
Japan	7	6	..	..	8
Latvia	<1	..	..	..	45
Lithuania	<1	..	..	..	18
Luxembourg	<1	<1	..	..	0
Malta	<1	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	14	..	..	..	7
New Zealand	1	15	..	..	15
Norway	1	..	..	..	6
Poland	12	..	..	..	8
Portugal	35	19	..	..	8
Republic of Moldova	3	..	..	..	42
Romania	5	..	..	..	41
Russian Federation	40	..	..	..	50
Slovakia	<1	..	..	..	9
Slovenia	<1	..	..	..	11
Spain	120	21	..	..	6

Country or area	People with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1997		% pregnant women who received prenatal care ^b , 1996	% deliveries attended by skilled attendant, 1996	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1980/1998
	Estimated number ^a (thousands)	% women among adults			
	Sweden	3	24	..	..	5
Switzerland	12	34	..	..	5
The FYR of Macedonia	<1	..	..	..	11
Ukraine	110	..	..	..	25
United Kingdom	25	..	..	..	7
United States	820	20	..	..	8
Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	10

Sources: For people living with HIV/AIDS: *Wistat, Version 4*, CD-ROM, based on UNAIDS and WHO, *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*, June 1998 (WHO, 1998); for prenatal care and deliveries by skilled attendant: *Wistat, Version 4*, CD-ROM, based on WHO, "Coverage of maternity care: a listing of available information", fourth edition (WHO/RHT/MSM/96.28) (Geneva, 1996); for maternal mortality ratio: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2000* (New York, Oxford University Press, 2000).

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

^aAdults and children.

^bPercentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy.

^cFor statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR.

Table 4.A - Basic education and literacy.

Country or area	Combined 1st/2nd-level gross enrolment ratio (per 100), 1992/1997		Girl's share of 2nd-level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	Percentage illiterate, 1985/1997			
				Ages 15-24		Ages 25+	
	W	M		W	M	W	M
Taiwan(2001)	100.6	98.6	48.6	0.05	0.03	7.28	1.74
Africa							
Algeria	82	90	48	38	14	80	50
Benin	35	63	..	73	45	88	67
Botswana	93	90	52	8	14	40	47
Burkina Faso	..	..	35	80	57	..	..
Burundi	..	..	39	52	40	82	57
Cameroon	53	63	..	29	15	68	43
Cape Verde	80	85	49	14	10	63	35
Central African Republic	26	43	29	65	37	87	60
Chad	23	47	20	..	..	..	..
Congo	78	92	43	5	3	..	..
Comoros	..	..	..	40	28	..	..
Coe d'Ivoire	38	58	32	62	40	85	64
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	41	62	31	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	22	31	41	62	38	87	63
Egypt	81	93	45	46	29	79	50
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	35	6	2	..	..
Eritrea	33	41	42	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	20	33	43	52	48	..	..
Gabon	..	..	47	..	..	..	..
Gambia	46	62	38	55	39	..	..
Ghana	50	64	..	15	8	..	..
Guinea	20	41	26	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	71	22	..	..
Kenya	66	68	..	14	8	54	26
Lesotho	84	72	59	2	19	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	51	18	..	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiraya	..	..	..	9	<1	..	..
Madagascar	51	51	49	..	..	..	..
Malawi	94	106	18	51	30	75	37
Mali	20	33	34	81	62	91	76
Mauritania	42	54	34	62	43	83	59
Mauritius	84	82	50	8	9	31	17
Morocco	54	71	42	54	29	80	53
Mozambique	27	38	39	58	27	..	..
Namibia	108	103	54	10	14	35	27
Niger	14	23	35	90	75	97	87
Nigeria	61	77	46	21	13	..	..
Reunion	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	52	55	44	23	17	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	8	4	54	21
Senegal	37	48	37	72	51	88	70
Seychelles	..	..	49	2	3	21	23
South Africa	118	115	54	10	9	..	..
Sudan	40	47	47	41 ^a	22 ^a	74 ^a	43 ^a
Swaziland	92	96	51	16	17	46	37
Togo	59	92	27	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	86	91	48	28	7	68	42
Uganda	44	54	38	37	23	67	37
United Rep. of Tanzania	41	42	46	17	7	..	..
Zambia	63	72	..	28	20	53	25
Zimbabwe	84	89	46	4	6	33 ^b	17 ^b
Latin America/Caribbean							
Argentina	99	97	52	1	2	5	4
Bahamas	101	85	55	2	4	..	..
Belize	97	99	52	20 ^c	21 ^c	33 ^d	32 ^d
Bolivia	..	..	..	8	4	36	16
Brazil	..	..	..	10	15	25	22
Chile	93	93	51	1	2	8	7
Colombia	89	87	51	4 ^e	5 ^e	12	11
Costa Rica	80	78	51	2	2	..	..

Country or area	Combined 1st/2nd-level gross enrolment ratio (per 100), 1992/1997		Girl's share of 2nd-level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	Percentage illiterate, 1985/1997			
				Ages 15-24		Ages 25+	
	W	M		W	M	W	M
Cuba	96	93	52	<1	<1	..	..
Dominican Republic	86	81	57	9	11	..	..
Ecuador	87	86	50	4	3	24	13
El Salvador	78	78	52	15	15	36	27
French Guiana	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Grenada	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
Guadeloupe	..	..	52	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	56	63	47	29	18	50	34
Guyana	87	85	51	<1	<1	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	39	38	..	..
Honduras	..	..	..	20	23	43	40
Jamaica	..	..	51	6	17	17	26
Martinique	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Mexico	88	89	49	5	4	20	13
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	3	3	5	5
Nicaragua	80	76	53	25	30	..	..
Paraguay	80	81	51	5	4	14	10
Peru	97	101	48	7 ^f	3 ^f	28 ^g	10 ^g
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	6	8	12	11
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	63	..	..	..	..
Suriname	..	..	53	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	88	87	50	1	1	6	2
Uruguay	99	92	..	1	2	3	4
US Virgin Islands	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	85	80	57	4	5	14	11
Asia							
Afghanistan	22	49	25	64	33	..	..
Armenia	..	..	..	<1	<1	2	1
Azerbaijan	90	87	51	<1	<1	6	2
Bahrain	105	101	51	4	3	30	13
Bangladesh	..	..	..	62	41	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	93	90	52	2	2	24	10
Cambodia	68	86	36	..	..	..	..
China ^h	95	98	46	9	3	42	17
China Hong Kong SAR	84	80	49	<1	1	..	..
China Macao SAR	89	86	53	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	49	<1	<1	13	3
Georgia	80	82	49	<1	<1	2	1
India	62	81	38	38	22	..	..
Indonesia	79	85	45	5	3	34	16
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	83	90	44	19	8	57	35
Iraq	58	73	38	20	11	53	31
Israel	..	..	50	1	1	9	4
Jordan	..	..	50 ^j	3	2	41	15
Kazakhstan	94	88	52	<1	<1	5	1
Kuwait	68	69	49	8	10	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	91	87	..	<1	<1	6	2
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	63	80	39	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	95	93	..	8	3	..	..
Malaysia	84	78	57	5	4	31	15
Maldives	..	..	..	2	2	5	5
Mongolia	76	64	57	<1	1	..	..
Myanmar	68	70	50	11	9	..	..
Nepal	..	..	32	67	32	89 ^k	59 ^k
Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Oman	71	75	48	7	1	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	32	55	26	..	..
Philippines	..	..	..	3	4	9	7
Qatar	83	84	49	9	11	35	26
Republic of Korea	99	98	48	<1	<1	..	..
Saudi Arabia	67	71	46	19	6	55	25
Singapore	81	85	47	1	1	21	6
Sri Lanka	90	87	51	4	3	..	..

Country or area	Combined 1st/2nd-level gross enrolment ratio (per 100), 1992/1997		Girl's share of 2nd-level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	Percentage illiterate, 1985/1997			
	W	M		Ages 15-24		Ages 25+	
				W	M	W	M
Syrian Arab Republic	70	78	46	25	5	..	..
Tajikistan	82	88	..	<1	<1	5	2
Thailand	..	..	..	2	1	11	6
Turkey	69	84	39	12	3	40	13
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	<1	<1	5	2
United Arab Emirates	89	88	50	6	15	..	..
Uzbekistan	83	91	..	<1	<1	6	2
Viet Nam	..	..	..	7	7	22	8
Yemen	34	90	20	64	17	92	57
Oceania							
American Samoa	..	..	46	<1	<1	1	<1
Fiji	98	97	49	3	2	23	13
French Polynesia	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
Guam	..	..	..	<1	<1	1	1
Kiribati	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	4	5	14	9
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	..	..	..	5	6	31	23
New Caledonia	102	99	52	1	1	11	8
Palau	..	..	..	1	1	4	2
Papua New Guinea	45	54	39	..	..	..	..
Samoa	87	86	50	1	1	2	3
Solomon Islands	58	69	38	..	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	45	14	..	..
Tonga	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	58	64	43	..	..	..	..
Developed regions							
Albania	86	85	49	..	..	..	..
Australia	122	123	49	..	..	..	..
Austria	102	104	47	..	..	..	..
Belarus	95	94	..	<1	<1	4	1
Belgium	127	122	51	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	83	84	49	1	1	3	1
Canada	103	104	49	..	..	..	..
Croatia	84	83	49	<1	<1	6	1
Czech Republic	101	99	50	..	..	..	..
Denmark	112	111	49	..	..	..	..
Estonia	99	97	52	<1	<1	1	<1
Finland	113	103	53	..	..	..	..
France	108	110	49	..	..	..	..
Germany	102	104	48	..	..	..	..
Greece	95	95	49	<1	1	8	3
Hungary	100	99	50	<1	<1	..	..
Iceland	100	102	48	..	..	..	..
Ireland	112	108	50	..	..	..	..
Italy	96	97	49	<1	<1	..	..
Japan	103	103	49	..	..	..	..
Latvia	88	88	51	<1	<1	1	<1
Lithuania	91	90	50	<1	<1	3	1
Luxembourg	..	..	49	..	..	..	..
Malta	92	96	47	<1	3	..	..
Monaco	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	120	124	47	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	108	105	50	..	..	..	..
Norway	106	109	47	..	..	..	..
Poland	96	97	49	<1	<1	..	..
Portugal	117	115	51	1	1	19	11
Republic of Moldova	87	86	50	<1	<1	7	2
Romania	86	87	49	1	1	6	2
Russian Federation	95	91	..	<1	<1	4	1
San Marino	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	98	95	49	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	94	93	49	<1	<1	1	<1
Spain	120	114	51	1	1	7	3

Country or area	Combined 1st/2nd-level gross enrolment ratio (per 100), 1992/1997		Girl's share of 2nd-level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	Percentage illiterate, 1985/1997			
				Ages 15-24		Ages 25+	
	W	M		W	M	W	M
Sweden	126	115	53	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	97	100	47	..	..	..	..
The FYR of Macedonia	86	88	48	1	1	11	3
Ukraine	92	88	..	2	<1	3	1
United Kingdom	131	119	52	..	..	..	..
United States	99	100	49	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia	66	63	50	1	1	13	3

Source: For indicators on enrolment: United Nations, *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)*, version 4, CD-ROM, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4), based mainly on data provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; for percentage illiterate: United Nations Statistics Division Social Indicators website (<http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/social/literacy.htm>, accessed on 26 December 2001).

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

^aData refer to northern states only and do not include homeless and/or nomad populations.

^bData refer to ages 25-64.

^cData refer to ages 14-19.

^dData refer to ages 20+.

^eData refer to ages 18-24.

^fData refer to ages 15-29.

^gData refer to ages 30+.

^hFor statistical purposes, data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative

Regions.

ⁱData exclude Turkish institutions.

^jData refer to the East Bank only.

^kData refer to ages 25-69.

Technical notes:

Table 4.A presents selected indicators on first and second level enrolment and on illiteracy.

Indicators on enrolment have been prepared mainly from statistics published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its *Statistical Yearbook*. UNESCO compiles enrolment statistics from data provided by national Governments in response to UNESCO questionnaires. Enrolment data are also included in the *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)*.

ISCED classifies education at the first, second and third levels as follows: First-level education refers to schooling the main function of which is to provide the basic elements of education (e.g., at elementary school or primary school). The duration of first-level education varies considerably across countries (anywhere from four to nine years) but lasts for six years in most countries. Education at the second level is education provided at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level, and schools of a vocational or technical nature. Second-level education follows at least four years' previous instruction at the first level, and provides general and/or specialized education. Education at the third level is that provided at university, teachers' college or higher professional school, and requires as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level. (See also sidebar to chapter 4 of the report on levels of education.)

