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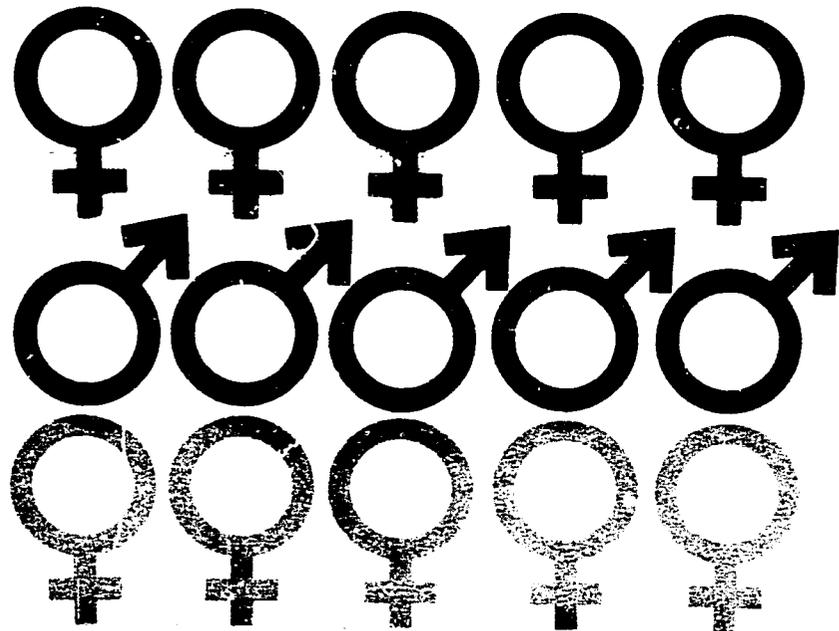
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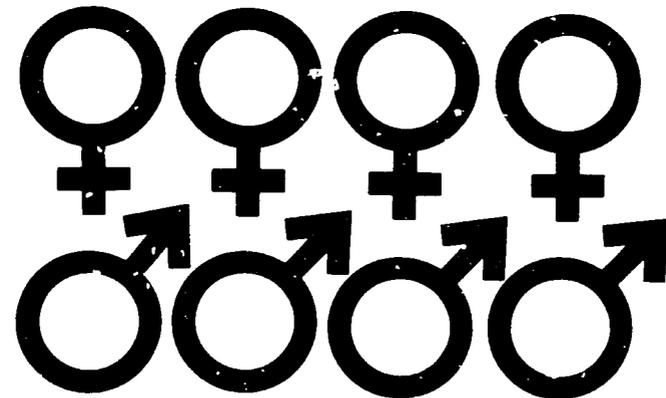


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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 subject, 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 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.

*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. CYPRUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	573566	281983	291583	205983	102446	103537	367583	179537	188046
UNDETERMINED	15386	7835	7551	5723	2810	2913	9663	5025	4638
1-4	59959	30559	29400	20913	10562	10351	39046	19997	19049
5-9	68039	34867	33172	21625	11040	10585	46414	23627	22567
10-14	67102	34259	32843	23042	11844	11198	44060	22415	21645
15-19	47658	23446	24212	18365	9506	8859	29293	13940	15353
20-24	47082	22639	24443	19088	9346	9742	27994	13293	14701
25-29	38239	17793	20443	16781	8240	8541	21458	9556	11902
30-34	37316	16960	20356	15262	7141	8121	22054	9819	12235
35-39	30803	15466	15337	12890	6591	6299	17913	8875	9038
40-44	32078	14873	17205	12034	5803	6231	20044	9070	10974
45-49	27567	13987	13580	9995	5128	4867	17572	8859	8713
50-54	28284	13027	15257	9157	4430	4727	19127	8597	10530
55-59	19297	10203	9094	6342	3237	3105	12950	6966	5989
60-64	20785	9367	11418	6098	2775	3323	14687	6592	8095
65 AND OVER	33870	16642	17228	8536	3942	4644	25284	12700	12584
UNKNOWN	101	57	44	82	51	31	19	6	13

