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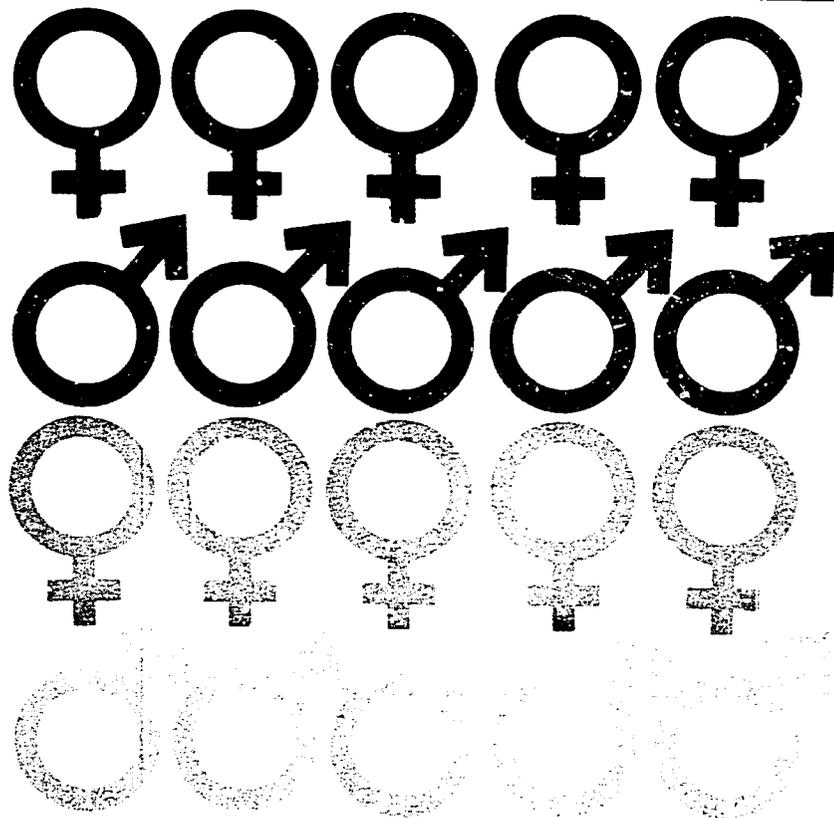
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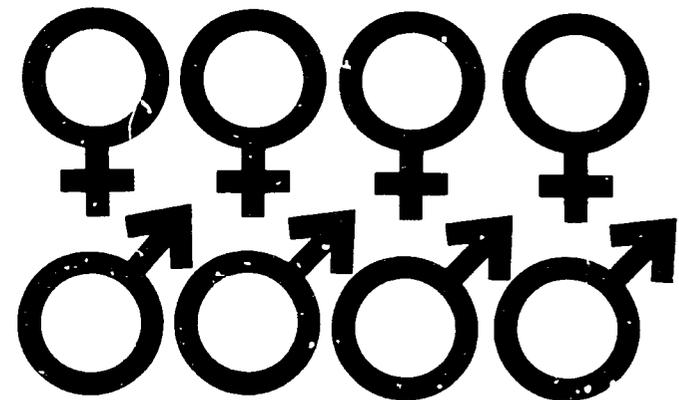


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

*See, for example, The 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, 1944. LEBANON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE FIRST AND ONLY COMPLETE
POPULATION CENSUS IN LEBANON WAS CONDUCTED IN 1932, WHEN THE
COUNTRY WAS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2126175	1080015	1046160	1277880	646585	629295	848295	431430	416865
UNDER 1	58545	28935	29610	34665	16830	17835	23880	12105	11775
1-4	242760	125010	117750	142530	73200	69330	100230	51810	48420
5-9	328080	166845	161235	193170	98415	94755	134910	68430	66480
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59310	53820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49965	59175	30120	29055
25-29	128775	63195	65580	85440	42810	42630	43335	20385	22950
30-34	124425	61080	63345	80910	40170	40740	43515	20910	22605
35-39	120045	60345	59700	75360	38475	36885	44685	21870	22815
40-44	109470	55440	54030	67020	34800	32220	42450	20640	21810
45-49	82140	43065	39075	49650	26025	23625	32490	17040	15450
50-54	58905	29460	29445	35910	18150	17760	22995	11310	11685
55-59	52920	27150	25770	32070	16530	15540	20850	10620	10230
60-64	58335	30345	27990	32400	16530	15870	25935	13815	12120
65 AND OVER	105375	52770	52605	51150	24810	26340	54225	27960	26265
UNKNOWN	2520	1200	1320	1425	735	690	1095	465	630

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 74-75.