Enrolment data in table 4.A refer, in general, to the beginning of the school or academic year. While they offer an easy way of comparing the number of boys and girls enrolled in schools, these statistics do not reflect differences between boys and girls in rates of absenteeism, grade repetition and dropping out.

The combined first- and second-level gross enrolment ratio is defined as total first- and second-level enrolment, regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that corresponds to these two levels of education. The ratio shown in the tables has been multiplied by 100 to make it less cumbersome to read. It should be noted that the numerator includes all pupils regardless of age, whereas the population used in the denominator is limited to the range of official school ages for the first and second levels. Therefore, for countries with almost universal education at these levels, the gross enrolment ratio may exceed 100 if the actual ages of the pupils do not coincide with official school ages (e.g., as a result of early age at enrolment or repetition of grades).

Rates of illiteracy are prepared from data published by UNESCO or the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, based on data from national population censuses or sample surveys. They are supplemented by published and unpublished data compiled from national sources by consultants in cooperation with the regional commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Data on illiteracy are also included in *Wistat*.

The definition of literacy is given in a sidebar to chapter 4 of the report. Persons able to read but not write, as well as those who can write but not read, are not considered to be literate. This definition of literacy is widely used in national population censuses and surveys, but its interpretation and application may vary to some extent among countries, depending on national, social and cultural circumstances. Furthermore, this concept of literacy includes persons who, although familiar with the basics of reading and writing, might still be considered functionally illiterate. Thus, a measure of functional illiteracy would also be useful, but such statistics are collected in only a few countries.

Illiteracy rates are shown separately for the age groups 15-24 and 25 or over. For young people in developing regions, literacy may be a better measure of education than enrolment since it usually reflects a minimal level of successfully completed schooling (see box on measuring education). It should be noted that data are lacking for a number of countries or areas in the developed regions. This is due to the fact that a question on literacy was not included in the population censuses, since illiteracy has been reduced to minimal levels through several decades of universal primary education.

Table 4.B - Higher education and teaching staff.

Country or area	3rd-level students per 1000 population, 1992/1997		Women's share of 3rd level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	% teachers who are women, 1992/1997	
	W	M		2nd level	3rd level
Taiwan(2001)	55.7	52.5	50.5	59.5	34.7
Africa					
Algeria	10	14.7	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	45	..
Benin	0.9	4.2	19	..	..
Botswana	5.5	6.4	47	43	28
Burkina Faso	0.4	1.3	23	..	..
Burundi	0.4	1.1	27	20	11
Central African Republic	0.3	2.1	15	..	..
Chad	0.1	1	13	4	..
Congo	..	..	..	16	..
Cote d'Ivoire	2.1	6	25	..	..
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	..	..	..	17	..
Djibouti	0.2	0.3	44	..	..
Egypt	14.7	23.2	..	39	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	11	..
Eritrea	0.2	1.7	13	14	13
Ethiopia	0.2	1	19	10	6
Gabon	..	..	..	18	..
Gambia	1.1	1.9	36	17	23
Guinea	0.2	1.9	11	..	3
Lesotho	2.4	2.1	54	53	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	46	..	..
Madagascar	1.6	1.9	45	..	29
Malawi	0.3	0.8	30	..	..
Mauritania	1.3	6.2	18	11	..
Mauritius	5.8	6.1	51	45	..
Morocco	9.3	13.3	41	31	..
Mozambique	0.2	0.6	25	17	..
Namibia	8.9	5.8	61	46	..
Niger	..	..	..	14	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	36	..
Reunion	..	..	..	46	..
Rwanda	..	..	..	21	..
Seychelles	..	..	..	50	..
South Africa	14.6	15.9	48	64	37
Sudan	..	..	..	45	..
Swaziland	5.4	7.5	44	43	40
Togo	1.1	5.3	17	12	8
Tunisia	12	14.6	45	38	26

Country or area	3rd-level students per 1000 population, 1992/1997		Women's share of 3rd level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	% teachers who are women, 1992/1997	
	W	M		2nd level	3rd level
Uganda	1	2.2	33	19	18
United Rep. of Tanzania	0.1	0.7	16	26	11
Zambia	..	..	30	..	..
Zimbabwe	3.7	9.1	37	36	..
Latin America/Caribbean					
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	87	..
Argentina	..	..	..	66	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	64	..
Barbados	29.7	21.5	..	..	..
Belize	..	..	..	46	..
Brazil	11.7	10.1	53	..	38
Chile	22.9	28.1	46	52	..
Colombia	18.2	17.1	52	48	28
Costa Rica	..	..	..	59	..
Cuba	12.2	8	60	57	45
Dominica	..	..	47	..	32
Dominican Republic	26	18.6	58	49	32
El Salvador	19.1	19.6	50	..	29
French Guiana	..	..	..	53	..
Guatemala	3.6	11.5	..	..	..
Guyana	8.9	10.2	48	62	31
Honduras	8.7	11	44	..	29
Jamaica	6.6	8.8	..	67	..
Martinique	..	..	..	54	..
Mexico	14.4	16.8	47	..	..
Nicaragua	12.6	12	51	..	36
Panama	32.2	21.6	..	..	..
Paraguay	11	10	55	..	..
Peru	..	..	..	39	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	55	59	61
Saint Lucia	..	..	72	63	49
Suriname	..	..	53	60	..
Trinidad and Tobago	6.9	8.5	41	..	..
US Virgin Islands	..	..	74	..	48
Venezuela	..	..	..	53	..
Asia					
Afghanistan	..	..	..	34	..
Armenia	10.7	8.8	56	..	41
Azerbaijan	14.7	15.6	50	..	..
Bahrain	19.7	10.6	58	51	29

Country or area	3rd-level students per 1000 population, 1992/1997		Women's share of 3rd level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	% teachers who are women, 1992/1997	
	W	M		2nd level	3rd level
Brunei Darussalam	6.4	4.1	57	47	17
Cambodia	0.3	1.7	16	27	17
China ^b	3.3	6.1	..	36	..
??Hong Kong SAR	14.4	18.2	43	50	25
??Macao SAR	16.3	17.7	49	..	30
Cyprus ^c	14.7	11.7	56	51	36
Georgia	29.7	30.4	51	71	..
India	4.8	7.9	36	..	..
Indonesia	8.1	15.2	35	37	..
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	11.9	19.9	36 ^a	44	18 ^a
Iraq	..	..	..	56	..
Israel	35.4	32.8	..	65	..
Jordan ^d	19.4	21	47	48	18
Kazakhstan	30.3	25.7	55	..	..
Kuwait	25.9	19.3	62	54	..
Kyrgyzstan	11.5	10.8	52	67	..
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.5	3.6	30	38	29
Lebanon	26.1	28.2	49	..	33
Malaysia	..	..	..	60	..
Mongolia	24.3	10.8	69	66	36
Myanmar	6.9	4.4	..	74	..
Nepal	..	..	..	12	..
Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	44	43	14
Oman	5.2	5.4	46	48	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	18
Philippines	34	25.6	57	..	..
Qatar	32.8	6.2	73	59	33
Republic of Korea	41.8	70.1	37	39	..
Saudi Arabia	15.3	14	47	50	30
Singapore	22.5	27.9	44	..	..
Sri Lanka	3.9	5.6	44	62	34
Syrian Arab Republic	13	18.1	41	44	..
Tajikistan	11.9	25.4	33	..	..
Turkey	15.2	23.9	38	40	33
United Arab Emirates	17.2	2.8	70	54	14
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	31
Yemen	1.1	7.3	13	..	..
Oceania					
American Samoa	..	..	..	39	..
Fiji	..	..	..	46	33
French Polynesia	..	..	..	46	..

Country or area	3rd-level students per 1000 population, 1992/1997		Women's share of 3rd level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	% teachers who are women, 1992/1997	
	W	M		2nd level	3rd level
Kiribati	..	..	..	39	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	42	..
Papua New Guinea	2.1	4.2	32	33	..
Samoa	..	..	..	47	..
Developed regions					
Albania	11.7	8.5	57	51	31
Australia	56.1	55	51	..	31
Austria	28.2	31.3	48	55	26
Belarus	33.2	30.1	55	..	..
Belgium	33.8	36.1	49	53	36
Bulgaria	37.2	24.6	61	72	41
Canada	63.3	56.6	53	67	34
Croatia	18.7	19.4	51	64	34
Czech Republic	17.1	20.4	47	61	52
Denmark	34.7	29	55	52	30
Estonia	29.8	29.3	53	80	49
Finland	43	40.7	53	..	..
France	38.5	33.4	55	59	33
Germany	22.9	29.9	45	49	29
Greece	30	33.1	48	55	34
Hungary	19.7	18.8	53	66	33
Iceland	33	22.8	59	..	..
Ireland	36.6	35.8	51	54	37
Italy	32	30	53	64	32
Japan	27.2	35.8	44	33	22
Latvia	24.7	19.8	60	79	49
Lithuania	25.2	19.3	59	87	47
Malta	15.2	16.7	48	45	17
Monaco	..	..	..	61	..
Netherlands	29.9	33.7	48	31	24
New Zealand	49.9	40.1	56	57	40
Norway	45.6	37.6	55	..	..
Poland	20.6	17	57	..	..
Portugal	33.4	27.5	57	..	..
Republic of Moldova	22.2	19.9	55	73	45
Romania	18.9	17.4	53	63	38
Russian Federation	31.5	28.2	56	..	..
Slovakia	18.6	19.4	50	70	38
Slovenia	29.8	25.1	56	70	28
Spain	41.6	38.6	53	52	32
Sweden	32.5	26.9	55	58	36

Country or area	3rd-level students per 1000 population, 1992/1997		Women's share of 3rd level enrolment (%), 1992/1997	% teachers who are women, 1992/1997	
	W	M		2nd level	3rd level
Switzerland	15.4	26	38	..	41
The FYR of Macedonia	15.5	12.8	54	51	..
United Kingdom	31	31.7	51	55	30
United States	58.4	48.2	56	56	39
Yugoslavia	17.9	15.6	54	55	34

Source: United Nations, *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat), version 4*, CD-ROM, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4), based mainly on data provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

^aNot including private universities.

^bFor statistical purposes, data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions.

^cExcluding Turkish institutions.

^dData refer to the East Bank only

^eNot including teaching staff in arts and sciences colleges.

Technical notes:

Table 4.B presents selected statistics on third levels of education and women teachers at the second and third levels.

Indicators on enrolment have been prepared mainly from statistics published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its *Statistical Yearbook*. UNESCO compiles enrolment statistics from data provided by national Governments in response to UNESCO questionnaires. Enrolment data are also included in *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)*.

ISCED classifies education at the third level as that provided at university, teachers' college or higher professional school, and requires as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level. (See also sidebar to chapter 4 on levels of education.)

Data on third-level students refer to the number of students enrolled in the third level of education per 1,000 population. The ratios have been calculated using the enrolment data provided by national Governments and the population figures provided by the Population Division of the United Nations.

The data on women teachers at the second and third levels of education are taken from the UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook*, and are also available in Wistat. In general, data refer to teaching staff in both private and public institutions, and as far as possible include both full-time and part-time teachers. They include, in principle, auxiliary teachers (assistants, demonstrators etc.) but exclude staff with no teaching duties (guidance personnel, librarians, administrators, laboratory technicians etc.).

