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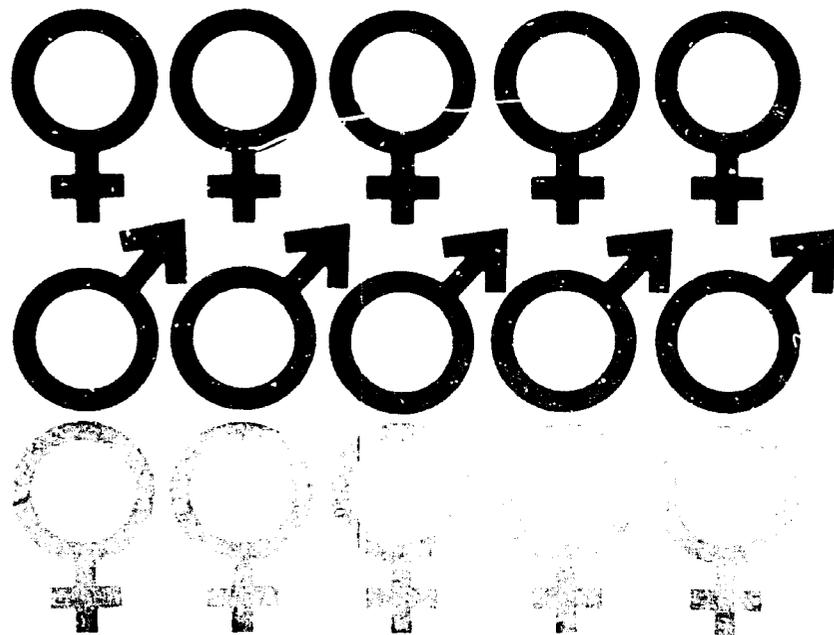
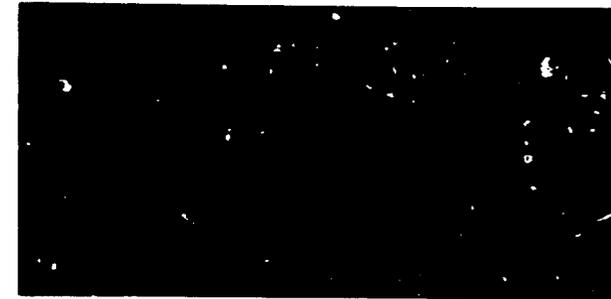
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Office of Development
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for International Development

LATIN AMERICA

Dominican Republic

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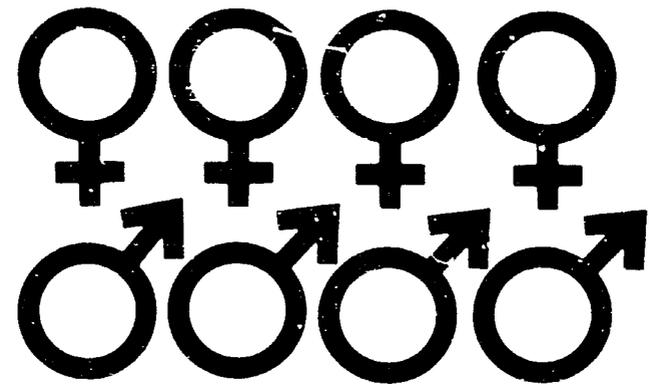


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently completed a pilot six-month project, sponsored jointly by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID) and the Office of Population (DS/POP), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 69 AID-participating countries for specific variables. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents, in matrix form, a summary of the results of the data search. More than 2,000 tables were compiled during the project (though some remain blank owing to lack of information) using a variety of national and international sources. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a standard format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen International Demographic Data Center (IDDC). Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 69 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU/ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, International Demographic Data Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

At this time we are making copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

The data capture activities comprising this project are being extended and expanded in a three-year follow-on contract with the Bureau of the Census, to begin in FY'81. The Objective and Scope of Work for that contract are reprinted in Appendix D for the purpose of informing users of these data about the directions of continuing efforts.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the DIU office in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history." (UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.*

(c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

*See, for example, The Nemo Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.** Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e., data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID*** is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

**Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

***The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3047070	1535820	1511250	922090	430500	491590	2124980	1105320	1019660
UNDER 1	112970	56920	56050	32810	16390	16420	80160	40530	39630
1-4	446760	226140	220620	121850	61560	60290	324910	164580	160330
5-9	487330	246630	240700	132740	65670	67070	354590	180960	173630
10-14	393840	203450	190390	107780	52130	55650	286060	151320	144740
15-19	286040	133160	152880	91290	37420	53870	194750	95740	99010
20-24	256690	121410	135280	88650	38630	49820	168040	62580	85460
25-29	213220	103990	109230	74050	32600	41450	139170	71390	67780
30-34	187370	94730	92640	64090	30270	33820	123280	64460	58820
35-39	151180	77500	73680	50990	23640	27350	100190	53860	46330
40-44	123940	65670	58070	39660	18700	20960	84280	47170	37110
45-49	96410	51660	44750	32030	14710	17320	64380	36950	27430
50-54	89040	47100	41940	25950	12520	13430	63090	34580	28510
55-59	50840	28920	21920	16370	7830	8490	34470	21040	13430
60-64	61010	32390	28620	17130	7420	9710	43880	24970	18910
65 AND OVER	90430	45950	44480	26700	10760	15940	63730	35190	28540
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1960, RESUMEN GENERAL, SANTO DOMINGO, 1966, TABLE 68.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION

03 THE URBAN POPULATION WAS CONSIDERED TO BE THOSE PERSONS RESIDING IN ADMINISTRATIVE CENTERS OF MUNICIPIOS AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4009458	2000824	2008634	1593299	752653	840646	2416159	1248171	1167988
UNDER 1	135634	69484	66150	48402	24779	23623	87232	44705	42527
1-4	543712	273812	269900	199113	99794	99319	344599	174018	170581
5-9	657667	330644	327023	242924	120123	122801	414743	210521	204222
10-14	571805	286289	285516	217750	102915	114835	354055	183374	170681
15-19	444126	210537	233589	190624	82304	108320	253502	128233	125269
20-24	329062	156923	172139	147179	65499	81680	181883	91424	90459
25-29	244037	116822	127215	107046	48757	58289	136991	68065	68926
30-34	210211	104141	106070	91515	43899	47616	118696	60242	58454
35-39	207254	102489	104765	85751	40036	45715	121503	62453	59050
40-44	172475	91278	81297	69939	34749	35140	102536	56379	46157
45-49	121075	63084	57991	49772	23687	26085	71303	39397	31906
50-54	109501	58133	51368	41913	20035	21878	67588	38098	29490
55-59	65530	35669	29861	27303	15187	14116	38227	22482	15745
60-64	72974	38924	34050	26885	12633	14252	46089	26291	19798
65 AND OVER	124395	62695	61700	47183	20206	26977	77212	42489	44723
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1, SANTO DOMINGO, 1973, TABLE 6.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THE URBAN POPULATION IS DEFINED TO BE THOSE PERSONS RESIDING IN TOWNS WHICH SERVE AS ADMINISTRATIVE SEATS FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITIES OR MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3166400	1607500	1558900
0-4	613900	310000	303900
5-9	485700	245000	240700
10-14	379000	191200	187800
15-19	316400	159600	156800
20-24	263200	132700	130500
25-29	226500	113900	112600
30-34	189400	95600	93800
35-39	157200	80400	76800
40-44	128700	66400	62300
45-49	105400	54900	50500
50-54	84200	44400	39800
55-59	67200	35900	31300
60-64	48500	26000	22500
65 AND OVER	101100	51500	49600

01 SOURCE: GARCIA, AGUSTIN, ESTUDIO DE LA EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA EN EL PERIODO 1950 - 1970 Y PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION TOTAL, PERIODO 1970 - 2000, CELADE, SERIES A, NO. 19, SAN JOSE, 1974, TABLE 41.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4343000	2193600	2149200
0-4	836100	424400	411700
5-9	681100	344900	336200
10-14	578000	292400	286400
15-19	468500	236800	231700
20-24	360500	182500	178000
25-29	294800	149100	145700
30-34	240800	121200	119600
35-39	203400	101500	101900
40-44	164500	82700	81800
45-49	136200	68400	67800
50-54	108600	54600	54000
55-59	85700	43400	42300
60-64	65500	33500	32000
65 AND OVER	116500	58400	58100

