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MULTI-DISCIPLINARY REGIONAL
ADVISORY GROUP

REPORT ON A MISSION TO THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS,
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY WELFARE OF MAURITIUS ON
STATISTICAL DATA BASE DEVELOPMENT

(4 - 21 APRIL, 1995)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARAGRAPH(S)

Executive Summary

I. Introduction and Terms of Reference 1 - 7

II. Mandates of the Ministry of WRCDFW and
its organisational structure in the
carrying out of such mandates 8 - 15

III. Progress of mission 16 - 23

IV. Identification of existing data gaps
or deficiencies in relation to women
and children and family welfare 24 - 26

V. Recommendations 27 - 33

(A) Recommendations on Work Programme for
filling in existing data deficiencies. 28

(B) Recommendations on capacity building
in the Planning and Research Unit (PRU)
of the MWRCDFW in respect of
statistical development and
analysis 29 - 33

VI. Acknowledgement and other matters 34 - 35

Annex I. A suggested scheme for monthly tabulation of data on
individual cases dealt with at the Family Counselling
Service of the MWRCDFW;

Annex II. List of Persons met;

Annex III. List of publications and documents consulted;

Annex IV. Selected statistics on gender for Mauritius.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As per request from the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) of Mauritius, an advisory mission to Mauritius was undertaken from 4 to 21 April, 1995, by Mr. Ke-chiang Wang, Senior Regional Adviser on Statistics and National Accounts of ECA Multi-disciplinary Regional Advisory Group (MRAG). The mission's time was almost evenly shared between the Ministry of Industry and Industrial Technology (MIIT), on the one hand, and the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare (MWRCDFW), on the other hand.

This report relates to the mission's activities, findings and recommendations for the latter Ministry only, i.e., the MWRCDFW. A report on the mission's activities relating to the former Ministry, i.e., the MIIT, will be separately submitted to the Government through appropriate channels.

The Terms of Reference of the mission to the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare (MWRCDFW) consisted in: (i) advice and assistance in establishing a sound data-base for the Planning and Research Unit (PRU) of the Ministry and training of staff in statistical analysis and forecasting and developing skills in the formulation of policies and programmes relating to women, children and family welfare; and (ii) advice on the institutional strengthening of the PRU in statistical development in terms of the future objectives and programmes of the Ministry.

The mandates of the Ministry of WRCDFW are provided by two official documents of Mauritius, namely, (i) the White Paper on Women in Development, March 1995; and (ii) the National Programme of Action for the Survival, Development and Protection of Children, both of which were issued by the Ministry. The statistical needs of the Ministry are further guided by the document entitled African Platform for Action (E/ECA/ACW/RC.V/CM/3) of 20 January 1995, which was a Declaration adopted by the Ministers and representatives of African Governments participating at the fifth African Regional Conference on Women held in Dakar, Senegal, from 16 to 23 November, 1994.

The agreed procedure was for the mission, in collaboration with its counterparts in the PRU of the Ministry and senior officials of the Central Statistical Office (CSO), in identifying the existing data deficiencies and gaps in the areas of statistics bearing on gender and children, and in suggesting ways of taking remedial action. The existing apparent data deficiencies could be further analysed into: (i) those for which data had been collected in past census or sample survey questionnaires but not yet been fully exploited and tabulated; and (ii) "genuine" data gaps, which must be collected through either a modification or extension of existing survey questionnaires or establishing fresh data collection programmes.

During the mission, the Regional Adviser (RA) had been briefed by senior officials of the Ministry of WRCDFW, including its Permanent Secretary, the Director of the PRU and the chiefs of the various technical units of the Ministry, such as the Social Welfare Unit, the Women's Affairs Unit, the Children's Development Unit, the Family Counselling Service, etc. The RA also visited the Ministry of Health and the CSO in connection with data on nutrition and health for particular groups of the population. The mission was unable to contact the University of Mauritius in regard to a reported time-budgeting study.

Largely because of the very kind cooperation and assistance received from the senior officials of the Ministry and of the CSO and other major producers of statistics, the mission had been able to identify the existing data gaps relating to women, and to children of both sexes aged below 18 years of age, listed in considerable detail. These are shown in Section IV of the report. This is followed by recommendations: (A) on work programmes for filling in the data deficiencies; and (B) on capacity building in the PRU of the Ministry of WRCDFW, in respect of statistical development and analysis.

The recommendations on work programmes included: (i) computerisation of existing statistical data on gender and children, which are already available from past population censuses and household budget surveys and annual education and health statistics; (ii) collection of additional data through either an extension of CSO's existing survey questionnaires (e.g., on employment and earnings) or the conduct of additional sample surveys. The latter included a variety of subject-matter fields, such as: data on education and nutrition; data on children in special circumstances; time-budgeting studies; surveys on social attitudes and on female workers' interfacing between work and home; possible estimates of housewife's contribution to the Nation's gross domestic product (GDP) and family welfare; etc.

The mission had discussed the contents of this report and its recommendations with senior officials of the Ministry of WRCDFW as well as with concerned officials of the CSO before the mission's departure from Mauritius.

The mission should like to express its indebtedness to the Government of Mauritius, especially senior officials of the Ministry of WRCDFW and the Director of the CSO and his colleagues, for their whole-hearted cooperation and assistance and their hospitality, without which the mission could not have accomplished its task as envisaged, and wishes to assure the Government of ECA's readiness in being of further service to it in the future.

REPORT ON A MISSION TO THE MINISTRY OF
WOMEN'S RIGHTS, CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY
WELFARE OF MAURITIUS ON STATISTICAL DATA
BASE DEVELOPMENT (4-21 APRIL, 1995) *

I. Introduction and Terms of Reference:

1. As per request by letter dated June 7, 1994, addressed to the Director of ECA's MULPOC (Multinational Programming and Operational Centre) Office in Lusaka, Zambia, from the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) of Mauritius, in which the ECA Multi-disciplinary Regional Advisory Group (MRAG) was asked to provide advisory services in Statistical Development to the Mauritian Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare (MWRCDFW), in addition to the Ministry of Industry and Industrial Technology (MIIT), Mr. Ke-chiang Wang, Senior Regional Adviser in Statistics and National Accounts of ECA-MRAG, undertook a mission to Mauritius from 4 to 21 April, 1995.

2. As is explained above, the period of the mission was evenly divided among the two above-mentioned Ministries, according to the following time schedule:

(i) Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare: 5, 6, 7, 13, 18 and 20 April; and

(ii) Ministry of Industry and Industrial Technology: 10, 12, 14, 17 and 19 April.

