

# **Gender Gap Analysis**

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## Introduction

The personal characteristics of sex hold a position of prime importance in demographic studies. Separate data for males and females are important in themselves, for the analysis of other types of data, and for the evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of the census counts of population. The classification by sex has been part of Sudan census from its very beginning. The 2008 Sudan census has provided all the tabulation by sex for urban rural nomad to enable such an analysis both at macro and micro levels. The census cannot provide data on the living conditions of women and their children within the family or household. This would call for household consumption and expenditure survey. Likewise the data on health, mortality and access to family planning of women would require a health survey.

This chapter aims to bring together data on gender differentials on education, economic activity and nuptiality, which were taken from the 2008 census.

## Female Headed Household

The household came to be recognized as the logical population unit for analyzing ownership and other aspects of housing, and the family was

a knowledge as a basic economic and social unit. The household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit.

One person in each household is designated as the head. The household head is the person reported as head by the members of the household at the time of enumeration. The household respondent will decide which member is the head.

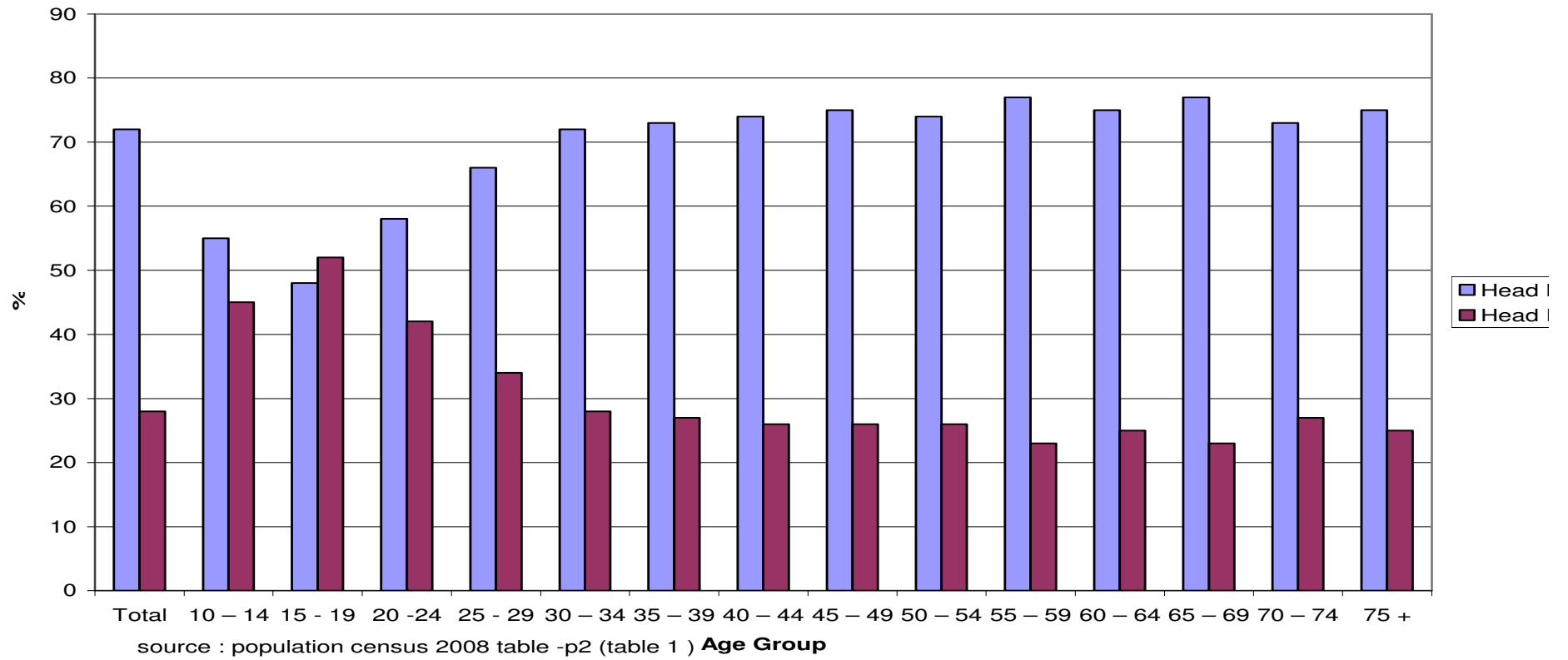
Table (11.1) shows the percent distribution of households by age and sex of the household heads. Females constitute 49% of the population of 10 years of age and over. The table shows that 72% of the households in Sudan are headed by males, while 28% have females as head of the households. This percentage decreased as the age advanced, 45% of the households in age group 12-14 were headed by females, and only 25% of the household in age group 75+ were headed by females.

**Table (11.1)**  
**Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and Over by, Age Group, Sex**  
**Head of Household**

Age Group	Sudan			
	Total	Head	Total	Head
	Male	Male	Female	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>
10 – 14	53	55	47	45
15 - 19	51	48	49	52
20 -24	48	58	52	42
25 - 29	45	66	55	34
30 – 34	47	72	53	28
35 – 39	48	73	52	27
40 – 44	50	74	50	26
45 – 49	52	75	48	26
50 – 54	52	74	48	26
55 – 59	55	77	45	23
60 – 64	55	75	45	25
65 – 69	57	77	43	23
70 – 74	55	73	45	27
75 +	57	75	43	25

Table (11.2) shows that in urban areas only 24% of the households were headed by females.

**Fig. (11.1)**  
**Percentage of Population 10 years of age and over by,age group, sex, head of household**



**Table (11.2)**  
**Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and Over by, Age Group, Sex**  
**Head of Household**

<b>Sudan - Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Head</b>
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>24</b>
10 – 14	52	59	48	41
15 – 19	51	55	49	45
20 – 24	50	64	50	36
25 – 29	49	71	51	29
30 – 34	50	76	50	24
35 – 39	50	76	50	24
40 – 44	52	77	48	23
45 -49	53	78	46	22
50 – 54	54	77	46	23
55 – 59	55	79	45	21
60 – 64	55	77	45	23
65 – 69	57	79	43	21
70 – 74	53	75	47	25
75 +	54	77	46	23

In table(11.3) around one third of the households in rural areas were headed by females (31%), out migration of males may be responsible for the higher incidence of female-headed households in rural areas.

**Table (11.3)**  
**Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and Over by, Age Group, Sex**  
**Head of Household**

Sudan – Rural	Total	Head	Total	Head
	Male	Male	Female	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>31</b>
10 – 14	53	51	47	49
15 – 19	50	42	50	58
20 – 24	45	52	55	48
25 – 29	43	62	57	38
30 – 34	44	68	56	32
35 – 39	46	70	54	30
40 – 44	48	71	52	29
45 – 49	51	73	49	27
50 – 54	51	72	49	28
55 – 59	55	76	45	24
60 – 64	54	73	46	27
65 – 69	57	75	43	25
70 – 74	55	72	45	28
75 +	57	74	43	26

Table (11.4) shows that in nomadic areas only 15 % of the households were headed by females.

**Table (11.4)**  
**Percentage of population 10 Years of Age and Over by, Age Group, Sex**  
**Head of Household**

Sudan nomad	Total	Head	Total	Head
Age Group	Male	Male	Female	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>
10 – 14	59	63	41	37
15 – 19	58	74	42	26
20 – 24	52	81	48	19
25 – 29	47	83	53	17
30 – 34	50	85	50	15
35 – 39	52	87	48	13
40 – 44	55	86	45	14
45 -49	56	87	44	13
50 – 54	59	85	41	15
55 – 59	51	84	49	16
60 – 64	61	84	39	16
65 – 69	62	85	38	15
70 – 74	63	82	37	18
75 +	62	81	38	19

The proportion of female headed households increased at the first age group (10-24) and started to decrease with the increase in age.

## Sex ratio

Table (11.5) shows that in Sudan there was no variation in sex ratio for the different age groups, except for the age groups (20-39), where the sex ratio decreased from the average of 102 to 88. This might be due to the migration of males in those age groups.

The rural population has a lower sex ratio principally due to the greater migration of males to urban areas. The sex ratio tended to be high in nomadic areas.

