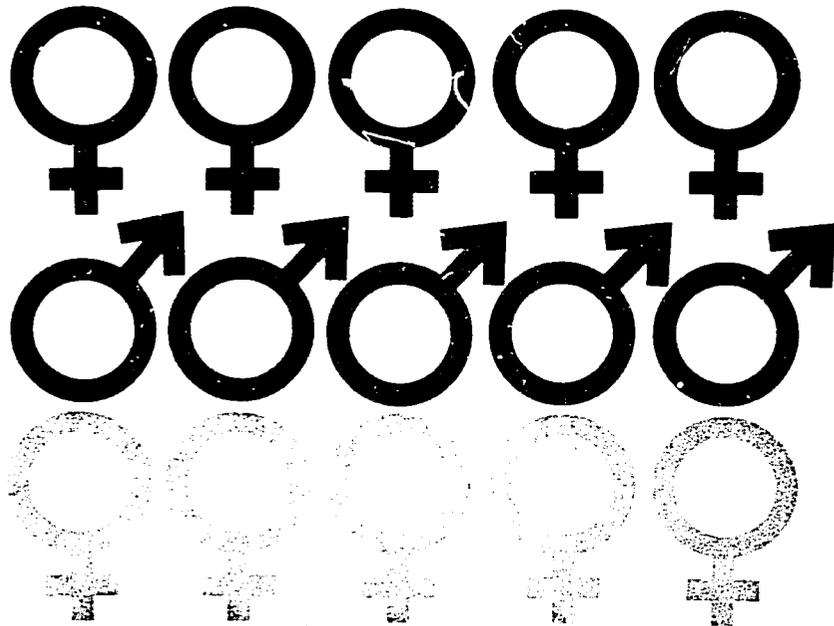


PN-AAK-626

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**Selected
Statistical Data
by Sex**

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

U.S. Agency
for International Development

JUL 1981

ASIA

Bangladesh

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.

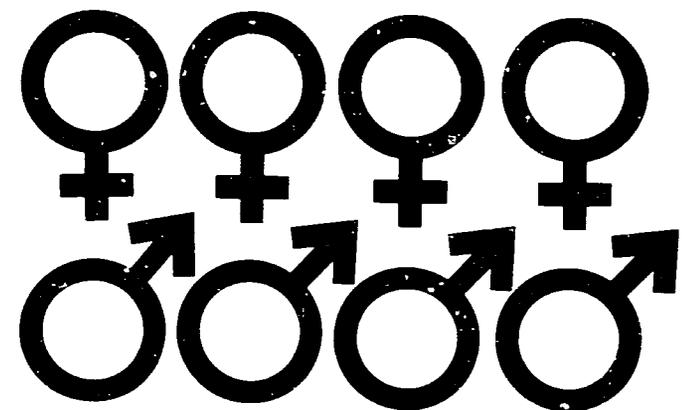


Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	iii
Tables:	
1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	1
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	2
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex.....	3
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex.....	4
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	5
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	6
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	7
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	8
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence.....	9
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	10
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	11
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex.....	12
10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	13
10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	14
10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	15
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	16
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	17
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	18
14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence.....	19
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	20
15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	21
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c.....	22
15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	23
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	24
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c.....	25
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	26
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	27
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c.....	28
17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	29
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	30
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	31
Appendix A: Women in Development Countries.....	A-1
Appendix B: A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables.....	A-3
Appendix C: Summary of Search Results.....	A-5
Appendix D: Objective/Scope of Work.....	A-10
Appendix E: A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women.....	A-12
User Comments Forms.....	A-16

INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuGen) 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.

