

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

CONTROL NUMBER 2. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (695)
PN-AAK-625 PA00-0000-G2363. TITLE AND SUBTITLE (240) Selected statistical data by sex: Near East,
Morocco

4. PERSONAL AUTHORS (100)

5. CORPORATE AUTHORS (101)

AID/ST/DIU

6. DOCUMENT DATE (110)

1981

7. NUMBER OF PAGES (120)

65p.

8. ARC NUMBER (170)

9. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION (130)

ST/DIU

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (500)

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

11. ABSTRACT (350)

12. DESCRIPTORS (920)

Women in development
statistics
Women
sex differences
Demographic surveys
Morocco

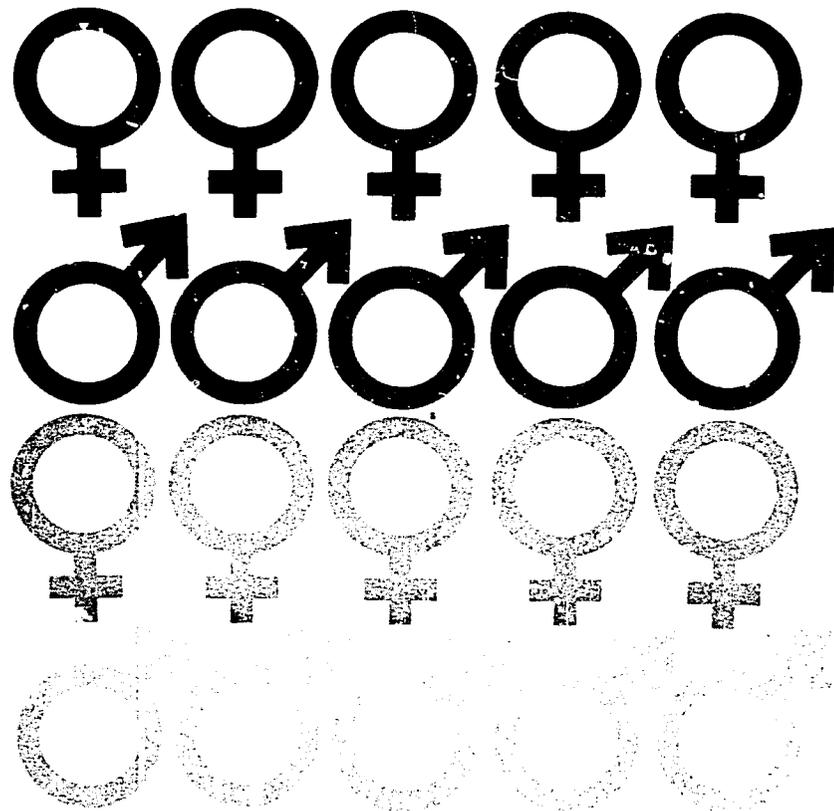
13. PROJECT NUMBER (150)

14. CONTRACT NO. (140)

AID

15. CONTRACT
TYPE (140)

16. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (160)



Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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

