BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. CONTROL NUMBER: PN-AAK-616
2. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (695): PA00-0000-G240

3. TITLE AND SUBTITLE (240): Selected statistical data by sex: Near East, Tunisia

4. PERSONAL AUTHORS (100)

5. CORPORATE AUTHORS (101)

AID/ST/DIU

6. DOCUMENT DATE (110)	7. NUMBER OF PAGES (120)	8. ARC NUMBER (170)
1981	65p.	

9. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION (150)
ST/DIU

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (500)
(Documents in this series include: Latin American countries, PN-AAK-602 - PN-AAK-615; Near East countries, PN-AAK-616 - PN-AAK-625; Asian countries, PN-AAK-626 - PN-AAK-634; African countries, PN-AAK-635 - PN-AAK-670)

12. DESCRIPTORS (920)
Women in development
Statistics
Women
Sex differences
Demographic surveys
Tunisia

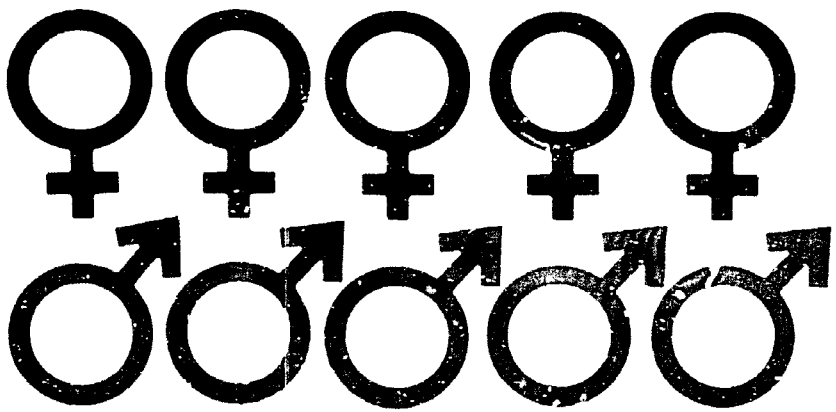
13. PROJECT NUMBER (150)

14. CONTRACT NO.(140): AID

15. CONTRACT TYPE (140)

16. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (160)

ALT. SUBJ. (1070)



Selected Statistical Data by Sex

Office of Development
Information and Utilization
Washington, D.C. 20523

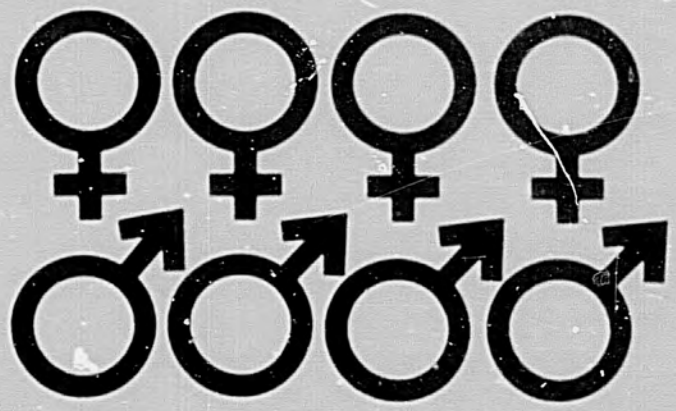
U.S. Agency
for International Development

NEAR EAST

Tunisia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Office of Development Information, Bureau for Development Support, utilizing data assembled by the International Demographic Data Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Support for the data assembly was provided by two offices in AID, the Office of Women in Development and the Office of Population.



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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 tablulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researches 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.

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*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

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*See, for example, The Nemow 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.

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*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 informaton 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 sophisticiated 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.