BuGen 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 BuGen 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 BuGen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, International Demographic Data Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

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

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

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

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

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

*See, for example, The Nemow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.** Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e, data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID*** is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

**Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

***The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	50840235	26348843	24491392	2640726	1550606	1090120	48199509	24798257	25401272
UNDER 1 YEAR	1384259	691755	692500	69081	34964	34117	1315178	656795	658383
1-4	7879977	3888005	3991972	333783	157130	166653	7546194	3720875	3825319
5-9	9529436	4868687	4660749	411400	208184	203216	9118036	4660503	4457533
10-14	4648884	2610351	2036533	288294	163570	124724	4358590	2440781	1911509
15-19	3905471	1922017	1983454	232318	140632	91686	3675153	1781385	1891768
20-24	3813180	1824816	1988564	261286	172734	88552	3551894	1651882	1900012
25-29	4000180	2001928	1998252	253479	161217	92262	3746701	1840711	1905990
30-34	3237704	1692814	1544890	190130	121386	68744	3047574	1571423	1476146
35-39	2812491	1558337	1254154	156770	104852	51918	2655721	1453485	1202256
40-44	2367304	1253974	1113330	129671	81817	47854	2237633	1172157	1065476
45-49	1817397	1015848	801549	88118	57357	30761	1729279	958491	770788
50-54	1747678	946939	800739	79404	49642	29762	1668274	897297	770977
55-59	1045386	610688	434698	44992	28946	16046	1000394	581742	418652
60 AND OVER	2652886	1462680	1190006	102000	58175	43825	2550888	1404705	1146183
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS COMMISSIONER, PAKISTAN, CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, POPULATION 1961, VOLUME 1, PAKISTAN, TABLE 13.
 02 DATA FOR EAST PAKISTAN — DE JURE POPULATION.
 03 URBAN DEFINITION: PLACES CONSIDERED 'URBAN' WERE USUALLY THOSE HAVING A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, CANTONMENT BOARD, OR TOWN COMMITTEE. IN GENERAL, THEY HAD A POPULATION CONCENTRATION OF AT LEAST 5,000 PERSONS IN A CONTINUOUS COLLECTION OF HOUSES, A WELL-DEVELOPED SENSE OF COMMUNITY, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES MAINTAINED BY THE COMMUNITY.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	71477721	37070709	34407012	6273312	3538531	2734781	65204409	33532178	31672231
UNDER 1	1886499	941307	945192	143678	71369	72309	1742821	869938	872883
1-4	10186056	5073571	5112479	755004	381306	373696	9431052	4692269	4738783
5-9	13118449	6599554	6518895	966354	487104	479250	12152095	6112450	6039645
10-14	9180808	4986523	4194235	848832	444876	403956	8331976	4541647	3790329
15-19	5918307	3153753	2764554	625419	345452	279967	5292888	2808301	2484587
20-24	4911683	2416169	2495514	584604	353558	231046	4327079	2062611	2264468
25-29	4865501	2353447	2512054	529902	324597	205305	4335599	2026650	2306749
30-34	4063206	2035767	2027419	406416	249022	157394	3656790	1786765	1870025
35-39	3814461	2034787	1779674	356657	225010	131649	3457802	1809777	1648025
40-44	3258494	1744534	1513960	297628	188250	109378	2960866	1556264	1404562
45-49	2476753	1379287	1097466	207666	133313	74353	2269087	1245974	1023113
50-54	2388671	1283698	1104973	193449	121514	71935	2195222	1162184	1033038
55-59	1351875	776026	575849	94545	60178	34367	1257330	715848	541482
60-64	1632634	919276	763358	115055	68126	46929	1567579	851150	716429
65 AND OVER	2374324	1372984	1001340	148101	84854	63247	2226223	1268130	938093
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 4.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN DEFINITION IS UNAVAILABLE, BUT IS LIKELY ANALAGOUS TO THAT GIVEN IN TABLE 1 (FOOTNOTE 3).

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. BANGLADESH

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1974. BANGLADESH

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY DIVISION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974. BANGLADESH

DIVISION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	71477721	37070709	34407012	6273312	3538531	2734781	65204409	33532178	31672231
CHITTAGONG DIV.	18635944	9708347	8927597	1404961	826338	578623	17230983	8882009	8348974
DACCA DIVISION	21315616	11132491	10183125	2899477	1642405	1257072	18416139	9490086	8926053
KHULNA DIVISION	14194922	7320516	6874406	1049081	583790	465291	13145841	6736726	6409115
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	17331239	8909355	8421884	919793	485998	433795	16411446	8423357	7988089

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 4.

