

REPORT FROM A  
WORKSHOP ON MACRO-DATA SETS  
FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

May 1, 1981

edited by  
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The views and interpretations in this publication are those of the author and should not be attributed to the Agency for International Development or to any individual acting in its behalf.

This report is dedicated to the memory of  
Jane Weiss, who was killed in an automobile  
accident last summer.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Introduction</u>	1
<u>Workshop Report</u>	
I. Morning Session	7
II. Afternoon Session	10
III. Suggestions for Future Activities	12
<u>Appendices</u>	
I. List of Participants	
II. Table of Data Sets and Projects Discussed at Workshop	
III. U.N. Statistical Office, Selected Documents List	
IV. AID/Bureau of the Census Women in Development Data File Project	
a. List of Variables	
b. Summary of Search Results	
V. U.N. National Household Survey Capability Programme Prospectus	

## INTRODUCTION

The Workshop on Macro-Data Sets for Women in Development was convened to bring together both compilers and users of macro-data sets in order that they could learn from each other, compare experiences, seek ways to avoid duplication of effort, and find ways to make existing and future data sets more accessible to each other and to a wider public.

The implicit assumption behind the Workshop is that macro-data sets -- including census data, U.N., ILO and World Bank estimates and projections, household surveys and administrative data -- are of vital use to planners and should play a more significant role in improving programming for women, whether in the context of U.N. or other multilateral agencies, A.I.D. and other bilateral donors, or at the national level. This assumption needs to be clearly articulated and reiterated, for, as the Workshop Report shows, criticisms of the weaknesses of existing data, frustration with census categories and concerns about decreasing comparability of national statistics can obscure the unmet need for compiling and updating macro-data sets on women.<sup>1</sup>

### The Use of Macro-Data for Development Planning

Macro-data is used by development agencies and governments to set priorities and develop program strategies once priorities are set. Analyses of macro-data, from Paul Erlich's The Population Bomb to the Club of Rome reports, have had significant and recognized impact on the international development agenda. Yet there seems to be a lag in the development and use of macro-data on women as an integrated part of planning in either the U.S. agencies or in A.I.D.

One reason for this is that much of the effort in women in development has been at the project level; women have not been integrated into planning on a broader scale. Macro-data is not very useful in designing projects. At that level ethnic and local variations are crucial to effective design. Although some of the means already exist to integrate women in development more fully at the national or program levels, these approaches have not yet been institutionalized. Consequently, much of the data that is available goes unused, or is collected in "status of women" reports which stay on the shelf.

Once data has been collected, there is a second reason why it is not used in planning: the lack of good analysis. It is argued that one of the most important functions of data is to dispel "beliefs about facts,"<sup>2</sup> to alert planners to the fact that the "common-sense" views about the nature of women's economic roles are not a sufficient basis on which to set priorities or design programs. Yet data never "speaks for itself" -- in the absence of explanation, data is not only meaningless but irrelevant. Planners have no cues as to which factors might be affected by investment priorities, delivery mechanisms, or other inventions within their control.

### Weaknesses of the Data on Female Economic Activities

Until recently, macro-data sets on women were compiled on an ad hoc basis. The increased concern with women's reproductive roles has produced better data on vital statistics, marriage and contraception, the spacing of children, nutrition and child development and other related variables. The focus of this Workshop was primarily on the issue of women's economic activity, where it is recognized that there are serious weaknesses in the data. The question arises: should these limitations deter efforts to make data-sets available to a larger number of users? Should secondary analysis be discouraged?

The main criticisms of census data on female economic activity, which is documented as labor force participation, focus on sex stereotyping in the way such data is collected<sup>3</sup> and emphasize the underreporting of women's economic activities, particularly in the traditional, agricultural, non-market sectors of the Third World economies.<sup>4</sup> Simply stated, the major weaknesses of census data on labor force participation include:-

- the problems with the notion of "labor force participation" itself, which is biased against seasonal employment and irregular or part-time employment;
- misuse of the category "housewife" in ways that mask part-time employment or active job-seeking;
- reliance on male heads of household for information on female economic activities.

Cross-checks of labor force participation data against other means of measuring women's work or women's productive activities<sup>5</sup> show a varying yet relatively high degree of undercounting of women's economic activities and misleading representations of women's economic contributions.

The obvious lack of good data, the fact that categories of labor force participation change over time and vary among countries are all arguments against secondary analysis based on this data: "good" theory cannot emerge from "bad" data. Yet a strong case can be made for putting the question the other way: how can data collection and use be improved without an active, competitive process of developing and testing theories about changing patterns of female labor force participation?

### Approaches to the Study of Female Labor Force Participation

A useful parallel does exist in the study of female reproductive behavior. There, a strong interest in understanding the determinants of female fertility produced a wealth of secondary analysis which has in turn improved data collection and has led to more sophisticated attempts to understand and affect this complex phenomenon. By contrast, the issue of women as producers has not received that kind of attention, and may never have access to a comparable level of research support. This does not indicate, however, that such studies should not be undertaken. The existing literature in this area is sparse and relatively weak. But the gains which have been made, including the search for new uses of existing data (such as the study of female headed households<sup>6</sup>), the attempt to develop new indices to measure women's access to productive resources, new emphasis

on patterns of migration,<sup>7</sup> or female welfare vis a vis men,<sup>8</sup> clearly show the importance and usefulness of such attempts.

Existing studies also raise some important questions worth pursuing if policies toward improving women's economic participation are to be promoted and made effective.

John Durand<sup>9</sup> has developed a "U-curve hypothesis" to explain the pattern of female labor force participation relative to the level of economic development:

A cross-classification of female standardized activity rates by five levels of economic development (based on the level of energy consumption and percentage share of agriculture in total employment), shows the female activity rate declining [from Level I to Level III], then increasing [to Level V], in contrast to the male activity rate which declines at each level of development. See Table 1 below.

Table 1

Activity Rates by Level of Economic Development<sup>a</sup>

	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Level V
No. of countries	100	20	20	20	20	20
Mean levels of crude activity rates, male and female	38.8	44.2	35.2	32.3	40.1	42.0
Level of male standardized activity rates <sup>b,c</sup>	76.8	81.0	80.0	76.0	73.7	73.1
Level of female standardized activity rates <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	47.8	26.3	19.5	32.0	34.1

Notes:

- a. Measured by ranking countries by energy consumption per head and present share of non-agricultural labour force in total labour force.
- b. Activity rate adjusted to take into account differences in age structure.
- c. The number of labour force members ten years of age and over per 100 of total population.

