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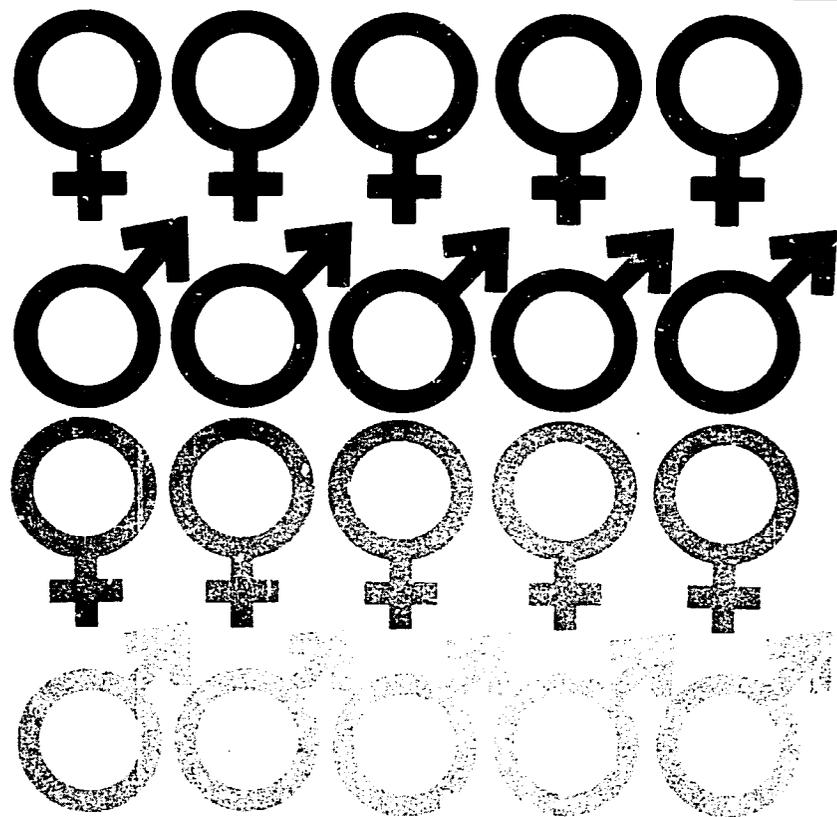
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# Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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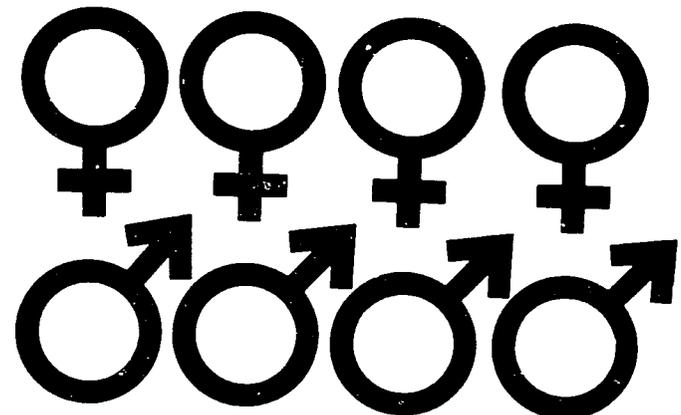
U.S. Agency  
for International Development

# NEAR EAST

## *Jordan*

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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.

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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 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

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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 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.