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*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, 1966. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4533351	2314419	2218932	1819719	940124	879595	2713632	1374295	1339337
UNDER 1	168076	85600	82476	59249	30191	29058	108827	55409	53418
1-4	671733	342153	329580	250812	128374	122438	420921	213779	207142
5-9	688913	356933	331980	266623	136286	130342	420285	218647	201638
10-14	570662	299147	271455	222523	117317	105206	348079	181830	166249
15-19	380630	192079	188551	172660	92126	80534	208170	99953	108217
20-24	293308	142290	151018	134131	70393	63738	159177	71897	87280
25-29	296202	141771	154431	119965	58835	61130	176237	82936	93301
30-34	286933	141153	145782	115713	57853	57860	173222	83300	89922
35-39	260756	130753	130005	103731	53115	50616	157027	77638	79389
40-44	201072	101617	99455	82841	42715	40126	118231	58902	59329
45-49	175629	92258	83371	69897	37204	32693	105732	55054	50678
50-54	154544	82561	71983	62408	33265	29203	92076	49296	42780
55-59	129429	70919	58510	50421	27284	23137	79008	43635	35373
60-64	92165	48749	43416	37483	18922	18561	54682	29827	24855
65 AND OVER	161155	86436	74719	69197	34244	34953	91958	52192	39766
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION GENERALE DU PLAN, SECTION DES STATISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1966, VOL. 1, TABLE 3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION

03 ALL COMMUNES ARE CONSIDERED URBAN. A COMMUNE IS AN AGGLOMERATION SET UP BY DECREE AND THEREFORE IS SUBJECT TO MUNICIPAL LAW.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5577250	2827540	2749710	2779180	1401510	1377670	2798070	1426030	1372040
0-4	891620	455250	436370	389050	199540	189510	502570	255710	246860
5-9	815590	417000	398590	392400	200670	191730	423190	216330	206860
10-14	732590	376380	356210	386900	196900	190000	345690	179480	166210
15-19	628360	320960	307400	326180	163910	162270	302180	157050	145130
20-24	481870	237860	244010	247440	121940	125500	234430	115920	118510
25-29	317220	148420	168800	170970	80280	90690	146250	68140	78110
30-34	259080	122430	136650	137380	65130	72250	121700	57300	64400
35-39	293910	142000	151910	150340	72600	77740	143570	69400	74170
40-44	269520	133690	135830	136610	69350	67260	132910	64340	68570
45-49	226560	115530	113030	115370	58190	57180	113190	57340	55850
50-54	179960	93710	86250	90860	47160	43700	89100	46550	42550
55-59	146460	79060	67400	72160	38770	33390	74300	40290	34010
60-64	129160	73570	55590	61730	34140	27590	67430	39430	28000
65 AND OVER	195300	107390	87910	97640	50650	46990	97660	56740	40920
UNKNOWN	6050	4290	3760	4150	2280	1870	3900	2010	1890

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 3, TABLES 5, 6.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE (A) ALL COMMUNES AND THEIR ADJACENT NEIGHBORHOODS WHICH ARE "URBAN" IN ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL TERMS AS DEFINED BY THE DIRECTION DE L'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE AND (B) AGGLOMERATIONS OF SETTLEMENTS OF 2000 PERSONS OR MORE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS. (REFER TO FOOTNOTE 1, PP. 18-19).

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1966. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4657008	2329378	2327630
0-4	879432	446001	433431
5-9	709559	359678	349881
10-14	574253	290811	283442
15-19	396647	200772	195875
20-24	293488	145989	147499
25-29	291181	140362	150826
30-34	288352	142192	146160
35-39	257347	128769	128578
40-44	208595	106091	102504
45-49	180669	91801	88868
50-54	165230	83635	81595
55-59	139803	69656	70147
60-64	106576	51154	55422
65 AND OVER	165869	72467	93402