**Table (11.5)**  
**Population by Age Groups , Regions , and Sex Ratio**  
**Sudan**

Age Group	Total	Urban	Rural	Nomads
	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>120</b>
00 - 04	106	105	106	112
05 – 09	108	104	108	128
10 – 14	113	106	113	143
15 – 19	103	104	100	138
20 – 24	91	102	83	109
25 – 29	82	97	74	88
30 – 34	88	102	79	98
35 – 39	91	101	85	107
40 – 44	100	110	93	124
45 – 49	108	114	104	129
50 – 54	110	116	104	146
55 – 59	120	122	121	102
60 – 64	121	123	117	154
65 – 69	133	132	132	164
70 – 74	122	113	123	168
75 +	130	118	133	165



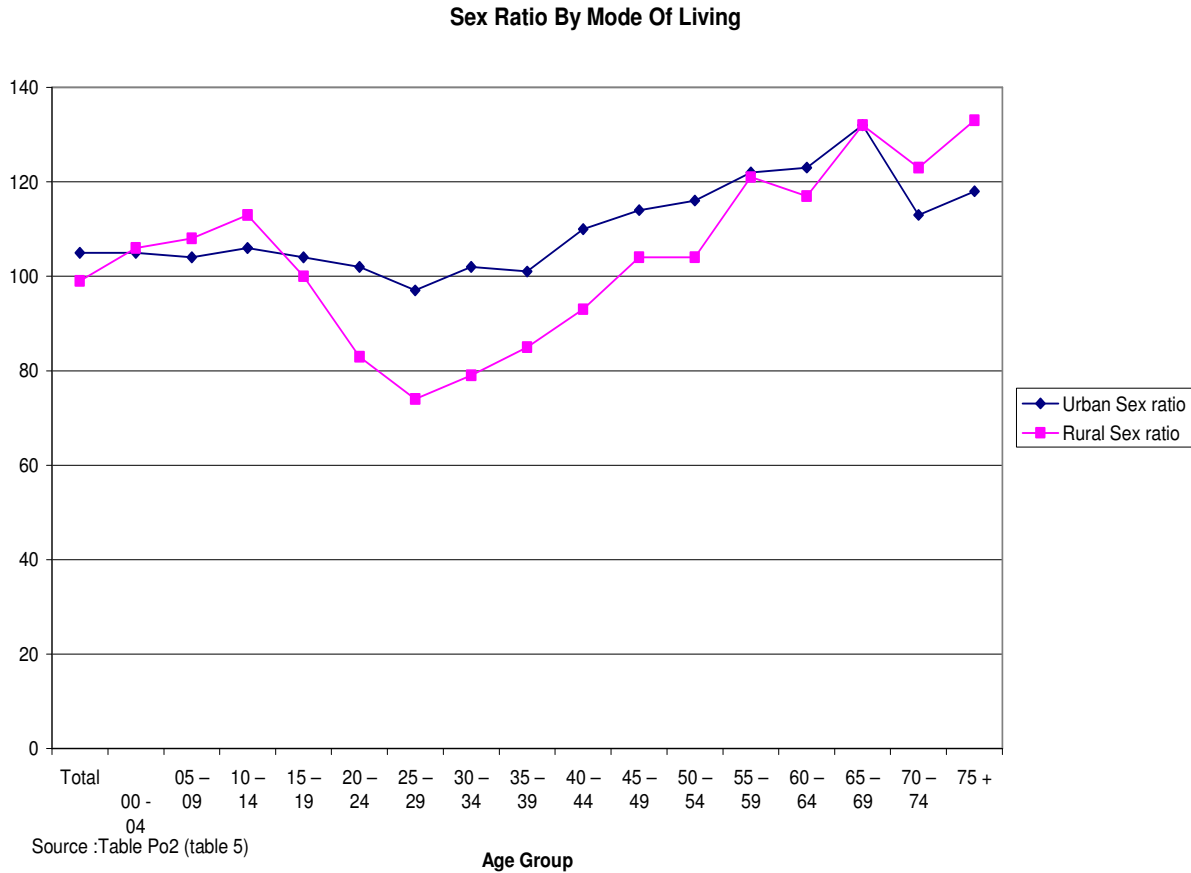
**Follow Table (11.5)**  
**Population by Age Groups , Regions , and Sex Ratio**  
**North**

Age Group	Total	Urban	Rural	Nomad
	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>120</b>
00 - 04	104	104	104	112
05 – 09	107	103	106	128
10 – 14	112	106	111	143
15 – 19	103	103	98	138
20 – 24	92	103	82	109
25 – 29	83	97	73	88
30 – 34	90	102	81	98
35 – 39	92	100	85	107
40 – 44	101	111	92	124
45 – 49	108	115	101	129
50 – 54	110	117	103	146
55 – 59	119	124	119	102
60 – 64	120	124	114	154
65 – 69	134	134	132	164
70 – 74	119	112	119	168
75 +	127	117	130	165

**Follow Table (11.5)**  
**Population by Age Groups , Regions , and Sex Ratio**  
**South**

Age Group	Total	Urban	Rural	Nomad
	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	-
00 - 04	112	114	112	-
05 – 09	113	111	113	-
10 – 14	116	112	117	-
15 – 19	106	108	105	-
20 – 24	86	93	85	-
25 – 29	79	95	76	-
30 – 34	80	100	76	-
35 – 39	90	105	86	-
40 – 44	95	104	94	-
45 – 49	111	112	111	-
50 – 54	109	109	109	-
55 – 59	122	103	126	-
60 – 64	124	108	128	-
65 – 69	131	107	135	-
70 – 74	143	126	146	-
75 +	148	135	150	-

**Fig. (11.2)**



## Education and Gender

In the year 2000 representatives of 189 member countries of the United Nations, including Sudan signed the millennium declaration. The millennium declaration was translated into eight time-bound development goals, representing basic needs for human development. Goal 2: target 3- ensures that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of basic schooling.

In 2003 federal ministry of education produced the national plan for education for all. For northern states, the aim is to increase the GER to 72.5% by 2007 and to 87.5% by 2015, and to raise literacy rates to 67% by 2007 and to 95% by the year 2015. In the southern states the aim was to increase the GER in primary schools from 23% in 2003 to 52% by 2010 (Sudan MDG report 2004).

The education system in Sudan consists of three levels; the Basic level, the secondary level, and the higher institutes and universities. Basic education covers the first 8 years of education, while the secondary covers three years.

In addition to formal education, there are schools called khalwa, the curriculum in these centers is mainly religious with the objective of teaching children to read, write and memorize the Koran.

## **Literacy**

Definition: literacy, according to the United Nations, is defined as the ability of a person to both read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. A person who cannot meet this criterion is regarded as illiterate (the method and material of demography).

The literacy level has been low for both males and females at the age of 6 years and over. Even by 2008, almost one third of the males (39%) and half of the female (51%) in Sudan were illiterate.

Table 6 shows that in urban areas 18% of the males and 29% of the female were illiterate, 45% of the males and 58% of the females in rural area were illiterate and 76% of the males and 82% of the females in the nomadic areas were illiterate.

In the northern states 63% of males and 51% of the females can read and write, while in the southern states only 35% of the males and 23% of the females can read and write.

The percentage of the literate population for both sexes in the northern and southern states was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and very low in nomadic areas.

**Table (11.6)**  
**Population 6 Years and Over by Age , Sex and Literacy**

Age Group		Both sexes				Male				Female			
		Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated
<b>All Sudan</b>													
<b>Total</b>	Total 6 & over	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>
Urban	Total 6 & over	100	74	24	3	100	80	18	2	100	68	29	3
Rural	Total 6 & over	100	45	52	3	100	52	45	3	100	38	58	3
Nomad	Total 6 & over	100	16	78	6	100	19	76	6	100	12	82	6
<b>Northern Sudan</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total 6 &amp;</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>
Urban	Total 6 & over	100	77	20	3	100	82	15	3	100	71	26	3
Rural	Total 6 & over	100	52	44	4	100	59	36	4	100	45	50	5
Nomad	Total 6 & over	100	16	78	6	100	19	76	6	100	12	82	6
<b>Southern Sudan</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total 6 &amp;</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>
Urban	Total 6 & over	100	51	49	0	100	59	41	0	100	42	58	0
Rural	Total 6 & over	100	24	76	0	100	30	70	0	100	19	81	0
Nomad	Total 6 & over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fig (11.3)