3. This report will strictly relate to activities and advisory services rendered to the former ministry, that is, the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare (MWRCDFW), while a separate report to the Government on the mission's advisory services to the latter Ministry, namely, the Ministry of Industry and Industrial Technology (MIIT) will be made and submitted through appropriate channels.

4. The mission arrived in Mauritius on 4th April, 1995, late in the evening, and proceeded to contact the Office of the Director of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development the following morning (the 5th). The Regional Adviser (RA) was introduced to senior officials of the two ministries concerned, and later in the afternoon he was received by the Programme Officer of the UNDP Office in Mauritius, where he briefed the latter on the objectives of the mission and was provided with some background information on the country's socio-economic developments and the UNDP's catalytic role in that development process.

* The period of the mission 4-21 April, 1995, was almost evenly shared between the two Ministries, namely, the MWRCDFW and the MIIT (see paragraph 2 above).

5. After discussions with senior officials of the MWRCDFW, the original Terms of Reference of the advisory mission were amended to consist of the following:

(i) To advise and assist in establishing a sound data-base for the Planning and Research Unit (PRU) of the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare and train staff in statistical analysis and forecasting and to develop skills in the formulation of policies and programmes relating to women, children and family welfare; and

(ii) To advise on the institutional strengthening of the PRU in statistical development in terms of the future objectives and programmes of the Ministry.

6. In discussing over the contents of the Terms of Reference, it was pointed out by the mission that it would not be feasible to complete all the elements of the TOR as stated in para. 5 above during the present mission, as "forecasting" of socio-economic indicators in a short advisory mission like the present one would be too much demanding. After discussing with the Director of the Planning and Research Unit (PRU) of the Ministry, it was agreed that the best procedure to follow would be:

(1) to identify the current statistical data series on gender and children from the data already published or unpublished, by the Central Statistical Office (CSO);

(2) to identify the potential statistical data sources, which could but not yet been exploited, based on the various questionnaires of the CSO and from the Ministry's administrative records; and

(3) to make proposals on the filling of data gaps through additional data collection programmes by the Ministry or jointly with the CSO.

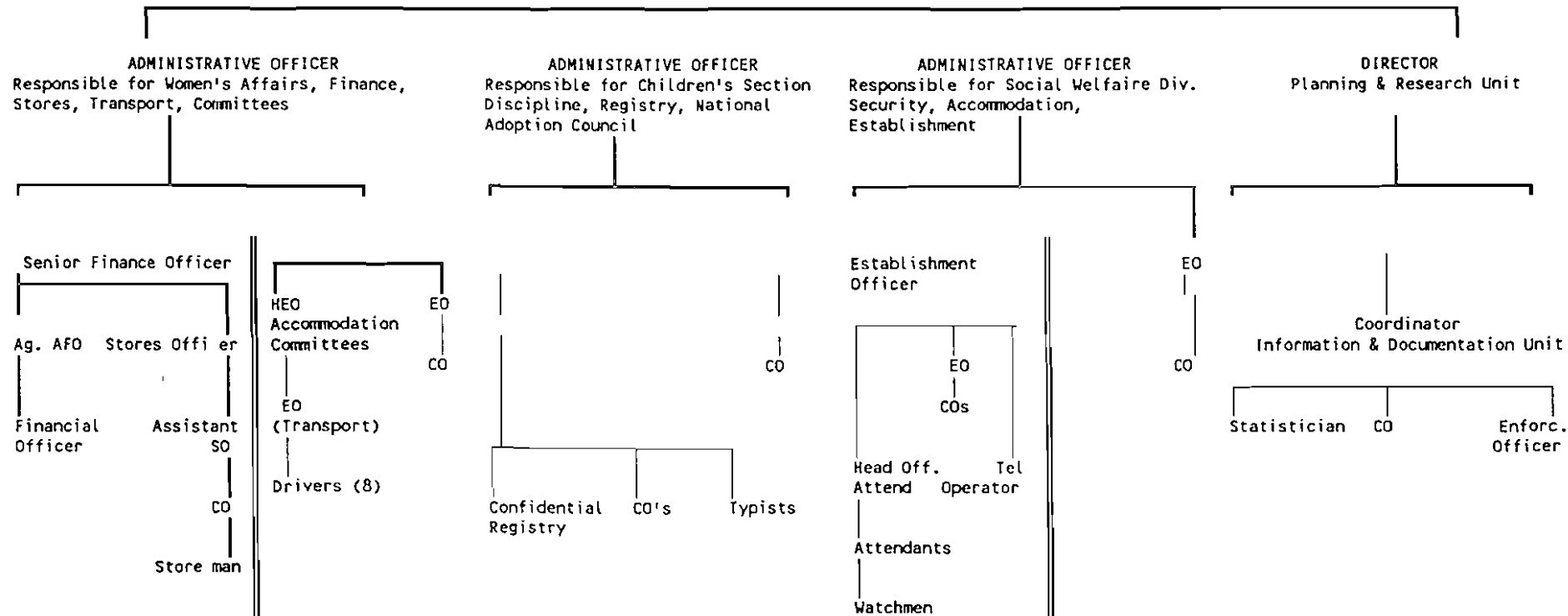
7. The above formed the procedures to be followed during the period of the mission to that Ministry.

II. Mandates of the Ministry of MWRCDFW and its organisational structure in the carrying out of such mandates:

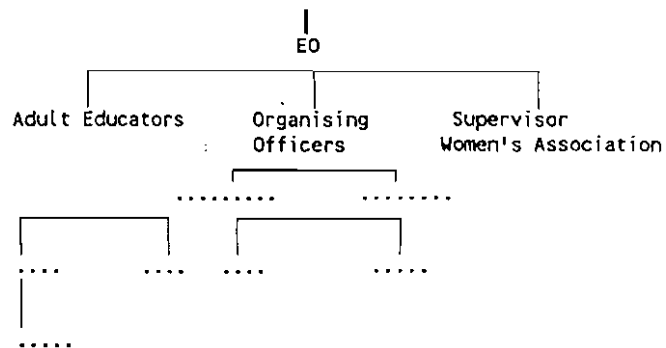
8. The Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare was first established in 1982. As is constituted to-day (see the attached organisational chart shown in Table 1), the Ministry is composed of 4 principal technical units, namely, the Unit for Women's Affairs and Administrative Matters; the Unit for Children; the Social Welfare Unit; and the Planning and Research Unit (PRU). A small Statistical Cell, consisting of a Statistician, one Senior Statistical Assistant and one Statistical Assistant, all of whom are on the payroll of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and on detachment to the Ministry, operates as part of the PRU. This small statistical

Table 1.