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, POPULATION OF TUNISIA, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS: 1967-2000, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1971, TABLE A-1.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE 1975. TUNISIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5577250	2827540	2749710	2779180	1401510	1377670	2798070	1426030	1372040
TUNIS	943530	480930	462600	905730	460770	444960	37800	20160	17640
ZAGHOUAN	204130	105220	98910	52430	26900	25530	151700	78320	73380
BIZERTE	336580	171630	164950	180700	90670	90030	155880	80960	74920
BEJA	245680	126260	119420	74460	37150	37310	171220	89110	82110
JENDOUBA	299730	150600	149130	52200	25530	26670	247530	125070	122460
KEF	235310	116250	117060	67380	33580	33800	167930	84670	83260
SILIANA	193120	99230	93890	34230	17100	17130	158890	82130	76760
KASSERINE	238060	120510	117550	48050	24000	24050	190010	96510	93500
SIDI BOUZID	215840	110750	105090	13720	7120	6600	202120	103630	98490
GAFSA	236090	120040	116050	153160	77990	75170	82930	42050	40880
MEDENINE	291320	142870	148450	76040	38840	39200	215280	104030	109250
GABES	259330	129800	129530	125220	63340	61880	134110	66460	67650
SFAX	479410	242770	236640	284400	142630	141770	195010	100140	94870
KAIROUAN	337210	172050	165160	73260	36000	37260	263950	136050	127900
MAHDIA	214260	106760	107500	75450	37340	38110	138830	69420	69410
MONASTIR	221370	112480	108890	185120	93870	91250	36250	18610	17640
SOUSSE	252360	125680	126700	189310	93650	95660	63070	32030	31040
NABEUL	373880	191690	182190	186320	95030	91290	187560	96660	90900

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 3, TABLE 3.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5577250	2827540	2749710	2779180	1401510	1377670	2798070	1426030	1372040
TUN. MUSUL.	5531660	2805630	2726030	2740750	1383290	1357460	2790930	1422340	1368590
TUN. NON MUSLM.	7860	3800	3560	6190	3050	3140	1670	750	720
ALGERIENS	13850	6780	7070	9790	4810	4980	4060	1970	2090
MAROCIANS	1330	710	620	1320	710	610	10	[illegible]	10
LIBYENS	1400	810	590	720	440	280	680	370	310
FRANCAIS	12050	5310	6740	11890	5220	6670	160	90	70
ITALIENS	3130	1400	1730	3120	1390	1730	10	10	0
ARAB-ORIGIN M.O.	410	220	190	400	210	190	10	10	0
AUTRES EUROPEENS	3550	1620	1930	3390	1500	1890	160	120	40
AUTRES APATRIDES	2190	1260	930	1610	890	720	580	370	210

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 3, TABLE 4-01.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

*01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1968. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	53.0	53.1	53.0
1	60.3	60.3	60.2
5	61.1	60.6	61.5
15	52.3	52.0	52.6
30	38.9	38.5	39.4
45	26.0	25.6	26.4
60	14.6	14.4	14.7

01 SOURCE: VALLIN, JACQUES, 'MORTALITE ET FECONDITE EN TUNISIE: RESULTATS COMMENTES DE L'ENQUETE NATIONALE DEMOGRAPHIQUE', IN POPULATION, VOL. 30, NO. 6, (NOV.-DEC.), TABLE 3.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. TUNISIA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1966	135	135	135

01 SOURCE: VALLIN, JACQUES, 'MORTALITE ET FECONDITE EN TUNISIE: RESULTATS COMMENTES DE L'ENQUETTE NATIONALE DEMOGRAPHIQUE', IN POPULATION, VOL. 30, NO. 6, (NOV.-DEC.), TABLE 3.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. TUNISIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. TUNISIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	3973130	1905870	1859030	0	178600	25610	4060
TOTAL MALES	2008750	1065100	908330	0	26190	6870	2260
10-14	382510	382510	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	329250	329250	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	251230	226640	23770	0	270	300	250
25-29	153650	75920	76390	0	400	750	190
30-34	120780	19560	99750	0	630	670	170
35-39	139880	9890	128290	0	920	610	170
40-44	135250	5760	127600	0	1070	730	90
45-49	119980	3600	114240	0	1490	590	60
50-54	94470	2800	88980	0	2010	630	50
55-59	82620	2050	77260	0	2620	590	100
60-64	75670	1870	69830	0	3190	650	70
65 AND OVER	119170	3590	100740	0	13540	1320	180
UNKNOWN	4290	1860	1420	0	50	30	930
TOTAL FEMALES	1964420	840770	950700	0	152410	18740	1800
10-14	361410	361410	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	312810	293210	19160	0	150	200	90
20-24	252550	130360	119940	0	850	1590	130
25-29	173850	30110	140510	0	1160	1990	80
30-34	134540	7790	122250	0	2870	1530	100
35-39	149470	3830	133450	0	5490	1620	80
40-44	138400	2410	125250	0	9010	1690	40
45-49	116310	1850	100190	0	12640	1610	20
50-54	90770	1360	71280	0	16400	1670	60
55-59	69760	1550	48690	0	18030	1380	110
60-64	60000	1540	32710	0	23810	1760	180
65 AND OVER	100790	4160	30890	0	61720	3650	370
UNKNOWN	3760	1510	1380	0	280	50	540