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1971, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1972, TABLE 11.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THE 1960 DEFINITION OF URBAN IS NOT AVAILABLE; IN 1973, 'URBAN' WAS DEFINED TO INCLUDE ALL LOCALITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE PERSONS.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. CYPRUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	631778	312566	319212	270377	A	A	361401	A	A
0-4	54116	27432	26684	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	60210	31218	28992	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	67932	34832	33100	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	67230	34191	33039	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	55538	28096	27442	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	50008	24912	25096	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	37347	17617	19730	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	35730	17619	18111	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	33854	15546	18308	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	31211	14630	16581	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	27482	13862	13620	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	25486	12504	12982	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	25913	11750	14163	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	59721	28357	31364	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLES 3 AND 11.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 'URBAN' REFERS TO LOCALITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE PERSONS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1973. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. CYPRUS

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	631778	A	A	270377	A	A	361401	A	A
NICOSIA	232702	A	A	123184	A	A	109518	A	A
KYRENIA	32586	A	A	0	A	A	32586	A	A
FAMAGUSTA	123856	A	A	38960	A	A	84896	A	A
LARNACA	60714	A	A	19608	A	A	41106	A	A
LIMASSOL	124855	A	A	79641	A	A	45214	A	A
PAPHOS	57065	A	A	8984	A	A	46081	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY
OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLE 11.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CYPRUS

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	573566
GREEK ORTHODOX	441656
MOSLEM (TURKISH)	104942
ARMENIAN-GREGORIAN	3378
ROMAN CATHOLIC	4505
MARONITE	2752
OTHER	16333

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLE 4.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1973. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976-1977. CYPRUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	73.3	71.9	74.9
1	74.0	72.8	75.4
5	70.2	68.9	71.6
15	60.4	59.1	61.7
30	45.7	44.5	46.9
45	31.2	30.1	32.4
60	18.4	17.6	19.1

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLES 38 AND 39.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. CYPRUS

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1978	17	22	13

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLE 34.

**TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1973. CYPRUS**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. CYPRUS

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	SEPARATED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	457036	136682	285485	29935	3803		1131
TOTAL MALES	226080	73778	144431	6298	943		630
15-19	33597	33435	136	1	1		24
20-24	30942	25688	5200	5	22		27
25-29	26652	9377	17143	18	71		43
30-34	20170	2013	18004	21	83		49
35-39	18570	697	17695	30	86		62
40-44	15737	406	15121	61	79		70
45-49	14064	361	13496	89	71		67
50-54	14099	313	13438	169	106		73
55-59	11525	253	10840	291	83		58
60-64	12201	318	11185	539	107		52
65 AND OVER	28523	937	22173	5074	234		105
TOTAL FEMALES	230956	62904	142054	23637	2860		501
15-19	32321	30828	1469	0	8		16
20-24	28266	16935	11175	49	83		24
25-29	26003	6344	19288	139	205		27
30-34	19882	2220	17189	177	266		30
35-39	18895	1455	16726	336	323		55
40-44	16491	964	14633	532	320		40
45-49	15325	747	13369	833	333		43
50-54	14589	701	12258	1253	339		38
55-59	13137	555	9661	1597	267		57
60-64	13618	632	9883	2795	265		43
65 AND OVER	33429	1523	15401	15926	451		128

- 01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLE 8.
- 02 NO DISTINCTION WAS DRAWN BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND CONSENSUAL UNION. ANY SUCH UNIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 'MARRIED' CATEGORY.
- 03 THESE DATA ARE FROM THE 1976 CENSUS, WHICH ENUMERATED A TOTAL POPULATION OF 612,851. SINCE THERE IS CONSIDERABLE UNCERTAINTY AND DOUBT REGARDING THE RELIABILITY OF THIS COUNT, THE USER MAY WISH TO REFER TO REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1976, NICOSIA, 1977, TABLE 11, FOR 1973 CENSUS FIGURES.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. CYPRUS

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	24	21
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	26	24
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	27

01 SOURCES: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE; UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 24. FOR AGES EVER MARRIED; REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLE 8.

**TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CYPRUS**

NO. OF PERSONS/HK.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	15780	A	A
2	27334	A	A
3	24635	A	A
4	24770	A	A
5	20450	A	A
6 AND OVER	32020	A	A
TOTAL	145709	51343	94366
MEAN SIZE	3.9	4.0	3.9
MEDIAN SIZE	3.7	A	A

01 SOURCES: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1976, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, SECTION 2, TABLES 10 AND 11; REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1971, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1972, TABLE 11.