U.S. Agency
for International Development

JUL 1981

NEAR EAST

Morocco

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

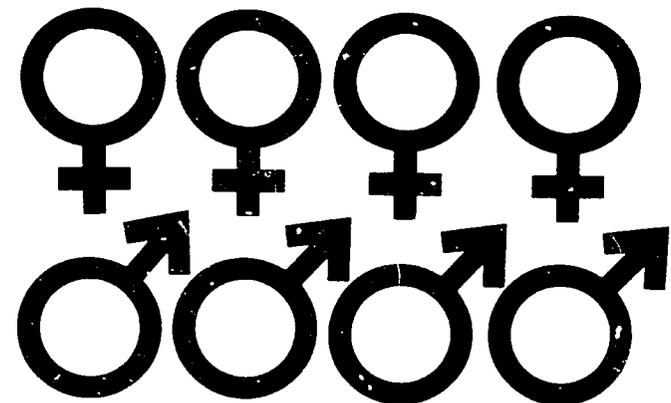


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently completed a pilot six-month project, sponsored jointly by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID) and the Office of Population (DS/POP), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 69 AID-participating countries for specific variables. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents, in matrix form, a summary of the results of the data search. More than 2,000 tables were compiled during the project (though some remain blank owing to lack of information) using a variety of national and international sources. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a standard format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or 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 (DC/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, 1960. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11626232	5809172	5817060	3411671	1692215	1719456	8214561	4116957	4097604
UNDER 1	303583	152247	151336	97046	49104	47942	206537	103143	103394
1-4	1891227	920916	970311	484867	242040	242827	1406360	678876	727484
5-9	1872850	955045	917805	490422	242010	248412	1382428	713035	669393
10-14	1082720	616109	466611	340673	177760	162913	742047	438349	303698
15-19	722320	370937	351383	250092	121340	128752	472228	249597	222631
20-24	407526	406634	500892	284319	126050	158269	623207	260364	342623
25-29	956745	434767	521978	286167	133043	153124	670578	301724	368854
30-34	840388	390269	450119	266669	129005	137664	573719	261264	312455
35-39	640961	332918	308043	215353	113404	101949	425608	219514	200094
40-44	599136	289755	309381	186828	98854	87974	412308	190901	221401
45-49	347263	190561	156702	120025	67267	52758	227238	123294	103944
50-54	422607	204069	228538	118456	59671	58785	304151	144398	159753
55-59	180923	107164	73759	64064	36479	27585	116359	70685	46174
60-64	364061	169486	194575	87615	40399	47216	276446	129067	147359
65 AND OVER	468932	255284	213648	107589	50033	57556	361343	205251	156092
UNKNOWN	24990	13011	11979	11486	5756	5730	13504	7255	6249

01 SOURCE: SERVICE CENTRAL DES STATISTIQUES, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE 1960, VOLUME 1, 1964, TABLE 5.

02 EXCLUDES POPULATION OF IFN1.

03 DE JURE POPULATION.

04 URBAN DEFINITION: URBAN INCLUDED ALL MUNICIPALITIES, AUTONOMOUS CENTERS, CERTAIN DELIMITED CENTERS AND OTHER SMALL CENTERS WITH SOME URBAN CHARACTERISTICS.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15321210	7669957	7651253	5367964	2627918	2740046	9953246	5042039	4911207
UNDER 1	346345	177184	169161	126732	64206	62526	219613	112978	106635
1-4	2139715	1077426	1062289	685807	346857	338950	1452908	730569	723339
5-9	2458494	1248242	1210252	824065	410107	413953	1634429	838135	796294
10-14	2098061	1100501	987560	753704	369061	384643	1334357	751440	602917
15-19	1405693	754750	710957	578937	281589	297348	886756	473157	413589
20-24	1058752	504954	553798	397853	187089	210764	660399	317865	343034
25-29	920393	412186	508207	315255	142756	172499	605138	269430	335708
30-34	900423	396528	503895	319625	140971	178654	580798	255557	325241
35-39	823239	393977	429262	312534	146730	163804	510705	245247	265458
40-44	758734	361320	397414	276075	136590	139485	482659	224730	257929
45-49	502509	270603	231906	196997	106154	90843	305512	164449	141063
50-54	512893	266415	246478	174273	92024	82249	338620	174391	164229
55-59	256070	154271	101799	95772	55033	40739	160298	99258	61060
60-64	375993	178539	197654	112221	52075	60148	263772	126266	137506
65 AND OVER	713896	373255	340641	198114	94678	103436	515782	278577	237205
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976. TABLE 02DE.