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 3, TABLE 3-01.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. TUNISIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	2050590	1033010	902550	0	96220	14420	2390
TOTAL MALES	1028400	568090	444150	0	11270	3550	1340
10-14	199980	199980	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	168030	168030	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	129000	120670	7620	0	60	120	130
25-29	82320	47020	34710	0	160	310	120
30-34	65020	12660	51650	0	190	420	100
35-39	71190	6210	64270	0	290	340	60
40-44	70350	3720	65860	0	300	410	70
45-49	60730	2370	57410	0	570	330	50
50-54	47760	1750	44770	0	670	380	10
55-59	40370	1240	37720	0	1030	330	50
60-64	35310	1210	32320	0	1470	260	30
65 AND OVER	56010	2160	46850	0	6300	620	80
UNKNOWN	2280	870	750	0	30	10	620
TOTAL FEMALE	1022190	464920	458400	0	86950	10870	1050
10-14	191450	191450	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	166510	159070	7290	0	50	50	50
20-24	130440	77630	51300	0	400	860	50
25-29	93290	20830	70070	0	1040	1330	20
30-34	71420	5060	63580	0	1660	1060	50
35-39	77240	2050	70080	0	3310	1140	60
40-44	68650	1470	60680	0	5350	1130	30
45-49	57620	1130	47930	0	7500	1060	0
50-54	46340	870	34770	0	9760	910	30
55-59	33790	910	22080	0	9960	770	70
60-64	30420	830	15430	0	13100	970	90
65 AND OVER	53140	2190	14500	0	34660	1570	220
UNKNOWN	1870	630	690	0	160	20	370

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 3, TABLE 3-01.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. TUNISIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1922610	872660	956510	0	80380	11190	1670
TOTAL MALES	980350	497010	464180	0	14920	3320	920
10-14	182530	182530	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	161220	161220	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	122230	105770	15950	0	210	180	120
25-29	71330	28900	41680	0	240	440	70
30-34	55760	6900	48100	0	440	250	70
35-39	66590	3660	64020	0	630	270	90
40-44	64870	2040	61720	0	770	320	20
45-49	59250	1230	56830	0	920	260	10
50-54	46690	1050	44210	0	1140	250	40
55-59	42250	810	39540	0	1590	260	50
60-64	40360	660	37570	0	1720	370	40
65 AND OVER	63160	1230	53890	0	7240	700	100
UNKNOWN	2010	990	670	0	20	20	310
TOTAL FEMALES	942260	375650	492330	0	65460	7870	750
10-14	169960	169960	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	146330	134140	11900	0	100	150	40
20-24	122110	52210	68640	0	450	730	80
25-29	80560	9280	70440	0	120	660	60
30-34	63120	2730	58670	0	1210	470	40
35-39	72230	1180	68370	0	2180	480	20
40-44	69740	940	64570	0	3660	560	10
45-49	58690	720	52260	0	5140	550	20
50-54	44430	490	36510	0	6640	760	30
55-59	35970	840	26610	0	8070	610	40
60-64	29580	710	17280	0	10710	790	90
65 AND OVER	47650	1970	16390	0	27060	2060	150
UNKNOWN	1690	880	690	0	120	30	170

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 3, TABLE 3-01.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	20	17	20	17	20	17
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	25	20	26	21	24	20
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	27	23	28	23	26	22
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	30	26	31	27	29	24

01 SOURCES: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY POPULATION REPORTS. SERIES M, NUMBER 4, NOVEMBER 1979. TABLE 15. (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE).
MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975. VOL. 3, TABLE 3-01.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	44220	26270	17950
2	102070	52490	49580
3	114910	58040	56870
4	126260	63740	62520
5	130990	64360	66630
6	133990	65390	68600
7	121410	59240	62170
8	96350	47300	49050
9	65260	32610	32650
10 AND OVER	73950	38310	35640
UNKNOWN	260	210	50
TOTAL	1009670	507960	501710
MEAN SIZE	5.5	5.6	5.5
MEDIAN	5.4	5.3	5.5