Durand's data shows a decline of women's labor, particularly in agriculture, in the early stages of development, followed by an increase when opportunities become available in the "modern" sector. Where women's (reported) agricultural participation is relatively low, such as in Latin America, the data strongly indicated increasing labor force participation with modernization. In Africa and Asia a rapid decline of female participation in agriculture is evident in the early stages. The Durand study also shows a sharp decline in unpaid family workers between Levels I and II.<sup>10</sup>

Studies have been done which link female labor force participation to economic class and stages in the life cycle of women workers. Hanna Papanek has argued that women's labor force is "U-curved" relative to class:<sup>11</sup> as women move up from lower to middle class, they withdraw from the labor force to engage in "status production" activities, such as care and education of children and religious and social activities which link the upwardly mobile family to those higher up in the class structure. Although these activities ultimately may have an economic rationale, as improvements in family status also increase the income generation potential of family members, such work is not productive labor, even in the broadest sense of that term. Labor force participation increases again as women are educated and engage in high status professional careers.

Papanek's work is based on Asian micro-studies, but has implications which could be tested with aggregate data, with important implications for policy. Lower rates of female participation may not always be a function of discrimination or structural barriers.<sup>12</sup> This is not to say, of course, that efforts to remove such barriers are inappropriate, but rather to recognize that successful development policies may not always have positive, direct effects on female labor force participation.

In a study of female labor force participation rates through the life cycle,<sup>13</sup> Mine Sabuncuoglu has shown that there are six different patterns which are associated with different regional and cultural patterns worldwide. This work is only preliminary; further analysis could link these patterns to levels of development and varying national policies, or explore male-female differences.

### Conclusions

The purpose of this brief review has been to argue that improved data collection and more effective policy-making depends in part on the questions raised by studies like these. Without this kind of analysis, it is difficult to go beyond a project-by-project approach to the integration of women into development planning. Such studies are dependent in turn on the existence and availability of good quality macro-data sets. The Workshop shows that some data sets exist, and that others are being compiled, and that data sets collected for other purposes may be analyzed to improve our understanding of women's work and of female labor force participation. The challenge still exists to locate data sets in other agencies and universities which might be made available for wider use, and to promote the kind of dialogue which will stimulate research which is relevant to policy.

Footnotes

1. For a discussion of the content and uses of census data, see Nancy Baster, The Measurement of Women's Participation in Development: The Use of Census Data, Discussion Paper No. 159, The Institute for Development Studies (Sussex, England, 1981).
2. From a study of the need for a women in development data bank by Biocentric, Inc.: "Progress Toward an A.I.D. Data Base on Women in Development," Women in Development Office, A.I.D. (1977). See also the Report to Congress (Washington, D.C.: Women in Development Office, 1978).
3. U.N. Statistical Office, "Sex Based Stereotypes, Sex Biases, and National Data Systems" (ST/ESA/STAT/99, 11 June, 1980).
4. International Center for Research on Women, "The Productivity of Women in Developing Countries: Measurement Issues and Recommendations," (Washington, D.C.: Office of Women in Development, 1980); and Zulma Recchini de Lattes and Catalina Wainerman, El Trabajo Femenino en el Banquillo del Acusado (Mexico City: Editorial Terra Nova, in press); Lourdes Benería, "Conceptualizing the Labor Force: The Underestimation of Women's Economic Activities," in the Journal of Development Studies (April, 1981); Monica Fong, "Underutilized or Overworked: Problems in the Measurement of the Work of Women in Agriculture," Mimeograph, 1978, Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 10, #11-12, November-December, 1979, special issue: "Learning About Rural Women."
5. E.g., time allocation studies, such as Meena Acharya, Lynn Bennet, Bina Pradhan and Indira Shrestha, The Status of Women in Nepal (1979). Available through the Women in Development Office, A.I.D.
6. Mayra Buvinic and Nadia Youssef, "Women-Headed Households: The Ignored Factor in Development Planning" (Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women, 1978).
7. Elsa M. Chaney, "Women in International Migration: Issues and Development Planning" (Washington, D.C.: Women in Development Office, A.I.D., 1980).
8. Baster, op. cit. and Ruth Dixon, "Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women," A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, 1980).
9. From John Durand, The Labor Force in Economic Development (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1971), cited in Baster, op. cit., pp. 17-21.
10. Baster, op. cit., pp. 20-21.
11. Hanna Papanek, "Family Status Production: The 'Work' and 'Non-Work' of Women," Signs; Journal of Women in Culture and Society, Vol. IV, #4 (Summer, 1979), pp. 775-781. Although this argument is strongly supported by "Keeping Women Out: A Structural Analysis of Women's Employment in Developing Countries," (Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women, 1980).

12. Mine Sabuncuoglu, "Female Labor Force Participation Trends in the Developing World," (Washington, D.C.: Women in Development Office, 1980).

## WORKSHOP REPORT

## I. Morning Session: Current Projects

The session opened with welcoming remarks by Paula Goddard, Deputy Coordinator of the Women in Development Office (WID) at the Agency for International Development (AID) and with an introduction by Jane Jaquette, Workshop convener. Dr. Jaquette briefly presented the background and intent of the workshop:

- To make producers of macro-data sets aware of each other's projects;
- To facilitate future planning and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort;
- To discuss some of the major concerns of data-users;
- To probe the possibilities of establishing an ongoing network of communication.

AID-Funded Projects

The first set of projects reported were funded by AID. They included the Bureau of the Census Women in Development Data Project, the DUALabs census project, and the Center for Population Research file capability.

Sam Baum and Ellen Jamison from the Bureau of the Census (BUCEN) reported that the BUCEN Women in Development Data Bank Project was initiated in 1979 with funding from AID's Population Bureau and the WID office to compile country-by-country data for the 69 countries in which AID has projects. Sex-differentiated data was sought for nineteen variables ranging from vital statistics and literacy to economic participation and migration. Where possible, the data was further disaggregated by age and rural-urban residence. (See Appendix IV for a more detailed description.)

Data for this project were obtained primarily from the demographic data base maintained by the Bureau's International Demographic Data Center, as well as from other data repositories in the Washington area and at the United Nations in New York City. No on-site searches were conducted overseas, nor was any attempt made to produce tabulations from micro-data sets available at the Bureau or elsewhere.

The program also produced a 24 page booklet, "Illustrative Statistics on Women in Selected Developing Countries," which has been widely distributed.

In discussion, it was emphasized that these data are available on tape for \$110 to all users through the Data User Services Division of the Bureau of the Census. They could also be requested on microfiche or hard copy from the Bureau's International Demographic Data Center.