01 SOURCE: GARCIA, AGUSTIN, ESTUDIO DE LA EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA EN
EL PERIODO 1950 - 1970 Y PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION TOTAL
PERIODO 1970 - 2000, CELADE, SERIES A, NO. 19, SAN JOSE, 1974,
TABLE 1.
02 DE FACTO POPULATION

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4009458	2000824	2008634	1593299	752653	840646	2416159	1248171	1167988
DISTRITO NACIONAL	813420	386046	427374	668507	312688	355819	144913	73358	71555
LA ALTAGRACIA (PR)	88231	46091	42140	23781	10998	12783	64450	35093	29357
AZUA (PROV.)	90590	45379	45211	21492	10139	11353	69098	35240	33858
BAHORUCO (PROV.)	66398	33629	32769	18529	8887	9642	47869	24742	23127
BARAHONA (PROV.)	111162	55598	55564	56489	27115	29374	54673	28483	26190
DAJABON (PROV.)	51069	26095	24973	12555	5990	6565	38514	20105	18408
DUARTE (PROV.)	200476	101042	99436	56651	26522	30129	143827	74520	69307
ESPAILLAT (PROV.)	140508	69944	70564	26737	12506	14231	113771	57436	56333
LA ESTRELLETA (PR)	53598	26880	26718	7915	3800	4115	45683	23080	22603
INDEPENDENCIA (PR)	32632	16565	16067	14103	6885	7218	18529	9680	8849
MARIA TRINIDAD	97109	50162	46947	18801	9155	9646	78308	41007	37301
MONTÉ CRISTI (PROV)	69056	35109	33947	24402	11832	12570	44654	23277	21317
MEDERNALES (PROV.)	12382	6458	5924	7678	3792	3886	4704	2645	2058
PERAVIA (PROV.)	128144	64580	63564	36813	17537	19276	91331	47043	44288
PUERTO PLATA (PRU)	186112	94355	91757	45156	21377	23779	140956	72978	67978
LA ROMANA (PROV.)	58341	29177	29164	39558	18898	20660	18783	10279	8504
SALCEDO (PROV.)	89204	44513	44691	13525	6191	7334	75679	38322	37357
SAMANA (PROV.)	53420	27130	26290	10867	5243	5624	42553	21887	20666
SAN CRISTOBAL (PR)	324673	165309	159364	69670	33653	36017	255003	131656	123347
SAN JUAN (PROV.)	190624	95233	95391	45398	21369	24029	145226	73864	71362
SAN PEDRO DE	105463	53839	51624	45485	21567	23918	59976	32272	27706
SANCHEZ RAMIREZ	106289	54728	51561	12493	6029	6464	93796	48699	45097
SANTIAGO (PROV.)	385625	190348	195277	173133	81837	91296	212492	108511	103981
SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ	49376	25297	24079	8626	4069	4557	40750	21228	19522
EL SEIBO (PROV.)	135156	70250	64906	33568	15734	17834	101588	54516	47072
VALVERDE (PROV.)	76825	39340	37485	38712	19137	19575	38113	20203	17910
LA VEGA (PROV.)	293573	147726	145847	62655	29703	32952	230918	118023	112895

01 SOURCE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE,
QUINTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1,
SANTO DOMINGO, 1973, TABLE 1.

02 TABLE 5 INCLUDES THE "NACIONAL DISTRICT" IN ADDITION TO OFFICIAL
PROVINCES.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 68. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960-70. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	54.2	52.6	56.0
1	59.4	58.1	60.7
5	58.5	57.2	59.9
15	50.0	48.6	51.4
30	38.0	36.6	39.4
45	26.5	25.2	27.8
60	16.3	15.3	17.1