Table 5.A - Unemployment rate

Country or area	Unemployment rate (%)		
	Year	W	M
Taiwan	2001	3.71	5.16
Africa			
Algeria ^a	1997	24	26.9
Botswana	1995	23.9	19.4
Egypt	1998	19.9	5.1
Mauritius	1995	13.9	7.8
Morocco ^b	1999	27.6	20.3
Latin America/Caribbean			
Antigua and Barbuda	1991	5.6	6.4
Argentina	1998	14.3	11.9
Aruba	1994	7.9	5.4
Bahamas	1998	9.6	5.9
Barbados	1997	17.8	11.3
Belize	1997	20.3	8.9
Bolivia ^b	1996	4.5	3.7
Brazil ^c	1998	11.6	7.2
Chile	1998	7.6	7
Colombia ^d	1999	23.3	17.2
Costa Rica	1999	8.2	4.9
Dominica	1997	27.2	19.6
Dominican Republic	1997	28.6	9.5
Ecuador ^b	1998	16	8.4
El Salvador	1998	6	8.2
French Guiana	1991	11.6	8.2
Grenada	1996	24.8	10.3
Guyana	1992	18.1	8.4
Honduras ^b	1999	3.8	3.7
Jamaica	1999	10.3	15.8
Mexico	1999	2.2	1.5
Netherlands Antilles	1998	19.4	14.1
Nicaragua	1998	14.5	8.8
Panama	1999	16.9	8.9
Paraguay ^b	1996	8.6	7.8
Peru ^b	1999	8.6	7.5
Puerto Rico ^e	1999	9.6	13.2
Saint Lucia	1997	23.8	17.7
St. Vincent/Grenadines	1991	22.1	18.4
Suriname	1997	16	7.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1998	18.9	11.3
Uruguay ^b	1999	14.6	8.7
Venezuela	1998	13.4	9.9

Country or area	Unemployment rate (%)		
	Year	W	M
Asia			
Armenia	1998	15	4.9
Azerbaijan	1999	1.4	1
Bangladesh	1996	2.3	2.7
China ^{a b}	1994	1.1	0.8
China Hong Kong SAR	1999	4.9	7.2
China Macao SAR	1999	4.4	8.1
Cyprus	1999	4.8	2.9
Georgia	1999	12.2	15.3
Indonesia	1996	5.1	3.3
Israel ^f	1999	9.4	8.5
Mongolia	1998	6.3	5.2
Pakistan	1997	16.8	4.2
Philippines	1999	9.2	9.5
Republic of Korea	1999	5.1	7.1
Singapore	1999	4.6	4.5
Sri Lanka ^g	1998	16.2	7.1
Syrian Arab Republic	1991	14	5.2
Tajikistan	1997	2.9	2.4
Thailand	1999	3	3
Turkey	1999	6.4	7.7
Uzbekistan	1995	0.5	0.3
Developed regions			
Australia	1999	7.1	7.3
Austria	1999	3.9	3.7
Belarus	1995	3.3	2.2
Belgium	1999	10.4	7.2
Bulgaria	1997	14.4	14.3
Canada	1999	7.3	7.8
Croatia	1999	14.5	12.8
Czech Republic	1999	10.7	7.6
Denmark	1998	6.6	4.5
Estonia	1999	13	11.7
Finland	1999	10.7	9.6
France	1999	13.6	10.2
Germany	1999	9.2	8.4
Greece	1998	16.5	7
Hungary	1999	6.3	7.5
Iceland	1998	3.3	2.3
Ireland	1999	5.5	5.9
Italy	1999	15.7	8.8
Japan	1999	4.5	4.8
Latvia	1999	13.3	15.5
Lithuania	1999	12.6	15.6

Country or area	Unemployment rate (%)		
	Year	W	M
Malta	1999	2.6	6.3
Netherlands	1998	5.5	3.5
New Zealand	1999	6.5	7
Norway	1999	3.3	3.2
Poland	1998	12.3	9.1
Portugal	1998	6.2	3.9
Romania	1999	6.2	7.4
Russian Federation	1999	13.1	13.6
San Marino	1998	6.9	1.8
Slovakia ^h	1999	16.4	15.9
Slovenia	1999	7.6	7.2
Spain	1999	23	11.1
Sweden	1999	5.2	5.9
Switzerland	1999	3.5	2.7
The FYR of Macedonia	1996	44.5	35
Ukraine	1999	11.5	12.2
United Kingdom	1999	5.1	6.7
United States	1999	4.3	4.1

Source: United Nations Statistics Division Social Indicators website
(<http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/social/unempl.htm>, accessed on 26 December 2001).

Footnotes:

a Official estimates.

b Urban areas only.

c Excluding the rural population of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Par and Amap.

d For 7 main cities.

e Excluding persons temporarily laid off.

f Including East Jerusalem.

g Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces.

h Excluding persons on child-care leave.

Technical notes:

Table 5.A presents statistics on the unemployment rate---i.e. the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed. The unemployed are persons who are currently without work, who are seeking or have sought work recently, and who are currently available for work. The base for these statistics is the labour force (the economically active portion of the population), not the total population. The statistics in table 5.A cover the period from 1991 to 1999 and have been compiled from the International Labour Office's (ILO) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)* database.

Table 5.B - Part-time employment

Country or area	Percentage of adult employment that is part-time				Women's share of	
	1990/1993		1996/1998		part-time employment (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	1990/1993	1996/1998
Taiwan(2000)	-	-	6.3	5.5	-	46.7
Caribbean						
Bahamas	14	11	15	11	53	52
Barbados	9	6	6	4	54	59
Jamaica	12	7	10	5	59	59
Suriname	32	8	24	8	68	61
Trinidad and Tobago	21	18	17	14	39	41
Central America						
Belize	33	16	38	21	47	42
Mexico	31 ^a	10 ^a	30	9	61 ^a	64
Asia						
Turkey	20	5	13	3	63	64
Republic of Korea	6	3	8	3	59	62
Eastern Europe						
Bulgaria	2	2	1	1	48	42
Czech Republic	10	3	10	3	74	74
Hungary	4	2	8	3	66	71
Poland	13	9	14	8	54	57
Romania	17 ^b	10 ^b	18	12	60 ^b	55
Slovakia	5	2	4	1	73	74
Slovenia	4	3	10	7	53	57
Latvia	12 ^a	12 ^a	14	12	48 ^a	52
Western Europe						
Austria	22 ^a	3 ^a	21	3	84 ^a	86
Belgium	30	5	32	5	80	83
Denmark	30	10	24	11	72	64
Finland	10	5	11	6	68	62
France	22	4	25	6	80	79
Germany	25	2	30	4	89	86
Greece	12	4	14	5	61	63
Iceland	38	7	37	8	82	77
Ireland	20	4	27	7	72	73
Italy	18	4	22	5	71	71
Luxembourg	19	2	24	2	83	82
Netherlands	53	13	55	11	70	78
Norway	39	7	37	8	83	80

Country or area	Percentage of adult employment that is part-time				Women's share of	
	1990/1993		1996/1998		part-time employment (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	1990/1993	1996/1998
Portugal	12	3	17	5	74	73
Sweden	25	5	23	7	81	76
Switzerland	46	9	48	8	80	83
United Kingdom	40	5	41	8	85	80
Other developed regions						
Australia	36	11	38	14	69	67
Canada	27	9	29	11	70	70
Japan	33	9	36	12	71	68
United States	20	8	19	8	68	70

Source: ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)* (Geneva, 1999), table 5. *KILM* table 5 was compiled from the following sources: ILO, *Digest of Caribbean Labour Statistics, 1997* (Port of Spain); OECD-CCNM Labour Market Database; and OECD, *Employment Outlook, June 1998*.

^aData refer to 1995.

^bData refer to 1994.

Technical notes:

Table 5.B presents statistics on part-time workers---i.e. persons with jobs whose working hours total less than "full time" (see definition below). The two types of data presented in this table are total part-time employment as a percentage of total employment, calculated separately for women and for men, and the proportion of women among all part-time workers. The statistics refer to two periods, 1990/1993 and 1996/1998, and have been compiled from the International Labour Office's (ILO) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)* database.

There is no internationally accepted standard for the minimum number of hours worked per week that would constitute full-time work. The framework is therefore established on a country-by-country basis or in special regional compilations. Many countries have established demarcation points that lie between 30 and 40 hour per week. Other countries classify part-time and full-time workers on the basis of respondents' interpretations of their personal work situations---i.e. whether they view themselves as full-time or as part-time jobholders. In an attempt to make statistics on part-time work comparable across countries, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) applied a 30-hour cut-off for distinguishing part-time from full-time workers. Thus, in the OECD data set, one of the main sources of the KILM database, persons who work 30 hours or more per week are considered "full-time workers" and those who work less than 30 hours per week are considered "part-time workers".

Table 5.C - Maternity leave benefits, as of 1998

Country or area	Length of maternity leave	Percentage of wages paid in covered period	Provider of coverage
Taiwan(1998-2001)	8 weeks	100	Employer
Africa			
Algeria	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Angola	90 days	100	Employer
Benin	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Botswana	12 weeks	25	Employer
Burkina Faso	14 weeks	100	S.S. / Employer
Burundi	12 weeks	50	Employer
Cameroon	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Central African Rep.	14 weeks	50	Social Security
Chad	14 weeks	50	Social Security
Comoros	14 weeks	100	Employer
Congo	15 weeks	100	50% Employer / 50% S.S.
Côte d'Ivoire	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	14 weeks	67	Employer
Djibouti	14 weeks	50 (100% for public employees)	Employer / S.S.
Egypt	50 days	100	S.S. / Employer
Equatorial Guinea	12 weeks	75	Social Security
Eritrea	60 days	..	..
Ethiopia	90 days	100	Employer
Gabon	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Gambia	12 weeks	100	Employer
Ghana	12 weeks	50	Employer
Guinea	14 weeks	100	50% Employer / 50% S.S.
Guinea-Bissau	60 days	100	Employer / S.S.
Kenya	2 months	100	Employer
Lesotho	12 weeks	0	--
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 days	50	Employer
Madagascar	14 weeks	100 ^a	50% Employer / 50% S.S.
Mali	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Mauritania	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Mauritius	12 weeks	100	Employer
Morocco	12 weeks	100	Social Security
Mozambique	60 days	100	Employer
Namibia	12 weeks	as prescribed	Social Security
Niger	14 weeks	50	Social Security
Nigeria	12 weeks	50	Employer
Rwanda	12 weeks	67	Employer
Sao Tome and Principe	70 days	100 for 60 days	Social Security
Senegal	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Seychelles	14 weeks	flat rate for 10 weeks	Social Security
Somalia	14 weeks	50	Employer
South Africa	12 weeks	45	Unemployment Insurance
Sudan	8 weeks	100	Employer

Country or area	Length of maternity leave	Percentage of wages paid in covered period	Provider of coverage
Swaziland	12 weeks	0	--
Togo	14 weeks	100	50% Employer / 50% S.S.
Tunisia	30 days	67	Social Security
Uganda	8 weeks	100 for one month	Employer
United Rep. of Tanzania? ?????/span>	12 weeks	100	Employer
Zambia	12 weeks	100	Employer
Zimbabwe	90 days	60/75	Employer

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda	13 weeks	60	S.S. + possible employer supplement
Argentina	90 days	100	Social Security
Bahamas	8 weeks	100	40% Employer / 60% S.S.
Barbados	12 weeks	100	Social Security
Belize	12 weeks	80	Social Security
Bolivia	60 days	100% of nat'l min wage + 70% of wages above min wage	Social Security
Brazil	120 days	100	Social Security
Chile	18 weeks	100	Social Security
Colombia	12 weeks	100	Social Security
Costa Rica	4 months	100	50% Employer / 50% S.S.
Cuba	18 weeks	100	Social Security
Dominica	12 weeks	60	S.S. / Employer
Dominican Republic	12 weeks	100	50% Employer / 50% S.S.
Ecuador	12 weeks	100	25% Employer / 75% S.S.
El Salvador	12 weeks	75	Social Security
Grenada	3 months	100 (2 months), 60% for 3rd month	S.S. / Employer
Guatemala	12 weeks	100	33% Employer / 67% S.S.
Guyana	13 weeks	70	Social Security
Haiti	12 weeks	100 for 6 weeks	Employer
Honduras	10 weeks	100 for 84 days	33% Employer / 67% S.S.
Jamaica	12 weeks	100 for 8 weeks	Employer
Mexico	12 weeks	100	Social Security
Nicaragua	12 weeks	60	Social Security
Panama	14 weeks	100	Social Security
Paraguay	12 weeks	50 for 9 weeks	Social Security
Peru	90 days	100	Social Security
Saint Lucia	13 weeks	65	Social Security
Trinidad and Tobago	13 weeks	60-100	S.S./Employer
Uruguay	12 weeks	100	Social Security
Venezuela	18 weeks	100	Social Security

Asia

Afghanistan	90 days	100	Employer
Azerbaijan	18 weeks	..	..
Bahrain	45 days	100	Employer
Bangladesh	12 weeks	100	Employer
Cambodia	90 days	50	Employer