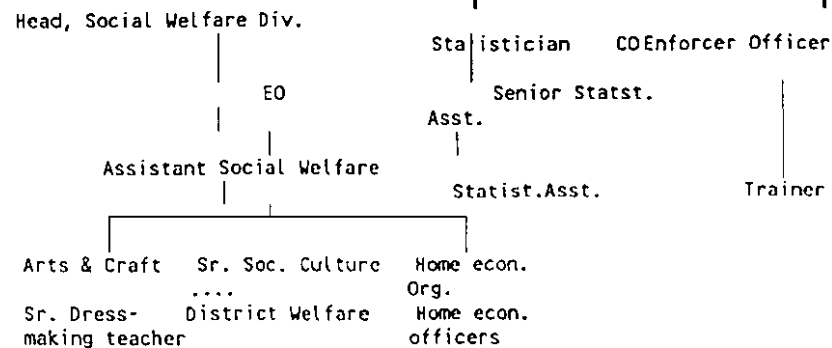
MINISTER
PERMANENT SECRETARY
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY



COORDINATOR, WOMEN'S AFFAIRS



Social Welfare Commissioner



cell caters for the day-to-day and medium to long term needs for statistical data of the PRU for research and planning and policy-making and decision-making purposes.

9. As the name of the Ministry would imply, the MWRCDFW is in charge of the promotion of women's rights, the furtherance of children's development (with children defined as including boys and girls under 18 years of age), and the promotion of the welfare of the family, in particular, individuals and families belonging to the vulnerable groups of the population.

10. The statistical needs of the Ministry are clearly defined by several prominent documents of the Government, in particular, the following:

- White Paper on Women in Development, March 1995, issued by the MWRCDFW;
- National Programme of Action for the Survival, Development and Protection of Children, also issued by the MWRCDFW.

11. In the White Paper, the guidelines for women's rights are spelt out in respect of a number of issues, including: women's political empowerment; women's economic empowerment; labour force participation; working conditions of women (the interfacing between home and work, and sexual harassment); education and training; health and well-being; and the development of women entrepreneurship; etc. Obviously, for each of these issues statistical data or indicators on a gender basis would need to be developed for the formulation of policy and for monitoring of progress.

12. In respect of children of both sexes, the National Programme of Action spells out the areas in which reliable data series would be required as bases for intelligent policy and decision-making and periodic monitoring. The areas indicated include: child health and nutrition (including nutritional status of expectant and lactating mothers); education and training; and children in especially difficult circumstances, such as: child poverty; homeless and abandoned children; child abuse and neglect; child labour; disabled children; juvenile delinquencies and crimes; etc.

13. The statistical needs of the Ministry can be further guided by the document entitled African Platform for Action (E/ECA/ACW/RC.V/CM/3) of 20 January 1995. The document was a Declaration adopted by the Ministers and representatives of African Governments participating at the fifth African Regional Conference on Women held in Dakar, Senegal from 16 to 23 November, 1994, in preparation for the fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, China, 4-15 September, 1995.

14. Among the objectives of collection of gender-disaggregated data (see paragraph 116 of the document "African Platform for Action"), it included, among other things, the following objectives:

- To develop data and tools that can evaluate and quantify work, including women's work in agriculture, the home, the community and in marketed and non-marketed production;

- To mainstream the use and application of gender and age disaggregated data by policy makers, planners and programme implementers in all sectors;

- To undertake time budget studies, and to develop and use other methodologies to produce qualitative and quantitative data to value women's non-market and unpaid work with particular emphasis on participatory action research;

- To establish in all member States reliable and updated data bases on women;

- To achieve visibility of women at all levels and in all types of data bases.

15. The above documents, in the opinion of the mission, have provided enough guidance for the kinds of statistical data and indicators that would be needed and consequently developed for Mauritius for inclusion in the data bases to be kept at the PRU of the Ministry of MWRCDFW. It is against this list of data series that the mission will pinpoint the apparent data deficiencies and lacunae in existing Mauritian statistics and propose remedial actions to be taken. Two types of data deficiencies should be distinguished in the process: (i) data already collected in past censuses and surveys (through questionnaires) and could theoretically be obtained through further exploitation of existing data files; and (ii) data that represent "genuine" gaps and have not yet been collected; and therefore, new efforts must be made by the Ministry in collaboration with the CSO or otherwise, to fill in such data gaps.

III. Progress of mission:

16. During the period of the mission, arrangements had been made by the Ministry of WRCDFW for the mission to work with either officials of the various Units of the Ministry, or to have interviews with selected officials or experts of other Government departments, who may be either producers or users of social statistics, such as the Central Statistical Office, the Ministry of Health, the Planning Office of the MEPD, etc., with the view of obtaining the necessary information regarding the present status and availability of various statistical data on gender and children. Such a programme of work as established by the MWRCDFW for the mission, which had been more or less followed, is given in Table 2.

Table 2

Proposed Programme of Work for UNECA Consultant Mr. Wong

Wednesday 5th	MEPD Ministry of Industry Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare/Coordinator
Thursday 6th	Working Session - Director's Office Director PRU Coordinator Statistics 11.00 - UNDP - Mrs Yang 1.30 - Statistics Section - SILWF Building
Friday 7th	Statistics Section 2.00 Meeting with Permanent Secretary - MWRCDFW
Monday 10th	10.00 Meeting - Director C.S.O Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare Ministry of Industry
Tuesday 11th	9.30 - 10.30 - A.S Mr Gaoneady & Assistant Social Welfare Commissioner (confirmed) 10.30 - 11.30 - Mrs Bali & Coordinator, Women's Unit 11.30 - 12.30 Mrs Diop, Coordination NWC 1.00-2.00 - Mrs N. Burn UNDP Consultant
Thursday 13th	9.30-10.30 - Miss Rughoo, Family Counselling Service 10.30-11.30 - A.S, Mr Varaden & N.C.C (confirmed)
Wednesday 18th	Working Session - A.S, Mrs Bhanji - 11.00 -12.00 PRU/Statistics
Thursday 20th	Morning - } Briefing on Report Afternoon - MWRCDFW }

17. The mission was presented to the Permanent Secretary (P.S.) of the Ministry of WRCDFW by the Director of the Planning and Research Unit of the Ministry on 7th April. The P.S., on welcoming the mission, identified some particular areas of concern in which reliable data would be needed for action, such as drop-outs of school children; vulnerable population groups like households headed by females, due to being widowed, divorced or separated; amongst others.