In addition, the Bureau has submitted a proposal for a follow-on contract which would:

1. Increase the number of countries covered to include all countries over 5 million population (in addition to those AID countries already tabulated), an increase of 26 "more developed" and 25 "less developed" countries;

2. Explore the need to expand the number of variables, particularly categories of economic participation;
3. Produce hard copy handbooks presenting selected data from the file, along with a discussion of the availability, quality, and limitations of the data, and some analysis, by region;
4. Devise means to institutionalize the collection of sex-disaggregated data related to women in development concerns through the Bureau's advisory service to LDC statistical agencies and its international training programs.

Lois Godiksen, the BUCEN project monitor in AID, distributed a computer printout hard copy example of the country tables (for Kenya) which are available in limited numbers through her office (Economic and Social Data Systems) in AID. She also discussed possible secondary analyses of these data, particularly the usefulness of correlating sex discrepancies with other social indicators.

Deborah Pomerance from the DUALabs Census Project on women described their contract to assist individuals who are employed by national census bureaus in ten countries to produce status of women reports as part of their 1980 Round activities. DUALabs has brought interested census employees together from ten countries (Peru, Panama, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Togo, Ghana, Kenya, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nepal, and the Philippines) to discuss common problems, share approaches, and make the participants aware of the kinds of supports for their projects which DUALabs can provide, ranging from software to assistance in analysis and writing. DUALabs has prepared two documents (see Appendix II ), a state of the art report, and a narrative framework, which are available from them on request. A guidelines manual is planned. The reports are now at different stages of formulation, but Kenya and Costa Rica are the furthest along in the process.

Tom Merrick discussed the Center for Population Research at Georgetown University which has been subcontracted by the Population Reference Bureau to collect and make available for analysis all data relating to population, including 20 World Fertility Surveys (WFS), and data from the United Nations, World Health Organization, the World Bank, etc. The project has the capacity to extract data from selected files for use with microprocessors, and plans are being made to transmit summaries of these files to AID missions using diskettes that can be read with microprocessors. This service is available only to AID users, that is, AID missions and central bureaus and to firms, universities, and individuals with AID contacts. In the case of the World Fertility Surveys, the data cannot be made available to users unless specific permission has been granted by the World Fertility Survey Office in London or the country responsible for the survey.

Last year, under an arrangement with the Women in Development Office, a data file designed to analyze the relationship between general indicators of economic and social development and women's labor force participation was compiled with three data points (1960, 1970, and 1975). Only a very preliminary analysis has been done on this data, which is available from the WID office at AID (see citation in the Introduction).

### The U.N. Statistical Office

Bill Seltzer of the U.N. Statistical Office gave an extensive report on the activities of that office and their relationship to macro-data on women in development. The Office has two functions: (1) to improve and standardize methodology of data collection, and (2) to compile and disseminate data. It shares responsibility for data with the Population Division, which does demographic data analysis and makes population projections (the "summary indicators"), and with the specialized agencies, such as WHO and the International Labor Organization (ILO), which collect their own data. The Statistical Office has the responsibility for the presentation and coordination of integrated statistical data, such as The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Compendium of Social Statistics and primary responsibility for collecting demographic and housing data.

International recommendations in the field of statistics can be suggested by the technical staff of the U.N. system, but they are ultimately decided by international political agreement among the participating nations, a fact which is relevant to the pace and direction of change in census and survey practices. Since the process began, there has been a shift from a single concern for international comparability of statistics to include also an embodiment of sound practice. There is general recognition that improvements in international data can only be achieved through improvement of data at the national level.

In connection with data on women and development the following projects/reports have particular relevance (see Appendix III for a list of relevant U.N. Statistical Office materials):

- Sex-Based Stereotypes, Sex Biases, and National Data Systems (ST/ESA/STAT/99, June, 1980). This document provides information on the problems encountered in a number of countries in meeting needs for statistics better oriented to examining the roles and status of women and related issues and some of the solutions to these problems that have been developed or are being tested in different countries. This document has been sent around to national statistical offices and to 20 NGO user groups with a request for comments and for information on new developments in the statistical practices of the country in this area. Based on these comments the document will be revised. The revised document will provide a basis for a meeting of producers and users.
- Another Statistical Office document which concerns data on the role and status of women is "Progress Report on the Development of Statistics on Time Use" (E/CN.3/519, April, 1978). Joann Vanek (workshop participant) is revising this report.
- The Household Survey project funded by UNDP and the World Bank, along with UNICEF, UNFPA (see Appendix V ), is offering countries technical support in defining data needs for integrated development planning. About 50 percent of the countries responding have specified "women in development" as a data concern, an interest which has surfaced as a result of recent international conferences (e.g., Mexico City in 1975, and Copenhagen in 1980, and various regional conferences).

Although the data collected will be oriented to meet needs at the national level and thus may not be internationally comparable, household surveys offer a key instrument for gathering data on women.

--FAO (Rome) has undertaken research on the development of data on women and agricultural development.

In the discussion which followed, questions were asked about the experts' meeting (the funding is in the budget; the number of attendees will be limited). Meena Acharya, director of the Nepal status of women project and now at the World Bank, pointed out that, despite concern over weakness of women's labor force participation statistics, the Asia regional (ESCAP) population census recommendations were still unsatisfactory in many respects.

In the last presentation of the morning session, Cynthia Lloyd of the U.N. Population Division described her role in a UNEFPA-funded comparative analysis of WFS data. Her project is the analysis of female labor force activity and more general indicators of women's status as they affect fertility. Much of the data she is interested in working with was not on the original versions of standard recode tapes but is now becoming available. Comparative studies cannot use in depth modules which do not provide comparable information on all countries, but they will still be able to get information by age cohorts on various aspects of women's status, including age at marriage, literacy, education, husband's occupation, work status and occupation, etc.

In the area of labor force activity, there is an unprecedented opportunity to examine cross-national patterns in location of work, types of employment, and work history. In many surveys the WFS has made distinctions between paid and unpaid labor. However, major difficulties in the definition of women's work still limit the overall insights to be gained from WFS data.

## II. Afternoon Session: User Perspectives

The afternoon session was opened by Zulma Recchini de Lattes's critique of female employment statistics based on her study (with Catalina Wainerman of the Centro de Estudios de Poblacion-CENEP, Buenos Aires) of census data they prepared for the Economic Commission for Latin America regional meeting (Caracas, 1979) and their further revision funded by the Population Council. Dr. Recchini observed that Latin America post-1950 censuses had followed international recommendations in using the "labor force approach," but that the approach is not consistent in its definition. It is neither the type of remuneration, nor the place of work, nor the kind of work done that defines labor force participation. There is no recommendation on minimum time requirement to be included in the labor force. But, ironically, the only minimum time requirement for work (for those counted in the "labor force") is for the category "unpaid family laborer." Those on vacation, sick, and unemployed are counted as part of the labor force, but housewives who work daily, for example, are not. She suggests the alternative to re-define the economically active population, including all those who "furnish or wish to furnish labor" during a minimum time period as a more appropriate definition.