01 SOURCE: GARCIA, AGUSTIN, ESTUDIO DE LA EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA EN EL PERIODO 1950-1970 Y PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION TOTAL, PERIODO 1970-2000, CELADE, SERIES A, NO. 19, SAN JOSE, 1974, TABLES 9 AND 10.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
1970-71	99	A	A	94	A	A	103	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: BEHM, HUGO AND FRANCUSO DE MOYA, "LA MORTALIDAD EN LOS PRIMEROS AÑOS DE VIDA EN PAISES DE LA AMERICA LATINA", CELADE, NO. 1028, MAY 1977, TABLE 11.
- 02 INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES ARE BASED ON INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE NATIONAL FERTILITY SURVEY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CARRIED OUT DURING APRIL-JULY 1975. THE SURVEY SAMPLED APPROXIMATELY 10,000 OF THE EXISTING 800,000 HOUSEHOLDS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF
PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	2100640	896390	594602	522775	61586	25287	0
TOTAL MALES	1040595	523064	277129	221986	12045	6371	0
15-19	210537	197820	1672	10761	92	192	0
20-24	156923	118920	12049	25403	108	443	0
25-29	116822	56862	25918	33195	164	683	0
30-34	104141	36323	33889	33005	239	685	0
35-39	102489	30133	38729	32510	366	751	0
40-44	91178	23862	39036	26935	616	729	0
45-49	63084	14845	29631	17309	705	594	0
50-54	58133	13356	28471	14645	1057	604	0
55-59	35669	7387	18647	8383	850	402	0
60-64	38924	8976	19315	8602	1575	456	0
65 AND OVER	62695	14580	29772	11238	6273	832	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1060045	373326	317473	300789	49541	18916	0
15-19	233589	181381	12809	38356	163	880	0
20-24	172139	67423	39759	62481	400	2068	0
25-29	127215	28022	44631	51907	630	2025	0
30-34	106070	17954	43535	41603	1022	1956	0
35-39	104765	16106	46791	37825	1807	2236	0
40-44	81297	13433	37956	24980	2800	2128	0
45-49	57991	10049	27815	14925	3351	1851	0
50-54	51368	10249	23121	11043	5139	1816	0
55-59	29861	6126	23180	5359	4033	1163	0
60-64	34050	7792	12382	5440	7267	1169	0
65 AND OVER	61700	14791	15494	6870	22921	1624	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1, SANTO DOMINGO, TABLE 9.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPARATED/DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	885110	385153	257212	196932	29663	16150	0
TOTAL MALES	405042	195527	117615	84742	4113	3045	0
15-19	82304	78211	635	3371	20	47	0
20-24	65499	49779	5681	9825	29	185	0
25-29	48757	21815	12870	13676	56	340	0
30-34	43899	12887	16584	13986	87	355	0
35-39	40034	9511	17191	12862	105	367	0
40-44	34799	7214	16534	10454	215	382	0
45-49	23687	4395	12126	6613	232	321	0
50-54	20035	3632	10786	4993	314	310	0
55-59	13187	2162	7595	2916	328	186	0
60-64	12633	2214	7080	2619	519	201	0
65 AND OVER	20206	3707	10533	3407	2208	351	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	480068	189626	139597	112190	25550	13105	0
15-19	108320	88311	5815	13686	64	444	0
20-24	81680	36974	19185	23930	211	1380	0
25-29	58289	14977	21205	20320	341	1446	0
30-34	47616	9452	19910	16231	567	1456	0
35-39	45715	8502	20269	14326	1000	1618	0
40-44	35140	6965	16074	9074	1498	1529	0
45-49	26085	5517	11865	5427	1933	1343	0
50-54	21878	5118	9274	3658	2574	1254	0
55-59	14116	3355	5708	1866	2356	771	0
60-64	14252	3466	6638	1571	3621	756	0
65 AND OVER	26977	6789	5654	2101	11385	1048	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1, SANTO DOMINGO, TABLE 9.