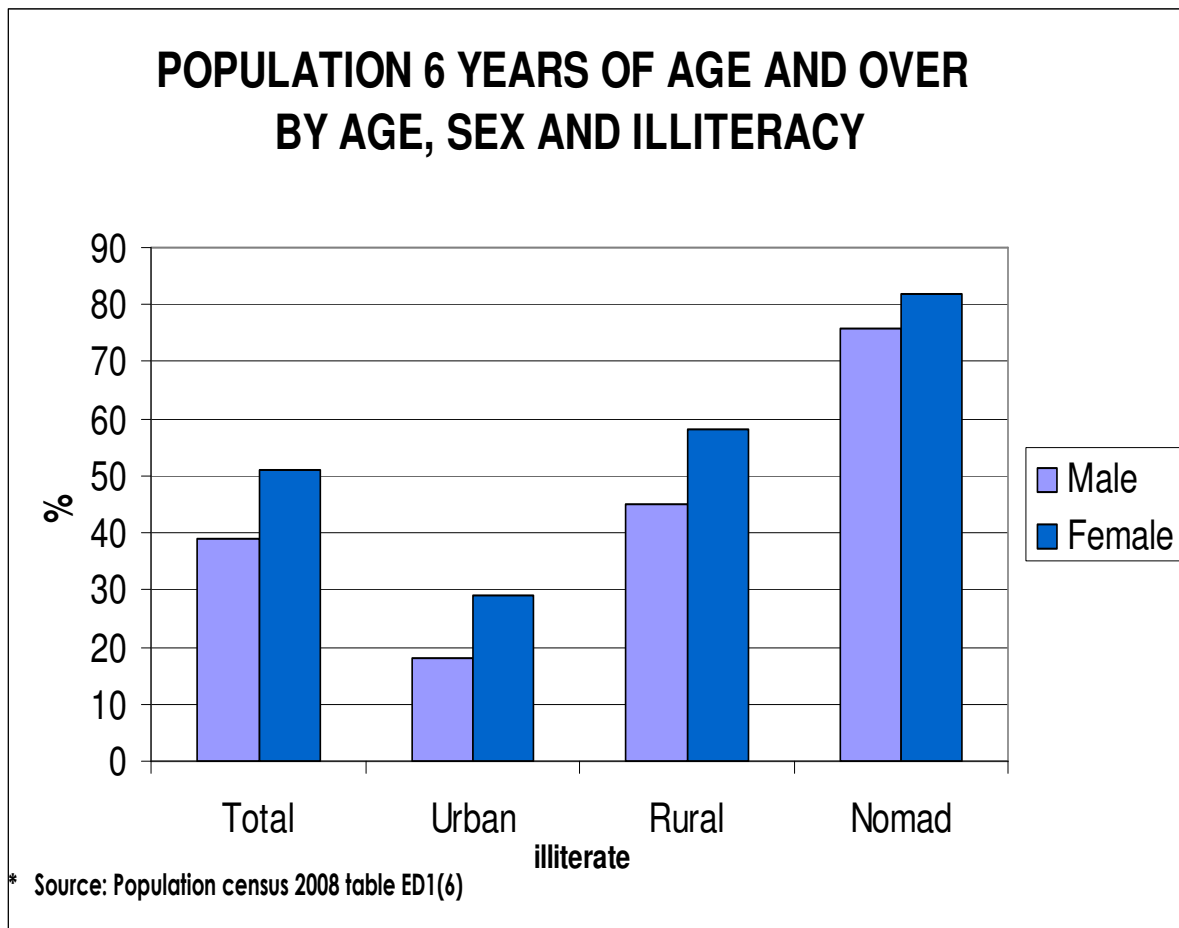


Table (11.7) shows that the percentages of illiterate population at 10 years of age and over in northern states was always higher for females than males since 1956. The data show that, while the percentage of literates has been rising for both males and females; sex differentials have also been narrowing. In other words, literacy has made significant improvement. In 1956 only 4% of females were literate and this percentage increased to 18% by 1973 and to 25% by 19983, and to 42% by 1993. In 2008, 52% of females in the northern states were literate, and this percentage, no doubt, shows a great improvement in literacy.

**Table (11.7)**  
**Percentage of literate in Population 10 Years and Over by Sex and Mode of Living Sudan**  
**1956, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2008**

Year	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008 Sudan	60	46	82	68	54	38
2008 Northern Sudan	66	52	84	72	62	45
2008 Southern Sudan	14	6	29	15	11	4
1993 Northern Sudan	67	42	79	60	59	37
1993 Southern Sudan	NA	NA	65	39	NA	NA
1983	47	25	73	52	38	18
1973	45	18	66	39	38	12
1956	24	4	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Source: Population Census 2008 Table ED1, Population Census 1993-1983-1973-1956*

## School Attainment

Definition: educational attainment, according to the United Nations, is the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received (the method and material of demography – 1976- Henry S. Shryock & Jacob S.Siegal).

Data in table 8 show that only 3% of both males and females 6 years of age and over have completed primary level 4. Also 3% completed primary level 6 of education, and 9% of them completed primary level 8 of education. 3% of females 6 years and over completed primary level 4, and 3% primary level 6, 9% primary level 8. 4% of both sexes have completed intermediate level 3 and 1% of them has completed intermediate level 4. For secondary education only 11% of males and 12% of females in Sudan completed secondary education level 3. Those who had had completed khalwa level were only 8% for males and 5% for females, 23% of males and 16% of female in nomadic areas completed khalwa education.

**Table (11.8)**

**Population 6 Years of Age and Over Currently and Previously Attending School by Educational Attainment, Sex and Age**

Population Sex	Total	Education attainment																	
		Without Educational Attainment	Below primary	Primary			Intermediate		Secondary				Post Secondary Diploma	University first Degree	Post Graduate Diploma	Master Degree	PH.D	Khalwa	Not Stated
				4	6	8	3	4	3	4	5	6							
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Both Sexes	99	8	43	3	3	9	4	1	11	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	4
Male	99	8	42	3	3	9	4	1	11	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	8	4
Female	99	9	44	3	3	9	4	1	12	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	5	4



## School Enrolment

Definition school enrollment, according to the United Nations, refers to enrollment in any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education during a well defined and recent time period (the method and material of demography).

Table (11.9) shows that access to education among the younger generations is still quite low. For population at primary educational age (6-13 years of age) 52% of males and 49% of females were in primary school at the census date. 69% of males and 68% of females in urban areas were in primary schools. In rural areas 50% of males and 45% of females were in primary schools. And only 17% of males and 14% of females in nomadic areas were in primary schools.

For population at secondary educational age (14-16 years of age) 48% of males and 41% of females were in secondary schools at the census date.

In urban areas 81% of males and 72% of females were in secondary schools. This percentage decreases to 38% for males and 29% for females in

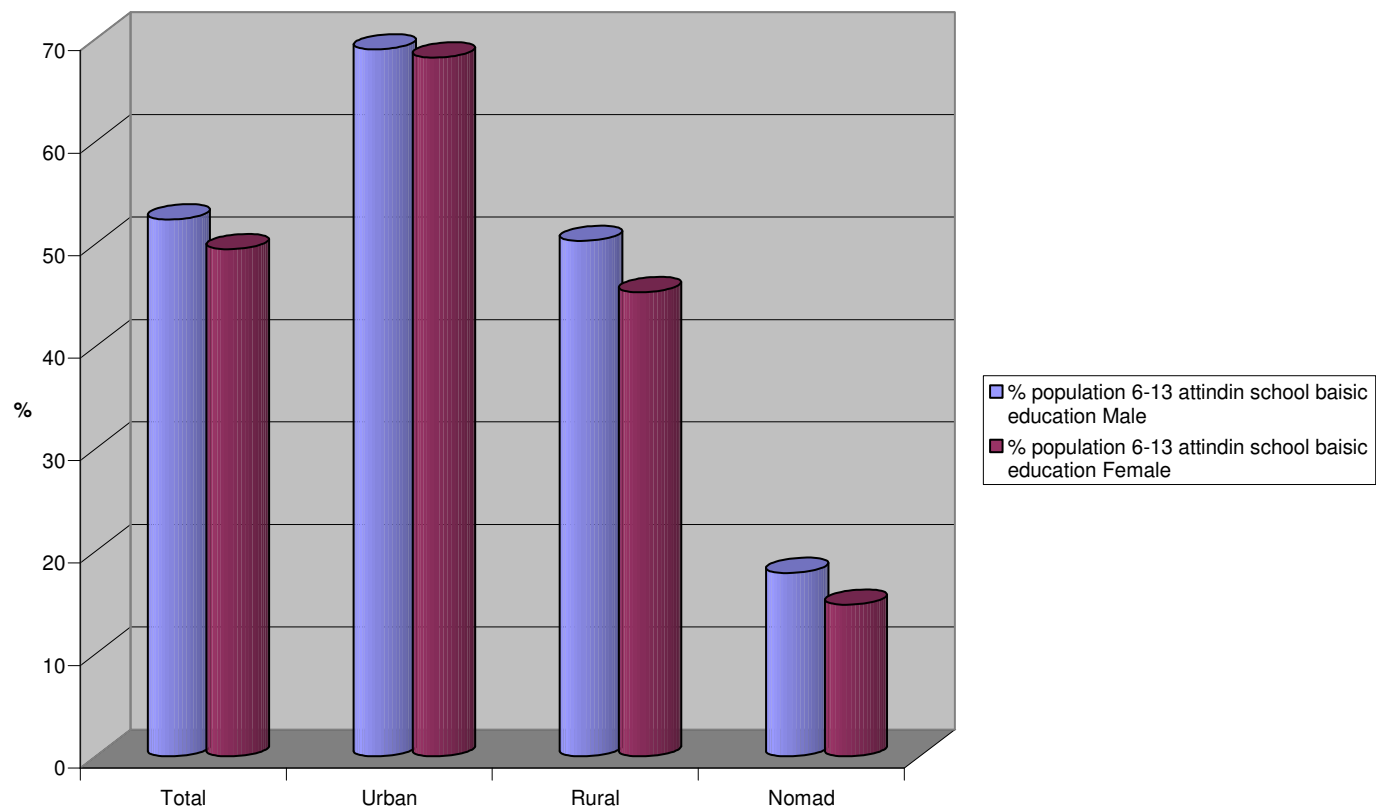
Rural areas, and drops to 10% for males and 7% for females in nomadic areas.