18. The mission visited the Director of the CSO and his senior colleagues in the Population and Demography, Social, and Economic Statistics Sections of the CSO on the 10th April and on at least two more occasions during the mission's stay, and had been greatly impressed by the volumes of top-quality outputs (publications and documents) issued by that Office, in a timely and orderly manner. It is understood that a list of social indicators is yet to be finalised by that Office; even though the list of economic indicators has been established and is currently in use.

19. In the process of trying to ascertain the actual availability of certain statistical data series on a gender basis, the mission is satisfied that the bulk of statistical tabulations published by the CSO, in particular, data on population and demographic characteristics (e.g., marital status, age at first marriage, number of children ever born, etc.) and data on literacy, educational levels attained, activity, employment and occupational status, etc., which were collected in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, had actually be analysed and published for females aged 12 years and over, for each administrative area. It is therefore necessary that such valuable benchmark data be stored in the computerised data base for the PRU of the Ministry.

20. It was also found that in some areas of economic statistics, the existing CSO data collection programmes could be slightly modified to include additional information on gender (e.g., the item total wages and salaries paid should have a breakdown into: paid to male employees and to female employees respectively, in the CSO's annual Employment and Earnings Survey questionnaire); this would not give rise to additional expense for data collection programmes. In a similar fashion, some additional data from a gender point of view, could be analysed and tabulated from questionnaires already collected from past surveys, such as the 1991/92 Household Budget Survey. This matter was discussed at the CSO; the possibility of so doing certainly exists and needs to be pursued (see a later section on detail).

21. The mission held very useful discussions and exchange of views with the UNDP Consultant on the Mainstreaming of Women Entrepreneurship project, which is located at the MWRCDFW, on the 11th April. The Consultant stressed the paramount importance of user-producer seminars on Social Statistics for Mauritius, and the importance of the Department of Social Studies of the University of Mauritius (UCM) in the training of qualified staff

to man the government service in the social field. She indicated that in 2-3 years from now, there will be graduates at the UOM with B.A. degrees in Social Sciences, for the first time. From then on, the acute shortage of professional staff in manning government service in Social Work would be over. On being asked about the UOM's reported project in taking a Survey on Time Budgeting in Mauritius, she informed that this was a cooperative venture between the University of Manchester and the UOM through the British Council, to study the impact of export-oriented pressure and Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) in three countries, namely, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Mauritius. Thus far this project is understood to be still in the formative stage.

22. Efforts by the mission to ascertain work plans of certain public bodies, such as the Ministry of Health and the University of Mauritius, in filling some of the existing data gaps in social data, such as nutrition for children and expectant and lactating mothers; time-budgeting studies; etc., had been only partially successful. It had not been possible for the mission to get into contact with the Department of Social Studies of the UOM on the time-budgeting study. As for the nutrition surveys, it was learnt that the Ministry of Health are currently finalising its sample design and questionnaires to get a National Nutrition Survey started in May 1995 (i.e., next month). The survey will include a total sample of 3,200 respondents; and the data will cover children aged 0-7 years, and pregnant women aged 25-50; and nutritional status of women workers in the EPZ (Export Processing Zone). The field work will be completed in May-June and the results from the Survey should be ready before end-1995.

23. So far as the principal operational units of the MWRCDFW are concerned, the mission had been informed of their current strengths (in terms of manpower) and work programmes and some of those units have tried to keep records and compiled some data on their current operational activities and expressed their views on problem areas in the type of activities in which they were engaged. A brief summary is presented below:

(i) Social Welfare Unit: There are at present 52 Social Welfare Centres operating mainly in the rural areas of the country, to cater for the welfare of sugar and dock workers and their children, in respect of information, education and recreation; each of the Welfare Centres is run by a local Social Welfare Committee. It appears that there is need to keep systematic records on the activities of these Centres so as to facilitate monitoring of their activities and work performance;

(ii) Women's Affairs Unit: This Unit is headed by an Co-ordinator, assisted by some 50 Community Welfare Assistants. Of the total of 50, three are University graduates; 15 secondary school (CHIC) leavers and the remaining 30-35 had only primary education. About 10 training courses for women are run each year on various subjects (including handicraft, sewing, typewriting, knitting, dressmaking, computer literacy, etc.) in Port Louis. At Women's Centres, facilities that could be provided include: counselling services and legal advice; training; adult literacy

classes; keep-fit activities; recreational activities; library services; etc. It would seem that systematic statistical records should be kept on the courses run by the Unit, and on its other activities; such systematic records are the only way to monitor the work performance of the Unit over time.

(iii) Family Counselling Service: Two types of counselling services are being administered: (i) individual counselling; and (ii) mass counselling (through workshops). There are 5 programmes of mass counselling, given over 45 sessions, in 5 offices covering the whole island of Mauritius (excluding Rodrigues): pre-marital counselling; marriage enrichment; school of parenting; family life education; and seminars for factory workers. The Service has 6 liaison officers for screening and referral of cases; and a panel of resource persons/counsellors (psychologists, legal advisers, etc.) employed on a part-time basis. All liaison officers of the Service are B.A. (Social Sciences) degree holders. The number of monthly new cases for counselling is in the region of 150-200. The Service at present compiles monthly statistics on cases received and dealt with, according to nature of problem and by other socio-economic characteristics, such as religion, sex, age group, marital status, occupation, etc. This is done manually. It is suggested that such data can be computerised at the Statistical Section of the PRU and subsequently analysed there. A scheme for the monthly tabulation of the data is suggested and given in Annex I.

(iv) Children's Development Unit: The Assistant Secretary of the Unit and the Secretary of the National Children's Council received the mission. According to them, the data needs of the Ministry arise from the obligations under the Child Protection Act, 1994 and the International Convention of the Rights of the Child, 1989, to which Mauritius acceded. They listed the following data needs for Mauritian children's protection and development:

- Data on home day care centres: number of such centres, educational attainment of child carers, and number of children cared;
- Information on adoption of orphans, deserted (neglected) children;
- Wage payments for child labour;
- Nutritional status of children aged 0-5 and 6-15 (school children);
- Risks: children spending too much time on watching T.V. and video games;
- Problems of street children, mainly in urban centres.