02 IFNI BECAME PART OF MOROCCO IN 1970.

03 DE JURE POPULATION.

04 URBAN DEFINITION: URBAN INCLUDED ALL MUNICIPALITIES, AUTONOMOUS CENTERS AND OTHER CENTERS.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 1960. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12412000	6302000	6110000
0-4	2443000	1238000	1206000
5-9	1925000	976000	948000
10-14	1417000	718000	700000
15-19	1037000	522000	515000
20-24	1015000	513000	502000
25-29	947000	481000	466000
30-34	805000	411000	394000
35-39	672000	346000	326000
40-44	551000	285000	265000
45-49	449000	233000	216000
50-54	360000	186000	175000
55-59	277000	141000	136000
60-64	209000	104000	105000
65 AND OVER	306000	148000	158000
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES: MOROCCO (DRAFT), WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE A-2.
 02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16335000	8245000	8089000
0-4	2808000	1424000	1384000
5-9	2475000	1256000	1219000
10-14	2241000	1138000	1103000
15-19	1857000	941000	915000
20-24	1434000	720000	714000
25-29	877000	426000	451000
30-34	909000	449000	460000
35-39	844000	423000	421000
40-44	820000	366000	353000
45-49	594000	306000	288000
50-54	478000	247000	232000
55-59	375000	192000	183000
60-64	283000	142000	140000
65 AND OVER	441000	216000	226000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES: MOROCCO (URAFI), WASHINGTON, D.C. 1979, TABLE 2.
 02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. MOROCCO

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15379259	A	A	5409725	A	A	9969534	A	A
AGADIR	1168010	A	A	170600	A	A	997410	A	A
AL HOCEIMA	246594	A	A	22495	A	A	224099	A	A
BENI MELLAL	663691	A	A	117296	A	A	546395	A	A
EL JADIDA	590923	A	A	92185	A	A	498738	A	A
FES	1071416	A	A	383904	A	A	687512	A	A
KENITRA	1345975	A	A	308477	A	A	1037498	A	A
KHOUREBGA	328304	A	A	143170	A	A	185134	A	A
KSAR ES SOUK	471620	A	A	46595	A	A	425025	A	A
MARRAKECH	1558541	A	A	393118	A	A	1165423	A	A
MEKNES	753117	A	A	363499	A	A	389618	A	A
NADOR	480517	A	A	44176	A	A	436341	A	A
OUARZAZATE	522376	A	A	29048	A	A	493328	A	A
OJDA	633828	A	A	315168	A	A	318660	A	A
SAFI	897946	A	A	193619	A	A	704327	A	A
SETTAT	670769	A	A	112947	A	A	557822	A	A
TANGER	215502	A	A	187894	A	A	27608	A	A
TARFAYA	24161	A	A	11826	A	A	12335	A	A
TAZA	578550	A	A	73218	A	A	505338	A	A
TETOUAN	796278	A	A	278682	A	A	517596	A	A
CASABLANCA	1719421	A	A	1582531	A	A	136890	A	A
RABAT SALE	641714	A	A	539050	A	A	102658	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, POPULATION LEGALE DU
MAROC D'APRES LE RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE
L'HABITAT, 1971, RABAT, 1972, TABLE 1.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15267350	A	A	5304116	A	A	9963234	A	A
NON JEWS	15236231	A	A	5273056	A	A	9963175	A	A
JEWS	31119	A	A	31060	A	A	59	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, POPULATION LEGALE DU MAROC
D'APRES LE RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT,
1971, RABAT, 1972, TABLE 1.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. MOROCCO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. MOROCCO

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15379259	A	A	5409725	A	A	9969534	A	A
MOROCCAN	15267350	A	A	5304116	A	A	9963234	A	A
FOREIGN	111909	A	A	105609	A	A	6300	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, POPULATION LEGALE DU MAROC
D'APRES LE RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT,
1971, RABAT, 1972, TABLE 1.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. MOROCCO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	51.1	50.6	51.5
1	59.9	60.0	59.7
5	59.5	59.6	59.4
15	50.9	50.9	50.8
30	38.3	38.2	38.4
45	26.4	25.7	27.0
60	15.5	15.1	15.9

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: MOROCCO (DRAFT), WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE 5

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

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1972	162	171	152

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: MOROCCO (DRAFT), WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE 4.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. MOROCCO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 10A TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX 1971. MOROCCO