**Table (11.9)**  
**School Enrollment at Basic Education, Secondary Levels by Sex and Mode of Living**

Sudan	% population 6-13 attending school		% population 14-16 attending school	
	basic education		secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>41.8</b>
Urban	69	68.2	81	72.9
Rural	50.3	45.3	78.7	29.9
Nomads	17.9	14.8	10.5	7.5

**Fig (11.4)**

**School Enrollment At Basic Education, Levels by sex and Mode of Living**

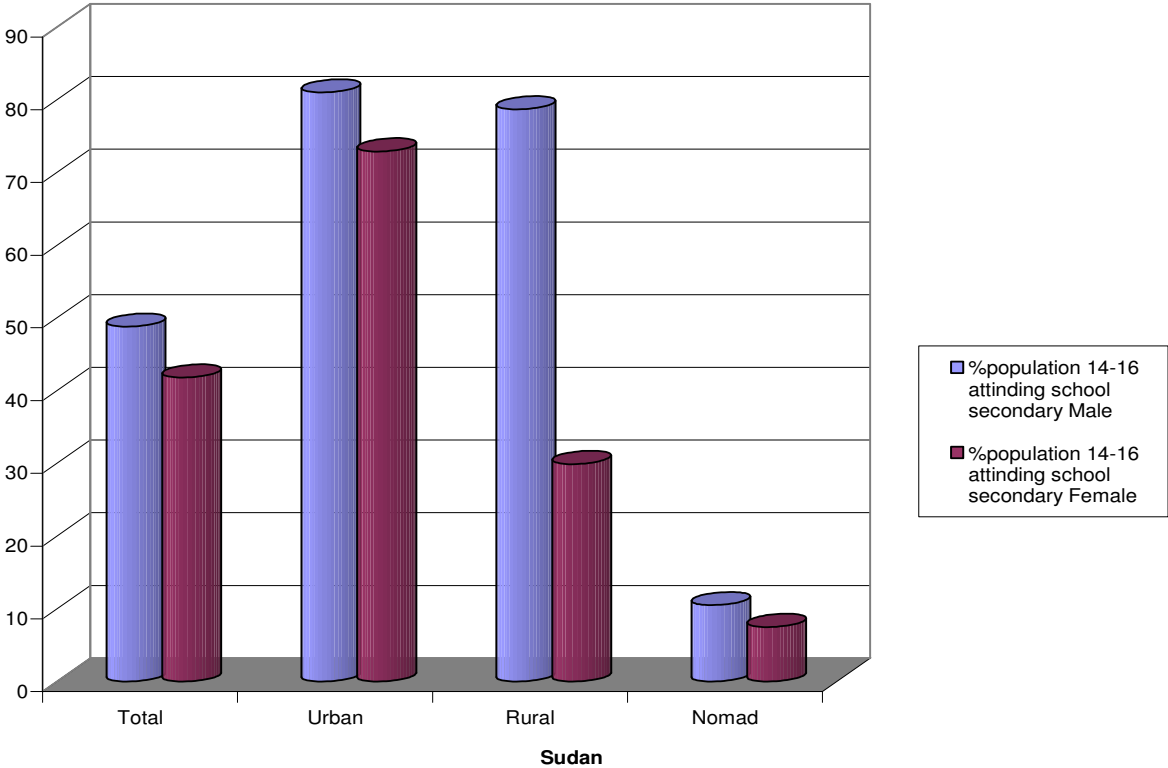


source : population census 2008 table Ed po4

**Sudan**

**Fig (11.5)**

**School Enrollment At , Secondary Levels by sex and Mode of Living**



Source : Population Census 2008 Table ed Po4(9)

# Gender and Nuptiality

## Introduction

This concept deals with marriages as well as with dissolution of marriages. Marital status in Sudan is divided into four categories: never married, married, widowed, divorced. In this section, a study of sex differentials on the basis of these four categories was made. This paper will throw some light on the status of women. Information on marital status is presented for persons 12 years of age and over. This section focuses on the dynamic aspect of marriage, the nature of moves from one marital status to another.

## Marriage

Definition: marriage refers to the legal union of persons of opposite sexes. Legality of the union may be established by civil, religious, or other means as recognized by the laws of each country (the method and material of demography).

Marriage is the main framework to form a family, and to give birth to children. Its prevalence and stability creates circumstances that are appropriate to individual's life. Marriage pattern is considered one of the fertility determinants.

Table (11.10) presents percentages of married males and married females by age groups. At the census date 44% of males and 56% of females 12 years of age and over were found to be married. It is observed from this table that some males and females in age group 12-14 years were reported as married. It seems that female child marriage is still being practiced, about 3.8% of female in this age group were reported married.

The table also shows a higher percentage of females than males who were married in the age group 12-14 compared to 35-39. Beyond this age group, males had higher percentages than females. It is usually the case that males marry younger females and hence the probability of female widows would increase.

There are urban-rural-nomad differentials among married males and married females. The percentages for nomadic Areas were higher than both urban and rural areas, and in rural areas were higher than urban areas.

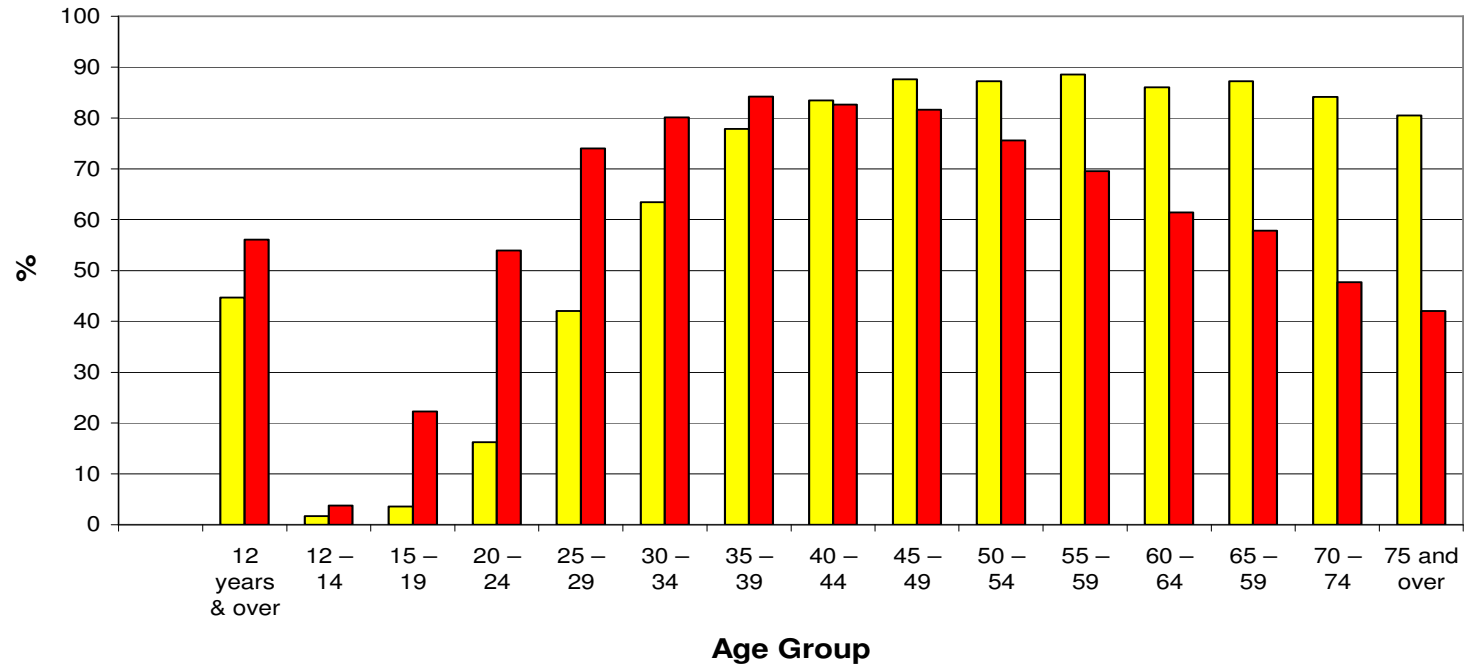
**Table (11.10)**

**Percentage of Married Among Males and Females by Age and Mode of Living**

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural		Nomad	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>12 years &amp; over</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>
12 – 14	1.7	3.8	1.5	2.9	1.9	3.9	1.2	5.8
15 – 19	3.6	22.3	2.2	16	4	24.1	5.7	34
20 – 24	16.2	53.9	9.3	41.7	18.9	58.9	28.8	68.2
25 – 29	42	74	29.2	65.3	48.3	77.1	58.7	84.4
30 – 34	63.4	80.1	52.4	74	68.8	82.1	73.3	87.5
35 – 39	77.8	84.2	69.6	80.3	82	85.5	84.4	90.3
40 – 44	83.4	82.6	78.5	79.7	85.9	83.5	86.3	87.6
45 – 49	87.6	81.6	78.5	79.7	85.9	83.5	86.3	87.8
50 – 54	87.2	75.6	84.9	73.6	88.6	76.2	86.4	80.5
55 – 59	88.5	69.5	86.3	66.5	89.7	70.3	87.9	76.7
60 – 64	86	61.4	84.3	58.6	87.2	62.5	83.4	65.1
65 – 59	87.2	57.8	84.3	55.2	88.2	58.6	85.7	66.1
70 – 74	84.1	47.7	80.9	46.9	85.6	47.5	83.3	55.9
75 and over	80.5	42	76.8	40.9	82.2	42	77.7	50.2

Fig. (11.6)

Percentage of married among males and females by ageGroup sudan  
2008



Source: Population Census 2008 Table N1 (10)

■ Males ■ Females

Table (11.11) shows the percentage of married among males and females by age groups and mode of living in the northern states between 1993 to the year 2008. The percentage of married males and females was almost the same during the period 1993-2008.

It was observed from this table that female child marriage (age group 12-14) increased from 1.9 percent in 1993 to 3.8 percent in 2008.