Further, Dr. Recchini found inconsistencies or poor practices in the way questions are asked and categories are used in Latin American and Caribbean censuses. Cuba excludes domestics entirely from their labor force statistics; different countries use different time reference periods when asking whether individuals work or have sought work; Haiti, which uses "the last six months" as its reference period gets much higher response rates from women, etc. When census data on female employment was compared with independent statistics for four countries, the census consistently undercounted women's participation. Social security figures are 400 percent higher in Brazil, for example, 133 percent in Costa Rica. Her study raises the questions of whether standard census practice is not grossly undercounting women's economic activity rates, and what the implications of that undercounting are for resource allocation, planning, and policies towards female employment.

Constantina Safilios-Rothschild then spoke on the need to include new indices, particularly the remarriage rate, among the demographic statistics that are routinely collected. The remarriage rate is a good indicator of women's status: in a society with young widows, women have low status; in the developed countries, both divorce and remarriage rates are higher. Is this indicator consistent with other demographic indicators? How does it relate to the number of women heads of households?

This presentation sparked a lively discussion over which new indicators should be used and how to interpret quantitative data in different cultural contexts. On the first question, Mr. Seltzer noted that, first, because of sex bias in reporting, the statistics on "head of household" were sometimes misleading and, second, that the concept was of questionable relevance in a number of countries. Mr. Merrick argued that we have not pushed existing indicators hard enough to yield comparative information on female status. Dr. Weiss argued for developing a set of indicators which would reflect women's access to resources: land tenure, business ownership, etc. The household basis of the census was defended as a means to create appropriate subsamples -- "public use sample" -- for special policy needs.

On the second issue, Dr. Youssef first raised the possibility of ethnocentrism in the remarriage indicator, asking whether high remarriage rates necessarily indicate high status. She later warned about the effects of using "bad data," i.e., data that admittedly underrepresents women's labor force participation, either for the purpose of sociological analysis or as a basis for policy. To the suggestion that more work of the kind Zulma Recchini has done would alert users of the weaknesses in the data, Dr. Youssef replied that such awareness was an insufficient remedy for the problem. Continued use of this data had contributed to the perception that the problem of female labor force participation was a "supply side" problem -- based on competing demands and/or preferences that keep women out of the labor force -- and not a "demand side" issue -- i.e., seeing low levels of female participation as the result of structural rigidities in the demand for female labor (e.g., sex categorization of jobs) or discrimination.

Meena Acharya presented the methodology and results of her in-depth study of women's and men's activities in eight villages in Nepal. A review of the literature showed that anthropological studies had not indicated strict

sex differences in levels of economic activity between men and women, but that census data showed 85 percent but only 35 percent female rates of participation. Her study looked at a number of factors including economic and family roles, political and community participation, and ideological differences. Time-use data collected from observations of 24 families in each village over a period of a year indicated that women work ten hours a day on the average, while men work seven hours, and that male/female differences show up among boys and girls as well: in the 9-14 age group, boys work five hours a day, but girls work seven. The policy conclusion Dr. Acharya drew from this is that, contrary to most planning assumptions, there is not a reserve pool of unemployed labor. It is not that people are idle, but that they are busy at low productivity tasks.

On the issue of how to measure women's status, the Nepal study looked at decision making in the family and community participation, although not all of this data has been fully analyzed. Currently, Dr. Acharya is working in Washington at the World Bank on the use of time allocation measurement techniques in the living standard measurement study.

### III. Suggestions for Future Activities

One of the purposes of the workshop was to devise ways to promote on-going communication among individuals and offices working on women in development data sets and to raise the question of how to develop a clearinghouse for information. The following topics were raised either in the discussion or taken from the workshop questionnaires.

- There was considerable interest in the potential role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) which was set up as a result of a resolution passed at the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City in 1975. The first Director, a Yugoslavian researcher, was only nominated in 1981, according to Irene Tinker, the U.S. representative on the INSTRAW Board of Directors. Dr. Tinker reported that the Board expects INSTRAW to plan important coordinating and informational roles concerning data collection and dissemination regarding women throughout the U.N. system. Existing sources, such as the U.N. Directorate of International Statistics, will be encouraged to disaggregate their data and analyze sex differences.
- Mr. Seltzer argued convincingly that there should not be separate data collecting efforts as national statistical offices are overburdened with reporting requirements. Some kinds of data which are not currently collected on a regular basis may be increasingly available through the administrative reporting mechanisms of the growing number of women's bureaus worldwide.
- Jane Weiss noted that the ILO Social Security division acts as a clearinghouse for research and that abstracts are submitted and circulated about every four months.
- In response to the question of whether U.N. personnel meet with academics (who have done much of the analysis of the status of women data), Mr. Seltzer replied that U.N. personnel do parti-

cipate in the IUSSP (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population) and other international and national professional organizations. Although the primary source for U.N. data is national governments, every effort is made to obtain the views of potential users in developing the contents of international statistical publications. Nevertheless, individual national researchers may have problems in getting access to U.N. data and special studies, nor is there regular contact between two groups.

--Various suggestions were made to continue the process of information exchange and widen the network through periodic meetings such as this one.

--Specific suggestions to "widen the net" included:

The Murray Center at Radcliffe (Anne Colby).

Other U.N. offices and agencies: CELADE, ECAFE, ILO, FAO.

Encouraging women in development clearinghouses for information (the International Center for Research on Women and the Equity Policy Center in Washington, the Women's International Tribune Center in New York) to maintain up-to-date information on data sets.

Cataloguing existing university data sets and preparing a guide to data sets for academic users and researchers.

Finally, in response to the workshop evaluation questionnaire, Judith Bruce of the Population Council strongly urged that the time is right to have much more direct, personal contact between national statistic office directors and other influential individuals within Bureaus of Statistics: "The written materials are simply not getting through, and the constant demands for data from them may not be serving our purpose. More face to face contact between users of data and producers of data is, I think, the only way to take all of our efforts to the next step. I thus suggest a more decentralized project in the future in which, perhaps on a regional basis, the providers of data come forward and present the rationales for their current systems in the presence of users who themselves pose alternative ways of measuring women's labor force participation, for example. The direct contact is necessary as it is in so many areas to get real commitment and understanding."