The staffing of the Unit needs to be strengthened. Of the 5 staff of the Unit, 1 is a University graduate, 3 are diploma holders in social work, and 1 general service staff. In the National Children's Council, which is a parastatal body of the Ministry, there is a total staff strength of 10 persons, of which 2 are professional staff and the remaining 8, secondary school certificate holders. They do mostly counselling work, assisted by a panel of part-time specialists (3 legal, 2 psychologists, and 1 physician), all located in Port Louis. The number of

monthly cases of counselling was in the region of 50-60. It appears that there is also need for both the Child's Unit and the National Children's Council (NCC) to maintain systematic records of the cases dealt with by them, so as to enable the future compilation of such statistics by the PRU for monitoring purposes.

(v) The Planning and Research Unit (PRU): The PRU is supposedly the think-tank of the Ministry, charged with the planning and programming of the Ministry's present and future activities and the formulation of policy in matters concerning women, children and the family's welfare. The Unit at present is composed of two professional staff (1 director and 1 coordinator) only, supported by a secretary and a clerical staff. The Unit's Statistical Cell has a total of 3 statistical staff (1 professional statistician and 2 middle level staff), all of whom are on detachment from the CSO and are theoretically subject to the latter's rules on rotation of staff. Due to shortage of office space, the staff of the Unit are located in two separate buildings, which are certainly not conducive to the integration and daily consultation among staff of the Unit. At present the PRU appears to constitute a rather weak "link" of the Ministry, especially for the proper functioning and development of the Statistical Cell of the PRU (for recommendations on this score see a later section).

IV. Identification of existing data gaps or deficiencies in relation to women and children and family welfare:

24. It should be pointed out here that what is to be said in this section of the report, is not intended in any way to belittle the excellent work achievements of the CSO in the area of social as well as economic statistics, nor those of the other specialised producers of statistics in the fields of education and health. The identification of existing data deficiencies or gaps in the areas of statistics bearing on gender and children, is arrived at through an exercise already described in paragraph 6 above, and after consultations with main producers of statistical data such as the CSO, the Ministry of Health, etc.

25. As an illustration of the current availability of statistics on gender in Mauritius, several statistical tables bearing on life expectancy, age specific school enrolment rates, employment in large establishments, and employment in Government services, by sex, have been extracted and shown in Annex IV. These tables were published in "Women in Figures", March 1995, issued by the Ministry of WRCDFW. This would indicate that Mauritius is quite advanced among countries of the African region in the compilation of gender statistics; however, there is still quite some way to go for further improvement and development.

26. The following apparent data deficiencies or gaps have been identified:

(A) Data relating to women:

- 1- Literacy and adult education: for women in urban and rural areas, and for those working in EPZ;
- 2- Nutritional status and deficiencies: for special groups, e.g., expectant and breast-feeding mothers;
- 3- Levels of living (poverty) in households headed by females (see later section on proposal);
- 4- Data on earnings for female workers (N.B.: This applies to females working in Government and parastatal bodies as well as in the private sector);
- 5- Information on time-budgeting: These data should be collected from both female and male members of households;
- 6- Information on attitudes on the interfacing of working women between work and home: Such information is needed from both the women and their spouses;
- 7- Estimates of women's contribution to Gross Domestic Product, especially their unpaid household services;

(B) Data on children aged 0-18, both sexes:

- 1- Data on home day care centres, in both rural and urban areas: Number of centres, educational attainment of child carers, and number of children cared;
- 2- Data on school drop-outs: Age and sex composition of the drop-outs; their family background; etc.;
- 3- Information on nutritional status and deficiencies of children aged 0-5 and aged 6-15, respectively for males and females;
- 4- Information on child labour: work condition and pay;
- 5- Information on street children, child abuse, neglected children, etc.;
- 6- Data on migration of children and youth from rural to urban areas;
- 7- Handicapped children;
- 8- Juvenile delinquencies and crimes;
- 9- Adolescent pregnancies and abortions; etc.

V. Recommendations:

27. The mission's recommendations will comprise two elements, namely, (A) recommendations on work programmes for filling in existing data deficiencies; and (B) recommendations on capacity building in the Planning and Research Unit (PRU) of the Ministry, in respect of statistical development and analysis.

(A) Recommendations on Work Programmes for filling in existing data deficiencies:

28. The work involved would have to be performed by various government units, such as the Statistical Cell of the PRU; the PRU in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office (CSO); and other governmental bodies (e.g., Ministry of Health, University of Mauritius, etc.). A list of the work envisaged is given below:

(i) Computerisation of existing statistical data on gender and children: This clearly is the job of the SC of the PRU: Examples:

- Computerisation of data on females from the Population Census of 1990: Total number of females aged 12 and over, by administrative areas and the country as a whole, in respect of:

- . Literacy;
- . Educational attainment;
- . Marital status;
- . Age at first marriage;
- . Number of children born alive;
- . Educational attainment;
- . Employment status;
- . Industry;
- . Occupation; etc.

- Computerisation of data series on females by age group based on educational statistics: enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels;

- Computerisation of data series on females by age group, based on health statistics;

(ii) Processing of data on households headed by females from the 1991/92 Household Budget Survey (HBS): This would involve the PRU and the CSO:

The following data can theoretically be processed from the 1991/92 HBS (N.B.: The CSO indicated that as these data would have to be processed by an external organisation, expenses would be involved for such processing):

For Households with female heads:

- . Size of household;

- . Activity and employment status of household;
- . Number of persons employed in household;
- . Characteristics of dwelling:
 - Principal construction materials for roof and wall;
 - Type of tenure (i.e., owned, or rented);
- . Types and amounts of transfer incomes received by household for last month;
- . Household incomes;
- . Household consumption expenditure, total and by type; etc.

(iii) Modification of existing CSO's annual questionnaire used in Employment and Earnings Survey: This is for the CSO and PRU. It is recommended that data should be collected and compiled by gender on employment and earnings, in respect of government employees as well as data collected from establishment surveys. The existing CSO's annual Survey questionnaire only provides employment breakdown into males and females; but not for wages and salaries. It is suggested that the total wages and salaries bill paid by establishments be broken down into "paid to male employees" and "paid to female employees".

(iv) Collection of additional data on education: This should be the responsibility of several agencies, the Ministries of WRCDFW and Education, and the CSO:

- Data on adult education: number of students, teachers, subjects;
- Data on vocational training;
- Data on school drop-outs, by sex and age group, and their whereabouts in society;
- Data on rural day care centres;

(v) Data on nutrition: This data gap will soon be filled in through the Ministry of Health's National Nutrition Survey, 1995.

(vi) Time-Budgeting Studies: These studies are most essential for any attempt at imputing unpaid household services, rendered either by the housewife or her spouse. The study would have to be based on a national sample survey, including the rural areas and include all members of the household. This survey clearly is the responsibility of the CSO and the MWRCDFW, and the UOM's participation should be welcomed. Such a study could be programmed into the CSO's work plan.