**Table (11.11)**  
**Percentage of Married Among Males and Females by Age and Mode of Living**

Age group	Total 2008		Total 1993		Urban 2008		Urban 1993		Rural 2008		Rural 1993		Nomad 2008	
	Males	Females	males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>12 years &amp; over</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>
12 - 14	0.8	2.8	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.8	2.9	0.2	2.5	1.2	5.8
15 - 19	2.5	20.9	1.7	19.7	1.5	13.9	1.9	13.7	2.4	23.2	2.2	2.8	5.7	34
20 - 24	14.4	50.6	13.5	52.1	7.8	37.8	8.5	42	17	56.1	17.3	58.1	28.8	68.2
25 - 29	39.7	71.3	41.7	75.6	26.9	62.8	30.5	67.9	46.6	74.5	50.3	79.7	58.7	84.4
30 - 34	61.1	78.1	65.7	83.1	50.2	72.4	55.8	78.8	66.7	79.9	73.7	85.4	73.3	87.5
35 - 39	76.2	83.1	83.8	87.2	68.4	79.7	78.1	84.5	80.4	84.2	87.7	88.5	84.4	90.3
40 - 44	82.1	81.7	91	83.8	77.5	79.4	87.4	81.3	84.6	82.2	93.1	84.5	86.3	87.6
45 - 49	86.3	80.9	92.8	79.2	83.1	78.8	91.7	77	88.4	81.6	94	80.3	89.1	89.1
50 - 54	86.4	74.8	93	68.2	84.6	73.7	91.5	66	87.7	74.9	93.8	69.2	86.4	80.5
55 - 59	87.6	68.8	93.9	63.6	85.8	66.9	92.1	61.6	88.7	68.9	94.9	64.6	87.9	76.7
60 - 64	85.2	59.7	92.2	50.9	84.1	57.9	90.5	48.6	86.1	60.2	92.9	51.9	83.4	65.1
65 - 69	86.5	55.7	91.4	45	84.4	54.3	89.5	42	87.9	556	92.9	46	85.7	66.1
70 - 74	83.9	45.5	88.7	30.7	80.9	46	85.8	31.5	85.6	44.3	89.7	30.4	83.3	55.9
75 and over	80.4	38.9	83.1	22.4	76.6	39.7	80.9	21.5	82.3	37.7	83.8	21.3	77.7	50.2

Note: Nomads1993 NA



Table (11.12) present the singulate mean age at marriage in Sudan by mode of livening, the mean age at first marriage for urban women (25.09 years) is two years greater than that for rural women (23 years) , and four years greater than that for nomadic women (19.95 years).

**Table (11.12)**  
**Singular Mean Age at Marriage by Sex and Mode of Living**

Sudan	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.01</b>	<b>28.74</b>	<b>23.54</b>
Urban	28.08	30.76	25.09
Rural	25.33	28.09	23.01
Nomad	22.41	24.65	19.95

According to table (11.13) the mean age at first marriage of females in northern states increased from 18.8 years in 1973 to 20.7 years in 1983 to 22.7 years in 1993 to 23.54 years in 2008, but this increase is more pronounced in urban than rural areas. The levels of mean age at first marriage of 25.09 in urban and 23.01 years in rural areas obtained from the 2008 census.

Women marry at late ages might be explained by increase in the level of literacy and education.

**Table (11.13)**  
**Singlet Mean Age at Marriage by Sex and Mode of Living**  
**Northern Sudan 2008, 1993, 1983, 1973**

Censusyear	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2008	28.74	23.54	30.76	25.09	28.09	23.01
1993	29.3	22.7	31.1	24.3	27.9	21.9
1983	27.3	20.7	29.1	22.2	26.6	20.2
1973	25.9	18.8	27,3	19.9	25.3	18.5

*Source: population census 1973-1983-1993-2008*

## Widowhood

Definition: widowed is a way in which the legal contract of marriage may be dissolved, upon the death of one of the spouses.

Table (11.14) shows that the prevalence rates of widowhood females by far exceeded the corresponding rates of males in all age groups irrespective of mode of living. For 12 years of age and over the percentage of widowers was 0.9% while for widows it was 5.2%. Considering the urban-rural-nomad, it was noticeable that the rate of widowhood was lower in nomadic areas than rural and urban areas. Also the rates of widowhood increased with age and differences between male and female rates widened with the increase in age in total as well in urban and rural areas. The rate of widows in the age group 75 and over was 44% and widowers for the same age group were 8%.

**Table (11.14)**  
**Percentage of Widowed Among Males and Females by Age and Mode of Living**

Age Group	Total		Urban		Rural		Nomad	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12 years & over	0.9	5.2	0.8	5.2	0.9	5.4	1.1	3.6
12 – 14	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
15 – 19	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
20 – 24	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.1
25 – 29	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.6
30 – 34	0.5	2.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.1	2.5
35 – 39	0.7	3.4	0.4	3	0.8	3.6	1.2	3.1
40 – 44	1	6.3	0.7	6.2	1.1	6.5	1.6	5
45 – 49	1.1	9	0.8	9.1	1.3	9.2	1.7	6
50 – 54	1.6	14.6	1.3	15.1	1.6	14.7	2.1	10.2
55 – 59	2.2	19.5	1.8	20.2	2.3	19.9	2.7	13
60 – 64	3	26	2.9	26.8	3	26.1	3.3	19.5
65 – 69	3.4	31.3	3.6	32.2	3.2	31.4	4.9	21.7
70 – 74	5	39	5.2	37	5	40.5	5.2	29.6
75 and over	8	44.5	9	42.7	7.5	46.1	8.9	33.4

Table (11.15) shows the percentage of widowed among males and females by age group and mode of living in 1993 - 2008. In both censuses the percentage of widows and widowers increased with the increase of age.

The rate of widowed decreased from 1% for males and 8.2% for females in 1993 to 5.2% for females in 2008.

The data for the 1993 census showed that the rate of widowhood was lower in urban areas than rural areas. And in the 2008 census the rate of widowhood was lower in nomadic areas than urban and rural areas.

The main reason for such a vast difference between the prevalence rates of widows and widowers is:

1. That there is a large difference between the ages of males and females at marriage (males tend to marry much younger females)
2. That females have longer life expectancy
3. That widowers tend to remarry never married women, and the widows have a very limited scope for remarrying
4. That in a country where polygamy is prevalent there will be more widows

**Table (11.15)**

**Percentage of Widowed Among Males and Females by Age and Mode of Living 2008 -1993**

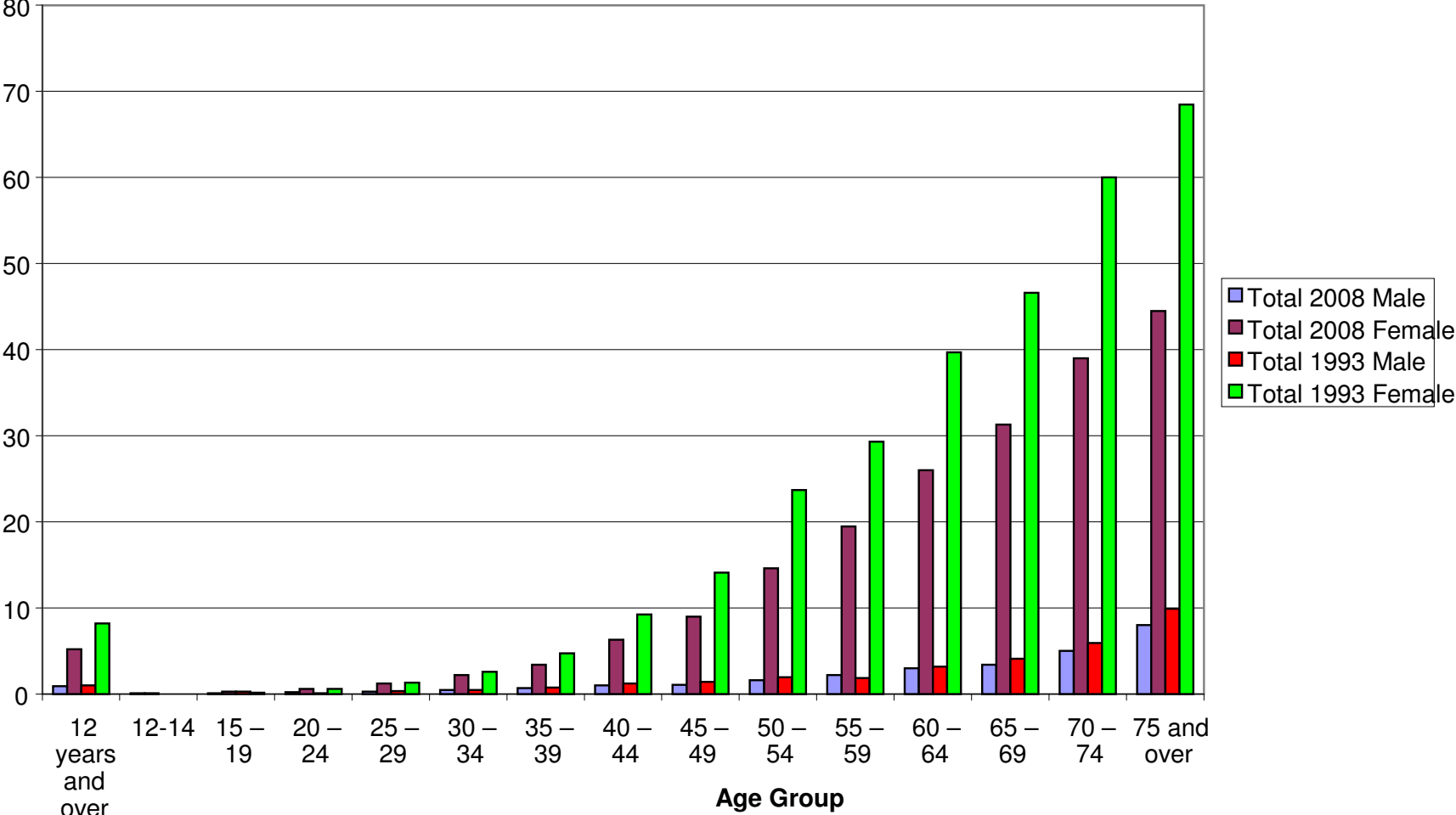
Age Group	Total 2008		Total 1993		Urban 2008		Urban 1993		Rural 2008		Rural 1993		Nomad 2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12 years and over	0.9	5.2	1	8.2	0.8	5.2	0.83	7.63	0.9	5.4	1.8	8.49	1.1	3.6
12 -14	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2
15 – 19	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.3	0	0.18	0.3	0.4
20 – 24	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.61	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.49	0.3	0.7	0.12	0.72	0.4	1.1
25 – 29	0.3	1.2	0.34	1.31	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.22	0.4	1.3	0.45	1.43	0.7	1.6
30 – 34	0.5	2.2	0.49	2.58	0.3	1.8	0.37	2.51	0.6	2.3	0.6	2.62	1.1	2.5
35 – 39	0.7	3.4	0.75	4.73	0.4	3	0.57	4.76	0.8	3.6	0.87	4.72	1.2	3.1
40 – 44	1	6.3	1.21	9.25	0.7	6.2	0.95	9.84	1.1	6.5	1.36	9	1.6	5
45 – 49	1.1	9	1.41	14.1	0.8	9.1	1.23	15.2	1.3	9.2	1.52	13.6	1.7	6
50 – 54	1.6	14.6	1.95	23.7	1.3	15.1	10.8	25.5	1.6	14.7	2.2	22.9	2.1	10.2
55 – 59	2.2	19.5	1.87	29.3	1.8	20.2	2.18	30.8	2.3	19.9	1.72	28.6	2.7	13
60 – 64	3	26	3.17	39.7	2.9	26.8	3.57	42.6	3	26.1	3	38.5	3.3	19.5
65 – 69	3.4	31.3	4.08	46.6	3.6	32.2	5.68	49.1	3.2	31.4	3.89	45.6	4.9	21.7
70 – 74	5	39	5.94	60	5.2	37	7.24	59.7	5	40.5	5.49	60.1	5.2	29.6
75 and over	8	44.5	9.91	68.5	9	42.7	11.7	67.5	7.5	46.1	9.34	68.9	8.9	33.4