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 2, TABLE 9.
02 INCLUDES BOTH PRIVATE AND COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 20 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1003370	899040	104330	505420	444920	60500	497950	454120	43830
20-24	35460	29730	5730	15270	12940	2330	20190	16790	3400
25-29	79830	71690	8140	39030	35460	3570	40800	36230	4570
30-34	101700	92630	9070	53530	49060	4470	48170	43570	4600
35-39	135450	124040	11410	69370	62810	6560	66080	61230	4850
40-44	138090	125480	12610	72520	64920	7600	65570	60560	5010
45-49	125650	114150	11500	64770	57510	7260	60880	56640	4240
50-54	101000	90130	10870	52480	45370	7110	48520	44760	3760
55-59	88100	78730	9370	44280	38270	6010	43820	40460	3360
60-64	80770	71540	9230	38690	32920	5770	42080	38620	3460
65 AND OVER	115460	99250	16210	54400	44710	9690	61060	54540	6520
UNKNOWN	1860	1670	190	1080	950	130	780	720	60

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 2, TABLE 18.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1968. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	70
20-24	269
25-29	314
30-34	252
35-39	173
40-44	63
45-49	17

01 SOURCE: VALLIN, JACQUES, 'MORTALITE ET FECONDITE EN TUNISIE: RESULTATS COMMENTES DE L'ENQUETTE NATIONALE DEMOGRAPHIQUE', IN POPULATION, VOL. 30, NO. 6, (NOV.-DEC.), TABLE 2.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. TUNISIA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	40.20
TFR (PER WOMAN)	5.84B
GRR (PER WOMAN)	2.85C
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A

01 SOURCE: VALLIN, JACQUES, 'MORTALITE ET FECUNDITE EN TUNISIE: RESULTATS COMMENTES DE L'ENQUETTE NATIONALE DEMOGRAPHIQUE', IN POPULATION, VOL. 30: NO. 6, (NOV.-DEC.), TABLE 2 AND P. 1164.

A DATA NOT FOUND.
B IF ONE ACCEPTS A 5 % RATE OF UNDERENUMERATION OF BIRTHS, TFR SHOULD BE 6.10 (REFER TO SOURCE IN FOOTNOTE 1).
C ASSUMES SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975, TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1790390	1159080	631310	1200620	717380	483240	589770	441700	148070
10-14	563460	329730	233730	360720	191700	169020	202740	138030	64710
15-19	463980	279710	184270	292890	158250	134640	171090	121460	49630
20-24	310540	198630	111910	202680	115500	87180	107860	83130	24730
25-29	148810	97290	51520	111390	65660	45730	37420	31630	5790
30-34	79460	57870	21590	63110	42890	20220	16350	14980	1370
35-39	62680	52100	10580	47780	37680	10100	14900	14420	480
40-44	45190	39760	5430	35100	30070	5030	10090	9690	400
45-49	35610	31950	3660	27510	24040	3470	8100	7910	190
50-54	25620	23220	2400	20220	18030	2190	5400	5190	210
55-59	19030	17240	1790	14130	12450	1680	4900	4790	110
60-64	15010	13600	1410	10750	9380	1370	4260	4220	40
65 AND OVER	19130	16650	2480	13320	11020	2300	5810	5630	180
UNKNOWN	1870	1330	540	1020	710	310	850	620	230

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 4, TABLE 1.
02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C. 1975.
TUNISIA