TABLE 100. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CUNSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1215530	511237	537390	325843	31923	9137	0
TOTAL MALES	635553	327537	159514	137244	7932	3326	0
15-19	128233	119609	1037	7370	72	145	0
20-24	91424	69141	6368	15578	79	258	0
25-29	68065	35047	13048	19514	108	343	0
30-34	60242	23436	17305	14019	152	330	0
35-39	62453	20622	21538	19648	261	384	0
40-44	56379	16648	22502	16481	401	347	0
45-49	39397	10450	17505	10696	473	273	0
50-54	38098	9724	17685	9652	743	294	0
55-59	22482	5225	11052	5467	522	216	0
60-64	26291	6762	12235	5983	1056	255	0
65 AND OVER	42484	10873	19239	7831	4065	481	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	579977	183700	177876	188599	23991	5811	0
15-19	125264	93070	6994	24670	99	436	0
20-24	90459	30449	20574	38551	197	688	0
25-29	66926	13045	23426	31587	289	579	0
30-34	58454	8502	23625	25372	455	500	0
35-39	59050	7604	26522	23499	807	618	0
40-44	46157	6468	21882	15906	1302	599	0
45-49	31906	4532	15950	9498	1418	508	0
50-54	29490	5131	13847	7385	2565	562	0
55-59	15745	2771	7472	3493	1677	332	0
60-64	19798	4126	7744	3864	3646	413	0
65 AND OVER	34723	8002	9840	4769	11536	576	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1, SANTO DOMINGO, TABLE 9.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	15	16	15	16	15
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	23	18	23	18	23	18
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	27	21	26	22	28	20
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	48	26	36	28	50	24

01 SOURCES: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE; UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 24. FOR AGE EVER MARRIED; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1, SANTO DOMINGO, TABLE 9.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	59108	24318	34790
2	83733	35230	48494
3	92200	38227	53973
4	96335	40418	55917
5	93781	38787	54994
6	96962	38764	58193
7	60874	24837	36037
8	52044	20250	31794
9	38687	14421	24266
10 AND OVER	74036	26984	47052
TOTAL	747765	302250	445515
MEAN SIZE	5.3	5.2	5.4
MEDIAN SIZE	5.0	4.8	5.0

01 SOURCE: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN I, SANTO DOMINGO,
1973, TABLE 4.

02 THE CONCEPT OF 'HOUSEHOLD' REFERS TO: A) TWO OR MORE PERSONS WHO
OCCUPY A DWELLING AND WHO PROVIDE, IN COMMON, FOOD AND OTHER
ESSENTIALS, AND B) ONE PERSON WHO LIVES ALONE AND PROVIDES
HIS/HER NECESSARY SUSTENANCE.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969-70. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	76	62	87
20-24	265	210	314
25-29	296	238	344
30-34	269	200	325
35-39	203	141	251
40-44	92	62	116
45-49	40	23	54

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, COMENTARIOS SOBRE LOS RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL V CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION, SEGUNDA PARTE, SANTO DOMINGO, 1971, TABLE 22.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1969-70. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	41.00	37.00	44.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	6.20	4.70	7.50
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.00	2.30	3.60
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA,
COMENTARIOS SOBRE LOS RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL V CENSO
NACIONAL DE POBLACION, SEGUNDA PARTE, SANTO DOMINGO, 1971, P. 52.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1771947	888551	883396	886066	A	A	885881	A	A
10-14	386804	185545	201259	176905	A	A	209899	A	A
15-19	338493	157475	181018	166784	A	A	171709	A	A
20-24	259756	124108	135648	130575	A	A	129181	A	A
25-29	184988	90842	94146	93032	A	A	91956	A	A
30-34	149687	78097	71590	76971	A	A	72716	A	A
35-39	135730	71776	63954	68082	A	A	67648	A	A
40-44	101004	58015	42989	52644	A	A	48360	A	A
45-49	64290	36356	27934	35121	A	A	29169	A	A
50-54	50778	29553	21225	27615	A	A	23163	A	A
55-59	32021	18716	13305	18238	A	A	13783	A	A
60 AND OVER	68396	38068	30328	40099	A	A	28297	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EN CIFRAS 1978, VOL. VIII, SANTO DOMINGO, 1978, TABLE 511-02.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