She then noted that the WID office had recently supported a project to have Dr. Recchini de Lattes and Dr. Catalina Wainerman visit at least five statistical offices. The specific mechanism that they have proposed is to instigate pilot studies with these statistics offices so that the offices themselves test out alternative approaches which can nest within their existing data. If they are successful, it would suggest that one means to promote rapid change is to see that funds are provided for country-level experimentation in different concepts prior to the next round of census and associated household surveys.\*

\*A preliminary description of the U.N. Multiagency Household Survey Project is included as Appendix V.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR WORKSHOP ON MACRO-DATA SETS FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

New York, May 1, 1981

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Nadia Youssef	International Center for Research on Women 1010 16th Street, N.W., 3rd Floor Washington, D.C. 20036

## APPENDIX II

TABLE OF DATA SETS AND PROJECTS

Institution	Project/Products	Contact Person(s) <sup>1</sup>	Future Activities
Agency for International Development	AID/BUCEN Women in Development Data File (69 countries) -Tape available from Bureau of the Census . -Publication of "Illus- trative Statistics" -Country Printouts	Ellen Jamison, BUCEN Data Users Services WID Office/AID  Lois Godiksen	Extension of AID/BUCEN contract to all countries over 5 million population
DUALABS	A.I.D.-funded project to work with selected national statistical offices to analyze census data on women during the 1980 round  <sup>1</sup> Data Use and Access Laboratories, <u>Census Data on Women: An Analysis of Data Needs, Availability and Use</u> , prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development, Arlington, Virginia, 1980  <sup>2</sup> <u>Framework for Preparing Census Reports on Women's Status and Roles in National Development</u> , prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development, Arlington, Virginia, 1981	Deborah Pomerance	
Center for Population Research	Tape compiled by Mine Sabuncuoglu on Labor Force Participation (1960, 1970, 1975)	Tom Merrick	

Institution	Project/Products	Contact Person(s) <sup>1</sup>	Future Activities
U.N. Office of Population		Cynthia Lloyd	Analysis of WFS for data on employment
U.N. Statistical Office	"Sex-Based Stereotypes, Sex Biases and National Data Systems" (ST/ESA/STAT/99), 11 June, 1980	Joann Vanek	Progress Report on Development of Statistics of Time Use
U.N., World Bank, U.N. Development Programme		Gloria Scott (World Bank)	National Household Survey Capability Program
Secretariat, World Conference of the U.N. Decade for Women	A/CONF.94/25 "Statistical Abstract"		
Population Council	Issue of <u>Studies in Family Planning</u> : "Learning About Rural Women"	Judith Bruce	Project for face to face contact with National Statistical Offices, Latin America

<sup>1</sup> See addresses in Appendix I.

APPENDIX III

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE  
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

DOCUMENTS LIST

August 1980

I. PUBLICATIONS<sup>a</sup>

A. STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Demographic Yearbook (Annually with special topic)

- 1971 - Population census statistics I (Sales No. E/F.72.XIII.1)
- 1972 - Population census statistics II (Sales No. E/F.73.XIII.1)
- 1973 - Population census statistics III (Sales No. E/F.74.XIII.1)
- 1974 - Mortality statistics (Sales No. E/F.75.XIII.1)
- 1975 - Natality statistics (Sales No. E/F.76.XIII.1)
- 1976 - Marriage and Divorce statistics (Sales No. E/F.77.XIII.1)
- 1977 - International Migration (Sales No. E/F.78.XIII.1)
- 1978 - General Tables (Sales No. E/F.79.XIII.1)
- Special Issue - Historical Supplement (Sales No. E/F.79.XIII.8)

Population and Vital Statistics Reports (Quarterly)

ST/ESA/STAT/Series A

Compendium of Social Statistics, 1977

SERIES K. No. 4  
(Sales No. E/F.80.XVII.6)

Compendium of Housing Statistics

SERIES N. No. 1  
1971 (Sales No. E/F.75.XVII.4)

SERIES N. No. 2  
1972-1974 (Sales No. E/F.75.XVII.12)

SERIES N. No. 3  
1975-1977 (Sales No. E/F.80.XVII.4)

B. STUDIES IN METHODS - INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System

SERIES M. No. 19 Rev.1  
(Sales No. E.73.XVII.9)

Methodology of Demographic Sample Surveys

SERIES M. No. 51  
(Sales No. 71.XVII.11)

Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration Statistics

SERIES M. No. 58  
(Sales No. E.79.XVII.18)

Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism

SERIES M. No. 62  
(Sales No. E.78.XVII.6)

Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series

SERIES M. No. 63  
(Sales No. E.78.XVII.8)

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses

SERIES M. No. 67  
(Sales No. 80.XVII.8)

C. STUDIES IN METHODS - HANDBOOKS AND RELATED STUDIES

Handbook of Population and Housing Census Methods

SERIES F. No. 16 Adds. 2, 3, 4, 6

Part III - Topics and Tabulation for Housing Censuses  
(Sales No. 70.XVII.6)

Part IV - Survey of Population and Housing Census  
Experience 1955-1964

Section I - Relationship between population  
and housing censuses - preparation  
of census control lists  
(Sales No. 70.XVII.7)

Section II - Topics investigated and classifications  
employed in population censuses  
(Sales No. 70.XVII.7/Add.4)

Part IV - Sampling in connection with population and  
housing censuses (Sales No. 4/70.XVII.9)

Methodology and Evaluation of Population Registers and Similar Systems

SERIES F. No. 15  
(Sales No. E.69.XVII.15)

A Short Manual on Sampling

Volume I - Elements of Sample Survey Theory

SERIES F. No. 9 Rev. 1  
(Sales No. E.72.XVII.5)

Methods of Estimating Housing Needs

SERIES F. No. 12  
(Sales No. E.67.XVII.15)

Towards a System of Social and Demographic Statistics

SERIES F. No. 18  
(Sales No. E.74.XVII.8)

The Organization of National Statistical Services: A Review of Major Issues

SERIES F. No. 21  
(Sales No. E.77.XVII.5)

Statistics of Internal Migration: A Technical Report

SERIES F. No. 23  
(Sales No. E.78.XVII.13)

Studies in the Integration of Social and Demographic Statistics:  
Technical Report

SERIES F. No. 24  
(Sales No. E.79.XVII.4)

Improving Social Statistics in Developing Countries: Conceptual  
Framework and Methods

SERIES F. No. 25  
(Sales No. E.79.XVII.12)

The Development of Integrated Data Bases for Social, Economic, and  
Demographic Statistics

SERIES F. No. 27  
(Sales No. E.79.XVII.14)