Country or area	Length of maternity leave	Percentage of wages paid in covered period	Provider of coverage
China	90 days	100	Employer
Cyprus	16 weeks	75	Social Security
India	12 weeks	100	Employer / S.S.
Indonesia	3 months	100	Employer
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	90 days	66.7 for 16 weeks	Social Security
Iraq	62 days	100	Social Security
Israel	12 weeks	75 ^a	Social Security
Jordan	10 weeks	100	Employer
Kuwait	70 days	100	Employer
Lao People's Dem. Rep.????	90 days	100	Social Security
Lebanon	40 days	100	Employer
Malaysia	60 days	100	Employer
Mongolia	101 days	..	..
Myanmar	12 weeks	66.7	Social Security
Nepal	52 days	100	Employer
Pakistan	12 weeks	100	Employer
Philippines	60 days	100	Social Security
Qatar	40-60 days	100 for civil servants	Agency concerned
Republic of Korea	60 days	100	Employer
Saudi Arabia	10 weeks	50 or 100	Employer
Singapore	8 weeks	100	Employer
Sri Lanka	12 weeks	100	Employer
Syrian Arab Republic???	75 days	100	Employer
Thailand	90 days	100 for 45 days then 50% for 15 days	Employer for 45 days, then S.S.
Turkey	12 weeks	66.7	Social Security
United Arab Emirates	45 days	100	Employer
Viet Nam	4-6 months	100	Social Security
Yemen	60 days	100	Employer
Oceania			
Fiji	84 days	Flat rate	Employer
Papua New Guinea	6 weeks	0	--
Solomon Islands	12 weeks	25	Employer
Developed regions			
Australia	1 year	0	--
Austria	16 weeks	100	Social Security
Belarus	126 days	100	Social Security
Belgium	15 weeks	82% for 30 days, 75% thereafter ^a	Social Security
Bulgaria	120-180 days	100	Social Security
Canada	17-18 weeks	55 for 15 weeks	Unemployment Insurance
Croatia	6 months+4 weeks	..	..
Czech Republic	28 weeks	..	..
Denmark	18 weeks ^b	100 ^a	Social Security
Estonia	18 weeks	..	..
Finland	105 days	80	Social Security

Country or area	Length of maternity leave	Percentage of wages paid in covered period	Provider of coverage
France	16-26 weeks	100	Social Security
Germany	14 weeks	100	S.S.to ceiling; employer pays difference
Greece	16 weeks	75	Social Security
Hungary	24 weeks	100	Social Security
Iceland	2 months	Flat rate	Social Security
Ireland	14 weeks	70% or fixed rate ^a	Social Security
Italy	5 months	80	Social Security
Japan	14 weeks	60	Health insurance
Liechtenstein	8 weeks	80	Social Security
Luxembourg	16 weeks	100	Social Security
Malta	13 weeks	100	Social Security
Netherlands	16 weeks	100	Social Security
New Zealand	14 weeks	0	--
Norway	18 weeks	100, and 26 extra paid weeks by either parent	Social Security
Poland	16-18 weeks	100	Social Security
Portugal	98 days	100	Social Security
Romania	112 days	50-94	Social Security
Russian Federation	140 days	100	Social Security
Spain	16 weeks	100	Social Security
Sweden	14 weeks	450 days paid parental leave: 360 days at 75% and 90 days at flat rate	Social Security
Switzerland	8 weeks	100	Employer
Ukraine	126 days	100	Social Security
United Kingdom	14-18 weeks	90 for 6 weeks, flat rate after	Social Security
United States	12 weeks ^c	0	--

Source: ILO, press release of 12 February 1998 (ILO/98/7).

^aUp to a ceiling.

^b10 more weeks may be taken up by either parent.

^cThe Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993 provided a total of 12 work weeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period for the birth of a child and the care of the newborn. FMLA applies only to workers in companies with 50 or more workers.

Technical notes:

Table 5.C presents data on maternity leave benefits currently available to women in countries surveyed by the ILO, including the length of time for which benefits are provided, the extent of compensation and the institution responsible for providing the coverage. The data presented was compiled by the ILO, based on information provided by countries as of 1998.

Table 5.D - Indicators of economic activity

Country or area	Adult (15+) economic activity rate (%)				% women in the adult labour force, 1995/2000
	1990		1995/2000		
	W	M	W	M	
Taiwan(2001)	45	74	46	69	40
Africa					
Algeria	19	76	24	76	24
Angola	74	90	73	90	46
Benin	76	85	75	84	49
Botswana	66	84	46	60	47
Burkina Faso	78	91	77	90	47
Burundi	83	93	83	93	50
Cameroon	47	87	48	86	37
Cape Verde	43	88	45	88	39
Central African Rep.	70	89	69	87	47
Chad	66	89	67	88	44
Comoros	63	86	63	86	42
Congo	58	84	58	83	43
Côte d'Ivoire	43	89	44	88	32
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	62	85	62	85	43
Egypt	27 ^a	73 ^a	20 ^a	72 ^a	21
Equatorial Guinea	45	90	46	89	36
Eritrea	76	87	75	87	47
Ethiopia	58	86	72	90	46
Gabon	63	84	63	84	44
Gambia	69	91	70	90	44
Ghana	82	82	81	83	51
Guinea	79	88	78	87	47
Guinea-Bissau	57	92	57	91	40
Kenya	75	90	74	89	46
Lesotho	46	86	47	85	37
Liberia	54	85	54	84	39
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	21	81	23	78	21
Madagascar	70	90	69	89	44
Malawi	80	88	79	87	49
Mali	73	90	72	90	46
Mauritania	65	87	64	87	44
Mauritius	35	81	39	80	33
Morocco	39	80	30	79	28
Mozambique	84	92	83	91	49
Namibia	54	82	54	81	41
Niger	70	94	70	93	44
Nigeria	47	88	48	87	36
Reunion	45	67	47	68	43
Rwanda	84	94	85 ^b	87 ^b	56
Senegal	61	86	61	86	42
Sierra Leone	42	85	44	84	36
Somalia	64	88	64	87	43
South Africa	46	80	46	79	37
Sudan	31	87	33	86	28
Swaziland	40	80	41	80	37
Togo	53	88	53	87	39
Tunisia	33	80	24	73	24
Uganda	81	92	81	91	48
United Rep. of Tanzania	83	89	83	89	49
Zambia	66	87	66	86	45
Zimbabwe	67	86	67	86	45
Latin America/Caribbean					
Argentina	29	79	41	76	37
Bahamas	65	81	66	74	49
Barbados	60	76	62	73	49

Country or area	Adult (15+) economic activity rate (%)				% women in the adult labour force,
	1990		1995/2000		
	W	M	W	M	1995/2000
Belize	24	86	34	79	31
Bolivia	46	84	56 ^c	74 ^c	46
Brazil	44 ^a	85 ^a	53	82	41
Chile	32	75	37	74	34
Colombia	46 ^a	80 ^a	58 ^a	80 ^a	47
Costa Rica	33 ^a	83 ^a	39 ^a	82 ^a	33
Cuba	42	75	47	77	38
Dominican Republic	34	86	38	86	30
Ecuador	28	85	49	81	39
El Salvador	51	80	45	80	39
Guadeloupe	53	71	55	72	44
Guatemala	28	90	46	88	37
Guyana	37	84	40	85	33
Haiti	58	82	57	82	43
Honduras	34	87	46	88	36
Jamaica	62	77	69	81	46
Martinique	55	69	57	70	47
Mexico	34	84	39	84	34
Netherlands Antilles	51	74	52	68	48
Nicaragua	40	87	35	88	30
Panama	39	79	43 ^a	80 ^a	36
Paraguay	51	83	35	87	29
Peru	29	80	58 ^b	79 ^b	45
Puerto Rico	31 ^d	61 ^d	35 ^d	59 ^d	41
Suriname	30	74	33 ^e	64 ^e	35
Trinidad and Tobago	38	74	47	75	38
Uruguay	44	75	47 ^b	74 ^b	43
Venezuela	38	82	41	81	33
Asia					
Afghanistan	46	86	48	86	34
Armenia	63	76	51	74	44
Azerbaijan	52	75	53	74	44
Bahrain	29	88	19	65	17
Bangladesh	66	88	56	89	38
Bhutan	58	91	58	90	39
Brunei Darussalam	45	82	48	82	34
Cambodia	82	84	74	81	52
China	74	86	74	86	45
? Hong Kong SAR	47	79	48	76	39
? Macao SAR	53	84	55	79	44
Cyprus	48	81	49	80	38
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	61	79	62	82	44
East Timor	76	89	76	89	44
Georgia	56	75	58	75	48
India	40	86	41	86	31
Indonesia	50	83	52	85	38
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	21	81	11	75	12
Iraq	15	75	17	75	18
Israel	41	62	47	61	45
Jordan	17	76	22	76	21
Kazakhstan	61	78	60	76	46
Kuwait	38	85	43	83	25
Kyrgyzstan	59	74	60	74	47
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	74	90	75	89	47
Lebanon	24	74	27	76	28
Malaysia	45 ^f	82 ^f	45 ^f	83 ^f	34
Maldives	66	84	65	83	42
Mongolia	72	85	73	84	47
Myanmar	66	89	66	88	44
Nepal	56	88	57	86	40

Country or area	Adult (15+) economic activity rate (%)				% women in the adult labour force,
	1990		1995/2000		
	W	M	W	M	1995/2000
Occupied Palestinian Territory	6	66	8	68	10
Oman	13	82	16	79	14
Pakistan	29	85	13	82	13
Philippines	48	82	50	82	38
Qatar	34	94	35	92	13
Republic of Korea	47 ^a	74 ^a	47 ^a	74 ^a	40
Saudi Arabia	15	85	18	82	13
Singapore	51	80	51	78	41
Sri Lanka	40	79	38	78	33
Syrian Arab Republic	24	78	20	81	19
Tajikistan	52	74	55	74	44
Thailand	76 ^a	88 ^a	64 ^a	80 ^a	45
Turkey	34	80	31	74	31
Turkmenistan	59	78	61	78	45
United Arab Emirates	29	91	31	89	13
Uzbekistan	59	75	61	74	46
Viet Nam	76	85	75	84	49
Yemen	28	81	29	82	27
Oceania					
Fiji	26	84	32	82	27
Papua New Guinea	67	88	67	87	42
Solomon Islands	83	90	82	89	46
Tonga	36	76	42	75	36
Developed regions					
Albania	58	83	59	83	41
Australia	52	75	54	73	43
Austria	43	69	46	67	43
Belarus	61	76	59	74	49
Belgium	37	61	43	61	43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43	76	44	75	38
Bulgaria	60	68	58	66	48
Canada	59	76	59	73	46
Croatia	48	71	43	55	47
Czech Republic	61	74	52	71	44
Denmark	62	75	59	72	46
Estonia	64	77	53 ^g	69 ^g	48
Finland	64	74	62 ^g	70 ^g	47
France	46	64	47	62	45
Germany	44 ^h	70 ^h	48	67	43
Greece	35	66	39	64	39
Hungary	48	68	45 ^g	61 ^g	44
Iceland	66	82	68 ^d	80 ^d	47
Ireland	36	69	46	70	40
Italy	36 ^a	64 ^a	35 ^a	62 ^a	38
Japan	50	77	50	77	41
Latvia	63	77	50	68	47
Lithuania	60	75	56 ⁱ	69 ⁱ	48
Luxembourg	34	68	41	64	39
Malta	23	73	25	72	27
Netherlands	53 ^f	80 ^f	51 ^f	72 ^f	42
New Zealand	54	74	56	72	45
Norway	62 ^d	77 ^d	69 ⁱ	78 ⁱ	46
Poland	57	75	50	66	46
Portugal	51	74	49	67	45
Republic of Moldova	61	75	60	73	49
Romania	52	69	58	73	46
Russian Federation	60	76	52 ^k	67 ^k	48
Slovakia	63	75	52	68	46
Slovenia	55	71	52	65	46

Country or area	Adult (15+) economic activity rate (%)				% women in the adult labour force,
	1990		1995/2000		
	W	M	W	M	1995/2000
Spain	33 ^d	68 ^d	38 ^d	64 ^d	40
Sweden	71 ^d	77 ^d	75 ⁱ	80 ⁱ	48
Switzerland	49	79	58	78	44
The FYR of Macedonia	49	73	41 ^m	66 ^m	39
Ukraine	57	73	54 ⁿ	66 ⁿ	48
United Kingdom	53 ^d	75 ^d	55 ^d	72 ^d	44
United States	58 ^d	76 ^d	60 ^{d°}	75 ^{d°}	47
Yugoslavia	50	72	50	71	42

Sources: ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)* (Geneva, 1999), table 1 and

ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2000* (Geneva, ? 2000). *KILM* table 1 was compiled from the following sources:

ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1998* (Geneva, ? 1998); ILO, *Economically Active Population, 1950-2010*, ?

fourth edition (Geneva, 1996); and OECD, *Labour Force Statistics, 1976-1996* (Paris).