(vii) Data on children in special circumstances: Obviously, it would not be feasible to conduct so many ad hoc surveys in order to obtain data on all aspects of children in special circumstances, for instance, on poverty, handicapped children, street children, juvenile delinquency, child abuse, teenage pregnancies and abortions, etc. Some kind of field survey combining a number of aspects relating to children would be desirable, from a cost effective point of view. The initiative for such ad hoc surveys or to gather data from administrative sources should rest with the MWRCDFW, while the CSO could provide expertise and advice.

(viii) Surveys on social attitudes and on female workers' interfacing between duties of work and at home: Such surveys could be the responsibility of the MWRCDFW, and like other social opinion surveys, could be tackled through quota sampling. It, however, should be noted that no sampling errors can be calculated on data obtained from quota samples.

(ix) Estimates of housewife's contribution to the nation's Gross Domestic Product and family welfare: This should be a medium term project (say, to be achieved in 2-3 years) rather than an immediate objective. The CSO should clearly take charge of this project, and get the preparations set in motion.

(B) Recommendations on Capacity Building in the PRU of the MWRCDFW, in respect of statistical development and analysis:

29. This represents the second Terms of Reference of the mission.

30. In view of the increasing number of work programmes and priorities of the Ministry, the PRU would have to concentrate on capacity building and staff training in order to face such a challenge. The mission's recommendations will centre on statistical development and analysis, leaving other research aspects of the PRU untouched.

31. The mission's recommendations comprise the following:

- The PRU should establish a formal annual work programme, to indicate the "outputs" in terms of statistics and research that have to be delivered;

- In the process of establishing such a work programme, the work of the Statistical Cell should automatically be integrated into the PRU's programme and be spelt out in some detail;

- As part of institution building and improving work efficiency, efforts should be made to provide the PRU sufficient office space and to have all its staff housed in close proximity (including the Unit's Statistical Cell) to facilitate coordination and mutual consultation.

32. In terms of staff strength and office equipment, the mission should like to recommend the following:

- (1) Three additional staff, one with a degree in Statistics or Econometrics and two with a degree in Economics, be recruited to strengthen the PRU: The two economists are intended to perform research and undertake studies on various topics of special interest to women and children, while the additional statistician is intended to undertake analytical studies based on statistical data series and make projections where needed, under the authority of both the Director of the PRU and the technical guidance of the Head of the Statistical Cell of the PRU.

(2) 1 P.C. of the 486 type and 1 Laser Jet III printer should be added to the existing equipment of the Statistical Cell of the PRU: At present, the SC has 2 P.C.s, one each of the 286 and 386 type; the capacity is limited. The present printer is very slow and often non-functioning. With the expected workload of the SC and expected increasing output of the PRU, the above mentioned equipments (i.e., 1 P.C. of 486 type and 1 Laser Jet III printer) are necessary.

(3) The existing statistical staff of the SC of the PRU (i.e., 1 statistician, 1 Senior Statistical Assistant, and 1 Statistical Assistant) should be encouraged to participate in short-term specialised training courses or seminars or study tours in work-related fields, in both Mauritius and abroad, in order to upgrade their professional skills.

33. The mission has discussed the contents of the report and its recommendations with senior officials of the Ministry of WRCDFW as well as with concerned officials of the CSO before the mission's departure from Mauritius.

VI. Acknowledgement and Other Matters:

34. The mission wishes to thank most sincerely the Government officials, especially senior officials of the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare (MWRCDFW) and of the CSO for their unreserved collaboration and assistance and hospitality, without which the mission would not have been able to accomplish its Terms of Reference as it did. The mission also wishes to express its appreciation of the help and encouragement received from senior officials of the UNDP.

34. Before the mission's departure, the MWRCDFW expressed the wish that a follow-up mission be undertaken in the course of next year at mutually convenient times and with terms of reference to undertake particular aspects of the tasks contained in the mission's recommendations and to evaluate progress achieved in the Ministry's implementation of these recommendations. To this proposal, the mission expressed its appreciation and agreement. It stressed to the Ministry that the ECA Multi-disciplinary Regional Advisory Group always stands ready to be of further assistance to ECA's member States.

Annex I. A suggested scheme for tabulation of monthly data on cases dealt with at the Family Counselling Service of the MWRCDFW

Note: The following tabulation scheme for cases dealt with at the Family Counselling Service of the Ministry of WRCDFW, to be sub-divided into new and old cases, and by nature of the cases cross-classified with other socio-economic characteristics such as religion, sex and age group, marital status, employment status, etc., has been the result of discussion between the mission and the Coordinator of the Family Counselling Service (FCS). It is suggested that the data could be computerised at the Statistical Cell of the PRU and processed there for analysis and release.

Number of cases to which counselling services were rendered (Month/year)

		January 1995			
		Male	Female	Couple	Total
A. Nature of problem:					
1.	..... Old	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... New	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.	..... Old	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... New	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	..... Old	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... New	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
etc.					
Total, all problems		.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... Old	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... New	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Male	Female	Couple	Total
B. Religion:					
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total:	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Age group:					
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total:	.....	.....	.....	.....

D. Marital status:

1	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
Total	.....

E. Occupation:

1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
etc.	
Total:	.....

Note: Once the information for each case is entered into the microcomputer, various cross-classifications could be tabulated according to the needs of the Family Counselling Service of the Ministry. The above tabulation scheme is only an illustration to indicate the possible ways of presenting data.

ANNEX II . LIST OF PERSONS MET

A. Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development:

1. Mr. S. Basant Rai, Director of Statistics.
2. Mrs. Dheermu Devi Manraj, Principal Statistician (Economic Statistics), CSO.
3. Mr. M. Khadaroo, Principal Statistician (Social Statistics).
4. Mr. H. Bundhoo, Principal Statistician (Population Census and Demography).
5. Mr. N. Gansaram, Acting Principal Statistician.
6. Mr. D. Juleemun, Industrial Statistician.
7. Mrs. Set Fong, Statistician (National Accounts).