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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, 1952. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1329174	675104	654070	482434	A	A	846740	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, 1952 CENSUS OF HOUSING, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1953, TABLE 1; THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, TABLE 1.10.
- 02 POPULATION BELIEVED TO BE DE FACTO.
- 03 URBAN LOCALITIES FOR 1952 CORRESPOND TO THOSE INCLUDED ACCORDING TO 1961 DEFINITIONS, WITH ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT ALLOCATION OF SOME PALESTINE REFUGEE CAMPS TO LOCALITIES IN 1952; SEE FOOTNOTE 4, TABLE 2.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1706226	867597	838629	748291	391244	357047	957935	476353	481582
UNDER 1 YEAR	66022	34553	31469	30860	16174	14686	35162	18379	16783
1-4	239549	124526	115023	105286	55097	50189	134263	69429	64834
5-9	246222	128954	117268	104301	54923	49376	141921	74031	67890
10-14	222723	120710	102013	96105	51730	44375	126618	68980	67636
15-19	187081	94227	92854	85319	44407	40912	101762	49820	51942
20-24	140011	67528	72483	68172	35576	32596	71839	31952	39887
25-29	119497	57404	62093	57368	30264	27104	62129	27140	34989
30-34	90524	43959	46565	42811	23024	19787	47713	20935	26778
35-39	81719	37701	44018	36294	18264	18030	45425	19437	25968
40-44	61294	29803	31491	25262	13236	12026	36032	16567	19405
45-49	50576	25305	25271	20573	10582	9991	30003	14723	15260
50-54	51153	25361	25742	20362	10061	10301	30791	15300	15491
55-59	32685	17509	15176	12900	6722	6178	19785	10787	8998
60-64	41123	21194	19929	15427	7739	7688	25696	13455	12241
65 AND OVER	76047	38863	37184	27251	13445	13806	48796	25418	23378
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THESE PUBLISHED CENSUS FIGURES INCLUDE AN OFFICIAL ADJUSTMENT FOR UNDERENUMERATION OF 4%. FOR FURTHER ADJUSTMENT, SEE TABLE 4.

04 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS ALL LOCALITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (EXCLUDING LOCALITIES INHABITED ONLY BY PALESTINIAN REFUGEES), ALL DISTRICT CAPITALS REGARDLESS OF SIZE, ALL LOCALITIES WITH 5,000 TO 9,999 INHABITANTS IN WHICH TWO-THIRDS OR MORE OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE MALES WERE REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, AND THOSE SUBURBS OF JERUSALEM AND AMMAN CITIES SIMILARLY NON-AGRICULTURAL IN OCCUPATIONAL PURSUITS.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1952. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	1383000

- 01 SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES--  
JORDAN, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 1.  
02 DE FACTO POPULATION.  
03 RESULTS FROM THE 1952 HOUSING CENSUS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR AN  
ESTIMATED NET UNDERENUMERATION OF 4.3%.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1711000	869000	841900
0-4	310300	160500	149800
5-9	246300	126700	119600
10-14	215900	110400	105500
15-19	180900	92300	88600
20-24	146700	73100	73600
25-29	120300	59400	60900
30-34	95500	47100	48400
35-39	78100	38600	39500
40-44	62600	31300	31300
45-49	53800	27200	26600
50-54	49100	25200	23900
55-59	42900	22100	20800
60-64	36700	18900	17800
65 AND OVER	71900	36200	35700

- 01 SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES--  
JORDAN, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 2.
- 02 DE FACTO POPULATION.
- 03 THE PUBLISHED RESULTS OF THE 1961 CENSUS WERE OFFICIALLY ADJUSTED  
FOR AN ESTIMATED UNDERENUMERATION OF 4.0%. TABLE 4 REFLECTS AN  
ADDITIONAL 0.3% ADJUSTMENT AS RECOMMENDED BY HILDE WANDER  
(KINGDOM OF JORDAN, ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION STATISTICS OF  
JORDAN, VOLUME 1, SECOND REPORT, AMMAN, 1966, P. 5).
- 04 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1961. JORDAN

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1706226	867597	838629	748291	391244	357047	957935	476353	481582
AMMAN	433618	230762	202856	359979	193286	166693	73639	37476	36163
BALGA	79057	40277	38780	16176	8119	8057	62881	32158	30723
AJLUN	273976	137524	136452	64975	33441	31534	209001	104083	104918
KARAK	67211	34680	32531	7422	3704	3718	59789	30976	28813
MAAN	46914	26164	20750	15551	9085	6466	31363	17079	14284
HEBRON	119432	59845	59587	37863	19499	18369	81564	40346	41218
JERUSALEM	344270	172805	171465	154059	77311	76748	190211	95494	94717
NABLUS	341748	165540	176208	92261	46799	45462	249487	118741	130746