03 THE TABLE EXCLUDES 46,529 PERSONS WHOSE LITERACY STATUS WAS UNSPECIFIED.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1970.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.5	68.2	66.8	81.4	A	A	57.6	A	A
10-14	69.4	66.6	72.2	82.8	A	A	61.1	A	A
15-19	77.3	76.0	78.6	88.5	A	A	68.9	A	A
20-24	80.1	80.2	79.9	89.7	A	A	72.2	A	A
25-29	76.8	78.7	75.0	87.7	A	A	68.1	A	A
30-34	72.2	76.0	68.5	85.0	A	A	62.5	A	A
35-39	68.4	70.9	62.0	80.3	A	A	56.6	A	A
40-44	59.5	64.6	53.8	76.2	A	A	48.1	A	A
45-49	53.9	58.5	49.0	71.3	A	A	41.7	A	A
50-54	47.2	51.7	42.1	66.7	A	A	35.0	A	A
55-59	49.6	53.2	45.3	67.7	A	A	36.7	A	A
60 AND OVER	35.4	38.2	32.5	55.1	A	A	23.5	A	A

01 SOURCES: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA,
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EN CIFRAS 1978, VOL. VIII, SANTO DOMINGO,
1978, TABLE 511-02.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSO
NACIONAL DE PUBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1, SANTO DOMINGO, 1973,
TABLE 6.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

03 THE TABLE EXCLUDES 46,529 PERSONS WHOSE LITERACY STATUS WAS
UNSPECIFIED.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
 BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	878802	442334	436468
5-9	262816	127458	135358
10-14	395121	195932	199189
15-19	179471	94491	84980
20-24	41394	24453	16941

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA,
 REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EN CIFRAS 1978, VOL. VIII, SANTO DOMINGO,
 1978, TABLE 511-03.

02 THE TIME PERIOD GOVERNING SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FIGURES FROM THE
 1970 CENSUS COULD NOT BE DETERMINED FROM AVAILABLE CENSUS
 PUBLICATIONS.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	43.9	44.9	42.9
5-9	40.0	38.6	41.4
10-14	69.1	68.4	69.8
15-19	40.4	44.9	36.4
20-24	12.6	15.6	9.8

01 SOURCES: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EN CIFRAS 1978, VOL. VIII, SANTO DOMINGO, 1978, TABLE 511-03.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN 1, SANTO DOMINGO, 1973, TABLE 6.

02 THE TIME PERIOD GOVERNING SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FIGURES FROM THE 1970 CENSUS COULD NOT BE DETERMINED FROM AVAILABLE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1241000	922090	318910
10-14	106073	70840	35233
15-19	169752	116846	52906
20-24	178653	129387	49266
25-29	143921	107324	36597
30-34	129002	98386	30616
35-39	124617	95192	29425
40-44	104694	80499	24195
45-49	74818	58643	16175
50-54	66924	52773	14151
55-59	39348	31500	7848
60-64	42668	33198	9470
65 AND OVER	60530	47502	13028

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EN CIFRAS 1978, VOL. VIII, SANTO DOMINGO, 1978, TABLE 441-01.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD.

03 THESE DATA ARE BASED ON A 20% SAMPLE OF 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1970.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.4	69.5	23.7
10-14	18.6	24.7	12.3
15-19	38.2	55.5	22.6
20-24	54.3	82.5	28.6
25-29	59.0	91.9	28.8
30-34	61.4	94.5	28.9
35-39	60.1	92.9	28.1
40-44	60.7	88.3	29.8
45-49	61.8	93.0	27.9
50-54	61.1	90.8	27.6
55-59	60.1	88.3	26.3
60-64	58.5	85.3	27.8
65 AND OVER	48.7	75.8	21.1

01 SOURCES: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA,
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EN CIFRAS 1978, VOL. VIII, SANTO DOMINGO,
1978, TABLE 441-01.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, QUINTO CENSU
NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1970, VOLUMEN I, SANTO DOMINGO, 1973,
TABLE 6.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O
STANDARD.

03 THE NUMBERS OF ECONOMICALLY-ACTIVE PERSONS USED TO CALCULATE
TABLE PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON A 20% SAMPLE OF 1970 CENSUS
QUESTIONNAIRES.