Footnotes:

a Data are estimated to correspond to standard age groups.

b Urban areas.

c The data relate to the urban survey conducted in the main departmental capitals of the country.

d For persons aged 16 or over.

e The data relate to the districts of Wanica and Paramaribo.

f For persons aged 15 to 64.

g For persons aged 15 to 74.

h Data for 1990 do not include the former German Democratic Republic.

i For persons aged 14 or over.

j For persons aged 16 to 74.

k For persons aged 15 to 72.

l For persons aged 16 to 64.

m For persons aged 15 to 80.

n For persons aged 15 to 70.

o Data are not strictly comparable with 1990 data due to the introduction of revised population controls.

Technical notes:

Table 5.D presents statistics on women and men in the economically active population aged 15 or over.

Indicators concerning the total economically active population aged 15 or over have been compiled mainly from the International Labour Office (ILO). Data shown are for 1990 and the latest year between 1995 and 2000 for which data are available. The first indicator is the economic activity rate, defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 or over who furnish, or are available to furnish, the supply of labour for production of goods and services in accordance with the System of National Accounts. The second indicator on economic activity is the percentage of women among the total labour force.

Issues concerning statistics on economically active women are discussed in the box entitled "Concepts related to the labour force" in chapter 5 of the report *The World's Women 2000*, and in a box entitled "Counting economically active women" in *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*. The definition of the economically active population provided by the ILO comprises all employed and unemployed persons, including those seeking work for the first time, employers operating unincorporated enterprises, persons working on their own account, employees, contributing family workers, members of producers' co-operatives and members of the armed forces. In principle, a person who performs such work for as little as one hour per week is considered economically active. ILO's recommended definition also accounts for production of primary products, such as foodstuffs, fetching/transporting water and collecting firewood for own consumption. Certain other non-monetary activities--e.g. construction, major repair and renovation of owner-occupied dwelling--are considered economic activity and persons engaged in such production are regarded as

Specific elements of the standard concepts differ substantially from country to country (e.g., the choice of reference period and the determination of minimum hours of work and unpaid family work, including production for own consumption), and these differences may result in underestimation of women's participation in economic activity. Moreover, censuses and surveys are seldom conducted regularly and the results in developing regions become available only after several years. Stereotypes held by census and survey interviewers and respondents' own perceptions about what does or does not constitute economic activity may also lead to errors in the reporting and recording of the economic activity, resulting in underestimation of women's economic activity. In addition, in many countries, women are engaged predominantly in those economic activities that are the most difficult to measure, such as subsistence production and informal sector or home-based work.

Table 5.E - Percentage distribution of the labour force by status in employment.

Country or area	% distribution of the labour force, each sex, 1990/1997					
	Wage and salaried workers		Self-employed workers		Contributing family workers	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Taiwan(2001)	76.5	68.4	8.1	21.1	13.3	3
Africa						
Benin	3	7	64	54	29 ^a	32 a
Botswana	59	65	8	5	16	18
Cape Verde	46	58	30	21	3	2
Egypt	35	55	12	29	36	10
Ethiopia	5	8	28	59	65	28
Kenya	12	32	17	19	56	30
Mauritius	86	79	10	20	4	2
Morocco ^b	81	70	5	23	..	..
Namibia	36	60	20	16	28	10
Reunion	54	53	5	13	..	..
South Africa	70	78	5	8	..	..
Tunisia	70	71	14	25	15	3
Uganda	7	21	39	62	54	17
Latin America/Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda	83	78	15	20	1	1
Aruba	94	88	5	12	1	0
Bahamas	86	78	12	19	1	0
Barbados	90	83	9	16	0	0
Belize	75	62	21	34	4	4
Bolivia ^c	43	60	45	35	12	5
Brazil ^d	64	61	22	29	10	6
Colombia ^e	70	61	28	38	2	1
Costa Rica	74	68	22	29	4	3
Dominican Republic	65	47	31	48	4	5
Ecuador ^c	46	59	33	38	9	2
El Salvador	41	60	41	30	7	9
Grenada	84	74	12	17	1	2
Guatemala ^f	68	73	26	24	5	3
Guyana	53	52	44	38	..	..
Haiti	18	15	57	61	10	11
Honduras	48	46	42	41	11	12
Jamaica	65	55	31	42	4	2
Mexico	58	58	23	32	19	10
Netherlands Antilles	92	88	4	9	1	0
Panama	79	60	18	37	3	4
Paraguay	69	77	25	20	6	3
Peru ^c	33	54	45	40	13	5
Puerto Rico	92	81	6	18	1	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	84	81	13	16	1	1
St. Vincent/Grenadines	79	71	18	27	3	2
Trinidad and Tobago	77	72	16	24	6	2
Uruguay ^c	74	71	19	26	4	1

Country or area	% distribution of the labour force, each sex, 1990/1997					
	Wage and salaried workers		Self-employed workers		Contributing family workers	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
US Virgin Islands	88	83	4	11	0	0
Venezuela	70	58	23	34	2	1
Asia						
Bangladesh	9	15	8	43	77	17
China	..	..	..	..	..	..
? Hong Kong SAR	93	84	3	14	2	0
? Macao SAR	90	83	5	14	2	0
Indonesia	24	32	29	52	45	14
Israel ⁹	90	80	9	20	1	0
Malaysia	72	71	14	25	15	4
Maldives	43	51	44	39	7	4
Pakistan	25	35	14	47	62	17
Philippines	41	42	30	40	19	10
Republic of Korea	60	65	20	34	20	2
Singapore	93	83	6	17	2	0
Sri Lanka ^h	68	60	16	34	16	6
Syrian Arab Republic ⁱ	46	50	6	37	35	8
Thailand	34	41	21	43	44	16
Turkey	25	49	8	39	67	12
Oceania						
Tonga	46	45	31	35	14	18
Developed regions						
Australia	88	83	11	17	1	1
Austria	87	86	9	12	5	2
Belgium	82	81	10	18	8	1
Canada	90	88	9	12	1 ^a	12:00 AM
Czech Republic	91	83	9	17	1	0
Denmark	95	88	6	12	0	0
Estonia	97	91	2	8	1	1
Finland	90	81	10	18	1	1
Germany	92	87	6	13	2	0
Greece	58	53	19	42	24	5
Hungary	90	82	8	15	2	1
Iceland	89	77	11	23	1	0
Ireland	91	72	8	27	2	1
Italy	77	68	17	29	7	3
Japan	80	84	8	14	12	2
Latvia	82	80	11	15	7	5
Lithuania	83	73	15	21	3	7
Netherlands	90	87	8	13	2	0
New Zealand	86	75	13	24	1	1
Norway	95	89	4	11	1	0
Poland	74	70	20	26	7	4
Portugal	73	71	26	28	2	1

Country or area	% distribution of the labour force, each sex, 1990/1997					
	Wage and salaried workers		Self-employed workers		Contributing family workers	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Romania	56	65	17	26	27	9
San Marino	84	78	13	16	0	0
Slovakia	96	92	4	8	0	0
Slovenia	84	79	8	16	9	5
Spain	79	75	15	24	5	2
Sweden	94	85	5	15	1	0
Switzerland	86	83	9	15	5	1
The FYR of Macedonia	81	78	8	18	11	5
United Kingdom	92	83	7	17	1	0
United States	93	91	6	10	0	0

Sources: ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (Geneva, 1999), table 3. *KILM* table 3 was compiled from the following sources: ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1998* (Geneva, 1998); ILO, *Digest of Caribbean Labor Statistics, 1997*(Port of Spain); OECD, *Labour Force Statistics, 1976-1996* (Paris); and ILO, Economic, Labour and Social Indicators Database (Santiago).

^aContributing family workers include apprentices.

^bUrban areas. "Wage and salaried workers" include unpaid family workers and members of producers' cooperatives.

^cUrban areas.

^dExcluding the rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

^eExcluding institutional household members.

^fSeven main cities.

^gGuatemala City.

^hIncluding the residents of East Jerusalem.

ⁱExcluding northern and eastern provinces.

^jSyrians only.

Technical notes:

Table 5.E presents the percentage distribution of the labour force by status in employment.

The indicators on status in employment of the economically active population have been compiled from the *KILM* database and are based on the classification used in population censuses and surveys in most countries. The statistics presented pertain to the period between 1990 and 1997. National classifications often include the following categories: employer, own-account worker, employee, unpaid family worker and member of producers' co-operative. In table 5.E, three status groups are presented: "wage and salaried workers" corresponds to employees---persons who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind; "self-employed" comprises employers and own-account workers---persons who operate their own economic enterprises or engage independently in a profession or trade; and "contributing family workers" refers to persons who work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. Proportions of these three groups of workers among all workers are presented separately for women and men.

Table 5.F - Women administrative and managerial workers.

Country or area	% women among admin. and managerial workers,
	1985/1997
Taiwan(2001)	14.8
Africa	
Algeria	6
Botswana	26
Burkina Faso	14
Burundi	13
Cameroon	10
Cape Verde	23
Central African Rep.	9
Côte d'Ivoire	10
Djibouti	2
Egypt	16
Ethiopia	8
Lesotho	33
Malawi	8
Mali	20
Mauritania	8
Namibia	21
Nigeria	6
Rwanda	46
Seychelles	29
Sierra Leone	8
South Africa	19
Swaziland	15
Tunisia	9
Uganda	14
Zambia	6
Zimbabwe	15
Latin America/Caribbean	
Bahamas	26
Barbados	38
Bolivia	24
Brazil ^a	37
Chile	19
Colombia	35
Costa Rica	27
Dominica	36
Dominican Republic	28
Ecuador	26
El Salvador	25
Grenada	32
Guatemala	32
Haiti	33
Honduras	39
Mexico	20
Netherlands Antilles	48
Panama	27
Paraguay	14
Peru	23
Puerto Rico	59
St. Vincent/Grenadines	42
Suriname	10
Trinidad and Tobago	42
Uruguay	28
US Virgin Islands	49
Venezuela	24
Asia	
Bahrain	21
Bangladesh	5
Brunei Darussalam	17
China ^b	12
? Hong Kong SAR	18
? Macao SAR	15
Cyprus ^c	10
Indonesia	17
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2
Iraq	13
Israel	19
Kazakhstan	48
Kuwait	5
Malaysia	16
Maldives	14
Nepal	9
Pakistan	4
Philippines	35
Qatar	1
Republic of Korea	4
Singapore	36
Sri Lanka ^d	15

Country or area	% women among admin. and managerial workers, 1985/1997
	Syrian Arab Republic ^a	3
Thailand	21
Turkey	6
United Arab Emirates	2
Oceania	
American Samoa	31
Fiji	9
French Polynesia	16
Guam	41
Kiribati	9
Marshall Islands	7
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	9
New Caledonia	14
Palau	32
Samoa	12
Solomon Islands	3
Tonga	5
Vanuatu	13
Developed regions	
Australia	24
Austria	22
Bermuda	37
Bulgaria	31
Canada	43
Croatia	24
Denmark	20
Finland	25
France	10
Germany	19
Greece	12
Hungary	58
Ireland	17
Italy	54
Japan	9
Luxembourg	12
Netherlands	17
New Zealand	55
Norway	31
Poland	66
Portugal	50
Romania	45
San Marino	17
Slovakia	60
Slovenia	23
Spain	12
Sweden	59
Switzerland	29
The FYR of Macedonia	16
United Kingdom	33
United States	44

Sources: Prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat from *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)*, Version 4, CD-ROM (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4), based on the following: ILO *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* (Geneva), various years up to 1992; ILO, LABORSTA database (as of August 1998); national census and survey reports; and national statistical yearbooks.

^aExcluding the rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

^bExcluding institutional household members.

^cCovering only the civilian population of 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Excluding Jimenez

^dand Mazhu islands and persons working for the first time.

^eData relate to the government controlled areas.

^fExcluding northern and eastern provinces.

^gSyrians only.

^hData refer to Chuuk state only.

ⁱIncludes clerical and related workers.

Technical notes:

Table 5.F presents the proportion of women among administrative and managerial workers.