*Note: Nomads1993 NA*

Fig. (11.7)

2008-1993

Percentage of Widowed Among Males and Females by AgeGroup sudan



Source Population Census2008Table N1 And Census 1993( Table15)

## Divorce

Definition: divorce is defined as a final legal dissolution of marriage.

Table (11.16) shows that the divorced rates were higher for females than males in all age groups irrespective of the mode of living. The divorce rates in urban areas do not differ from those in rural and nomadic areas, and the sex age pattern of the divorcees is the same.

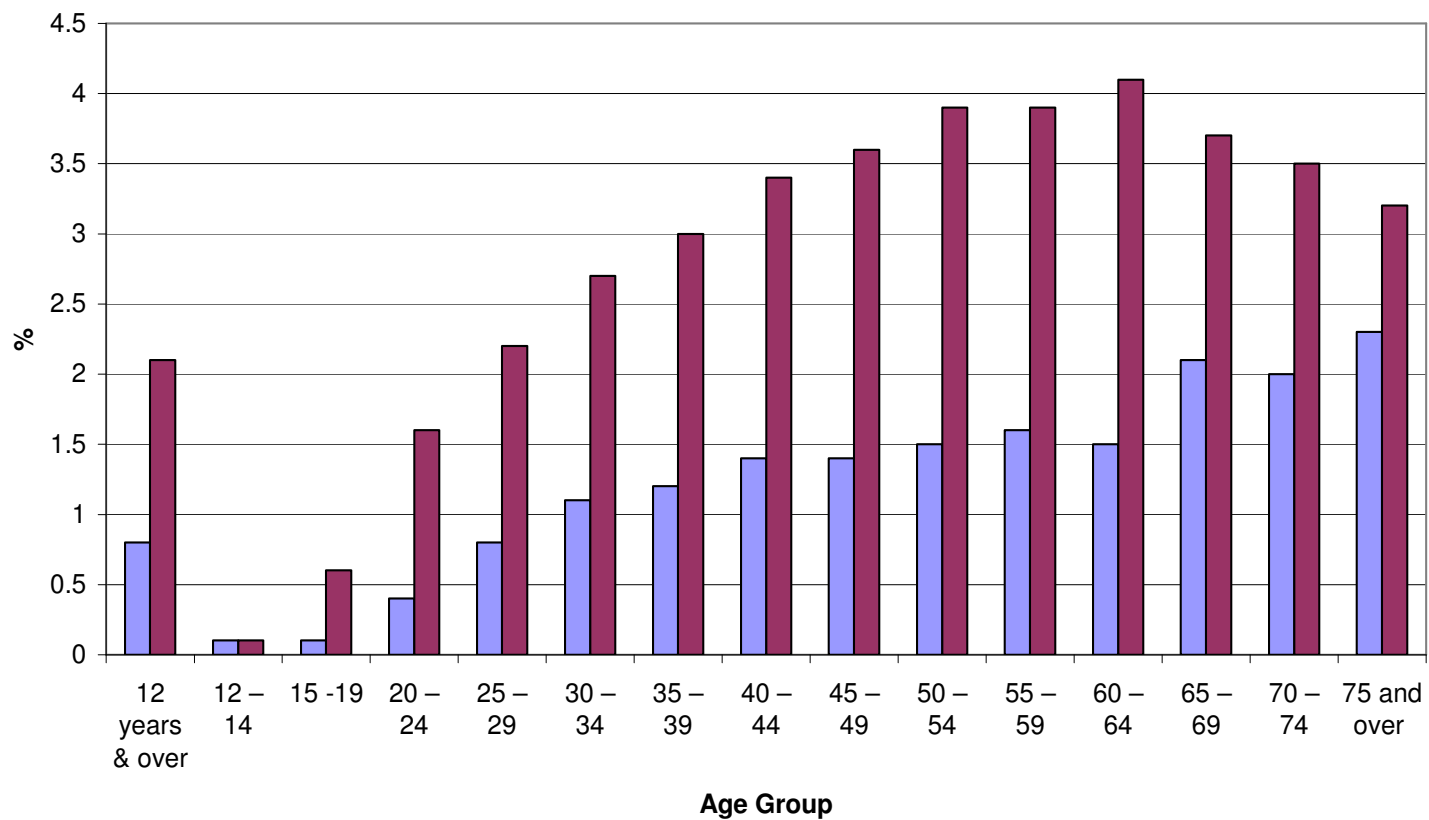
The divorce rates increase with the age of males as well as females and reach the maximum level in the age group 70-74. Even for this age group the divorce rate for females (3.5 percent) is higher than that for males (2 percent).

**Table(11.16)**  
**Percentage of Divorced Among Males and Females By Age and Mode of Living**

Age Group	Total		Urban		Rural		Nomad	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>12 years &amp; over</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
12 – 14	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
15 -19	0.1	0.6	0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
20 – 24	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.4
25 – 29	0.8	2.2	0.6	2.2	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.4
30 – 34	1.1	2.7	0.9	2.9	1.2	2.7	1.3	1.6
35 – 39	1.2	3.0	1.2	3.5	1.2	2.9	1.1	1.4
40 – 44	1.4	3.4	1.4	4.1	1.4	3.3	1.1	1.9
45 – 49	1.4	3.6	1.5	4.0	1.4	3.5	0.9	2.0
50 – 54	1.5	3.9	1.4	3.7	1.6	4.2	1.1	2.7
55 – 59	1.6	3.9	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.1	1.2	3.0
60 – 64	1.5	4.1	1.5	3.8	1.6	4.3	1.1	3.4
65 – 69	2.1	3.7	2.2	3.3	2.1	3.9	1.5	3.4
70 – 74	2	3.5	1.9	2.8	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.1
75 and over	2.3	3.2	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.6	3.3

Fig. (11.8)

Percentage of Divorced among Male & Female by Age Group Sudan



Source: Population census 2008 Table N1 (12)

■ Males ■ Females



Table (11.17) shows the percentage of divorced among males and females by age groups and mode of living in northern states 1993 - 2008. According to the 2008 data 0.8 percent of males and 2.1 percent of females were divorced. The data for 1993 census was that 1.2 percent of males and 3.1 percent of females had been divorced.

According to the 2008 census data, adding the total number of widows to the total number of divorced women for the same census, and the sum is compared to the corresponding of males, it is noticeable that the sum for females is four times as for males.

This fact has important implications for planning for the improvement of the women status and for improving women's involvement in the process of development.