Improvement of Statistics of the Outflow of Trained Personnel  
From Developing to Developed Countries

SERIES F. No. 30  
(In press)

II. SELECTED WORKING PAPERS<sup>b</sup>

"National practices in the definition, collection, compilation of  
statistics of international migration" 16 May 1977 (ST/ESA/STAT/80/Rev. 1)

"Sex-Based Stereotypes, Sex Biases and National Data Systems"  
11 June 1980 (ST/ESA/STAT/99)

"Draft revision of the Handbook of Household Surveys: General survey  
planning and operations, 15 January 1980 (ESA/STAT/AC.10/3)

List of population and housing census dates (computer print-out)

III. SELECTED STATISTICAL COMMISSION DOCUMENTS<sup>b</sup>

(20th Session, February, 1979)

Progress report on national and international work on social indicators  
(E/CN.3/517)

Progress report on the harmonization of concepts and classifications  
among specialized fields of social statistics  
(E/CN.3/518)

Progress report on the development of statistics of time-use  
(E/CN.3/519)

(21st Session, January, 1981)

Progress report on the 1980 World Population and Housing Census  
(E/CN.3/546)

Progress report on civil registration and vital statistics  
(E/CN.3.547)

Strategy for implementation of recommendations on international migration  
statistics  
(E/CN.3/549)

Draft guidelines on age-group classifications  
(E/CN.3/550)

National practices in classifications of size and type of locality and  
urban/rural areas  
(E/CN.3/551)

Role of macro- and micro-data structures in the integration of  
demographic social and economic statistics  
(E/CN.3/352)

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<sup>a</sup>Priced publication available from Sales Section, United Nations, New York

<sup>b</sup>Single copies available from the Demographic and Social Statistics  
Branch, Statistical Office, United Nations, New York, NY 10017

APPENDIX IVa

A List of Variables Used in the AID/BUCEN Women in Development Data File Project

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in \_\_\_\_\_), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX IVb

### Summary of Search Results\*

#### AID/BUCEN WID Data File Project .

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

## AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SX	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	*	*	*	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOT/SX/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	*	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	*	*	SX/UR	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	UR	*	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	RC/PCT	UR	UR	*	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	*	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	*	*	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	SX/UR	*	UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	*	12
Chad	AG	*	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	14
Djibouti	*	TOT/SX/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	*	*	SX	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR	SX/UR	*	RC	RC	RC	*	UR	RC	*	RC	RC	*	12
Gambia	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	*	*	RC	*	UR	TOT/UR	AG	*	*	*	12
Ghana	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	17
Guinea	STD	*	*	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	*	AG	AG	STD	*	12
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	STD	*	STD	*	UR	AG	*	*	STD	*	RC	AG	*	TOT	*	*	*	12
Kenya	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	UR	*	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	*	*	AG/UR	*	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	*	*	UR	UR	UR	*	*	TOT/UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	*	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	*	*	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOT	*	*	*	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	*	*	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	*	*	14
Mali	STD	TOT	*	*	SX	STD	STD	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	*	AG	RC	*	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	*	*	SX	RC	RC	*	*	RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	RC	*	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	*	*	SX	UR	UR	UR	*	TOT/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	*	UR	UR	*	12
Niger	RC/SX/UR	TOT	*	*	STD	RC	RC	*	*	TOT/RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	*	TOT/RC	RC	*	14
Rwanda	AG	TOT/UR	*	*	STD	UR	STD	*	*	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	RC	*	*	AG	STD	*	13
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOT	*	*	STD	*	*	*	*	*	SX/UR	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	TOT/UR/ABS	*	*	*	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	*	*	TOT/UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	AG	SX	*	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	*	*	STD	*	*	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG/UR	AG/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	*	UR	*	UR	*	TOT	*	*	*	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	13
Somalia	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR/SX	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	RC/SX/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	*	TOT/SX	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SX/UR	*	*	SX	UR	*	*	*	TOT/UR	SX/UR	STD	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	*	*	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	*	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	TOT/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Togo	AG	STD	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	*	*	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	*	14
Upper Volta	TOT/RC	AG	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	*	AG	*	*	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	RC	*	*	UR	TOT/UR	*	AG/UR	*	*	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	*	TOT/SX	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	15

ASIA

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

L A T I N A M E R I C A

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

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	STD	TOT	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	RC	*	13
Cyprus	STD	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOT	TOT/SX/UR/ABS	AG	STD	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	UR	TOT/SX/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG/UR	UR	TOT/SX/UR/ABS	TOT/SX/UR/ABS	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOT/UR	STD	TOT/SX	AG	STD	*	TOT/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	STD	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	*	*	UR	AG	AG	STD	SX	*	13
Morocco	STD	STD	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Syria	STD	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	TOT/SX/UR	STD	STD	*	15
Tunisia	STD	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	STD	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	TOT	RC	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR/ABS	*	*	12
Total of 412 countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	31	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	40	62	54	27	69	66	55	63	66	6	

KEY

STD - Data conform to table framework.

TOT - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

\* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

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

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

"\*" tables may contain figures and/or other information in footnotes.

APPENDIX V

The National Household Survey Capability Programme

Prospectus

# THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY CAPABILITY PROGRAMME

## Prospectus

### 2. NATURE AND PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAMME

2.1. The National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) is a major, systematically organized effort to help developing countries obtain vital information which they need for their national development plans, policies and programmes. It envisages a continuous and co-ordinated series of national household surveys on a wide range of subjects which, in conjunction with data from population censuses and other sources, will generate a regular flow of up to date and integrated socio-economic and demographic data. For this purpose, the NHSCP helps interested developing countries develop or strengthen their survey capabilities and obtain data that are best suited to meet their individual national needs and priorities. In carrying out the Programme, it is intended to make optimum use of all available resources to build up an effective and enduring statistical infrastructure in the area of household statistics with a resulting improvement of related national statistical services.

2.2. There is universal recognition of the key role of the household sector in the socio-economic development of developing countries. Households account for much of the productive activity and are themselves affected by economic and social change. A national household survey capability is an essential tool for investigating the household as a composite economic and social unit and for measuring not only its contributions to productive output, but also the extent of improvement in living conditions. A continuing programme of household surveys generates integrated data over time on a wide range of subjects - household income and expenditure, employment, household production, housing, water supply, health, nutrition, education, culture, access to and use of related services, migration, fertility, and other demographic characteristics. Continuous household surveys have thus an essential place in the national statistical system.