02 FURTHER DISAGGREGATION, INTO DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS, IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 68. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974. BANGLADESH

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	71477748	37070714	34407034
ISLAM	61038929	31667496	29371433
HINDUISM	4926448	2567470	2358978
SCHEDULED CASTE	4746600	2440237	2306363
BUDDHISM	438917	227550	211367
CHRISTIANITY	215919	111020	104899
OTHERS	110935	56941	53994

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF
BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA,
1977, TABLE 7.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	71477665	37070694	34406971
BANGLADESH	70718413	36663359	34055054
PAKISTAN	15604	7491	7613
INDIA	736482	395680	340802
OTHER ASIAN	5191	2728	2463
OTHERS	1975	936	1039

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 8.

02 NATIONALITY BASED ON COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974. BANGLADESH

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	71477671	37070683	34406988
BENGALI	70653348	36646900	34006448
URDU	176559	93094	85465
TRIBAL LANGUAGES	402140	206632	195508
OTHERS	243624	124057	119567

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF
BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA,
1977, TABLE 6.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969-1974. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	46.2	45.8	46.6
1	53.5	53.5	53.5
5	54.3	54.4	54.2
15	46.2	46.3	46.1
30	35.3	35.4	35.1
45	24.2	24.4	24.1
60	14.2	14.4	14.1

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, UNITED KINGDOM, AND CENSUS COMMISSION, JACCA, REPORT ON THE 1974 BANGLADESH RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1977, TABLES 4.11(A) AND 4.11(B).

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1974	153	160	145

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, UNITED KINGDOM; AND CENSUS COMMISSION, DACCA, REPORT ON THE 1974 BANGLADESH RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1977, PP. 5, 89 AND 91.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1974. BANGLADESH

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	1.9
MALE	2.2
FEMALE	1.5
CHITTAGHON DIV.	1.0
MALE	1.0
FEMALE	0.9
DACCA DIVISION	2.9
MALE	3.7
FEMALE	2.0
KHULNA DIVISION	2.0
MALE	2.2
FEMALE	1.9
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	1.5
MALE	1.6
FEMALE	1.4

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 9.

02 A DISAGGREGATION OF DIVISIONS BY DISTRICT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE 1974 CENSUS, NATIONAL VOLUME, TABLE 9.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. BANGLADESH

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	46286770	14701964	27993893	0	3327671	263222	0
TOTAL MALES	24456300	10085480	13927401	0	414845	28574	0
10-14	4986529	4952787	32817	0	745	180	0
15-19	3153753	2912110	234682	0	5052	1909	0
20-24	2416178	1451164	944778	0	15409	4827	0
25-29	2353437	529113	1795054	0	23614	5656	0
30-34	2035784	115533	1893830	0	22347	4074	0
35-39	2034737	44098	1965393	0	22336	2960	0
40-44	1744543	26095	1688582	0	27303	2563	0
45-49	1379294	15178	1334676	0	27717	1723	0
50-54	1283697	12913	1230403	0	38627	1694	0
55-59	776027	6298	739760	0	29211	758	0
60-64	919284	7846	855091	0	54593	1154	0
65 AND OVER	1372987	12345	1211675	0	147891	1076	0
TOTAL FEMALES	21830470	4616504	14066492	0	2912826	234648	0
10-14	4194286	3794840	370578	0	5125	23743	0
15-19	2764557	676761	1983740	0	26560	77496	0
20-24	2495522	80869	2320267	0	43982	50404	0
25-29	2512059	21929	2391567	0	67516	31047	0
30-34	2027429	11267	1892513	0	107461	16188	0
35-39	1779680	7648	1599096	0	161732	11204	0
40-44	1513961	6872	1232000	0	266850	8239	0
45-49	1097461	3639	824457	0	264319	5046	0
50-54	1104969	3659	665865	0	431272	4173	0
55-59	575346	1853	305543	0	265682	2568	0
60-64	763360	2251	272159	0	486487	2463	0
65 AND OVER	1001340	4916	208707	0	785640	2077	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 5.