04 FOR A ROUGH IMPRESSION OF URBAN AND RURAL ACTIVITY RATES, SEE
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA,
COMENTARIOS SOBRE LOS RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL V CENSU NACIONAL
DE POBLACION, SEGUNDA PARTE, SANTO DOMINGO, 1971, TABLE 7. THE
USER IS CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, THAT THESE RATES ARE INCONSISTENT
VIS-A-VIS OTHER AVAILABLE DATA, AND SHOULD NOT BE VIEWED AS
NECESSARILY RELIABLE FIGURES.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1211704	896656	315048
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	365378	309646	55732
EMPLOYERS	33299	28702	4597
SELF-EMPLOYED	332079	280944	51135
EMPLOYEES	473731	355887	117844
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	72717	54990	17727
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	299878	176133	123745

- 01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA,
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EN CIFRAS 1978, VOL. VIII, SANTO DOMINGO,
1978, TABLE 441-06.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' EXCLUDES, IN THIS CASE,
THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.
- 03 THESE DATA ARE BASED ON A 20% SAMPLE OF 1970 CENSUS
QUESTIONNAIRES.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Chad
Djibouti
Ethiopia
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru

NEAR EAST

Afghanistan
Cyprus
Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Syria
Tunisia
Yemen Arab Republic

APPENDIX B

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

"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, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19____
- 10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19____
- 10c. Rural Population, 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 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, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19____
- 15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19____
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19____
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, 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, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____

APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

*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.

AIRICA

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	101/UR	101/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	101	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	101/SR	101/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	101/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PC1	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	101	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	101/UR	101/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	101/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	101	.	.	RC	.	UR	101/UR	AG	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	101	SR/UR	SR/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	STD	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	101/UR	101/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	101	.	.	.	12
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	101	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SR/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	101/UR	SR/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	.	101	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	101	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	101	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	101	.	.	SR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	RC	.	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SR	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	101/RC	101/RC	101/RC	RC	.	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	UR	101/UR	RC/UR	SR/UR	101	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SR	UR	UR	UR	.	101/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	AG/SR/UR	101	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	101/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	101/RC	.	101/RC	RC	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG	101/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	101	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13
San Tome and Principe	AG/UR	101	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	101/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	101/SR	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SR	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SR/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	101/SR	101/SR	SR/UR	SR/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	101	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	101/UR/SR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	101/SR	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	101	AG	STD	STD	101	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	101/SR/UR	.	.	SR	UR	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	101/UR/ABS	101/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	101/SR/UR	SR/UR	101	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	101	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	10
Upper Volta	101/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	101	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SR	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	101/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	101/SR	UR	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	15

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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	TOI	STD	STD	•	•	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	•	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOI	STD	STD	BC	•	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOI/UR	•	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	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	SR/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	TOI	UR	UR	STD	•	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	•	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	•	UR	SR/UR	TOI/SR	AG	STD	BC	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	•	UR	STD	TOI	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	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	SE	TOI	AG/RC	STD	RC	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SE	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SE/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SE/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SE/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOI	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Guyana	UR	UR	TOI/SE	TOI/SE	UR	UR	UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC	*	STD	*	UR	TOI	*	STD	STD	*	11
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SE	*	AG	STD	RC	TOI	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOI	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SE/UR	TOI	AG/UR	STD	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	19
Nicaragua	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Panama	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	*	*	UR	SE/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SE/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOI/SE	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	17
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SC/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	16

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M E A S T

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	101	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SR	*	SR/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	AC/AG/UR	UR	RA	*	UR	101	101/SR/UR/AD	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	101/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	101/SR/UR/PC	101/SR/UR/AD	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	101/UR	SID	101/SR	AG	SID	*	101/SR/UR	UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SR	*	*	SR	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SR	*	13
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SR	SR	*	SR	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	101	SID	SID	101/SR/UR	SID	SID	*	15
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	101	RC	*	*	*	*	101/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR/ABS	101/UR/ABS	*	*	12
Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	

R11

SID - Data conform to table framework.

101 - table contains column or row totals only.

SR - 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 SR, UR, or AG).

* - Search conducted but no data found.

ABS - table contains absolute numbers only (re: tables 15, 16, 17).

PCI - table contains percentages only (re: tables 15, 16, 17).

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

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

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APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

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The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.^{2/}

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

^{1/} This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

^{2/} A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1980).

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

Subsistence Activities: Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers: The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

Multiple Roles: Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day-work is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for user comments but contains no text or markings.