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2.3. Household surveys of one sort or another have been taken in many developing countries but they have been mainly limited to a few specific subjects like employment, fertility, migration and consumer expenditure. They have been mostly ad hoc surveys with marked disparities and deficiencies in coverage, design and survey procedures and without any plan of establishing links between one survey and another. Interest by international and bilateral agencies has also tended to focus on a specific need, usually of the agency concerned, leaving behind little of an enduring nature after the survey has been completed. A limited number of countries have recently initiated regular programmes of household surveys but they still have not reached the stage of deriving the best advantage from them. The NFSCP is designed with the explicit objective of assisting interested developing countries in building up durable national facilities for carrying out household surveys and achieving self-reliance in national statistics.

2.4. While building up a national capability is a primary and continuing objective of the Programme, the NFSCP is also a programme for data collection and it is envisaged that surveys on selected subjects will be started, in simplified form, as soon as the minimum capability exists. With successive surveys will come refinement and increased efficiency in collection, processing, dissemination and use of the data. This is indeed an essential approach to the creation of effective survey-taking capability, since the experience gained in the initial survey rounds and the associated training leads to the accumulation of expertise which will improve the later survey rounds. The creation of capability and the collection of data are interrelated and complementary.

2.5. The Programme is co-sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP and the World Bank. UNFPA and UNICEF also are supporting the Programme in various ways, including making contributions to country projects and to the central costs. A number of donor agencies in developed countries have indicated their willingness to support the Programme, mostly by direct bilateral arrangements with interested developing countries which will be carried out within the framework of NFSCP. The Programme is carried out with the active participation of the regional commissions and interested specialized agencies, especially ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO, and utilizes to the full the extensive machinery and technical resources available in the United Nations family. Some 20 developing countries have already expressed their interest in participating in the Programme.

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one and is then dismantled; moreover, the quality of the data is difficult to assess. By contrast, the unit cost of an individual survey in a continuing programme declines as the survey-taking machinery becomes established; and as the availability of related data increases, their quality can more readily be assessed. The cost of collecting information on additional topics is comparatively low, to the extent that they can be attached to a core survey. Such additions involve modest additional costs for survey design, organization and staff training. The Programme is also cost-effective in that it draws substantially on, and renders more effective, already existing United Nations resources at UN Headquarters, the specialized agencies, the regions and the countries. The international overhead cost component of the NFSCP is low and much of the regional cost component will be in the form of regional advisers moving from country to country. The bulk of the external resources will flow directly to the participating countries, much of them as components of bilateral aid programmes. Moreover, the NFSCP implies a re-orientation of technical co-operation. A number of surveys in different countries are currently receiving external aid and some or all of them may be carried out within the framework of the new Programme. To a considerable extent, therefore, NFSCP is a rationalization of existing survey programmes. It will also help to reduce or eliminate ad hoc survey projects which would otherwise be proposed for international financing in the future.

#### Generation of Internationally Comparable Data

3.9. The concepts, definitions and procedures of national surveys will seek to conform, as in the case of other statistical programmes, to international standards. Moreover, the NFSCP can accommodate an internationally sponsored enquiry on a particular subject that seeks data which are also of importance to the countries themselves. International concerns usually reflect national concerns, as for example, the ILO interest in manpower, employment and related earnings; FAO in food consumption surveys, nutrition, crop-forecasting; WHO in health status, access to health services, safe drinking water; UNESCO in levels of educational attainment, literacy, etc. Similarly, the World Bank is concerned with data on income distribution, poverty and levels of living; UNICEF with data on children and mothers and their access to basic services; UNFPA with fertility and a wide range of other demographic data. These enquiries are of relevance and interest to most developing countries which would wish to include them in their survey programmes, though not necessarily simultaneously or with the same priorities. If special data are needed for international purposes, they can be added as supplementary items to the main body

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of questions covering matters of national interest.

#### Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries

3.10. The NHSCP offers opportunities for practical applications of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), the importance of which has been stressed frequently and for which resources, in limited amounts, are becoming available. A number of developing countries are fairly well-advanced in household survey techniques and they can share their experience with others, for example in training and survey design, provided that resources are made available to effect or facilitate this exchange.

### 4. USES OF SURVEY DATA

4.1. The adoption of systematic planning for social and economic development by many developing countries has given rise to a large demand for a variety of socio-economic data. Household surveys have been found most useful and effective in response to this demand. A regular and well-planned series of household surveys generates a timely flow of data from which it is possible not only to assess the current levels of a number of demographic and socio-economic phenomena and the inter-relationships among them, but also to study the trends and changes in relationships over time. The availability of such information with sufficient degree of detail and disaggregation by regions and special groups is of particular value in the design and control of policies and programmes to cope with such basic issues as poverty, unemployment, malnutrition, illiteracy, internal migration, and family planning. The following are a few illustrations of the uses to which survey data have been put in some developing countries.

#### Levels of Living and Poverty

4.2. The pattern of distribution of household and per capita income, by income ranges, has been used by several countries to measure disparities in levels of income. These data combined with those of consumption and expenditure have been found very useful for assessing the living conditions of people in each income range and determining the nature and magnitude of poverty and the proportion of people below the poverty line. Some countries have utilized the data

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## 6. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

6.1. Of some 100 developing countries whose capabilities have been provisionally assessed, about 15 have a fairly regular programme of household surveys and a developed survey organization; these countries can be expected to continue this activity and bring about improvements with some additional effort and only marginal assistance from external sources. Another group of about 40 countries have a varying amount of experience of household surveys, but they lack adequate facilities to undertake a comprehensive survey programme; these countries need to improve and strengthen their capacity in several ways. The remaining 45 or so countries have practically no survey experience, lack the basic capacity and need to build up all parts of the apparatus. The amount and type of assistance will vary from country to country depending on the state of its statistical system and survey experience. However, the four general areas of support are clear. They are: advice, training, equipment and local costs.

### Technical Advice

6.2. Almost all countries need guidance and technical advice on planning and organizing surveys, particularly in sampling, cartography, formulating questionnaires, data processing, data analysis and presentation. There is need for similar assistance in specialized subject fields such as labour force and employment, population and demography, health, nutrition, etc. In a few relatively advanced countries this assistance can be provided through seminars, workshops and brief consultancy missions, but many require country-based experts or medium-term specialist missions.

### Training

6.3. Training is a major requirement. There is an all-round shortage of trained personnel, especially in such areas as survey methodology and electronic data processing. Special training facilities are urgently needed to upgrade the skills of existing staff and to provide additional numbers to meet the growing demand for such persons. Training of junior level personnel can be arranged locally in many countries, but, for the time being, most of the senior and many of the middle level professional staff have to be sent to institutes of training abroad. Several such institutes already exist in developing countries, but their facilities need to

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be supplemented. There are also several centres in developed countries which need to re-orient their present training courses to accommodate the special requirements of the NHSCP. This process has already begun in a number of regional and national institutes. As a complement to the training programme, it is necessary to develop appropriate training materials including technical manuals.