The proportion of women among administrative and managerial workers is derived from statistics published by ILO in the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* and supplemented by national sources. According to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, revised edition (ISCO-68), the major group "administrative and managerial workers" includes (a) legislative officials and government administrators and (b) managers. In a few countries, the revised ISCO (ISCO-88) is already in use; in those cases, the category "administrative and managerial workers" includes the following sub-groups: (a) legislators and senior officials; (b) corporate managers; and (c) general managers. The indicator expresses the number of women administrators and managers as a percentage of all workers in this occupational group, and covers the latest year between 1985 to 1997 for which data are available.

Table 5.G - Women's wages relative to men's.

Country	Women's wages in manufacturing as a percentage of men's wages	
	1990	1994/1999
Taiwan(2001)	61	66
Africa		
Botswana	..	54
Egypt	68	74
Eritrea	..	66
Kenya	73	..
Swaziland	73	63
Zambia	73	..
Latin America		
Brazil	54	62
Costa Rica	74	73
El Salvador	94	76
Mexico	50	70
Panama	..	93
Paraguay	66	77
Asia		
Bahrain	62	44
Bangladesh	49	..
Cyprus	58	58
China		
Hong Kong SAR	69	64
Macao SAR	67	53
Georgia	..	63
Jordan	57	60
Kazakstan	..	79
Malaysia	49	63
Myanmar	106	112
Philippines	..	74
Republic of Korea	50	55
Singapore	55	59
Sri Lanka	88	81
Thailand	64	68
Turkey	81	97
Developed regions		
Australia	82	84
Austria	..	68

Country	Women's wages in manufacturing as a percentage of men's wages	
	1990	1994/1999
Belgium	75	84
Bulgaria	..	73
Czech Republic	..	68
Denmark	85	84
Finland	77	79
France	79	79
Germany	73	74
Greece	78	82
Hungary	70	69
Ireland	69	74
Italy	83	..
Japan	41	58
Latvia	84	86
Lithuania	..	77
Luxembourg	62	64
Netherlands	77	78
New Zealand	74	81
Norway	86	88
Portugal	69	66
Spain	72	..
Sweden	89	91
Switzerland	68	72
United Kingdom	68	74
United States	68	..

Source: Prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat from Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat), Version 4, CD-ROM (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4), based on ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics (Geneva, various years up to 2000).

Technical notes:

The indicator presented in this table is the ratio of female wages to male wages in manufacturing, expressed as a percentage. The statistics of wages from which the ratio is computed are, in general, average earnings per wage-earner (regardless of age) or in some cases wage rates. The data on average earnings are usually derived from payroll data supplied by a sample of establishments often also furnishing data on hours of work and on employment. In a few cases, average earnings are compiled from social insurance statistics,

International comparisons of wage ratios presented here must be made with great caution. As indicated above, the coverage, definitions and methods of compiling wage statistics differ significantly from country to country. Disaggregation of statistics by sex is available for only a few countries and may be based on a narrow segment of the population. Furthermore, earnings are very much dependent on the number of hours worked, and where female workers generally work a much smaller number of hours than male workers, this factor must be kept in mind when interpreting the wage ratio.

Table 6.A - Women in public life

Country or area	% parliamentary seats in Single or Lower chamber occupied by women			% women in decision-making positions in government			
				Ministerial level		Sub-ministerial level	
	1987	1995	2001	1994	1998	1994	1998
Taiwan	10	15	22	5	8	7	12
Africa							
Algeria	2	7	3	4	0	8	10
Angola	15	10	16	7	14	2	10
Benin	4	8	6	10	13	0	5
Botswana	5	9	17	6	14	6	20
Burkina Faso	..	4	8	7	10	14	10
Burundi	9	..	14	7	8	0	0
Cameroon	14	12	6	3	6	5	6
Cape Verde	12	8	11	13	13	9	50
Central African Republic	4	4	7	5	4	17	6
Chad	..	16	2	5	0	0	6
Comoros	0	0	..	0	7	0	0
Congo	10	2	12	6	6	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	6	5	9	8	3	0	3
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	5	5	..	6	..	7	..
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Egypt	4	2	2	4	6	0	4
Equatorial Guinea	3	8	5	4	4	0	5
Eritrea	..	21	15	7	5	13	6
Ethiopia	<1	5	8	10	5	10	16
Gabon	13	6	9	7	3	12	9
Gambia	8	..	2	0	29	7	17
Ghana	..	8	9	11	9	12	9
Guinea	..	7	9	9	8	8	20
Guinea-Bissau	15	10	8	4	18	19	16
Kenya	2	3	4	0	0	4	9
Lesotho	..	5	4	6	6	21	15
Liberia	6	6	8	5	8	0	6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	0	7	0	0
Madagascar	1	4	8	0	19	4	8
Malawi	10	6	9	9	4	9	4
Mali	4	2	12	10	21	0	0
Mauritania	..	0	4	0	4	6	6
Mauritius	7	3	6	3	..	7	..
Morocco	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
Mozambique	16	25	30	4	0	9	15
Namibia	..	18	25	10	8	2	17

Country or area	% parliamentary seats in			% women in decision-making positions in government			
	Single or Lower chamber occupied by women			Ministerial level		Sub-ministerial level	
	1987	1995	2001	1994	1998	1994	1998
Niger	..	4	1	5	10	19	8
Nigeria	..	..	3	3	6	11	4
Rwanda	13	17	26	9	5	10	20
Sao Tome and Principe	12	7	9	0	0	20	33
Senegal	11	12	17	7	7	0	15
Seychelles	16	27	24	31	33	21	16
Sierra Leone	..	..	9	0	10	2	11
Somalia	4	..	..	0	0	0	0
South Africa	2	25	30	6	..	2	..
Sudan	8	8	10	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	4	3	3	0	6	6	16
Togo	5	1	5	5	9	0	0
Tunisia	6	7	12	4	3	14	10
Uganda	..	17	..	10	13	7	13
United Rep. of Tanzania	..	11	22	13	13	4	11
Zambia	3	7	10	5	3	9	12
Zimbabwe	11	15	10	3	12	25	6

Latin America/Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda	0	5	5	0	0	44	41
Argentina	5	22	27	0	8	3	9
Bahamas	4	8	15	23	17	35	44
Barbados	4	11	11	0	27	16	20
Belize	4	3	7	6	0	13	17
Bolivia	3	11	12	0	6	8	11
Brazil	5	7	6	5	4	11	13
Chile	..	8	11	13	13	0	8
Colombia	5	11	12	11	18	6	27
Costa Rica	11	14	19	10	15	9	21
Cuba	34	23	28	0	5	9	11
Dominica	10	9	19	9	20	38	33
Dominican Republic	8	12	16	4	10	14	16
Ecuador	1	4	15	6	20	0	6
El Salvador	7	11	10	10	6	7	29
Grenada	13	20	27	10	14	14	43
Guatemala	7	8	9	19	0	7	15
Guyana	37	20	18	12	15	25	22
Haiti	8	..	..	13	0	10	14
Honduras	8	7	9	11	11	22	17

Country or area	% parliamentary seats in			% women in decision-making positions in government			
	Single or Lower chamber occupied by women			Ministerial level		Sub-ministerial level	
	1987	1995	2001	1994	1998	1994	1998
Jamaica	12	12	13	5	12	17	22
Mexico	11	14	16	5	5	5	7
Nicaragua	15	16	10	10	5	8	13
Panama	6	8	10	13	6	15	5
Paraguay	2	3	3	0	7	3	6
Peru	6	10	18	6	10	11	23
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7	0	13	..	0	..	15
Saint Lucia	0	0	11	8	10	0	7
St. Vincent/Grenadines	5	10	..	0	10	0	14
Suriname	8	6	18	0	5	0	16
Trinidad and Tobago	17	19	11	19	14	13	19
Uruguay	4	7	12	0	7	5	14
Venezuela	4	6	10	11	3	0	7
Asia							
Afghanistan	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
Armenia	..	..	3	3	0	2	5
Azerbaijan	..	2	11	5	10	0	5
Bahrain	..	..	..	0	0	0	1
Bangladesh	9	11	..	8	5	2	0
Bhutan	2	0	9	22	0	0	8
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	0	0	0	6
Cambodia	21	6	7	0	..	7	..
China	21	21	22	6	..	4	..
Cyprus	1	4	11	7	0	4	4
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	21	20	20	0	..	2	..
Georgia	..	6	7	0	4	3	6
India	8	8	9	3	..	7	..
Indonesia	12	12	8	6	3	1	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	3	3	0	0	1	1
Iraq	13	11	8	0	0	0	0
Israel	8	9	13	4	0	5	9
Jordan	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
Kazakhstan	..	..	10	6	5	0	2
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Kyrgyzstan	..	5	10	0	4	9	3
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	9	21	0	0	5	0
Lebanon	..	2	2	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	5	8	10	7	16	0	13

Country or area	% parliamentary seats in			% women in decision-making positions in government			
	Single or Lower chamber occupied by women			Ministerial level		Sub-ministerial level	
	1987	1995	2001	1994	1998	1994	1998
Maldives	2	6	6	5	6	6	11
Mongolia	25	4	11	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
Nepal	6	..	6	0	3	0	0
Oman	..	..	..	0	0	2	4
Pakistan	9	2	2	4	7	1	1
Philippines	9	9	..	8	10	11	19
Qatar	..	..	..	0	0	3	0
Republic of Korea	3	2	6	4	..	0	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
Singapore	4	4	7	0	0	4	8
Sri Lanka	..	5	4	3	13	6	5
Syrian Arab Republic	9	10	10	7	8	0	0
Tajikistan	..	3	13	3	6	7	6
Thailand	3	6	9	0	4	2	7
Turkey	1	2	4	5	5	0	17
Turkmenistan	..	18	26	3	4	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	..	6	7	3	3	5	13
Viet Nam	18	18	26	5	0	0	5
Yemen	..	1	1	0	0	0	0
Oceania							
Fiji	2	4	..	10	10	6	16
Kiribati	0	0	5	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	3	3	8	0	13	13
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	..	0	0	0	0	11	0
Nauru	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	0	0	..	20	..	17
Papua New Guinea	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
Samoa	4	4	6	..	7	..	12
Solomon Islands	0	2	2	5	6	0	8
Tonga	0	3	0	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	4	2	0	7	0	0	7
Developed regions							
Albania	29	6	..	0	11	0	13
Andorra	..	4	14	..	18	..	67
Australia	6	10	24	13	14	23	17

Country or area	% parliamentary seats in			% women in decision-making positions in government			
	Single or Lower chamber occupied by women			Ministerial level		Sub-ministerial level	
	1987	1995	2001	1994	1998	1994	1998
Austria	11	23	27	16	20	5	4
Belarus	..	..	10	3	3	5	10
Belgium	8	12	23	11	3	15	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	4	7	0	6	6	7
Bulgaria	21	13	26	0	..	13	..
Canada	10	18	21	14	..	20	..
Croatia	..	6	21	4	12	6	20
Czech Republic	..	10	15	0	17	0	14
Denmark	29	33	37	29	41	11	12
Estonia	..	13	18	15	12	3	17
Finland	32	34	37	39	29	17	13
France	7	6	11	7	12	12	12
Germany	..	26	31	16	8	5	5
Greece	4	6	9	4	5	8	7
Hungary	21	11	8	0	5	6	12
Iceland	21	25	35	15	8	3	7
Ireland	8	13	12	16	21	15	8
Italy	13	15	10	12	13	16	9
Japan	1	3	7	6	0	8	3
Latvia	..	15	17	0	7	5	27
Liechtenstein	7	8	..	17	14	0	20
Lithuania	..	7	11	0	6	6	11
Luxembourg	12	20	17	9	17	11	16
Malta	3	2	9	0	0	0	8
Monaco	11	6	22	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	20	31	36	31	28	10	8
New Zealand	14	21	31	8	8	17	31
Norway	34	39	36	35	20	49	24
Poland	20	13	..	7	17	12	9
Portugal	8	9	19	10	10	5	11
Republic of Moldova	..	5	13	0	0	6	15
Romania	34	4	11	0	8	0	10
Russian Federation	..	13	8	0	8	3	4
San Marino	10	12	17	17	0	43	30
Slovakia	30	15	14	5	19	16	23
Slovenia	..	14	12	5	0	13	19
Spain	9	16	28	14	18	0	4
Sweden	32	40	43	30	43	4	24
Switzerland	14	18	23	17	17	0	8
The FYR of Macedonia	..	3	7	8	9	13	23

Country or area	% parliamentary seats in Single or Lower chamber occupied by women			% women in decision-making positions in government			
				Ministerial level		Sub-ministerial level	
	1987	1995	2001	1994	1998	1994	1998
Ukraine	..	4	8	0	5	0	3
United Kingdom	6	10	18	9	24	7	19
United States	5	11	14	14	26	26	33
Yugoslavia	..	3	7	..	5	..	12

Sources: For parliamentary seats occupied by women: Inter-Parliamentary Union; for women in decision-making positions in government:

Women's Indicators and Statistics database (Wistat), Version 4, CD-ROM (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.4),

based on compilations prepared by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat.