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF  
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN,  
1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 1.9.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. NEARLY 99% OF THE JORDANIAN  
POPULATION IS OF AKAB DESCENT; THE REMAINING ONE PERCENT IS  
COMPOSED OF SMALL NUMBERS OF CIRCASSIANS, ARMENIANS, SHISHANS,  
BAHAIS, DRUZE, AND SAMARITANS, WITH THE FIRST TWO GROUPS BEING  
THE LARGEST. FOR RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, SEE TABLE 6B.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1961. JORDAN

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	1706226
MUSLIM	1596745
CHRISTIAN	108838
OTHER	643

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF  
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN,  
1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.10.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1706226	867597	838629
JORDANIAN	1698107	863275	834832
SYRIAN	1643	912	731
OTHER ARAB	2071	1174	897
AMERICAN (USA)	1270	665	605
EUROPEAN	2218	1106	1112
ALL OTHER	917	465	452

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.7 AND 2.9.

02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1961. JORDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. JORDAN**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>
0	55.7
1	60.2
5	58.8
15	50.1
30	37.7
45	25.8
60	15.0

01 SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES--  
JORDAN, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 5.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. JORDAN

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1972	86	91	81

01 SOURCES: MA'AYTA, ABDUL RAHIM, 'A STUDY OF MORTALITY IN JORDAN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANT MORTALITY', CAIRO DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER WORKING PAPER, 1976; DETAILED NOTES TO WORLD POPULATION 1979 (U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, FORTHCOMING).

**TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE  
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1020585	352093	594982	0	67552	5956	0
TOTAL MALES	506307	209312	285760	0	9359	1856	0
13-14	47453	47439	13	0	1	0	0
15-19	94227	91766	2417	0	7	37	0
20-24	67528	43381	23860	0	82	205	0
25-29	57404	14842	42115	0	185	262	0
30-34	43959	4751	38701	0	294	213	0
35-39	37701	2337	34817	0	348	199	0
40-44	29803	1361	27748	0	490	204	0
45-49	25305	925	23670	0	560	150	0
50-54	25361	847	23576	0	800	138	0
55-59	17509	450	16346	0	605	106	0
60-64	21194	494	19459	0	1118	123	0
65 AND OVER	38863	719	33058	0	4869	217	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	514278	142781	309202	0	58193	4102	0
13-14	41422	41132	286	0	2	2	0
15-19	92854	66882	25608	0	71	293	0
20-24	72483	19331	52157	0	367	628	0
25-29	62093	6933	53895	0	716	549	0
30-34	46565	2605	42219	0	1331	410	0
35-39	44018	1375	39981	0	2327	335	0
40-44	31491	395	27071	0	3232	293	0
45-49	25271	715	20288	0	4006	262	0
50-54	25792	708	17926	0	6817	341	0
55-59	15176	502	9696	0	4793	185	0
60-64	19929	557	9688	0	9384	300	0
65 AND OVER	37184	1146	16287	0	25147	504	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2-6.  
 02 THE 1961 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT CONTAIN A 'CONSENSUAL UNION' CATEGORY.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	450907	165764	256521	0	26038	2504	0
TOTAL MALES	234277	100435	129765	0	3181	896	0
13-14	20957	20952	5	0	0	0	0
15-19	44407	43290	1102	0	3	12	0
20-24	35576	22402	13038	0	32	104	0
25-29	30264	7647	22420	0	59	138	0
30-34	23024	2496	20324	0	100	104	0
35-39	18264	1160	16917	0	94	93	0
40-44	13236	667	12325	0	145	99	0
45-49	10582	520	9826	0	168	68	0
50-54	10061	457	9270	0	270	64	0
55-59	6722	245	6202	0	220	55	0
60-64	7739	244	7030	0	400	65	0
65 AND OVER	13445	355	11306	0	1690	94	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	216630	65329	126756	0	22857	1668	0
13-14	18211	18087	121	0	1	2	0
15-19	40912	29163	11605	0	28	116	0
20-24	32596	8956	23228	0	151	261	0
25-29	27104	3648	22965	0	266	225	0
30-34	19787	1470	17619	0	522	176	0
35-39	18030	875	16096	0	911	148	0
40-44	12026	596	10051	0	1252	127	0
45-49	9991	512	7760	0	1607	112	0
50-54	10301	494	6831	0	2822	154	0
55-59	6178	375	3661	0	2065	77	0
60-64	7688	388	3387	0	3800	113	0
65 AND OVER	13806	765	3432	0	9432	177	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.6.