#### Equipment

6.4. Most countries need equipment, in the form of transport vehicles, field equipment, computer facilities, office equipment and printing and other reproducing machinery, for efficient and timely survey operations. These involve high-cost initial inputs which many find difficult to provide for wholly within their national budgets. They need external assistance to fund this equipment, the acquisition of which will greatly help in giving the national projects the necessary impetus.

#### Local Costs

6.5. A survey programme implies considerable and continuing expenditure on staff salaries and allowances, travel, petrol, maintenance of equipment, office supplies, rent of buildings etc. Some least developed countries in difficult financial conditions require contributions to their local costs, perhaps on a reducing scale over the project period, to make headway in the Programme. On this question, the current practices of donor agencies vary. Each case needs separate consideration.

#### Commitment of National Resources

6.6. It should be emphasized that the provision of external assistance in the above-mentioned forms is dependent on the willingness of the participating countries to allocate their share of the necessary resources during the execution of survey projects.

6.7. With the completion of a project under the NHSCP, the country will be equipped to execute a continuing survey programme and to conduct surveys in a variety of fields. It is important to secure a statement of intent by the government to continue the activities after the end of the project period and to place the survey-taking capability on a permanent basis. However, even though it has overall technical competence, the country may still need some

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a small Central Co-ordinating Unit (CCU) has been established in the UNSO. It is headed by a Programme Co-ordinator and will have three or four professionals and supporting staff. The main functions of the CCU are: to promote the interest of national agencies and international organizations in the NFSCP with a view to securing the necessary external resources for the requirements of developing countries (including the regional advisory services), and the necessary allocations by the developing countries themselves; to assist in the drawing up of country projects; to promote the timely flow of financial and other assistance to participating countries, and ensure regional balance in the implementation of the Programme; to promote the establishment and maintenance of technical standards, the utilization of existing experience in the execution of the Programme, and the co-ordination of the national survey programmes with related national statistical activities; to arrange for the preparation and dissemination of promotional and technical information; and to prepare reports on the progress of the Programme. The Unit is able to draw on the expertise and experience of the UNSO. The Programme Co-ordinator reports to the Director of the UNSO who reports to the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development (USG, DTCD). The Programme will have sufficient identity and visibility within the financial and operational system of DTCD to ensure its effective implementation.

Regional Commissions

7.6. Owing to the far-flung nature of operations and the diversity of needs and circumstances, among participating developing countries, the statistical divisions of the regional commissions serve as regional advisory resource centres of the NFSCP, are responsible for the co-ordination of the Programme at the regional level and take a leading part in its implementation. They are or will be assisting in promotional work within their respective regions, participating in the formulation of country projects and the preparation of project documents and providing technical support and advice in project implementation. They will also undertake training seminars and workshops, short-term country missions and, as required, practical research related to the problems of the regions. For these purposes, each regional commission is setting up in its statistics division a team of regional advisers which has access to the skill and know-how of the statistical divisions, as well as the regional units of the specialized agencies concerned.

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7.7. The size and composition of the team of regional advisers will depend on the specific needs and circumstances of the region and the availability of resources. On average, it is expected that six advisers per region are needed. Ideally, the team of advisers, together with the existing expertise in the statistical division and the regional units of the specialized agencies, should be able to provide short term advisory services in survey design, cartography, data collection, data processing, data analysis and statistical training as well as in subject-matter areas such as population, labour force, income and expenditure.

#### United Nations Agencies

7.8. The NHSCP is a co-operative effort of the entire United Nations family, including the multilateral agencies as well as the specialized agencies. The UNDP and the World Bank are co-sponsoring the Programme, with the United Nations. The UNDP, the World Bank, UNFPA and UNICEF are contributing to the costs of the Central Co-ordinating Unit, and UNDP, UNFPA and ILO are funding members of the regional advisory teams. Some UNDP country programmes already include survey capability projects and similar projects are being negotiated in other countries. UNFPA and UNICEF are funding country projects which fall in the areas of their special interests and which also contribute to the aim of capability-building. The specialized agencies, in particular ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO play an active role in planning and implementing the Programme. The World Bank, in addition to co-sponsoring the Programme and contributing to the costs of the Central Co-ordinating Unit, is conducting a programme in which the United Nations Statistical Office is collaborating, to improve data on income and levels of living; this programme is parallel to and supportive of NHSCP. The Central Co-ordinating Unit at the headquarters and the NHSCP teams in the regions will work in close collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned in the planning and execution of surveys falling within their sphere of interest, in the development of technical standards and the preparation of technical guidelines and other material useful for maintenance of technical standards. To the extent possible, the specialized agencies will supply the subject-matter specialists in their respective spheres to serve as members of the regional teams.

#### National Donor Agencies

7.9. The amount, type and manner of delivery of assistance to be made by a national donor agency will be set out in a project document which will be finalized by the national government and the donor agency concerned, in consultation with the United Nations. Where a

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donor agency takes responsibility for a whole project, the CCU will seek to arrange the application of appropriate technical standards and the establishment of regular procedures for consultation, reporting and evaluation similar to those established for technical assistance projects of the United Nations family. Where a donor agency provides individual experts, either country-based or regional, it is expected that they will become members of the respective teams and will be guided by the procedures and technical standards of the NFSCP. The donor agency, if it so desires, can make independent arrangements for monitoring, reviewing and evaluating the services of these experts, to which the procedures provided for by the United Nations would be supplementary.

#### Programme Review Committee; Consultative Meetings

7.10. A Programme Review Committee (PRC), comprising the contributing multilateral agencies (UNDP, World Bank, United Nations, UNFPA and UNICEF) will review the activities under the Programme, monitor the flow and use of resources, and assist in overcoming obstacles and in promoting co-ordination with a view to ensuring speedy and effective implementation. The PRC will be particularly concerned with current issues and will meet fairly frequently.

7.11. Consultative or technical meetings will be held as and when required. They will include representatives of the contributing multilateral agencies, major national donor agencies, selected participating developing countries, regional commissions, interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and recognized experts in the relevant fields. These meetings will review the implementation of the Programme, monitor the flow and use of resources and evaluate the results, on a medium and long-term basis; assist in securing co-ordination with other international programmes and activities; consider long-term issues concerning planning and execution including raising and matching financial and technical resources and the rate and manner of implementation; and advise on policy and technical issues and on future development.

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