02 DE JURE POPULATION, EXCLUDING PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS.

03 DATA ARE FROM THE 1970 SURVEY OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (L'ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, 1970) WHICH WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF ABOUT 30,000 LODGINGS COVERING URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF LEBANON, EXCEPTING REFUGEE CAMPS.

04 'URBAN' ENCOMPASSES SETTLEMENTS OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1944. LEBANON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2204400	1109000	1095400
0-4	358500	182900	175600
5-9	328000	166800	161200
10-14	280900	142600	138300
15-19	215400	110200	105200
20-24	161400	82400	79000
25-29	126800	63200	63600
30-34	124400	61100	63300
35-39	120000	60300	59700
40-44	109600	55400	54200
45-49	85700	43100	42600
50-54	58900	29500	29400
55-59	68600	34000	34600
60-64	55700	27200	28500
65 AND OVER	108500	50300	58200

01 SOURCE: COURBAGE, YOUSSEF AND PHILIPPE FARGUES, LA SITUATION
 DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU LIBAN, I. MORTALITE FECONDITE ET PROJECTIONS:
 METHODES ET RESULTATS, BEIRUT 1973, PP. 68-69.
 02 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

MUNAFAZAT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2126325	A	A	1232265	A	A	894060	A	A
BEYROUTH	474870	A	A	474870	A	A	0	A	A
MT. LIBAN	833055	A	A	485760	A	A	347290	A	A
L. NORD	364935	A	A	167865	A	A	197070	A	A
L. SUD	249945	A	A	58200	A	A	191745	A	A
BEQAA	203520	A	A	45570	A	A	157950	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 72.
02 TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

**TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. LEBANON**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2126325	A	A	1278030	A	A	848295	A	A
LEBANESE	1928580	A	A	1103805	A	A	824775	A	A
OTHER ARABS	159885	A	A	141420	A	A	18465	A	A
OTHER FOREIGN	17790	A	A	15795	A	A	1995	A	A
UNKNOWN	20070	A	A	17010	A	A	3060	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, P. 82.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

**TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. LEBANON**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	64.1	62.1	66.0
1	67.5	65.6	69.3
5	65.0	63.1	66.8
15	55.8	54.0	57.6
30	42.0	40.3	43.7
45	28.7	27.2	30.3
60	16.7	15.7	17.7

- 01 SOURCE: COURBAGE, YOUSSEF AND PHILIPPE FARGUES, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU LIBAN, I. MORTALITE FECONDITE ET PROJECTIONS: METHODES ET RESULTATS, BEIRUT 1973, PP. 26, 28.
- 02 ESTIMATED USING ADJUSTED DEATH REGISTRATION DATA AND COALE - DEMENY MODEL LIFE TABLES.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT RELIABLE DATA NOT FOUND. BY MATCHING AN ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE FOR AGE GROUP 1-4 TO UNITED NATIONS MODEL LIFE TABLES, FARGUES AND COURBAGE HAVE ESTIMATED AN INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF 64.5 FOR 1970; SEE PHILIPPE FARGUES AND YOUSSEF COURBANE, SOME BASIC METHODOLOGICAL ELEMENTS PROPER TO LEBANESE DATA (1970) IN ORDER TO OBTAIN BASIC INDICES ON MORTALITY, EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON MORTALITY, BEIRUT, DECEMBER 1972, ESQB-WHO EHR/MORT/MP.7. P. 17.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL	1496940	710715	706650	0	71775	7800	0
TOTAL MALES	759225	398160	347955	0	10710	2400	0
10-14	142620	142620	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	110160	109035	1110	0	15	0	0
20-24	82395	72600	9690	0	15	90	0
25-29	63195	34665	28305	0	30	195	0
30-34	61080	15405	45180	0	135	360	0
35-39	60345	9060	50880	0	120	285	0
40-44	55440	4725	50040	0	405	270	0
45-49	43065	2445	39855	0	465	300	0
50-54	29460	1690	26910	0	555	105	0
55-59	27150	1875	24345	0	735	195	0
60-64	30345	1395	27270	0	1380	300	0
65 AND OVER	52770	1695	43935	0	6855	285	0
UNKNOWN	1200	750	435	0	0	15	0
TOTAL FEMALES	737715	312555	358695	0	61065	5400	0
10-14	134445	133665	750	0	0	30	0
15-19	105240	91365	13590	0	90	195	0
20-24	79020	40185	38280	0	150	405	0
25-29	65580	16485	47910	0	450	735	0
30-34	63345	9000	52680	0	900	765	0
35-39	59700	6045	50850	0	1905	900	0
40-44	54210	4140	45735	0	3735	600	0
45-49	39075	2685	32040	0	3840	510	0
50-54	29445	2145	21960	0	5040	300	0
55-59	25770	1650	17970	0	5985	165	0
60-64	27990	2040	16830	0	8805	315	0
65 AND OVER	52575	2625	19485	0	30015	450	0
UNKNOWN	1320	525	615	0	150	30	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 6, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, P. 76.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1970. LEBANON