02 THE 1961 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT CONTAIN A 'CONSENSUAL UNION' CATEGORY.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	569678	186329	338461	0	41514	3374	0
TOTAL MALES	272030	108877	156015	0	6178	960	0
13-14	26496	20487	8	0	1	0	0
15-19	49820	48476	1315	0	4	25	0
20-24	31952	20979	10822	0	50	101	0
25-29	27140	7195	19695	0	126	124	0
30-34	20935	2255	18377	0	194	109	0
35-39	19437	1177	17900	0	254	106	0
40-44	16567	694	15423	0	345	105	0
45-49	14723	405	13844	0	392	82	0
50-54	15300	390	14306	0	530	74	0
55-59	10787	205	10144	0	385	53	0
60-64	13455	250	12429	0	718	58	0
65 AND OVER	25418	364	21752	0	3179	123	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	297648	77452	182446	0	35336	2414	0
13-14	23211	23045	165	0	1	0	0
15-19	51942	37719	14003	0	43	177	0
20-24	39887	10375	28929	0	216	367	0
25-29	34989	3285	30930	0	450	324	0
30-34	26778	1135	24600	0	609	234	0
35-39	25988	500	23885	0	1416	187	0
40-44	19465	299	17026	0	1980	166	0
45-49	15280	203	12526	0	2399	150	0
50-54	15491	214	11095	0	3995	187	0
55-59	8998	127	6035	0	2726	108	0
60-64	12241	169	6301	0	5584	187	0
65 AND OVER	23378	381	6955	0	15715	327	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.6.

02 THE 1961 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT CONTAIN A "CONSENSUAL UNION" CATEGORY.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	17	18	17	18	17
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	21	17	21	17	22	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	24	19	24	19	24	19
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	27	23	27	23	26	22

01 SOURCE: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE; UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1976, TABLE 24. FOR AGES EVER MARRIED; THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.6.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	18223	7019	11204
2	39326	16106	23220
3	38250	14788	23462
4	42081	16188	25893
5	41491	16258	25233
6	37658	14974	22684
7	31860	13110	18750
8	24519	10741	13778
9	16540	7726	8814
10 AND OVER	23665	12367	11298
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	313613	129277	184336
MEAN SIZE	5.3	5.5	5.1
MEDIAN SIZE	5.0	5.1	4.8

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF  
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN  
1964, VOLUME 3, TABLE 7.3.

02 THE HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A SINGLE PERSON LIVING ALONE AND  
MAKING HIS OWN COOKING ARRANGEMENTS, OR TWO OR MORE PERSONS  
LIVING TOGETHER IN THE SAME DWELLING AND SHARING IN THE COOKING  
ARRANGEMENTS.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	78
20-24	260
25-29	361
30-34	318
35-39	239
40-44	101
45-49	41

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1975, USING  
OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND SURVEY RESULTS ON REGISTERED BIRTHS BY AGE  
OF MOTHER, THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN, AND ESTIMATED LEVELS OF  
FERTILITY.