TABLE 103. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. BANGLADESH

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	4408281	1728500	2444669	0	219958	15155	0
TOTAL MALES	2598739	1187038	1390482	0	20052	1167	0
10-14	444880	442845	2013	0	12	10	0
15-19	345455	331559	13561	0	260	75	0
20-24	353559	262578	90160	0	581	240	0
25-29	324582	108294	214905	0	1096	207	0
30-34	249022	23162	224657	0	983	220	0
35-39	225004	7624	216194	0	1067	114	0
40-44	188245	3918	182665	0	1524	138	0
45-49	133317	2278	129714	0	1267	58	0
50-54	121510	1727	117448	0	2311	24	0
55-59	60180	784	57742	0	1614	40	0
60-64	68130	1009	64387	0	2723	11	0
65 AND OVER	84855	1260	76951	0	6614	30	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1809542	541462	1054186	0	199906	13988	0
10-14	403959	384682	18249	0	359	669	0
15-19	279965	124789	148795	0	2520	3861	0
20-24	231061	23413	199382	0	5143	3121	0
25-29	205310	4303	191466	0	7296	2245	0
30-34	157398	1366	146734	0	9826	1472	0
35-39	131642	741	117433	0	12576	892	0
40-44	109381	673	87818	0	20197	693	0
45-49	74352	377	55399	0	18238	338	0
50-54	71929	357	41835	0	29390	347	0
55-59	34365	129	17804	0	16305	127	0
60-64	46931	197	16931	0	29618	175	0
65 AND OVER	63249	435	14330	0	48436	48	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 5.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. BANGLADESH

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	41878489	12973484	25549225	0	3107713	248067	0
TOTAL MALES	21857561	8698442	12536919	0	394793	27407	0
10-14	4541649	4509942	30804	0	733	170	0
15-19	2808298	2580551	221121	0	4792	1834	0
20-24	2062619	1188586	854618	0	14828	4587	0
25-29	2028855	420819	1580069	0	22518	5449	0
30-34	1786762	92371	1669173	0	21364	3854	0
35-39	1809783	36474	1749194	0	21269	2846	0
40-44	1556298	22177	1505917	0	25779	2425	0
45-49	1245977	12900	1204962	0	26450	1665	0
50-54	1162187	11186	1113015	0	36316	1670	0
55-59	715847	5514	682018	0	27597	718	0
60-64	851154	6837	791304	0	51870	1143	0
65 AND OVER	1288132	11085	1134724	0	141277	1046	0
TOTAL FEMALES	20020928	4075042	13012306	0	2712920	220660	0
10-14	3790327	3410158	352329	0	4766	23074	0
15-19	2484592	251972	1834945	0	24040	73635	0
20-24	2264461	57456	2120885	0	38837	47283	0
25-29	2306749	17620	2200101	0	60220	28802	0
30-34	1870031	9901	1747779	0	97635	14716	0
35-39	1648038	6907	1481663	0	149156	10312	0
40-44	1404580	6199	1144182	0	246653	7546	0
45-49	1023109	3262	769058	0	246081	4708	0
50-54	1033040	3302	624030	0	401882	3826	0
55-59	541481	1724	287739	0	249577	2441	0
60-64	716429	2054	255218	0	456869	2288	0
65 AND OVER	938091	4481	194377	0	737204	2029	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 5.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15 ^b	18	15 ^b	18	15 ^b
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	21	14	23	15	21	14
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	24	15	26	17	23	15
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	27	17	28	19	27	17

01 SOURCES: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY IN POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, NOV. 1979, TABLE 15 (MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE).
 BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, Dacca, 1977, TABLE 5.