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	907665	436320	421575	0	44115	5655	0
TOTAL MALES	460140	244740	208200	0	5595	1605	0
10-14	83310	83310	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	65520	64785	720	0	15	0	0
20-24	52275	46455	5760	0	15	45	0
25-29	42810	23985	18705	0	15	105	0
30-34	40170	10875	28905	0	105	285	0
35-39	38475	5895	32265	0	105	210	0
40-44	34800	3105	31170	0	285	240	0
45-49	26025	1635	23895	0	270	225	0
50-54	18150	1245	16485	0	345	75	0
55-59	16530	1230	14790	0	390	120	0
60-64	16530	900	14580	0	900	150	0
65 AND OVER	24810	840	20670	0	3150	150	0
UNKNOWN	735	480	255	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	447525	191580	213375	0	38520	4050	0
10-14	80625	80115	480	0	0	30	0
15-19	64485	55560	8700	0	75	150	0
20-24	49965	25350	24180	0	120	315	0
25-29	42630	10215	31470	0	315	630	0
30-34	40740	5760	33810	0	525	645	0
35-39	36885	4155	30945	0	1155	630	0
40-44	32400	2715	26670	0	2535	480	0
45-49	23625	1950	18645	0	2670	360	0
50-54	17760	1455	12255	0	3840	210	0
55-59	15540	1065	10020	0	4380	75	0
60-64	15870	1410	8025	0	6180	255	0
65 AND OVER	26310	1575	7845	0	16635	255	0
UNKNOWN	690	255	330	0	90	15	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 6, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 78-80.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. LEBANON

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	589275	274365	285090	0	27060	2100	0
TOTAL MALES	299085	153390	139770	0	5115	810	0
10-14	59310	59280	15	0	0	15	0
15-19	44640	44250	390	0	0	0	0
20-24	30120	26145	3930	0	0	45	0
25-29	20385	10680	9600	0	15	90	0
30-34	20910	4530	16275	0	30	75	0
35-39	21870	3165	18615	0	15	75	0
40-44	20640	1620	18870	0	120	30	0
45-49	17040	810	15960	0	195	75	0
50-54	11310	645	10425	0	210	30	0
55-59	10620	645	9555	0	345	75	0
60-64	13815	495	12690	0	480	150	0
65 AND OVER	27960	655	23265	0	3705	135	0
UNKNOWN	465	270	180	0	0	15	0
TOTAL FEMALES	290190	120975	145320	0	22545	1350	0
10-14	53820	53550	270	0	0	0	0
15-19	40755	35805	4890	0	15	45	0
20-24	29055	14835	14100	0	30	90	0
25-29	22950	6270	16440	0	135	105	0
30-34	22605	3240	18870	0	375	120	0
35-39	22815	1890	19905	0	750	270	0
40-44	21810	1425	19065	0	1200	120	0
45-49	15450	735	13395	0	1170	150	0
50-54	11685	690	7755	0	1200	90	0
55-59	10230	565	7950	0	1605	90	0
60-64	12120	630	8805	0	2625	60	0
65 AND OVER	26265	1050	11640	0	13380	195	0
UNKNOWN	630	270	285	0	60	15	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, P. 81.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16B	13B	16B	13B	16B	13B
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	25	19	25	19	25	19
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	28	23	28	23	28	23
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	32	27	33	27	32	28

01 SOURCE: DIB, GEORGE M., LAW AND POPULATION IN LEBANON, MEDFORD, 1975, P. 20 (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE); DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NU. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, P. 81.