**Table(11.17)**  
**Percentage of Divorced Among Males and Females by Age and Mode of Living, Northern States**

Age Group	Total 2008		Total 1993		Urban 2008		Urban 1993		Rural 2008		Rural 1993		Nomad 2008	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>12 years &amp; over</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
12 – 14	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1
15 – 19	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6
20 – 24	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	1.8	0.7	2.9	0.6	1.4
25 – 29	0.7	2.3	1.2	3.3	0.6	2.2	0.9	3.2	0.8	2.5	1.4	3.3	1.0	1.4
30 – 34	1.0	2.9	1.6	4.1	0.9	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.1	3.1	1.8	4.1	1.3	1.6
35 – 39	1.1	3.3	1.9	4.1	1.2	3.6	1.8	4.1	1.1	3.3	2.0	3.9	1.1	1.4
40 – 44	1.4	3.8	1.9	4.9	1.4	4.2	2.2	5.4	1.4	3.8	1.7	4.7	1.1	1.9
45 – 49	1.4	4.0	2.0	5.1	1.6	4.1	2.2	5.3	1.3	4.0	2.0	5.0	0.9	2.0
50 – 54	1.5	4.4	2.0	6.4	1.4	3.8	2.2	6.0	1.6	4.9	2.0	6.6	1.1	2.7
55 – 59	1.7	4.3	2.1	5.6	1.8	4.1	2.3	5.2	1.7	4.7	1.9	5.8	1.2	3.0
60 – 64	1.5	4.5	2.4	7.1	1.5	4.0	2.5	5.8	1.6	4.9	2.4	7.7	1.1	3.4
65 – 69	2.1	4.0	2.5	5.9	2.1	3.3	2.7	5	2.2	4.5	2.4	6.2	1.5	3.4
70 – 74	2.1	3.7	3.1	6.1	2.0	2.9	3.3	5.1	2.2	4.2	3.0	6.5	1.4	3.1
75 and over	2.5	3.3	2.2	4.9	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.2	2.6	3.3

## **Maternal Mortality Ratio**

In the 2008 census data were collected for estimating maternal mortality using direct method. The respondents were asked about the number of females who have died during the last 12 months due to maternal causes (during pregnancy, or during delivery, or within two months after delivery).

The direct estimate of the maternal mortality rate from table 18 is 435 maternal deaths per 100/000 live births in Sudan, and 417 maternal deaths in northern states, 591 maternal deaths in Southern states per 100/000 live births.

This table indicate a minor difference in maternal mortality between urban and rural areas in northern states (347 and 437, respectively), for nomadic population the maternal mortality about 515 maternal death per 100/000 live births.

Maternal mortality is apparently low in Khartoum state (389) and higher in northern Darfur state (618) and west Darfur (615).

**Table (11.18)**  
**Maternal Mortality Ratio (Female 15-49) Years**

<b>States</b>	<b>Mode of Living</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Live birth</b>	<b>MMR</b>
Total	<b>Total</b>	<b>11178524</b>	<b>1121471</b>	<b>435</b>
	Urban	3460112	300294	375
	Rural	6999473	757604	454
	Nomads	718939	63573	503
Northern	<b>Total</b>	<b>8959925</b>	<b>903800</b>	<b>417</b>
	Urban	3069598	258620	34
	Rural	5171388	581607	437
	Nomads	718939	63573	515
South	<b>Total</b>	<b>2218599</b>	<b>217672</b>	<b>591</b>
	Urban	390514	41675	533
	Rural	1828085	175997	605
Northern	<b>Total</b>	<b>212597</b>	<b>16247</b>	<b>437</b>
Nar Elnile	<b>Total</b>	<b>335705</b>	<b>34343</b>	<b>443</b>
Red sea	<b>Total</b>	<b>387556</b>	<b>24238</b>	<b>565</b>
Kassala	<b>Total</b>	<b>490949</b>	<b>38588</b>	<b>466</b>
Algedarif	<b>Total</b>	<b>382343</b>	<b>46109</b>	<b>564</b>
Khartoum	<b>Total</b>	<b>1576861</b>	<b>126236</b>	<b>389</b>
Algezira	<b>Total</b>	<b>1126137</b>	<b>109575</b>	<b>422</b>
White Nile	<b>Total</b>	<b>521389</b>	<b>53086</b>	<b>503</b>
Sinnar	<b>Total</b>	<b>388058</b>	<b>40662</b>	<b>509</b>
Blue Nile	<b>Total</b>	<b>224991</b>	<b>32714</b>	<b>578</b>
N.Kordofan	<b>Total</b>	<b>850286</b>	<b>107890</b>	<b>532</b>
S. Kordofan	<b>Total</b>	<b>386812</b>	<b>52951</b>	<b>591</b>
N. Darfur	<b>Total</b>	<b>594600</b>	<b>66957</b>	<b>618</b>
West. Darfur	<b>Total</b>	<b>374521</b>	<b>46979</b>	<b>615</b>
South Darfur	<b>Total</b>	<b>1107119</b>	<b>107227</b>	<b>581</b>

## Gender And Labor Force Participation

Sudanese women contribute significantly to the household income through both paid and unpaid work.

Table (11.19) shows according to 2008 census, 20.8 percent of the total females as compared to 40 percent of the males, were found to be in the labor low. The refined rate in 2008, which is based on the number of women of age 10 years and over was found 29.4 percent.

Crude and refined activity rate decline for both sexes due to increase literacy rate. Crude activity rate for males declined from 50 percent in 1983 to 38 percent in 2008, and for females declined from 19 percent in 1983 to 14 percent in 2008. The refined activity rate declined for males from 75 percent in 1983 to 54 percent, and for females declined from 28 percent in 1983 to 19 percent in 2008.

Crude and refined activity rates for females were higher in nomadic areas than in urban and rural areas.

**Table (11.19)**  
**Crude and Refined Activity by Sex, Northern State**

Mode of living	Crude activity Rate			Refined Activity Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>1983</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>
Urban	30.4	50.3	8.5	42.5	69.2	12.1
Rural	36.2	50.1	23.,3	55.0	77.9	34.7
<b>1993</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>46,2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>71.,3</b>	<b>26.5</b>
Urban	29.7	47.6	10.1	42.4	68.4	14.4
Rural	33.2	45.5	21.,4	51.1	73.0	32.5
<b>2008</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Urban	25.8	38.7	12.2	34.6	51.9	16.4
Rural	25.7	36.8	14.8	37.4	54.4	21.2
Nomad	3.4	45.8	16.4	48.1	67.8	24.3

Source: table e1 – analytical report population census 1993

Table (11.20) shows the percentage of economically active population 10 years of age and over by employment status, sex, and mode of living. According to this table almost one third of the employed persons (31 percent) were own account worker. 28 percent of them unpaid family worker, and 25 percent were paid employee, only 5 percent were employer, 2 percent were unpaid working for others.

The data from this table shows that 45 percent of females in the labor force were engaged in unpaid family work , 25 percent of the females in labor force were own account worker.

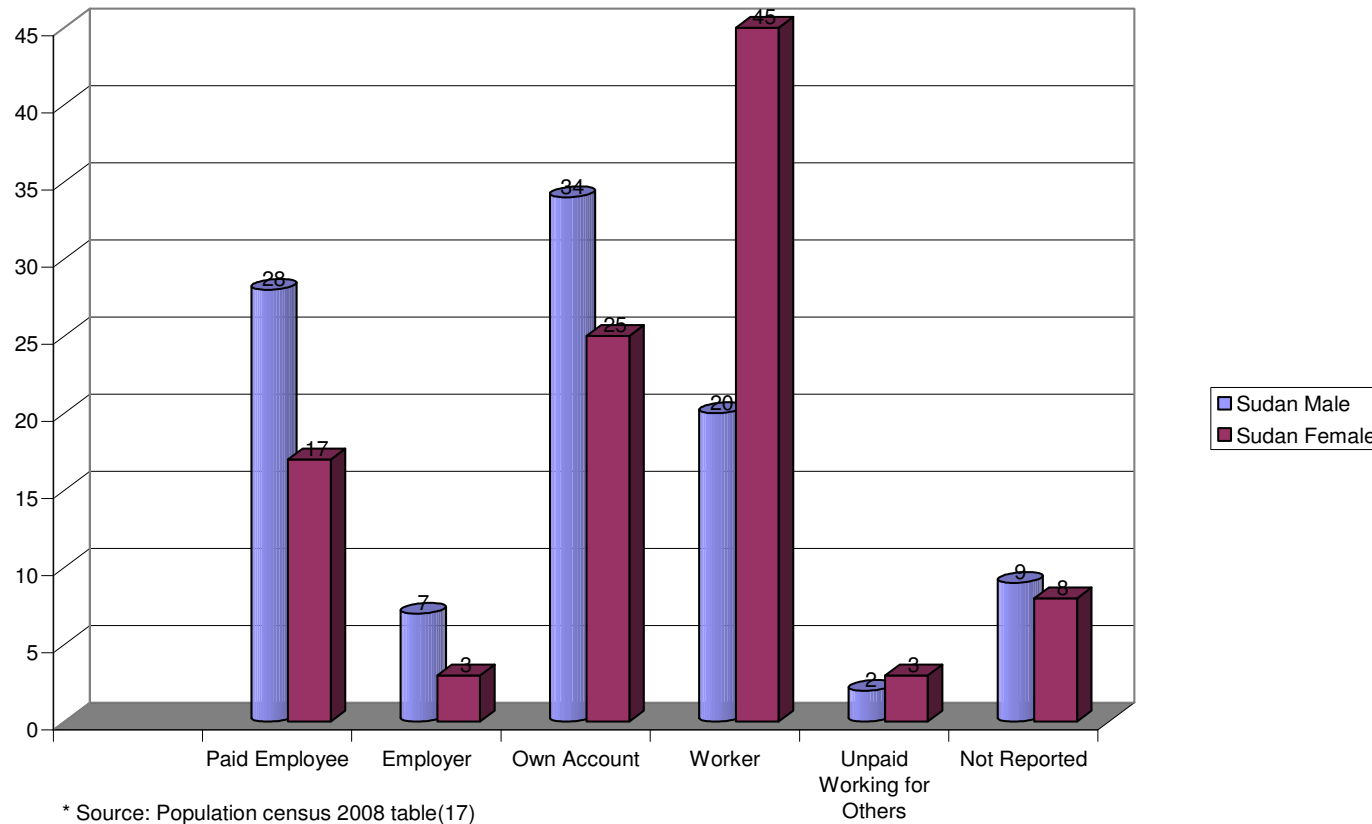
53 percent of females in the labor force in rural areas, and 64 percent of females in nomadic areas were engaged in unpaid family work