B. Other Departments, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development:

8. Mr. Pravin Ramessur, Senior Economist, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

C. Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare:

9. Mrs. L. Dubois, Permanent Secretary.
10. Mrs. S. Hanoormanjee, Principal Assistant Secretary.
11. Mr. A.K. Lutchmun, Director, Planning and Research Unit.
12. Dr. Suryadeve Kaleeah, Coordinator, Planning and Research Unit (PRU).
13. Mrs. Devi Beerachee, Senior Statistical Assistant.
14. Mrs. J. Gopaul, Statistical Assistant.
15. Mr. D. Gaoneadry, Assistant Secretary (Social Welfare).
16. Mr. R. Patpur, Acting Social Welfare Commissioner.
17. Mrs. Mohini Bali, Coordinator, Women's Affairs Unit.
18. Mrs. M.C. Bibi Diop, Project Coordinator of National Women's Council.
19. Mrs. Nalini Burn, Consultant on Women

Entrepreneurship/Gender Mainstreaming Project, UNDP.

20. Ms. Uma Rughoo, Liaison Officer, Family Counselling Service.

21. Mr. M. Varaden, Assistant Secretary (in charge of Children's Unit).

22. Mrs. M. Francoise Botte Nayan, Secretary, National Children's Council.

23. Mr. F. Ahamed, Confidential Secretary, Planning and Research Unit.

D. Ministry of Industry and Industrial Technology:

24. Mr. Regis Yat Sin, Permanent Secretary.

25. Mrs. S. Aumeer, Principal Industrial Development Officer (Research and Planning).

26. Mr. R. Imrit, Principal Industrial Development Officer (Evaluation and Monitoring).

27. Mr. Robindro Ghose, Senior Industrial Development Officer.

28. Mr. L. Morin, Industrial Development Officer.

29. Ms. Meenakshee Reetoo, Industrial Development Officer.

30. Mr. C. Paul, Senior Industrial Development Officer.

31. Mr. Y. Cader, Industrial Development Officer.

32. Mr. B.R. Domun, Industrial Development Officer.

E. Ministry of Health:

33. Mr. Jumoondar Sunkur, Principal Demographer, Ministry of Health.

F. United Nations Development Programme:

1. Mrs. Thérèse K.W. Yang, Programme Officer.

ANNEX III - LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

1. " National Development Plan, 1992-1994: Programmes and Policies", Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.
2. " Mauritius: Expanding Horizons", the World Bank, Washington, D.C., July 1992.
3. " Technical Assistance to Enhance Competitiveness Project-Project launch Workshops organised by the Ministry of Industry and Industrial Technology and Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the World Bank", Le Maritim Hotel- Balaclava, 17 August, 1994.
4. " National Accounts of Mauritius, 1992", December 1992, Central Statistical Office, Mauritius.
5. " National Accounts of Mauritius, 1993", CSO, December 1993.
6. " Digest of Industrial Statistics, 1992", August 1993, CSO.
7. " Women in Figures, March 1995", Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare (MWRCDFW).
8. " National Programme of Action for the Survival, Development and Protection of Children", MWRCDFW, June 1994.
9. " White Paper on Women in Development, March 1995", MWRCDFW.
10. " African Platform for Action" (E/ECA/ACW/RC.V/CM/3; 20 January, 1995), U.N. Economic Commission for Africa: a paper for the Fifth African Regional Conference on Women (1994) preparatory to the fourth World Conference on Women (1995).
11. " 1990 Housing and Population Census of Mauritius:
Vol.I. Housing and living conditions;
Vol.II. Demographic and fertility characteristics;
Vol.III. Economic characteristics;
Vol.IV. Educational characteristics;
Vol.V. Household characteristics;
Vol.VI. Geographical and migration characteristics;
Vol.VII. Disability characteristics."
issued by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), December 1991.
12. " Digest of Demographic Statistics, 1992", October 1993, CSO.
13. " Household Budget Survey, July 1991-June 1992", Vol.I, Methodological Report, July 1993.
14. " Household Budget Survey, July 1991-June 1992", Vol.II, Analytical Report, July 1994.
15. " Survey of Employment and Earnings in Large Establishments,

March 1993", July 1993, CSO.

16. " Health, Nutrition and Productivity of Workers in the Export Processing Zone", Vol.1, Methodological Survey, September 1988.

17. " Annual Digest of Statistics, 1992", Central Statistical Office, July 1993.

18. " Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Mauritius, 1994", Republic of Mauritius and United Nations Children Fund.

19. " Island of Mauritius: Health Statistics Annual, 1993: Report of the Principal Medical Statistician", Ministry of Health, September 1994.

20. " Island of Rodrigues: Digest of Vital and Health Statistics, 1993: A Medical Statistics Office publication", Ministry of Health, September 1994.

21. " Survey on the Mauritian Family, Vol.I, Draft Final Report", Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare (MWRCDFW), Nov./December 1994.

22. " Survey on the Mauritian Family, Vol.II, Tables", MWRCDFW, November/December 1994.

23. " Study on Sources of Conflict within the Mauritian Family", MWRCDFW, May 1994.

24. " 1992 Census of Economic Activities: Vol.1. Small Establishments and Itinerant Units", Central Statistical Office, June 1994.

25. " National Accounts of Mauritius, 1994", CSO, December 1994.

ANNEX IV. SELECTED STATISTICAL TABLES BEARING
ON GENDER FOR MAURITIUS

List of Tables:

1. Expectation of life in years at selected ages at each census, Republic of Mauritius, 1972-1991;
2. Age specific enrolment rate (%) by sex, 1990 census: Republic of Mauritius;
3. Employment in large establishments by sex, March 1993 & 1994;
4. Employment in EPZ, 1990-1994, Island of Mauritius;
5. Employment in Government services by Ministry and sex: June 1994;
6. Employment in the Civil Service by main sector and by sex, June 1994.

Source: "Women in Figures", March 1995, published by the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development & Family Welfare, Republic of Mauritius.

**Table 3.7 - Expectation of life in years at selected ages at each census
Republic of Mauritius, 1972 - 1991**

Exact age (years)	Male				Female			
	1971 - 1973	1982 - 1984	1989 - 1991	1990 - 1992	1971 - 1973	1982 - 1984	1989 - 1991	1990 - 1992
0	61.0	64.4	65.6	66.2	65.9	71.7	73.4	73.9
10	56.7	56.8	57.5	57.9	61.5	63.9	65.0	65.4
20	47.3	47.2	47.8	48.2	52.0	54.3	55.3	55.6
30	37.9	37.8	38.3	38.8	42.9	44.9	45.8	46.1
40	28.8	28.8	29.4	29.9	34.0	35.5	36.3	36.6
50	20.5	20.7	21.4	21.8	25.3	26.5	27.3	27.6
60	13.5	13.8	14.8	15.0	17.5	18.4	19.1	19.5
70	8.5	8.5	9.6	9.7	10.9	11.6	12.3	12.6
80	5.7	4.8	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.8

**Table 3.15 - Age specific enrolment rate (%) by sex,
1990 census
Republic of Mauritius**

Age (years)	1990		
	Male	Female	Total
5	97.1	96.6	96.9
6	98.6	98.6	98.6
7	98.6	98.5	98.5
8	98.2	98	98.1
9	97.5	97.5	97.5
10	95.9	96.4	96.1
11	90.6	91.6	91.1
12	75.1	76.1	75.6
13	65.2	66.6	65.9
14	58.4	60.0	59.2
15	55.1	54.2	54.7
16	47.8	46.7	47.2
17	37.0	34.3	35.7
18	27.4	22	24.7
19	16.3	12.2	14.3

Note: The age specific enrolment rate is the number of male/female attending school as at June expressed as a percentage of total number of male/female at a specific age.