B VARIES WITH DIFFERENT RELIGIONS. RANGES ARE 16-18 FOR MALES AND 12.5-18 FOR FEMALES.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 13. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	40
20-24	184
25-29	259
30-34	214
35-39	134
40-44	65
45-49	18

- 01 SOURCE: CHAMIE, JOSEPH, RELIGION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN
LEBANON, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1977, TABLE 2.1.
- 02 DATA FROM THE 1971 NATIONAL FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY
OF A SAMPLE OF 2795 CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN 15-49 YEARS
OLD BASED ON THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS OF THE 1970 SURVEY OF THE
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. LEBANON

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	34.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	4.57
GRR (PER WOMAN)	2.32
NRK (PER WOMAN)	2.12

- 01 SOURCE: CHAMIE, JOSEPH, RELIGION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN
LEBANON, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1977, TABLE 2.1.
- 02 DATA FROM THE 1971 NATIONAL FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY
OF A SAMPLE OF 2795 CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN 15-49 YEARS
OLD BASED ON THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS OF THE 1970 SURVEY OF THE
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1022189	595363	426826	663498	373944	289554	358691	221419	137272
10-14	247795	133920	113875	148154	78465	69689	99641	55455	44186
15-19	184251	100796	83455	113898	59950	53948	70353	40846	29507
20-24	129752	73332	56420	85029	46826	38203	44723	26506	18217
25-29	94380	53589	40791	65657	36731	28926	28723	18858	11865
30-39	150992	91069	59923	106207	61636	44571	44785	29433	15352
40-49	105199	67771	37428	72187	44409	27778	33012	23362	9650
50-59	54901	36570	18331	38588	24530	14058	16313	12040	4213
60 AND OVER	54919	38316	16603	33778	21397	12381	21141	16919	4222
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 1, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 74-75; DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, L'ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOV. 1970, VOL. 1, P. 97.

02 LITERATE INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KNOW HOW TO READ AND WRITE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1496790	759225	737565	907515	460140	447375	589275	299085	290190
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59310	53820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49965	59175	30120	29055
25-29	128775	63195	65580	85440	42810	42630	43335	20385	22950
30-39	244470	121425	123045	156270	78645	77625	88200	42780	45420
40-49	191610	98505	93105	116670	60825	55845	74940	37680	37260
50-59	111825	56610	55215	67980	34660	33300	43845	21930	21915
60 AND OVER	163710	83115	80595	83550	41340	42210	80160	41775	38385
UNKNOWN	2520	1200	1320	1425	735	690	1095	465	630

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 74-75.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	68.3	78.4	57.9	73.1	81.3	64.7			
10-14	89.4	93.9	84.7	90.4	94.2	86.4	60.9	74.0	47.3
15-19	85.5	91.5	79.3	87.6	91.5	83.7	88.1	93.5	82.1
20-24	80.4	89.0	71.4	83.2	89.6	76.5	82.4	91.5	72.4
25-29	73.3	84.8	62.2	76.8	85.8	67.9	75.6	88.0	62.7
30-39	61.8	75.0	48.7	68.0	78.4	57.4	66.3	82.7	51.7
40-49	57.5	68.8	40.2	61.9	73.0	49.7	50.6	68.6	33.3
50-59	49.1	64.6	33.2	56.8	70.7	42.2	44.1	62.0	25.9
60 AND OVER	33.5	46.1	20.6	40.4	51.8	29.3	37.2	54.9	19.5
UNKNOWN	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	26.4	40.5	11.0
							00.0	00.0	00.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, L'ENQUETE PAR
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOV. 1970, VUL 1,
P. 97.

02 LITERATE INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KNOW
HOW TO READ AND WRITE.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	599715	334035	265680	364335	198945	165390	235360	135090	100290
6-9	239595	125220	114375	143790	74580	69210	95805	50640	45165
10-14	231210	127050	104160	137040	73620	63420	94170	53430	40740
15-19	100770	60615	40155	63360	35940	27420	37410	24675	12735
20-24	28140	21150	6990	20145	14805	5340	7995	6345	1650

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, L'ENQUETE PAR
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOV. 1970, VOL. 1,
P. 87.

02 DATA EXCLUDE ENROLLMENT IN KORANIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.
LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6-9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59510	53820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49965	59175	30120	29055

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 74-75.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE, DUE TO LACK OF POPULATION BASES FOR AGES 6 TO
9. BASES FOR AGES 5 TO 9 ARE INDICATED IN TABLE 2.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6-9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	83.5	89.1	77.5	85.6	88.4	78.7	83.2	90.1	75.7
15-19	46.8	55.0	38.2	48.7	54.9	42.5	43.8	55.3	31.2
20-24	17.4	25.7	8.8	19.7	28.3	10.7	13.5	21.1	5.7

01 SOURCES: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, L'ENQUETE PAR
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOV. 1970, VOL. 1,
P. 87; DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 74-75.
02 DATA EXCLUDE ENROLLMENT IN KORANIC SCHOOLS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE, DUE TO A LACK OF POPULATION BASES FOR AGES 6
TO 9. THESE MISSING FIGURES COULD BE APPROXIMATED BY ESTIMATING
THE 6-9 AGE GROUP FROM DATA ON AGES 5-9 (SEE TABLE 2).