02 FOR AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AT THE CENSUS YEAR (1961) SEE  
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-JORDAN,  
UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 7.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1974. JORDAN

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CER (PER 1000 POP)	46.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	7.00
GRR (PER WOMAN)	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1975. FOR 1961, CALCULATIONS SHOW A TFR OF 7.01, A GRR OF 3.42, AND AN NRR OF 1.05; SEE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-JORDAN, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 7.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	301687	230003	71684	189968	132494	57469	111719	97504	14215
15-19	102242	70685	31557	59105	36520	22585	43137	34165	8972
20-24	55941	42110	13831	36989	25526	11463	18952	15504	2360
25-29	40889	31958	8931	27813	20037	7776	13076	11921	1155
30-39	52675	42387	10288	35479	26318	9161	17190	10069	1121
40-49	25040	21133	3907	15863	12317	3546	9177	8816	361
50 AND OVER	24900	21730	3170	14719	11781	2938	10181	9949	232
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.3.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ WITH UNDERSTANDING AND TO WRITE A SHORT STATEMENT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C. 1961.  
JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	951710	458854	472856	411739	213320	198419	519971	245534	274457
15-19	187081	94227	92854	85319	44407	40912	101762	49820	51942
20-24	140011	67528	72483	68172	35576	32596	71839	31952	39887
25-29	119497	57404	62093	57368	30264	27104	62129	27140	34989
30-39	172243	81660	90583	79105	41288	37817	93138	40372	52766
40-49	111870	55108	56762	45835	23818	22017	66035	31290	34745
50 AND OVER	201008	102927	98081	75940	37967	37973	125000	64960	60108
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF  
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN,  
1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	32.4	50.1	15.2	46.1	62.1	29.0	21.5	59.7	5.2
15-19	54.7	75.0	34.0	69.3	82.2	55.2	42.4	68.6	17.3
20-24	40.0	62.4	19.1	54.3	71.8	35.2	26.4	51.9	5.9
25-29	34.2	55.7	14.4	48.5	66.2	28.7	21.1	43.9	3.3
30-39	30.6	51.9	11.4	44.9	63.7	24.2	18.5	39.6	2.1
40-49	22.4	38.4	06.9	34.6	51.7	16.1	13.9	28.2	1.0
50 AND OVER	12.4	21.1	03.2	19.4	31.0	7.7	8.1	15.3	0.4
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964 VOLUME 1, TABLES 2.3 AND 3.3.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ WITH UNDERSTANDING AND TO WRITE A SHORT STATEMENT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	280355	185987	94368	146739	87368	59371	133616	98619	34997
5-9	104224	62860	41364	52744	29417	23327	51480	33443	18037
10-14	131734	89242	42492	67943	40660	27283	63791	48582	15209
15-18	38836	29280	9556	22903	14949	7954	15933	14331	1602
19-24	5561	4605	956	3149	2342	807	2412	2263	149

- 01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.6.
- 02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO FULL TIME ATTENDANCE AT ANY REGULAR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. NO TIME REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED SINCE THE ENUMERATION TOOK PLACE DURING THE TIME OF THE YEAR WHEN SCHOOLS WERE OPEN.
- 03 TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT ALL LEVELS FOR 1972-1973 WAS 459,672 (262,269 MALES AND 197,403 FEMALES). AGE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR 1972-1973 IS NOT AVAILABLE, BUT THE TOTALS ARE BROKEN DOWN BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL; SEE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1973, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1973 (?), TABLE 56.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1961.  
JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	796037	411419	384618	353897	186636	167261	442140	224783	217357
5-9	246222	128954	117268	104301	54923	49378	141921	74031	67890
10-14	222723	120710	102013	96105	51730	44375	126618	68980	57638
15-18	162701	81707	80994	73476	38026	35450	89225	43081	45544
19-24	164391	80048	84343	80015	41957	38058	84376	38091	46285