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPARATED/DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	10376656	4151145	5526076	0	659434	239399	0
TOTAL MALES	5157105	2451685	2580641	0	68141	66638	0
10-14	1100501	1099567	841	0	41	52	0
15-19	754756	731632	20937	0	389	1798	0
20-24	504954	359939	135893	0	1156	7966	0
25-29	412186	126187	273858	0	1954	10187	0
30-34	396528	50517	334929	0	2480	8602	0
35-39	393977	25211	358587	0	2896	7283	0
40-44	361320	16367	334701	0	3788	6404	0
45-49	270603	9412	253304	0	3387	4500	0
50-54	266415	8694	248356	0	4764	4601	0
55-59	154271	4260	144481	0	3077	2453	0
60-64	178339	6762	160292	0	7463	3822	0
65 AND OVER	373255	13137	314402	0	36746	8970	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	5209551	1699460	2746037	0	591293	172761	0
10-14	987560	983558	3225	0	131	646	0
15-19	710937	499157	190696	0	1874	19208	0
20-24	553798	112829	408913	0	4405	27651	0
25-29	508207	30410	450475	0	7143	20179	0
30-34	503895	15360	456186	0	15182	17165	0
35-39	429262	10233	379805	0	24584	14640	0
40-44	397414	9707	325635	0	46005	16067	0
45-49	251906	6157	174619	0	40597	10533	0
50-54	246478	7288	158270	0	68429	12491	0
55-59	101799	3563	98171	0	34620	5445	0
60-64	197654	6923	74089	0	104930	11712	0
65 AND OVER	340641	14275	65949	0	243393	17024	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976, TABLE 02 DE.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX 1971. MOROCCO

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	3731360	1661420	1735154	0	229489	105297	0
TOTAL MALES	1806748	915477	848713	0	20025	22533	0
10-14	369061	368581	431	0	36	13	0
15-19	281589	276230	4810	0	218	331	0
20-24	187069	152471	32711	0	393	1514	0
25-29	142756	56537	82745	0	601	2873	0
30-34	140971	23222	113869	0	796	3084	0
35-39	148730	12223	132506	0	1020	2981	0
40-44	136590	7412	125234	0	1303	2641	0
45-49	106154	4630	98300	0	1233	1991	0
50-54	92024	3643	84901	0	1631	1849	0
55-59	55033	2012	50736	0	1205	1080	0
60-64	52073	2969	45226	0	2364	1414	0
65 AND OVER	94678	5547	77144	0	9225	2762	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1924612	745943	886441	0	209464	82764	0
10-14	384643	383171	1267	0	86	119	0
15-19	297348	239231	51807	0	925	5385	0
20-24	210764	70129	126596	0	2120	11919	0
25-29	172499	17141	140943	0	3618	10797	0
30-34	178654	7546	153905	0	7072	10071	0
35-39	163804	5174	138165	0	11344	9121	0
40-44	139465	4503	107229	0	16441	9312	0
45-49	90843	3251	84034	0	17516	6022	0
50-54	82249	5398	76359	0	26235	6257	0
55-59	40739	1957	38400	0	15531	2785	0
60-64	60148	3409	56495	0	33628	4816	0
65 AND OVER	103436	7033	17295	0	72948	6160	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976, TABLE 020E.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. MOROCCO