C1 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.3	59.3	33.0	60.1	71.6	48.5	31.5	46.3	16.1
10-14	76.9	87.6	65.6	93.2	97.4	89.0	58.6	76.9	38.9
15-19	73.8	87.2	59.9	89.8	96.6	83.0	56.6	77.3	34.2
20-24	64.4	83.3	45.9	81.9	94.7	69.5	46.0	71.7	20.9
25-29	46.9	65.8	30.5	65.2	81.6	50.4	25.6	46.4	07.4
30-34	30.7	47.3	15.8	45.9	65.9	28.0	13.4	26.1	02.1
35-39	21.3	36.7	07.0	31.8	51.9	13.0	10.4	20.8	00.7
40-44	15.8	29.7	04.0	25.7	43.4	07.5	07.6	15.1	00.6
45-49	15.0	27.7	03.2	23.9	41.3	06.1	07.2	13.8	00.3
50-54	14.2	24.8	02.8	22.3	38.2	05.0	06.1	11.2	00.5
55-59	13.0	21.8	02.7	19.6	32.1	05.0	06.6	11.9	00.3
60-64	11.6	18.5	02.5	17.4	27.5	05.0	06.3	10.7	00.1
65 AND OVER	09.8	15.5	02.8	13.6	21.8	04.9	06.0	10.0	00.4
UNKNOWN	23.2	31.0	14.4	24.6	31.1	16.6	21.8	30.9	12.2

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 4, TABLE 1; VOL. 3, TABLES 5 AND 6.
02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1672570	1003980	668590	1069390	579000	490390	603260	424980	178300
5-9	340470	199660	140810	215850	115210	100640	124620	84450	40170
10-14	562440	329100	233340	360450	191490	168960	201990	137610	64380
15-19	462280	278750	183530	292020	157620	134200	170260	120930	49330
20-24	307460	196470	111010	201070	114480	86590	106410	81990	24420

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 4, TABLE 3

TABLE 1aa. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 1aa, 1975.
TUNISIA

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, 1975. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	63.0	74.0	51.2	79.0	84.7	73.3	46.2	63.5	28.0
5-9	41.8	47.9	35.3	55.0	57.4	52.5	29.5	39.0	19.4
10-14	76.8	87.4	65.5	93.2	97.3	88.9	58.4	76.7	38.7
15-19	73.6	86.9	59.7	89.5	96.3	82.7	56.3	77.0	34.0
20-24	63.8	82.6	45.5	81.3	93.6	69.0	45.4	70.7	20.6

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 4, TABLE 3.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1364000	1248000	116000
10-14	50000	41000	9000
15-19	191000	159000	32000
20-24	250000	223000	27000
25-44	506000	476000	30000
45-54	194000	184000	10000
55-64	123000	117000	6000
65 AND OVER	50000	48000	2000

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, YEAR BOOK OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1978, GENEVA, 1978, P. 15.
02 DATA BASED ON A SAMPLE TABULATION OF 1975 CENSUS RESULTS.
03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO I.L.O. STANDARDS; REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.
04 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND RESIDENCE AVAILABLE FROM THE 1966 POPULATION CENSUS.
05 FIGURES IN TABLE 17A MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C. 1975.
TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3861990	1951000	1910990
10-14	732590	376380	356210
15-19	628360	320960	307400
20-24	481870	237860	244010
25-44	1139730	546540	593190
45-54	408520	209240	199280
55-64	275620	152630	122990
65 AND OVER	195300	107390	87910

01 SOURCE: MINISTERE DU PLAN, INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DES LOGEMENTS, 1975, VOL. 3, TABLES 5, 6.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	35.2	64.0	06.1
10-14	06.8	11.0	02.5
15-19	30.4	49.5	10.4
20-24	51.9	93.8	11.1
25-44	44.4	87.1	05.1
45-54	47.5	87.9	05.0
55-64	44.6	76.7	04.9
65 AND OVER	25.6	44.7	02.3

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, YEAR BOOK OF LABOR STATISTIQUES, 1976, GENEVA, 1976, P. 15.
02 DATA BASED ON A SAMPLE TABULATION OF 1975 CENSUS RESULTS.
03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO I.L.O. STANDARDS; REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.
04 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND RESIDENCE AVAILABLE FROM THE 1966 POPULATION CENSUS.
FIGURES IN TABLE 17A MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 16. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1388630	1132990	255640
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	406500	325160	81340
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	870235	757850	112380
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	111960	49980	61920
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, YEAR BOOK OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1977, GENEVA, 1977, PP. 70.
02 DATA IN TABLE 16 REFER TO ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OLDER. HENCE THE DISCREPANCY IN TOTALS BETWEEN TABLE 17 AND TABLE 18.
03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO I.L.O. STANDARDS REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

A A BREAKDOWN OF THE 'EMPLOYER/SELF-EMPLOYED' CATEGORY IS NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TUNISIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

PPENDIX 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
- Somlia
- 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.