Table 1.20 - Employment in large establishments by sex, March 1993 & 1994

Industrial group	March 1993			March 1994		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Agriculture and fishing	31,610	11,315	42,925	29,961	11,653	41,614
Sugar	28,517	9,843	38,360	26,737	10,259	36,996
Tea	1,045	595	1,640	901	403	1,304
Tobacco	124	252	376	123	271	394
Other	1,924	625	2,549	2,200	720	2,920
Mining and quarrying	81	88	169	79	86	165
Manufacturing	42,170	64,836	107,006	41,940	62,774	104,714
EPZ	24,994	59,936	84,930	24,045	57,661	81,706
Other	17,176	4,900	22,076	17,895	5,113	23,008
Electricity and water	3,465	137	3,602	3,384	147	3,531
Construction	13,730	222	13,952	13,161	216	13,377
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurant & hotels	15,581	5,040	20,621	17,658	5,685	23,343
Transport, storage and communication	12,191	1,620	13,811	12,492	1,704	14,196
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,431	3,097	10,528	8,143	3,352	11,495
Community, social and personal services	57,375	17,111	74,486	58,708	18,076	76,784
Activities not elsewhere specified	2,891	89	2,980	3,083	75	3,158
Total	186,525	103,555	290,080	188,609	103,768	292,377

Table 1.21 - Employment in EPZ, 1990 - 1994
Island of Mauritius

Year	Large (1)			Small (2)			Outworkers (3)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
June 1990	27,819	59,349	87,168	287	174	461	135	2,447	2,582
June 1991	26,729	59,510	86,239	306	195	501	141	2,425	2,566
June 1992	26,140	60,979	87,119	298	235	533	99	2,198	2,297
June 1993	24,546	58,899	83,445	324	214	538	46	1,999	2,045
June 1994	23,862	57,917	81,779	326	195	521	64	1,498	1,562

(1) Large : Enterprise employing 10 or more persons.

(2) Small : Enterprise employing less than 10 persons.

(3) Outworkers : Persons working at their home, on materials provided by enterprise.

Table 1.25 - Employment in Government Services by Ministry and sex: June, 1994

1. Government Services	Both Sexes	Male	Female	% Female
1 President's Office, Judicial etc	724	470	254	35.1
2 Prime Minister's office	9 540	9 202	428	4.5
3 Ministry of Finance	2 771	1 838	933	33.7
4 Ministry of External Affairs & Emigration	243	152	91	37.4
5 Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	256	150	106	41.4
6 Ministry of Education & Science	9 968	6 786	3 182	31.9
7 Ministry of Trade & Shipping	219	130	88	40.4
8 Ministry of Energy, Water Res. & Postal Services	1 150	1 045	105	9.1
9 Ministry of Industry & Industrial Technology	108	57	51	47.2
10 Ministry of Labour & Industrial Relations	234	147	87	37.2
11 Ministry of Women's Rights, CD & Family Welfare	130	62	68	52.3
12 Ministry of Youth & Sports	349	290	68	19.5
13 Ministry of Tourism	79	41	37	47.4
14 Ministry of Health	9 292	5 558	3 734	40.2
15 Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources	7 204	6 594	608	8.4
16 Ministry of Social Security & National Solidarity	932	560	373	40.0
17 Ministry of Works	3 416	3 307	159	4.6
18 Ministry of Housing, Town & Country Planning	261	179	82	31.4
19 Ministry of Arts, Culture, Leisure & Reform Insts	919	837	82	8.9
20 Ministry of Rodrigues	42	25	17	40.5
21 Ministry of Local Government	2 585	2 547	38	1.5
22 Ministry of Cooperatives & Handicraft	184	136	50	26.9
23 Ministry for Civil Service Affairs & Employment	412	213	201	48.6
24 Min. of Manpower Resources, Voc & Tech. Training	15	9	6	40.0
25 Ministry of Justice	81	47	34	42.0
26 Ministry of the Environment & Quality of Life	427	393	34	8.0
27 Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources	384	349	35	9.1
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	52,077	41,116	10,961	21.0
Local Government				
Municipalities	3 576	3 248	328	9.2
District Councils	1 423	1 011	412	29.0
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	4,999	4 259	740	14.8
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	57,076	45,375	11,701	20.5

Table 1.26 - Employment in the Civil Service by main sector and by sex, June 1994

Sector	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Education			
Teacher/Senior teacher	2 910	1,961	4 871
Headteacher/Deputy headteacher	617	245	862
Inspector/Supervisor (Primary)	62	8	70
School Clerk	152	103	255
Education Officer	679	397	1 076
Rector/Principal	29	8	37
Health			
Nursing Officer/Midwives	1 273	1,768	3 041
Medical Doctor	133	91	224
Dentist	29	8	37
Pharmacist	6	3	9
Medical X-ray Technician	108	16	124
Lab Technician	101	30	131
Dispenser	142	27	169
Administration			
Senior Management Grade 1/PS PAS Director etc	176	12	188
Assistant Secretary	49	25	73
Establishment Officer, Higher Executive Officer, Executive Officer	2,2	344	566
Clerical and Related Workers	938	1212	2 150
Typist, Stenographer, Confidential Secretary	9	913	922
Data Entry Operator	2	45	47
Police Force	7,432	247	7 679
Social Security Officer	256	127	383
Finance Officer	211	143	354
Customs Officer	441	36	477
Other Professionals			
Judge	8	3	11
Magistrate	14	6	20
Engineer	56	2	58
Economist	40	9	49
Statistician	15	8	23
Other workers			
Labourer	7,186	367	7 553
Hospital servant	752	811	1,563
Other	21,343	2,719	24,062
Total	45,375	11,701	57,076