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPARATED/DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	6645296	2489725	3591524	0	429945	134102	0
TOTAL MALES	3300357	1536208	1731920	0	40116	44105	0
10-14	731440	730986	410	0	5	39	0
15-19	473167	455402	16127	0	171	1467	0
20-24	317865	207468	103182	0	763	6452	0
25-29	269430	69650	191113	0	1353	7314	0
30-34	255557	27295	221060	0	1684	5518	0
35-39	245247	12488	226081	0	1876	4302	0
40-44	224730	8455	209527	0	2485	3763	0
45-49	104449	4782	155004	0	2154	2509	0
50-54	174391	5051	163455	0	3133	2752	0
55-59	49238	2248	93745	0	1872	1373	0
60-64	126266	3793	114966	0	5099	2408	0
65 AND OVER	278577	7590	237256	0	27521	6208	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3284939	953517	1859596	0	381829	89997	0
10-14	602917	600387	1958	0	45	527	0
15-19	413589	259426	138891	0	949	13823	0
20-24	343034	42700	282317	0	2285	15732	0
25-29	335708	13269	309532	0	3525	9382	0
30-34	325241	7614	302223	0	8110	7094	0
35-39	205458	5059	241040	0	15240	5519	0
40-44	257929	5204	218406	0	27564	6755	0
45-49	141063	2400	110565	0	23081	4511	0
50-54	154229	3890	111911	0	42194	6234	0
55-59	61060	1006	57705	0	19089	2660	0
60-64	137506	3514	55744	0	71302	6896	0
65 AND OVER	237205	7242	48634	0	170445	10864	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, KABAT, 1976, TABLE 02DE.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	b	b	b	b	b	b
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	22	17	23	18	21	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	19	26	21	24	18
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	28	21	30	23	27	20

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, KABAT, 1976, TABLE 020E. POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY IN POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1979, TABLE 15 (MINIMUM LEGAL AGE).

b NO MINIMUM LEGAL AGE WITH PARENTAL CONSENT.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	400796	171664	229132
2	322753	132641	190112
3	313578	124264	189314
4	316840	117298	199542
5	326492	115834	210658
6	312937	104050	208887
7	285233	95738	189495
8 AND OVER	692214	241617	450597
TOTAL	2970843	1103106	1867737
MEAN SIZE	5.2	4.9	5.3
MEDIAN SIZE	4.9	4.6	5.1

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE
L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RAHAT, 1976,
TABLE O1ME.

02 A HOUSEHOLD IS A GROUP OF RELATED OR UNRELATED PERSONS REGULARLY
SHARING LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS AND LIVING EXPENSES. INCLUDES
ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD AND EXCLUDES PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2970843	2468230	502607	1103106	880818	222288	1867737	1587418	280319
15-24	223822	166719	57103	97501	62811	24690	135321	103908	32413
25-44	1397283	1188811	208472	560161	461776	98385	837122	727035	110087
45-64	965252	809254	155998	353548	262097	71451	611704	527157	84547
65 AND OVER	384486	303452	81034	101896	74134	27762	282590	229318	53272
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, CASAI, 1976, TABLE 05ME.

02 A DEFINITION OF 'HOUSEHOLD HEAD' IS UNAVAILABLE.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
 URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	66
20-24	296
25-29	365
30-34	304
35-39	220
40-44	93
45-49	33

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES: MOROCCO (DRAFT), WASHINGTON, D. C. 1979, TABLE 7.
 02 FOR THE DERIVATION OF DATA IN TABLE 14A, SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLES
 7 AND A-7 IN THE ABOVE SOURCE.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. MOROCCO

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
C&K PER 1,000 POP.	44.00	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)	5.58	5.07	7.93
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.36	2.47	3.87
NRR (PER WOMAN)	2.44	A	A

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES: MOROCCO (DRAFT), WASHINGTON, D. C. 1979, TABLES 3, 7,
AND A-7.

02 FOR THE DERIVATION OF DATA IN TABLE 148, SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLES
7 AND A-7 IN THE ABOVE SOURCE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2591539	1908422	683117	1715567	1101517	613990	876052	606905	69127
10-14	630647	558550	272097	554436	313762	240676	276209	244788	31421
15-19	601320	414127	187193	404122	236028	168094	197198	178099	19099
20-24	349864	251799	98065	234527	145555	89172	115537	106444	8853
25-29	200241	154785	45456	134549	92664	41885	65692	62121	3571
30-34	146105	121909	24196	98322	75796	22526	47783	46113	1570
35-39	121939	106693	15246	81324	67292	14032	40615	39401	1214
40-44	93323	82985	10338	60997	51562	9435	32326	31423	903
45-49	68117	60667	7450	43855	36990	6865	24262	23677	585
50-54	54280	48167	6113	32807	27275	5532	21473	20892	581
55-59	34210	29666	4524	20808	16657	4151	13402	13029	375
60-64	31651	27319	4332	18308	14258	4050	13343	13061	282
65 AND OVER	59842	51735	8107	31450	23878	7572	28392	27657	535
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976, TABLE 07SE.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1971.
MURUCCO