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	569427	471475	97952	350916	290131	60785	218511	181344	37167
10-14	17430	8557	8873	11342	5591	5751	6088	2966	3122
15-19	58489	41861	16628	34584	25210	9374	23905	18651	7254
20-24	78708	59901	18807	49387	36769	12618	29321	23132	5169
25-29	71766	58519	13247	48503	39479	9024	23263	19040	4223
30-39	136608	117782	18826	88657	76371	12286	47951	41411	6540
40-49	105886	93875	12011	64797	57891	6906	41089	35984	5105
50-59	52859	47779	5080	31874	29095	2779	20985	18684	2301
60-64	23413	21090	2323	12123	10867	1256	11290	10223	1067
65 AND OVER	24268	22111	2157	9649	8858	791	14619	13253	1366
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 74-75; DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, L'ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOV. 1970, VOL. 1, P. 109.
- 02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD BUT REFERENCE PERIOD UNKNOWN.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1496790	759225	737565	907515	460140	447375	589275	299085	290190
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59310	55820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49655	59175	30120	29055
25-29	128775	63195	65580	85440	42810	42630	43335	20385	22950
30-39	244470	121425	123045	156270	78645	77625	88200	42780	45420
40-49	191610	98505	93105	116670	60825	55845	74940	37680	37260
50-59	111825	56610	55215	67980	34680	33300	43845	21930	21915
60-64	58335	30345	27990	32400	16530	15870	25955	13815	12120
65 AND OVER	105375	52770	52605	51150	24810	26340	54225	27960	26265
UNKNOWN	2520	1200	1320	1425	735	690	1095	465	630

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECUEIL DE
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, 1972, PP. 74-75.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38.0	62.1	13.3	38.7	63.1	13.6	37.1	60.6	12.8
10-14	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	5.4	5.0	5.6
15-19	27.2	38.0	15.8	26.6	38.5	14.5	28.0	37.3	17.6
20-24	48.8	72.7	23.8	48.3	70.3	25.3	49.6	76.8	21.3
25-29	55.7	92.6	20.2	56.8	92.2	21.2	53.7	93.4	18.4
30-39	55.9	97.0	15.3	56.7	97.1	15.8	54.4	96.8	14.4
40-49	58.0	95.3	12.9	55.5	95.2	12.4	54.8	95.5	13.7
50-59	47.3	84.4	9.2	46.9	83.9	8.3	47.9	85.2	10.2
60-64	40.1	69.5	8.3	37.4	65.7	7.9	43.5	74.0	8.8
65 AND OVER	23.0	41.9	4.1	18.9	35.7	3.0	27.0	47.4	5.2
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, L'ENQUETE PAR
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOV. 1970, VOL. 1,
P. 109.

02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD BUT
REFERENCE PERIOD UNKNOWN.

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

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	538410	444285	94125	330975	A	A	207435	A	A
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	170220	157725	12390	95430	A	A	74790	A	A
EMPLOYERS	40980	39675	1335	26160	A	A	14820	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	129240	118050	11055	69270	A	A	59970	A	A
EMPLOYEES	321945	259755	61875	223575	A	A	98370	A	A
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	35670	17790	18255	8355	A	A	27315	A	A
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	10575	9015	1605	3615	A	A	6950	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, L'ENQUETE PAR
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOV. 1970, VOL. 1,
P. 120 AND 132
02 DATA FOR EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ONLY.
03 ROW AND/OR COLUMN FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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.

AFRICA

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

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

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	*		
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	14	
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	16	
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	16
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	TOT/SR	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
																								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	STD	*	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SX/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	UR	UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	16
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC	*	STD	*	UR	TOT	*	STD	STD	STD	*	11
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	STD	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	UR	19
Nicaragua	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Panama	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	18
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SX	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SG/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16

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	STU	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13	
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SR	*	SR/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOI	TOI/SR/UR/AB/ABS	AG	SID	*	14	
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	TOI/SR/UR/PC	TOI/SR/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	TOI/SR/UR/PC	TOI/SR/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16	
Jordan	TOI/UR	SID	TOI/SR	AG	SID	*	TOI/SR/UR	UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16	
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SR	*	*	SR	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SR	*	13	
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SR	SR	*	SR	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	STU	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17	
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	TOI	SID	SID	TOI/SR/UR	SID	SID	*	15	
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16	
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	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	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5
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!!!

SID - Data conform to table framework.

TOI - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

PCT - 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 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^{1/}

Nadia H. Youssef
International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

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 or markings.