A F 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	
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SE	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	•		•	TOT	AC	STD	BC	AC	STD	AC	AC	AC	STD	•	15
Burkina	UR	UR	TOT/SE	TOT/SE	UR	•	•	•	•	UR	SE/UR	•	UR	UR	BC	•	UR	TOT/SE UR	ABS	AC/UR	UR	•	15
Burundi	AC	AC/UR	•	•	SE/UR	•	•	•	•	BC	UR	•	UR	UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	•	BC/PCT	UR	UR	•	13
Cameroun	UR	STD	•	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	UR	SE/UR	•	AC	STD	STD	•	BC/UR	AC	AC	AC	UR	•	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	•	•	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	•	SE/UR	•	UR	UR	•	•	BC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	•	12
Chad	AC	•	•	•	UR	STD	STD	•	•	UR	STD	•	AC	STD	BC	AC	STD	AC	AC	AC	STD	•	16
Djibouti	•	TOT/SE UR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	BC/UR	•	•	•	•	•	7
Ethiopia	BC	AC	•	•	SE	•	•	•	•	TOT	SE/UR	•	BC	BC	BC	•	UR	BC	•	BC	BC	•	17
Gambia	AC	AC	•	AC	STD	STD	•	STD	•	UR	UR	TOT	•	•	BC	•	UR	TOT/UR	AC	•	•	•	17
Ghana	UR	STD	•	AC	STD	•	•	STD	•	SE	UR	TOT	SE/UR	SE/UR	STD	STD	UR	AC/UR	•	AC/UR	UR	•	17
Guinea	STD	•	•	•	STD	STD	•	•	•	•	STD	•	AC	STD	STD	AC	STD	•	AC	AC	STD	•	17
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	•	•	UR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	BC/UR	•	•	•	•	•	4
Ivory Coast	AC/UR	AC	•	AC	UR	STD	•	STD	•	•	UR	AC	•	•	STD	•	BC	AC	•	TOT	•	•	17
Kenya	AC	AC	•	AC	STD	UR	•	UR	•	UR	SE/UR	TOT	AC/UR	UR	BC	•	UR	•	•	AC/UR	•	SE/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	•	•	UR	UR	UR	•	•	TOT/SE	SE/UR	•	AC/UR	UR	•	•	BC/UR	•	UR	AC/UR	UR	•	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	•	STD	•	STD	STD	AC	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	17
Madagascar	AC/UR	AC	AC	•	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	•	•	•	BC	•	•	UR	•	TOT	•	•	•	8
Malawi	AC/UR	TOT	•	•	UR	UR	•	UR	SE/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	AC UR/ ABS	SE/UR	AC/UR	•	•	14
Mali	STD	TOT	•	•	SE	STD	STD	•	•	UR	SE/UR	•	AC	STD	BC	AC	STD	AC	•	AC	BC	•	14
Mauritania	AC	AC	•	•	SE	BC	BC	•	•	BC	BC	•	BC	BC	BC	BC	BC	TOT/BC	TOT/BC	TOT/BC	BC	•	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	•	•	STD	UR	•	•	UR	BC/UR	SE/UR	TOT	AC/UR	UR	STD	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	•	16
Mozambique	AC/UR	UR	•	•	SE	UR	UR	UR	•	TOT/UR	•	•	UR	UR	BC/UR	•	UR	UR	•	UR	UR	•	17
Niger	[illegible]	TOT	•	•	STD	BC	BC	•	•	TOT/BC	BC	•	BC	BC	BC	BC	BC	TOT/BC	•	TOT/BC	BC	•	[illegible]
Nigeria	AC	TOT/UR	•	•	STD	UR	STD	•	•	BC	BC	TOT	AC	STD	STD	•	BC	•	•	AC	STD	•	13
São Tomé and Príncipe	UR	TOT	•	•	STD	•	•	•	•	•	SE/UR	•	•	•	•	•	BC/UR	•	TOT/UR ABS	•	•	•	6
Senegal	STD	AC/UR	•	•	UR	UR	•	•	•	TOT/SE	SE/UR	TOT/SE	AC	STD	•	•	UR	•	•	AC	SE	•	12
Seychelles	STD	AC/UR	•	•	STD	•	•	UR	•	UR	SE/UR	•	AC/UR	UR	UR	•	UR	AC/UR	AC/SE/ UR	AC/UR	BC/UR	•	14
Sierra Leone	AC/UR	AC/UR	TOT/SE	TOT/SE	SE/UR	SE/UR	•	UR	•	UR	•	TOT	•	•	•	•	UR	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	•	13
Somalia	•	•	•	•	TOT/UR SE	•	•	•	•	BC/UR	•	•	•	BC/UR	•	•	BC/SE UR	•	•	•	•	•	4
Sudan	[illegible]	STD	•	TOT/SE	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SE/UR	TOT	AC	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AC	AC	AC	STD	•	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SE UR	•	•	SE	UR	•	•	•	TOT/UR	SE/UR	STD	•	BC	•	•	UR	•	TOT/UR ABS	TOT/UR	•	•	11
Tanzania	AC/UR	AC	•	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	TOT/SE/ UR	SE/UR	TOT	STD	STD	BC	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	15
Togo	AC	STD	•	•	UR	STD	STD	•	•	UR	TOT	STD	AC	STD	•	•	UR	AC	STD	AC	UR	•	16
Upper Volta	TOT/BC	AC	•	STD	STD	•	•	•	•	BC	BC	TOT	AC	STD	BC	AC	BC/UR	AC	•	AC	•	•	14
Zaire	AC/UR	AC/UR	•	•	SE	•	•	•	•	UR	SE/UR	•	AC/UR	BC	•	•	UR	TOT/UR	•	AC/UR	•	•	10
Zambia	[illegible]	AC/UR	AC	•	TOT/SE	UR	•	•	•	UR	SE/UR	•	AC/UR	UR	UR	•	STD	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	BC/UR	•	15