02 THE '6 AND OVER' CATEGORY INCLUDES 795 HOUSEHOLDS OF UNSPECIFIED SIZE. THE LATTER WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE COMPUTATION OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

**TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. CYPRUS**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. CYPRUS

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	27
20-24	141
25-29	164
30-34	88
35-39	30
40-44	5
45-49	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, TABLE 17.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1978, CYPRUS

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	19.30
TFR (PER WOMAN)	2.27
GRR (PER WOMAN)	1.12
MRR (PER WOMAN)	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT 1978, MINISTRY
OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, PP. 14-16.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 7 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CYPRUS

TOTAL	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	389175	212340	176835	151264	80760	70504	237911	131580	106331

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE 1960, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1963, VOLUME 5, PART B, TABLE 1.

02 LITERACY IS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.

TABLE 158. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1960.
CYPRUS

01 POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C (AGES 7 AND OVER)
ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 7 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CYPRUS

TOTAL	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	80.8	90.6	71.5	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1976,
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, SECTION 4, TABLE 16.
02 LITERACY IS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.
03 1960 POPULATION BASES FOR URBAN/RURAL PERCENTAGES ARE NOT
AVAILABLE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976-1977. CYPRUS

TOTAL	TOTAL
	TOTAL
TOTAL	112903

- 01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE 1960, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1963, VOLUME 5, SECTION 4, TABLE 1.
- 02 FIGURES REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT THE PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY, SECONDARY, HIGHER, TECHNICAL, AND SPECIAL LEVELS.
- 03 COMPLETE URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE BREAKDOWNS ARE NOT AVAILABLE. THE 1976 STATISTICAL ABSTRACT CONTAINS SEVERAL INTRA-LEVEL BREAKDOWNS (EG., PRIMARY-LEVEL STUDENTS BY URBAN AND RURAL AREA; SECONDARY-LEVEL STUDENTS BY SEX).

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,
1976-1977. CYPRUS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

**TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976-1977. CYPRUS**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CYPRUS.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	234763	157765	76998	73076	57988	15088	161687	99777	61910
15-24	56703	36144	20559	18801	13357	5444	37902	22787	15115
25-54	135764	91157	44607	45287	36807	8480	90477	54350	36127
55 AND OVER	42296	30464	11832	8988	7824	1164	33308	22640	10666

- 01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE 1960, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1963, VOLUME 5, PART A, TABLE 1.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1960 COMPRISED ALL PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC GOODS AND SERVICES. EXCLUDED FROM TABLE 17A ARE 7,060 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS (3,863 MALES AND 3,197 FEMALES) UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.
- 03 FOR TOTAL NUMBERS OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IN EACH YEAR 1971-1976, SEE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1976, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1979, SECTION 7, TABLE 2. THE FIGURE FOR 1976 IS 204,400.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1960
CYPRUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	363080	174463	188617	134680	66190	68490	228400	106273	120127
15-24	94740	46085	48655	37453	18852	18601	57287	27233	30054
25-54	194287	92109	102178	76119	37333	38786	118168	54776	63392
55 AND OVER	74053	36269	37784	21108	10005	11103	52945	26264	26681

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
AGRICULTURE 1960, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICUSIA, 1963,
VOLUME 5, PART A, TABLE 1.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CYPRUS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	64.7	90.4	40.8	54.3	87.6	22.0	70.8	92.2	51.5
15-24	59.9	78.4	42.3	50.2	70.9	29.3	66.2	83.7	50.5
25-54	69.9	99.0	43.7	59.5	98.6	21.9	76.6	99.2	57.0
55 AND OVER	57.1	84.0	31.3	42.6	78.2	10.5	62.9	86.2	40.0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE 1960, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1963, VOLUME 5, PART A, TABLE 1.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1960 COMPRISED ALL PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC GOODS AND SERVICES. EXCLUDED FROM PERCENTAGES ARE 7,060 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS (3,863 MALES AND 3,197 FEMALES) UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960, CYPRUS

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	234763	157765	76998	73076	57988	15088	161687	99777	61910
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	73523	60491	13032	17212	15317	1895	56311	45174	11137
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	118759	92178	26581	54800	42325	12475	53959	49853	14106
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	42481	5096	37385	1064	346	718	41417	4750	36667
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
AGRICULTURE 1960, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, NICOSIA, 1963,
VOLUME 5, PART A, TABLES 14, 15 AND 16.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN 1960 COMPRISED ALL PERSONS
WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC GOODS AND
SERVICES. EXCLUDED FROM TABLE 18 ARE 7,060 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE
PERSONS (3,863 MALES AND 3,197 FEMALES) UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE. FIGURES FOR EMPLOYERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED
PERSONS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY IN AGGREGATE FORM (SEE ROW 2).

**TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. CYPRUS**

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.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Benin	STD	TOI/UR	TOI/SR	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	*	*	*	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*			
Botswana	UR	UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOI/SR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	*		15	
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	*	*	SR/UR	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	UR	*	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	RC/PCI	UR	UR	*		15	
Cameroon	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	*		13	
Cape Verde	UR	UR	*	*	TOI	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	SR/UR	*	UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	UR	*		15	
Chad	AG	*	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*		12	
Djibouti	*	TOI/SR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*		14
Ethiopia	RC	AG	*	*	SR	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	SR/UR	*	RC	RC	RC	*	UR	RC	*	RC	RC	*		2	
Gambia	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOI	*	*	RC	*	UR	TOI/UR	AG	*	*	*		12	
Ghana	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOI	SR/UR	SR/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	*		12	
Guinea	STD	*	*	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	*	*	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	*	AG	AG	STD		17
Guinea Bissau	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*		12
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	AG	*	*	STD	*	RC	AG	*	TOI	*	*		4	
Kenya	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	UR	*	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	*	*	AG/UR	*	SR/UR		12	
Lesotho	UR	STD	*	*	UR	UR	UR	*	*	TOI/UR	SR/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	*		14	
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	*	STD	*	STD	SR	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*		12	
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	*	*	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOI	*	*	*		17	
Malawi	AG/UR	TOI	*	*	UR	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AG/UR	*	*		8	
Mali	STD	TOI	*	*	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	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	RC	*		14	
Mauritius	UR	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	UR	RC/UR	SR/UR	TOI	AB/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	*		15	
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	*	*	SR	UR	UR	UR	*	TOI/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	*	UR	UR	*		16	
Niger	RC/SR/UR	TOI	*	*	STD	RC	RC	*	*	TOI/RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	*	TOI/RC	RC	*		12	
Nigeria	AG	TOI/UR	*	*	STD	UR	STD	*	*	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	STD	*	RC	*	*	AG	STD	*		14	
San Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOI	*	*	STD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	SR/UR	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	TOI/UR/ABS	*	*	*		13	
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	*	*	TOI/UR	SR/UR	TOI/SR	AG	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	AG	SR	*		6	
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	*	*	STD	*	*	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG/UR	AG/SR/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	*		12	
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	SR/UR	SR/UR	*	UR	*	UR	*	TOI	*	*	*	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*		14	
Somalia	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	RC/SR/UR	*	*	*	*	*		33	
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	*	TOI/SR	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	TOI	AG	STD	STD	TOI	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*		4	
Swaziland	UR	TOI/SR/UR	*	*	SR	UR	*	*	*	TOI/UR	SR/UR	STD	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/UR	*	*		16	
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	*	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	TOI/SR/UR	SR/UR	TOI	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*		11	
Togo	AG	STD	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	TOI	STD	AG	STD	*	*	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	*		15	
Upper Volta	TOI/RC	AG	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	*	AG	*	*		14	
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	*	*	SR	*	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG/UR	RC	*	*	UR	TOI/UR	*	AG/UR	*	*		14	
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	*	TOI/SR	UR	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	*		10	

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	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17

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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	SX	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	*	17
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	*	15	
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15	
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17	
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SX/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17	
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	UR	UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16	
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC	*	STD	*	UR	TOT	*	STD	STD	*	11	
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15	
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	ST /	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	SX/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18	
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SX	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	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	TOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOI	TOI/SX/UR/AB	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	TOI/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	TOI/SX/UR/PC	TOI/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOI/UR	SID	TOI/SX	AG	SID	*	TOI/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	11
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	TOI	SID	SID	TOI/SX/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	*	TOI	RC	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/UR/ABS	*	*	12

Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	57	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	
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111

SID - Data conform to table framework.

TOI - 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, 16, 17).

PC - 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.

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--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 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.