01 SOURCE: FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	25.0	36.9	13.1	46.0	61.0	31.9	13.2	24.0	2.1
10-14	39.8	50.8	27.6	73.6	85.0	62.6	20.7	33.5	5.2
15-19	41.0	54.9	26.3	69.8	83.8	56.5	22.2	37.6	4.6
20-24	33.0	49.9	17.7	58.9	77.7	42.3	17.5	33.5	2.6
25-29	21.8	37.6	8.9	42.7	64.9	24.3	10.9	23.1	1.1
30-34	16.2	30.7	4.8	30.8	53.8	12.6	8.2	18.0	0.5
35-39	14.8	27.1	3.6	26.0	45.2	8.6	8.0	16.1	0.5
40-44	12.3	23.0	2.6	22.1	37.7	6.8	6.7	14.0	0.4
45-49	13.6	22.4	3.2	22.3	34.8	7.6	7.9	14.4	0.4
50-54	10.6	18.1	2.5	18.8	29.6	6.7	6.3	12.0	0.4
55-59	13.4	19.2	4.4	21.7	30.3	10.2	8.4	13.1	0.6
60-64	8.4	15.3	2.2	16.3	27.4	6.7	5.1	10.3	0.2
65 AND OVER	6.4	13.9	2.4	15.9	25.2	7.3	5.5	10.0	0.2
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE
L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976,
TABLES 02DE AND 07SE.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1586226	1081580	504646	1074416	624925	449491	511810	456655	55155
5-9	535156	356140	179016	354194	198808	155386	180962	157332	23630
10-14	746246	505105	241141	505926	290420	215506	240320	214685	25635
15-19	304824	220335	84489	214296	135697	78599	90528	84638	5890

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE
L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, KABAT, 1976,
TABLE U9SE.

02 'SCHOOL' EXCLUDES KORANIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.
MOROCCO

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE
L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976,
FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MUROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	26.4	34.9	17.3	49.8	58.9	41.0	13.3	22.4	3.0
5-9	21.8	28.5	14.8	43.0	48.5	37.5	11.1	18.8	3.0
10-14	35.7	45.9	24.4	67.1	78.7	56.0	18.0	29.4	4.3
15-19	20.8	29.2	11.9	37.0	48.2	26.4	10.2	17.9	1.4

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, KABAT, 1976, TABLES 02DE AND 09SE.

02 'SCHOOL' EXCLUDES KORANIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4003943	3403693	600250	1403655	1112018	291637	2600286	2291675	308613
10-14	227982	160079	67903	39789	14102	25687	188193	145977	42216
15-19	560767	442946	117821	176680	114291	62389	384087	328655	55432
20-24	501770	427143	74627	190153	145024	45129	311517	282119	29496
25-29	446633	389673	56960	161832	133570	28262	284801	256103	28698
30-34	433237	361943	51294	157787	135419	22368	275450	246524	28926
35-39	428964	381548	47416	165984	144169	21815	262960	237579	25601
40-44	397598	345817	51781	153791	130509	23282	243807	215506	28499
45-49	290442	255646	34796	116728	99588	17140	175714	156058	17656
50-54	290542	243935	46607	103886	82602	21284	186656	161533	25123
55-59	160002	137127	22875	59031	47460	11571	100971	89667	11304
60-64	128017	112805	15212	37795	31373	6422	90222	81432	8790
65 AND OVER	137989	125031	12958	40199	33911	6288	97790	91120	6670
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976, TABLE 01AE.