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

A S I A

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	•	UB	UB	UB	UB	UB	TDI	STD	STD	•	•	STD	AG	STD	STD	UB	•	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TDI	STD	STD	BC	•	STD	AG	AG, UB	AG	TDI, UB	•	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UB	UB	TDI	STD	STD	STD	STD	UB	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UB	UB	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	AG	AG, B	AG	STD	•	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UB	•	STD	UB	STD/UB	UB	UB	STD	UB	UB	UB	•	UB	AG	AG	UB	STD	•	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	•	•	UB	UB	•	STD	STD	STD	•	UB	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	16
Philippines	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UB	UB	TDI	UB	UB	STD	•	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	•	AG	STD	UB	UB	UB	•	UB	STD/UB	TDI/ST	AG	STD	BC	•	UB	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	•	UB	STD	TDI	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	AG, UB	AG	STD	•	17

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

LATIN AMERICA

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	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	•	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	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	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	17
Guyana	[illegible]	UR	TOT/SE	TOT/SE	UR	UR	UR	•	•	UR	UR	•	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	•	16
Haiti	AG/[illegible]	STD	•	•	UR	•	•	•	•	UR	UR	•	RC	•	STD	•	UR	TOT	•	STD	STD	•	11
Honduras	[illegible]	STD	•	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SE	•	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	15
Jamaica	AG/[illegible]	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	•	•	UR	SE/UR	TOT	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	TOT/SE	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	17
Peru	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	•	•	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SG/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	•	16

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	[illegible]	19	
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	BX	*	UR	TOT	TOT/SX UR AD	AG	STD	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD		UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	UR	TOT/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/SX	TOT/SX UR, AD	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	TD	SX	*	13
Morocco	STD	STD	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	BX	AG	STD	STD	-	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
United 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 all countries with some data table information	64	66	25	36	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	

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 (re: tables 15, [illegible]

PCT — Table contains percentages only (re: tables 15, 16, [illegible]

NOTE: "STD" tables may be missing certain cells

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

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 andtechnical 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 exploitedto 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 availabe, 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--more so than that of men--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 themsleves 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)