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.6.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	35.2	45.2	24.5	41.5	46.8	35.5	30.2	43.9	16.1
5-9	42.3	48.8	35.3	50.6	53.0	47.2	36.3	43.2	26.6
10-14	59.2	73.9	41.7	70.7	78.6	61.5	50.7	70.4	26.7
15-18	23.9	35.8	11.8	31.2	39.3	22.4	17.9	32.8	3.5
19-24	3.4	5.8	1.1	3.9	5.6	2.1	2.9	5.9	0.3

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.6.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO FULL TIME ATTENDANCE AT ANY REGULAR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. NO TIME REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED SINCE THE ENUMERATION TOOK PLACE DURING THE TIME OF THE YEAR WHEN SCHOOLS WERE OPEN.

TABLE 17A - NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	389978	367926	22052
5-14	11400	10064	1336
15-19	53413	48925	4488
20-24	65226	60243	4983
25-29	57212	54273	2939
30-39	81406	77552	3854
40-49	53499	51209	2290
50-59	36896	35640	1256
60-64	14644	14227	417
65 AND OVER	16282	15793	489
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 2, TABLE 6.5.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD. A TIME REFERENCE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS WAS SPECIFIED FOR THE REPORTING OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES; IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED FOR 'THE TIME OF THE CENSUS'.
- 03 FOR ESTIMATES OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND TOTAL POPULATION IN 1975, BY SEX AND DIFFERENT (BROADER) AGE-GROUPS, SEE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1978, GENEVA, 1978, P. 36.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1961.  
JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1400655	708516	692137
5-14	468945	249664	219281
15-19	187081	94227	92854
20-24	140011	67528	72483
25-29	119497	57404	62093
30-39	172243	81660	90583
40-49	111870	55108	56762
50-59	83838	42870	40968
60-64	41123	21194	19929
65 AND OVER	76047	38863	37184
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27.8	51.9	03.2
5-14	02.4	04.0	00.6
15-19	28.6	51.9	04.8
20-24	46.6	89.2	06.9
25-29	47.9	94.6	04.7
30-39	47.3	95.0	04.3
40-49	47.8	92.9	04.0
50-59	44.0	83.1	03.1
60-64	35.6	67.1	02.1
65 AND OVER	21.4	40.6	01.3
UNKNOWN	00.0	00.0	00.0

- 01 SOURCE: THE HASEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3, AND VOLUME 2, TABLE 6.5.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF "ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE" CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD. A TIME REFERENCE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS WAS SPECIFIED FOR THE REPORTING OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES; IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED FOR "THE TIME OF THE CENSUS".

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	389978	367926	22052
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	120815	115535	5280
EMPLOYERS	14323	14059	264
SELF-EMPLOYED	106492	101476	5016
EMPLOYEES	215664	203750	11914
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	26005	21868	4137
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	27494	26773	721

- 01 SOURCE: THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, AMMAN, 1964, VOLUME 2, TABLE 6.5.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD. A TIME REFERENCE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS WAS SPECIFIED FOR THE REPORTING OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES; IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED FOR 'THE TIME OF THE CENSUS'.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

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.



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## ASIA

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

# 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	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	19
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	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	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	
Alghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	STD	TOT	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	RC	*	13
Cyprus	STD	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOT	TOT/SX/UR/AB	AG	STD	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	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/PC	TOT/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOT/UR	STD	TOT/SX	AG	STD	*	TOT/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	STD	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	*	*	UR	AG	AG	STD	SX	*	13
Morocco	STD	STD	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	S*	RC	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Syria	STD	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	TOT/SX/UR	STD	STD	*	15
Tunisia	STD	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	STD	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	TOT	RC	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR/ABS	*	*	12

Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5
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### 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, 16, 17).

PC - Table contains percentages only (re: tables 15, 16, 17).

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 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 BuGen 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, BuGen 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<sup>1/</sup>

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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.<sup>2/</sup>

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.

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<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> 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 or markings.