02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. REFERENCE PERIOD WAS AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS BUT LENGTH OF PERIOD UNCLEAR.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN 170., 1971.
MOROCCO

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE
L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976,
FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLEZ.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971.
MOROCCO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38.6	65.9	11.5	37.6	61.5	15.2	39.1	68.2	9.4
10-14	10.9	14.5	6.9	5.3	3.8	6.7	14.1	20.0	7.0
15-19	38.3	58.7	16.6	30.5	40.6	21.0	43.3	69.5	13.4
20-24	47.4	84.6	13.5	47.8	77.5	21.4	47.2	88.8	8.6
25-29	48.5	94.5	11.2	51.3	93.6	16.4	47.1	95.1	8.5
30-34	48.1	96.3	10.2	49.4	96.1	12.5	47.4	96.5	8.9
35-39	52.1	96.8	11.0	53.1	96.9	13.3	51.5	96.8	9.6
40-44	52.4	95.7	13.0	55.7	95.5	16.7	50.5	95.8	11.0
45-49	57.8	94.5	15.0	59.3	93.6	18.9	56.9	94.9	12.5
50-54	56.6	91.6	18.9	59.6	89.8	25.9	55.1	92.5	15.4
55-59	62.5	88.9	22.5	61.6	86.2	28.4	63.0	90.4	18.5
60-64	34.0	63.3	7.7	33.7	60.2	10.7	34.2	64.5	6.4
65 AND OVER	19.3	33.5	3.8	20.3	35.8	6.1	19.0	32.7	2.8
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976, TABLES 02DE AND 01AE.

02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. REFERENCE PERIOD WAS AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS BUT LENGTH OF PERIOD UNCLEAR.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO.

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4000338	3398598	601741	1369512	1085685	283828	2630826	2312913	317913
EMPLR. & SELF EMP.	1363499	1265905	97594	333587	288278	45309	1029912	977627	52285
EMPLOYERS	104773	99628	5145	36139	33017	3122	68634	66611	2023
SELF-EMPLOYED	1258726	1166277	92449	297448	255261	42187	961278	911016	50262
EMPLOYEES	1450094	1237116	212977	762787	597329	165457	687307	639787	47520
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	762385	574121	188264	20229	14503	5726	742156	559518	182538
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	424361	321456	102906	252909	185575	67336	171451	135881	35570

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 1971, RESULTATS DE
L'EXHAUSTIF NIVEAU NATIONAL, SERIES E, VOL. 3, RABAT, 1976,
TABLE 18AE.

02 DATA FOR MOROCCAN NATIONALS ONLY.

03 ROW AND/OR COLUMN FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO MINOR
INCONSISTENCIES IN REPORTED FIGURES.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX AND URBAN/
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. MOROCCO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT 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 Rate (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	20
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SR	TOT/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOT/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PCF	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	SX	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	TOT/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	.	.	RC	.	UR	TOT/UR	AG	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	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	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	TOT	.	.	12
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	RC	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	TOT	.	.	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	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	RC	.	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SX	UR	UR	UR	.	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	RC/SX/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TOT/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	.	TOT/RC	RC	.	14
Rwanda	AG	TOT/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	TOT/SR	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	TOT/SR	TOT/SR	SX/UR	SX/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR/SX	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	TOT/SX	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SR/UR	.	.	SX	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOT/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14
Upper Volta	TOT/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	RC/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	TOT/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	18
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOT/SX	UR	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14

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	*	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STb	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/U :	AG	STD	*	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	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	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

LAT II

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	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	STD	TDI	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	RC	*	11
Cyprus	STD	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RX	*	UR	TDI	TDI/SX/UR/AB	AG	STD	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	UR	TDI/SX/UR/AB	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG/UR	UR	TDI/SX/UR/PC	TDI/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TDI/UR	STD	TDI/SX	AG	STD	*	TDI/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	STD	RC	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Syria	STD	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TDI	STD	STD	TDI/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	*	TDI	RC	*	*	*	*	TDI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TDI/UR/ABS	TDI/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
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

KEY

STD - Data conform to table framework.

TDI - 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 BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who held 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:

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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.