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available.

Technical notes:

Table 6.A presents indicators on women's representation in national legislative bodies and in top-level decision-making positions in government. The statistics on parliamentarians are based on data provided to the Inter-Parliamentary Union by national authorities. These statistics, updated regularly, are available in <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>. Data on women in decision-making positions in Government are based on compilations prepared by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat from the 1994 and 1998 issues of *World-wide Government Directory*.

The percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women presented in table 6.A was calculated only for the lower chamber in countries with a bicameral assembly. Data for 1987 are based on the sex distribution of parliamentarians in the last election held between 1982 and 1987. Data for 1995 and 2001 are based on the sex distribution as at 1 July 1995 and 12 October 2001, respectively, and reflect changes, if any, after the most recent election prior to those dates, such as results of by-election or replacements following a parliamentarian's resignation or death.

A decision-making position in Government is defined as a position at the level of minister or the equivalent, deputy or assistant minister or the equivalent, secretary of State or permanent secretary or the equivalent and deputy of State or director of government or the equivalent. In table 6.A, "ministerial level" includes persons at the level of minister or the equivalent, while "sub-ministerial level" includes the rest of the positions enumerated above.

Table 6.B - Year of ratification of CEDAW.

Country or area	Year of ratification of CEDAW	Whether national plan of action provided to the UN Secretariat ^b
Taiwan	–	–
Africa		
Algeria	1996 (a)	Yes
Angola	1986 (a)	Yes
Benin	1992	..
Botswana	1996 (a)	Yes
Burkina Faso	1987 (a)	Yes
Burundi	1992	Yes
Cameroon	1994 (a)	..
Cape Verde	1980 (a)	Yes
Central African Republic	1991 (a)	..
Chad	1995 (a)	..
Comoros	1994 (a)	..
Congo	1982	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	1995 (a)	..
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1986	..
Djibouti	1998 (a)	..
Egypt	1981	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	1984 (a)	..
Eritrea	1995 (a)	Yes
Ethiopia	1981	Yes
Gabon	1983	..
Gambia	1993	..
Ghana	1986	Yes
Guinea	1982	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	1985	..
Kenya	1984 (a)	Yes
Lesotho	1995 (a)	..
Liberia	1984 (a)	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1989 (a)	..
Madagascar	1989	..
Malawi	1987 (a)	Yes
Mali	1985	Yes
Mauritius	1984 (a)	..
Morocco	1993 (a)	Yes
Mozambique	1997 (a)	Yes
Namibia	1992 (a)	Yes
Niger	1999 (a)	Yes
Nigeria	1985	Yes
Rwanda	1981	..
Senegal	1985	Yes
Seychelles	1992 (a)	..
Sierra Leone	1988	..
South Africa	1995 (a)	..
Sudan	..	Yes
Swaziland	..	Yes
Togo	1983 (a)	..
Tunisia	1985	Yes
Uganda	1985	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	1985	Yes
Zambia	1985	Yes
Zimbabwe	1991 (a)	Yes

Country or area	Year of ratification of CEDAW	Whether national plan of action provided to the UN Secretariat ^b
Latin America/Caribbean		
Antigua and Barbuda	1989 (a)	..
Argentina	1985	Yes
Bahamas	1993 (a)	..
Barbados	1980	..
Belize	1990	Yes
Bolivia	1990	Yes
Brazil	1984	Yes
Chile	1989	Yes
Colombia	1982	Yes
Costa Rica	1986	Yes
Cuba	1980	Yes
Dominica	1980	..
Dominican Republic	1982	..
Ecuador	1981	Yes
El Salvador	1981	Yes
Grenada	1990	..
Guatemala	1982	..
Guyana	1980	..
Haiti	1981	Yes
Honduras	1983	Yes
Jamaica	1984	Yes
Mexico	1981	Yes
Nicaragua	1981	..
Panama	1981	Yes
Paraguay	1987 (a)	Yes
Peru	1982	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1985 (a)	Yes
Saint Lucia	1982 (a)	Yes
St. Vincent/Grenadines	1981 (a)	..
Suriname	1993 (a)	..
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	Yes
Uruguay	1981	..
Venezuela	1983	Yes
Asia		
Armenia	1993 (a)	..
Azerbaijan	1995 (a)	..
Bahrain	..	Yes
Bangladesh	1984 (a)	Yes
Bhutan	1981	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	Yes
Cambodia	1992 (a)	Yes
China	1980	Yes
Cyprus	1985 (a)	..
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	..	Yes
Georgia	1994 (a)	Yes
India	1993	Yes
Indonesia	1984	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	Yes
Iraq	1986 (a)	Yes
Israel	1991	Yes
Jordan	1992	Yes

Country or area	Year of ratification of CEDAW	Whether national plan of action provided to the UN Secretariat ^b
Kazakhstan	1998 (a)	Yes
Kuwait	1994 (a)	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	1997 (a)	Yes
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1981	..
Lebanon	1997 (a)	Yes
Malaysia	1995 (a)	Yes
Maldives	1993 (a)	Yes
Mongolia	1981	Yes
Myanmar	1997 (a)	Yes
Nepal	1991	..
Oman	..	Yes
Pakistan	1996 (a)	Yes
Philippines	1981	Yes
Qatar	..	Yes
Republic of Korea	1984	Yes
Singapore	1995 (a)	Yes
Sri Lanka	1981	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	Yes
Tajikistan	1993 (a)	..
Thailand	1985 (a)	Yes
Turkey	1985 (a)	Yes
Turkmenistan	1997 (a)	..
United Arab Emirates	..	Yes
Uzbekistan	1995 (a)	..
Viet Nam	1982	Yes
Yemen	1984 (a)	Yes
Oceania		
Fiji	1995 (a)	Yes
Papua New Guinea	1995 (a)	..
Samoa	1992 (a)	..
Vanuatu	1995 (a)	Yes
Developed regions		
Albania	1994 (a)	..
Andorra	1997 (a)	..
Australia	1983	Yes
Austria	1982	Yes
Belarus	1981	Yes
Belgium	1985	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1993 (d)	..
Bulgaria	1982	Yes
Canada	1981	Yes
Croatia	1992 (d)	Yes
Czech Republic	1993 (d)	Yes
Denmark	1983	Yes
Estonia	1991 (a)	..
Finland	1986	Yes
France	1983	Yes
Germany	1985	Yes
Greece	1983	Yes
Hungary	1980	..
Iceland	1985	..
Ireland	1985 (a)	Yes

Country or area	Year of ratification of CEDAW	Whether national plan of action provided to the UN Secretariat ^b
Italy	1985	Yes
Japan	1985	Yes
Latvia	1992 (a)	..
Liechtenstein	1995 (a)	Yes
Lithuania	1994 (a)	Yes
Luxembourg	1989	Yes
Malta	1991 (a)	Yes
Netherlands	1991	Yes
New Zealand	1985	Yes
Norway	1981	Yes
Poland	1980	Yes
Portugal	1980	Yes
Republic of Moldova	1994 (a)	Yes
Romania	1982	Yes
Russian Federation	1981	Yes
Slovakia	1993 (d)	Yes
Slovenia	1992 (d)	..
Spain	1984	Yes
Sweden	1980	Yes
Switzerland	1997 (a)	Yes
The FYR of Macedonia	1994 (d)	..
Ukraine	1981	..
United Kingdom	1986	Yes
United States	..	Yes
Yugoslavia	1982	..

Source: Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat.

Note: For CEDAW column, two dots indicate that the State has not ratified or acceded to the Convention as of March 2000.

^aRefers to the year that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was ratified. The note (a) next to the year indicates accession to the Convention; the note (d) indicates succession to the Convention. As of March 2000, Afghanistan, Sao Tome and Principe, and the United States have signed but not ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention.

^b"Yes" means that the country or area has, as of April 2000, provided to the United Nations Secretariat its national action plan or strategy for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

Technical notes:

Table 6.B presents, for each country, the year of ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and whether a national plan of action for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action has been submitted to the United Nations Secretariat.

Information on the year of ratification of the Convention is provided by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat, as is information on national plan of action.

The information on the Convention provided in table 6.B is as of March 2000. The Convention is the first international treaty embodying the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of women. It therefore covers the full range of issues related to the role and position of women in public and private life and establishes the obligations of States Parties to ensure the full development and advancement of women. It should be noted that many countries that have ratified and put in force the Convention have entered reservations. Conversely, some countries that have not entered reservations continue to permit practices that contravene particular provisions of the Convention.

The column on the national plan of action indicates whether a country has submitted a national action plan for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action to the United Nations Secretariat, as of 4 April 2000. Governments committed themselves in the Platform for Action to developing implementation strategies and plans of action, and the majority of countries have provided their national action plans or strategies to the Secretariat. Many of the plans were prepared in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors. Only a few national action plans established comprehensive, time-bound targets and benchmarks or indicators for monitoring, and most national action plans made no reference to sources of financing for the actions identified.

Table 6.C - Physical abuse against women by an intimate partner.

Coverage		Percentage of adult women who have been physically assaulted by an intimate partner, 1991/1999	
		In past 12 months	Ever (in any relationship)
Taiwan	Taiwan Island	3.3	..
Africa			
Egypt	National	..	34
Ethiopia	Meskanena Woreda	10 ^a	45
Nigeria	Not stated	..	31
South Africa	National	6	16
Uganda	Lira and Masaka districts	..	41 ^b
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Chile	Santiago	23	..
Chile	Metro Santiago and Santiago province	..	26 ^b
Colombia	National	..	19 ^{b c}
Mexico	Durango City	..	40
Mexico	Metropolitan Guadalajara	15	27
Nicaragua	Leon	27 ^d	52
Nicaragua	Managua	30	..
Nicaragua	National	12	28
Paraguay	Western state except Chaco region	..	10 ^c
Peru	Metro Lima (middle and low income)	31	..
Puerto Rico	National	..	48 ^c
Asia			
Bangladesh	National (villages)	19	47
China	Hong Kong SAR	10 ^d	..
India	Rural areas in 2 states	..	40 ^b
India	6 states	14 ^e	40
Occ. Palestinian Territory	Palestinians	48	..
Philippines	National	..	5
Thailand	Bangkok	..	20 ^b
Turkey	East and South East Anatolia	..	58 ^c
Developed regions			
Australia	Metropolitan Melbourne	22 ^{d f}	..
Australia	National	3	23
Canada	National	3 ^g	29 ^g
Canada	Toronto	..	27 ^c
Republic of Moldova	National	7	14
Switzerland	National	6 ^g	13
United Kingdom	North London	12 ^c	30 ^c
United States	National	1 ^c	22 ^c

Source: WHO, Database on Violence against Women (as at March 2000).

Note: Data in the last column are lifetime rates, and include any relationship or marriage in adult life.

^aIn past 3 months.

^bIn current relationship only.

^cSample group included women who had never been in a relationship and therefore were not in exposed group.

^dDefinition includes throwing objects.

^eSevere physical violence (hit, kick or beat). Percentage would probably be higher if moderate violence were included.

^fRespondents were recruited from women visiting medical practitioners' offices or hospital/health care centers.

^gPhysical or sexual contact.

^hRefer only to married women, according to Report of Women Life Conditions Survey, 1998.

Technical notes:

Table 6.C shows the percentage of adult women who have been physically assaulted by intimate partner (a) in the past 12 months and (b) ever in any relationship. Statistics on prevalence of violence against women by intimate partners are obtained from the World Health Organization Database on Violence against Women, a compilation of statistics from research reports and documents on violence against women, developed and maintained by the World Health Organization, Violence and Injury Prevention Unit, Cluster for Social Change and Mental Health.

Prevalence statistics shown refer to violence wherein the aggressor is a current or former intimate partner, i.e. husband, boyfriend or cohabiting partner. The prevalence statistics presented refer only to physical violence. Psychological abuse, verbal abuse, sexual abuse and rape in the relationship are not included in the statistics. In reality, evidence shows that the different forms of violence coexist in domestic violence.