**Table (11.20-A)**  
**Economically Active Population 10 Years of Age and Over by Employment Status and Sex**

Age Group	% Employed						
	Employment Status						
	Total	Paid Employee	Employer	Own Account	Un-paid family Worker	Unpaid Working for Others	Not Reported
<b>Total Sudan</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
Sudan Male	100	28	7	34	20	2	9
Sudan Female	100	17	3	25	45	3	8
Sudan Urban	100	45	8	27	7	1	13
Urban Male	100	45	8	29	4	1	13
Urban Female	100	44	5	21	15	1	13
Sudan Rural	100	17	4	32	36	3	7
Rural Male	100	22	6	36	27	2	8
Rural Female	100	9	3	26	53	4	6
Sudan Nomad	100	11	6	34	39	1	9
Male Nomad	100	13	7	39	33	1	8
Female Nomad	100	4	3	15	64	1	12
Northern Sudan	100	31	7	29	19	0	13
Northern Sudan Male	100	33	8	33	14	0	12
Northern Sudan Female	100	25	4	18	37	1	15
Northern Sudan Urban	100	48	8	26	2	0	16
Northern Sudan Urban Male	100	46	9	28	2	0	15
Northern Sudan Urban Female	100	53	5	16	6	0	20
Northern Sudan Rural	100	25	6	31	26	0	12
Northern Sudan Rural Male	100	28	7	35	17	0	11
Northern Sudan Rural Female	100	16	4	19	47	1	13
Northern Sudan Nomad	100	11	6	34	39	1	9
Northern Sudan Nomad Male	100	13	7	39	33	1	8
Northern Sudan Nomad Female	100	4	3	15	64	1	12

**Fig. (11.9)**

**ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX**





17 percent of employed females were paid employee, 44 percent in urban areas, 9 percent in rural areas, and only 4 percent in nomadic areas were paid employee.

Millennium development goal no.3 was to promote gender equality and to empower women. One of the indicators to achieve this goal is to give women a share in wages of employment in the non agricultural sectors (Sudan millennium development goals progress report 2010).

**Table (11.20-B)**  
**Economically Active Population 10 Years of Age and Over by Employment Status and Sex**

Age Group	Unemployed Worked before						
	Employment Status						
	Total	Paid Employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Unpaid Working for Others	Not reported
Total Sudan	100	16	4	23	34	3	21
Sudan Male	100	19	5	25	26	2	23
Sudan Female	100	10	3	19	46	4	17
Sudan Urban	100	28	3	17	15	2	35
Urban Male	100	31	4	18	10	1	37
Urban Female	100	23	2	16	24	4	31
Sudan Rural	100	13	4	24	39	3	17
Rural Male	100	16	5	27	30	3	19
Rural Female	100	8	4	20	51	4	13
Sudan Nomad	100	7	4	23	36	2	28
Nomad Male	100	9	5	27	32	1	26
Nomad Female	100	2	4	16	45	2	30
Northern Sudan	100	17	4	23	27	1	28
Northern Sudan Male	100	21	5	26	19	1	29
Northern Sudan Female	100	10	3	19	41	1	25
Northern Sudan Urban	100	30	3	12	5	0	49
Northern Sudan Urban Male	100	33	4	13	3	0	47
Northern Sudan Urban Female	100	24	3	10	8	1	54
Northern Sudan Rural	100	14	4	26	32	1	23
Northern Sudan Rural Male	100	18	5	29	22	1	25
Northern Sudan Rural Female	100	8	4	21	47	1	19
Northern Sudan Nomad	100	7	4	23	36	2	28
Northern Sudan Nomad Male	100	9	5	27	32	1	26
Northern Sudan Nomad Female	100	2	4	16	45	2	30

According to table (11.21), around 32% of the total labor force was females. 68% were males participation of females in labor force increased since 1993 (27% of the labor force was females in 1993).

Half of the females in the labor force were in the agricultural and related occupations (49%). Around 45 percent were engaged in unpaid family work for which there was no direct wage. Only 16% of the females in the labor force were paid employees.

**Table(11.21)**  
**Economically Active Population 10 Years of Age and Over by Industry, Employment Status and Sex**

Employment Status	Total	AFF	M&Q	Ma	EG&A	WS	Cons	W&R	T&S	A&FSA	In&Co	F&InS	RA	P,S&T	AddSS A	PAd&D	Ed	HH&SW	AR	OSA	AofH	AofEx	NotSt
<b>Total</b>																							
Both sexes	100	49	0	4	0	0	4	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	6	9	0	3
Paid employee	24	19	0	8	1	1	8	7	10	1	1	1	0	0	4	9	12	5	0	10	2	1	1
Employer	5	41	0	5	0	0	3	25	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	8	3	0	2
Own Account	31	61	0	3	0	0	3	17	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	1
Unpaid Family	29	69	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	16	0	7
Unpaid Working for	2	52	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	3	20	0	2
Not stated	9	27	0	4	0	0	4	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	9	21	0	7
<b>Male</b>																							
Total	68	48	0	5	0	0	5	12	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	0	8	4	0	1
Paid employee	28	11	58	54	70	82	56	18	54	48	75	80	16	59	76	7	78	76	5	39	7	7	17
Employer	6	5	2	8	5	2	4	14	6	10	3	2	19	8	3	5	3	4	7	7	2	2	7
Own Account	33	40	25	25	14	5	23	51	27	29	9	2	49	17	5	5	3	6	2	33	11	5	12
Unpaid Family	21	35	4	2	0	1	7	6	2	5	1	0	2	1	1	7	2	2	4	5	38	7	21
Unpaid working for	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	2	2	1	4	1	2
Not stated	10	6	9	11	11	11	10	9	11	8	11	15	1	13	14	7	10	10	1	15	38	8	42
<b>Female</b>																							
Total	32	49	0	1	0	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	2	0	3	18	0	8
Paid employee	16	5	23	38	83	86	49	10	58	13	73	78	5	64	77	7	80	78	6	41	5	7	2
Employer	3	3	1	6	1	2	3	10	7	10	4	0	3	7	2	6	3	3	5	5	1	3	1
Own account	24	34	43	30	3	2	15	53	17	56	6	4	2	12	3	6	2	3	1	22	11	6	4
Unpaid family	45	52	20	16	0	1	21	17	4	9	2	3	0	2	1	8	2	3	3	17	61	1	77
Unpaid working for	3	3	4	2	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	3	5	1	1
Not stated	8	4	8	7	13	9	9	6	13	11	15	14	0	13	17	7	12	11	9	12	16	8	15

## **N.B**

- AFF : Agriculture and Forestry and Fishing.
- M&Q : Mining and quarrying.
- Ma : Manufacture.
- EG&A : Electricity, Gas, and air conditioning Supply.
- WS : Water supply;sewerage'waste management and remediation activities.
- Cons : Construction.
- W&R : Wholesale and Retail trade;repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.
- T&S : Transportation and Storage.
- A&FSA : Accommodation and Food Service Activities.
- In&Co : Information and communication.
- F&InS : Finacial and Insurance activities.
- RA : Real estate,Activities
- P,S&T: Professional,scientific and Technical activities
- Ad&SSA : Administrative and Support Service Activities
- PAd&D : Public Administration and Defence;compulsory social security.
- Ed : Education.
- HH&SWA : Human Health and Social Work Activities
- AR: Arts,entertainment and recreation.
- OSA : Other Service Activities.
- AofH : Activities of Households as Employeres undifferentiated....
- AofEx : Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- NotSt : Not Stated.

## Conclusion

- Females constitute 49% of the population 10 years of age and over. 72% of the household in Sudan were headed by males, and 28% headed by females.
- Sex ratio in Sudan was 102, the lowest sex ratio in rural areas was 99 and the highest sex ratio was found in nomadic areas 120.
- By 2008 around one third of males (39%) and half of the females (51%) in Sudan were illiterate. In urban areas 18% of the males and 29% of females were illiterate, and in rural areas 45% of males and 58% of females were illiterate, in nomadic areas 76% of males and 82% of females were illiterate.
- In northern states 63% of males and 51% of females can read and write, while in the southern states only 35% of males and 23% of females can read and write.
- 3% of both males and females 6 years of age and over had completed primary level 4, 3% completed primary level 6, 9% completed primary level 8. For secondary education only 11% of males and 12% of females completed secondary education.
- For population at primary educational age, 52% of males and 49% of females were in primary school. For population at secondary educational age, 48% of males and 41% of females were in secondary school at the census date.
- For population 12 years of age and over 44% of males and 56% of females were married at the census date. About 3.8% in age group 12-14 years were reported as married.
- For population 12 years of age and over the percentage of widowers were 0.9% while the percentage for widows was found 5.2%. The rate of widowed was lower in nomadic areas than in urban and rural areas.
- According to 2008 data 0.8 percent of males and 2.1 percent of females 12 years and over had seen divorced.
- The data in 2008 census shows that 20.8 percent of females and 40 percent of males 12 years and over were found to be in the labor force.
- Almost one third of the employed population (31%) were own account workers. 28 percent of the employed persons were unpaid family workers. And only 5 percent were employer. 2 percent were working for others. 45 percent of females in the labor force were engaged in unpaid family work. 17 percent of employed females were paid employees

## REFERENCES

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