Physical violence, as used here, refers to violence at least at the level of physical contact. However, it is important to note that each study used different definitions. For example, some studies defined physical violence as "more than slaps", which would exclude pushes and slaps. Other studies defined physical violence as "at least at the level of hitting", which then includes slaps but excludes pushing or shoving, which could mean, for example, being pushed down the stairs. Comparisons between studies must therefore be made with caution.

As much as possible, only studies based on representative samples of women are included. A few studies have national coverage, but most are limited to selected areas or cities in the country as indicated in the column "Coverage". Further limitation of study coverage, if any (e.g. low-income women) is likewise indicated. Presence of violence is self-reported by women, gathered through face-to-face or telephone interview or self-administered questionnaire. Some interviews were not conducted in private, which would inhibit women's ability to disclose violence by their partners. In this situation, reported rates will underestimate the levels of violence.

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O. Odujinrin, "Wife battering in Nigeria", *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, No. 41 (1993).

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South Africa: Demographic and Health Survey 1998. Preliminary report (South Africa, Department of Health, and Calverton, Maryland, Macro International, 1999).

Uganda

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A. Morrison et al., "The socio-economic impact of domestic violence against women in Chile and Nicaragua" (Washington, D.C., Inter-American Development Bank, 1997).

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G. Alvarado-Zaldivar et al., "Prevalencia de violencia doméstica en la ciudad de Durango", *Salud Pública de México*, vol. 40, No. 6 (1998).

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Nicaragua: Managua

A. Morrison et al., "The socio-economic impact of domestic violence against women in Chile and Nicaragua" (Washington, D.C., Inter-American Development Bank, 1997).

Nicaragua: national

Nicaragua: Encuesta nacional de demografía y salud 1998 (Calverton, Maryland, Macro

附錄 D、全球女性地位圖解
The State of Women in The World Atlas,U.S.A.1997

圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
Part 1: Women in the world (世界女性)								
1	婦女地位 The state of women	簽署聯合國「反婦女歧視條約」之國家 Convention to eliminate against women	-	-	-	綜合陳示項目	-	-
2	獲得與失去 Gains and losses	男女性地位平等的前十大國家女性在國會的代表人數 Gender development index,Share of women representative in the parliaments	V			我國已參照聯合國「人類發展報告」編製相關指標 【國情統計通報】	V	V
Part 2: Families(家庭)								
3	家庭規模 Households	1.平均戶量 Average number of people per household	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		2.獨居戶數占總戶數比率 People who live alone as a percentage of total households	V			【內政部統計處】	V	V
		3.單親低收入戶比率 Proportion of one parent families categorized as 'low income'	V			【內政部統計處】	V	△
4	結婚與離婚 Marriage and divorce	1.15-19 歲少女結婚比率 Proportion of young women aged 15 to 19 who are married	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	△	△
		2.45 歲以上女性未婚比率 Women over 45 who have never married	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	△	△
		3.每百對結婚中之離婚對數 Number of divorces	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	△

附錄D、全球女性地位圖 (續一)
The State of Women in The World Atlas,U.S.A.1997

圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
4	結婚與離婚 Marriage and divorce	per 100 marriages 4.女性平均結婚年齡 The average age of marriage for women	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	△
5	女同性戀 Lesbians	1.社會對於同性戀的態度 Social attitudes towards homosexuality 2.女同性戀組織數 Lesbian organizing 3.有同性戀保護法之國家 National legislation provides protection against discrimination both male and female homosexuality illegal			V		V	V
6	家庭暴力 Domestic Violence (DV)	1.家庭暴力案件 Incidence of DV (1) 調查數據 Incidents of DV in surveys (2) 報警件數 Incidents of DV reported to police 2.家庭暴力防治保護所 Shelters	V			【婦女生活狀況調查】 內政部家庭暴力暨性侵害防治委員會建置中，預定 91 年底產生。 內政部家庭暴力暨性侵害防治委員會建置中，預定 91 年底產生。	V	V
7	婦女地位 In Their Place	因宗教教義而對女性施予法律及社會限制的國家數 Increasing fundamentalism leading to heightened legal and social restrictions for women	-	-	-	綜合陳示項目	-	-

附錄 D、全球女性地位圖解 (續二)
The State of Women in The World Atlas,U.S.A.1997

圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
Part 3: Birthrights(生育權)								
8	育齡婦女 Motherhood	1.總生育率 Total fertility rates 2.總生育率的變遷 Change in average number of births per woman 1993 compared to 1963	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
			V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
9	生男生女 “That’s my boy”	1.五歲以下兒童死亡率(男女) Natural mortality ratio for all children under five 2.嬰兒性比例 Natural gender ratio at birth	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	V	V
			V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	△	△
10	人口政策 Population policies	1.人口成長率 Population Growth rates 2.婦女生育率 Women’s fertility rate 3.各國政府對於人口政策之態度 Government views of population policy	V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	△	△
			V			【臺閩地區人口統計】	△	△
			V			【人口政策資料彙集】、行政院經濟建設委員會【 http://www.cepd.gov.tw/people/index.htm 】	△	△
11	墮胎 Abortion	1.非法墮胎人數 Illegal abortions 2.非法墮胎死亡人數 Deaths from illegal abortions			V		V	V
					V		V	V
12	避孕 Contraception	有偶婦女避孕率(15-49歲) Proportion of married women aged 15 to 49 using contraception	V			衛生署【 http://www.doh.gov.tw/new1/891115/891115-13.htm 】	V	V

附錄D、全球女性地位圖解 (續三)
The State of Women in The World Atlas,U.S.A.1997

圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
Part 4: Body Policies(生理)								
13	婦女疾病 Scourges	1.HIV 患者(死亡)人數 Adults infected with HIV	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
		2.AIDS 患者(死亡)人數 Adults infected with AIDS	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
		3.婦女乳癌罹患率 Breast cancer rate	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
		4.婦女乳癌死亡人數 Deaths from breast cancer	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
14	出生與死亡 Birth and death	1.孕產婦死亡率 Maternal mortality	V			【衛生統計】	V	V
		2.受到醫療妥善照顧嬰兒之比率 Proportion of births assisted by a medically trained attendant			V	美、日亦無此項指標資料	X	X
15	獲得金牌 Going for gold	1.女性選手參加奧林匹克運動會人數 Women athletes in the Olympics	V			【體育統計】	△	△
		2.女性觀看運動節目所占比率 Women viewers of sports on TV percentages			V		X	X
16	選美 Beauty	1.女性接受美容整型人數 Cosmetic surgery			V		V	X
		2.全球前十大化妝品公司銷售額 Top 10 global cosmetic companies by sales			V		V	V

附錄 D、全球女性地位圖解 (續四)
The State of Women in The World Atlas,U.S.A.1997

圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
17	割禮 Under the knife	有此宗教儀式之國家 Distribution of female genital mutilation	-	-	-	我國無此國情，故無此項目	-	-
18	全球性交易 The Global Sex Trade	性交易來源國及目的國 Main source countries and destinations of sex tourists	-	-	-		-	-
19	強暴 Rape	1.性侵害件數 Annual incidence 2.性侵害防治中心 Rape crisis centers	V			【法務統計月報】妨害性自主罪 內政部家庭暴力暨性侵害防治委員會建置中，預定 91 年底產生。	V	V
Part 5: Work(工作)								
20	時間預算 Time Budgets	1.男女童花在閱讀及家庭雜務的時間 Girls and boys' hours per day spent reading and doing household chores 2.男女工作時數 Working hours per week spent I in paid and unpaid work 3.男女分擔無償家務的百分比率 Percentage share of unpaid housework (shopping, preparing meals, childcare) done by women and men 4.男女花在家庭雜務之時間比 Time spent on household chores			V		V	V
			V			【社會發展趨勢調查報告】	V	V
			V			【社會發展趨勢調查報告】	V	V
			V			【社會發展趨勢調查報告】	△	△

附錄 D、全球女性地位圖解 (續五)
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圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
21	農業婦女 Fieldwork (雖然全球從事農業人口逐漸減少,惟其中女性所占比率卻攀升)	1.農業就業人口女性比率 Proportion of agricultural tasks carried out by women	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
		2.婦女對農業產出的貢獻百分比 Proportion of all food produced directly by women(estimated percentages)		V		可由【人力資源調查統計年報】中農業就業人口女性比率及【農業統計年報】農業部門男女薪資比率加以計算	△	△
		3.參與經濟活動之婦女從事農業比率 Proportion of economically active women working in the agricultural sector	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
22	移動人口 On the move	婦女因工作移民數 Migrant Women Workers			V	係全球性遷移概況;無個別國家資料	△	△
23	外出工作 Out to work	1.支薪就業者中婦女所占比率 Women as a proportion of all waged workers	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
		2.兼職婦女人口 Proportion of women workers who are working part time	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
24	工作地位 Women's Work	1.從事支薪工作的婦女占有所有婦女比率 Women who work for wages as percentage of all women	V			【人力資源調查統計年報】	V	V
		2.男女薪資比例 Women's earnings as a proportion of men's	V			【薪資與生產力統計年報】	V	V

附錄 D、全球女性地位圖解 (續六)
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圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
25	不平等的工作機會 Unequal opportunities	1.工會成員女性所占比率 Women as a proportion of union leadership and membership			V	【人力資源調查統計年報】	△	△
		2.管理經理人員女性所占比率 Women's share of administrative and managerial positions	V				V	V
		3.參與經濟活動之婦女於非正式部門工作比率 Proportion of economically active women who work in the informal sector			V		△	△
Part 6: have and have not(女性擁有之程度)								
26	識字率 Literacy	1.成人婦女不識字率 Proportion of adult women who are illiterate	V			【台閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		2.低程度之識字率及數理能力之男女比例 Proportion of women and men with lowest levels of literacy and numeracy skills			V		V	V
27	財產 Property	1.女性戶長自有房屋率 Percentage of households headed by women who own their homes	V			【戶口及住宅普查】 (須另從電腦檔中整理)	V	△
		2.夫妻自有房屋率 Percentage of married couples who own their own homes	V				【戶口及住宅普查】 (須另從電腦檔中整理)	V
		3.女性農地持有人比率 Women as a percentage of agricultural land owners			V		V	X

附錄 D、全球女性地位圖解 (續七)
The State of Women in The World Atlas,U.S.A.1997

圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
28	貧窮 Poverty	女性與男性低收入戶人口比 Women's poverty compared with men's (women per 100 men)	V			【低收入戶狀況調查】	V	X
29	沒有白吃的午餐 No free lunch	IMF 和世銀對一些貸款國家實行 SAPs 計劃，要求這些國家縮減社會支出，並透過私人消費以刺激經濟成長 Loans early 1980-1996 countries with IMF/World Bank Structural	-	-	-	我國未參與 IMF 計畫，故無相關統計	-	-
Part 7: Power(權利)								
30	教育等級 Making the grade	1.男女童唸至小五程度之比例 Girls and boys proportions reaching grade 5		V		由於學制不同，台灣僅有國小畢業程度資料 【台閩地區人口統計】	V	V
		2.女性不識字率(按年齡組) Proportion of women who are illiterate by age group	V			【台閩地區人口統計】	V	V
31	大學教育 Making the degree	1.女性受大學教育比率 Women as a percentage of all university students	V			【教育統計】	V	V
		2.大學女性教師之比率 Women as a percentage of all university teachers	V			【教育統計】	V	V
32	選舉權 The vote	1.男女選舉權起始年之差距 Gap in years between men's and women's suffrage	V			我國憲法明定男女平等皆有選舉權	V	V
		2.女性有選舉權之國家數 Number of countries in which women won the vote	-	-	-	綜合陳示項目	-	-

附錄 D、全球女性地位圖解 (續完)
The State of Women in The World Atlas, U.S.A. 1997

圖號	名稱	統計項目	我國是否有此統計項目			說明 【資料來源】	是否有此統計	
			是	類似	否		美	日
33	公職 Seats of power	1. 女性國會議員比率 Proportion of women in parliament	V			中央選舉委員會 【 http://vote.nccu.edu.tw/cec/vote4.asp 】 【銓敘統計年報】	V	V
		2. 女性內閣比率 Proportion of women heads of government	V				V	V
34	從軍 Women in khaki	女性從軍人數 Conditions of service for women in armed forces	V			機密資料	V	V
共計 65 項			48	2	15	美 V50、△13、X2 日 V41、△19、X5		

說明：符號「△」表示「全球女性地位圖解」中無此資料，但該國其他書刊有此統計資料。

附註：非正式部門係指一定規模以下，未經登記的企業，主要雇用無償家屬工作者、零工或無正式登記資格的就業者。