^b 15-16 YEARS OF AGE.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	198	180	201
20-24	337	329	336
25-29	311	306	311
30-34	262	242	262
35-39	197	170	197
40-44	95	77	96
45-49	14	10	14

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, UNITED KINGDOM; CENSUS COMMISSION, Dacca, REPORT ON THE 1974 BANGLADESH RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1977, TABLES 3.12 AND 3.14.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974. BANGLADESH

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 PUP)	48.00	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)	7.08	6.60	7.10
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.44	3.20	3.45
NRK (PER WOMAN)	2.32	A	A

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, UNITED KINGDOM;
CENSUS COMMISSION, DACCA, REPORT ON THE 1974 BANGLADESH
RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1977,
TABLES 3.12 AND 3.14.
02 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.06 ASSUMED.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12824270	9286410	3537860	2147795	1488585	659210	10676475	7797625	2878650
10-14	3250001	2045517	1204404	434621	241553	193066	2815380	1603904	1011416
15-19	2176287	1480366	697921	354129	212725	141404	1824158	1267641	556517
20-24	1593636	1119923	473713	332026	233809	98217	1261610	886114	375496
25-34	2275737	1660588	615149	460755	342658	117897	1814982	1317750	497252
35-44	1578425	1260804	317521	286879	224426	62453	1291546	1036378	255168
45-54	986095	639225	146670	164121	135589	28532	821974	703636	116356
55-64	555357	501012	34345	72136	60720	11416	483221	440292	42929
65 AND OVER	406732	378975	27757	43128	36905	6223	363604	342070	21534
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 11.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1974.
BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46286717	24456271	21830446	4408276	2598750	1809526	41876441	21857521	20020920
10-14	9180808	4986523	4194285	848832	444876	403956	8331976	4541647	3790329
15-19	5918307	3153753	2764554	625419	345452	279967	5292888	2808501	2484587
20-24	4911683	2416169	2495514	584604	353558	231046	4327074	2062611	2264465
25-34	8928707	4389234	4539473	936318	573619	362699	7992389	3815615	4176774
35-44	7072955	3779321	3293634	654287	413260	241027	6418668	3366061	3052607
45-54	4865424	2662985	2202439	401115	254327	146288	4464307	2408158	2056151
55-64	3034509	1695302	1339207	209600	128304	81296	2824909	1566998	1257911
65 AND OVER	2374324	1372984	1001340	148101	84854	63247	2226223	1288150	938073
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27.7	38.0	16.2	48.7	57.3	36.4	25.5	35.7	14.4
10-14	35.4	41.0	28.7	51.2	54.3	47.8	33.0	39.7	26.7
15-19	30.8	40.9	25.2	56.6	61.6	50.5	34.3	43.1	22.4
20-24	32.4	46.4	19.0	56.8	60.1	42.5	29.2	43.0	15.0
25-34	25.5	37.8	13.6	49.2	59.8	32.5	22.7	34.5	11.9
35-44	22.3	33.4	9.6	43.8	54.3	25.9	20.1	30.8	8.4
45-54	20.3	31.3	6.7	40.9	53.2	19.5	18.4	29.2	5.8
55-64	18.3	29.6	4.1	34.4	47.3	14.0	17.1	26.1	3.4
65 AND OVER	17.1	27.8	2.8	29.1	43.5	9.8	16.3	26.8	2.3
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 11.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7055176	4737045	2318131	1044552	623914	420638	6010624	4113131	1897493
5-9	2463947	1453613	1010334	304495	164160	140335	2159452	1289453	869959
10-14	3105537	2022188	1083349	430358	242371	187987	2675179	1779617	895362
15-19	1112808	916384	196424	216671	140550	76121	896137	775834	120363
20-24	372884	344860	28024	93028	76833	16195	279856	266027	11829

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF
BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA,
1977, TABLE 13.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1974.
BANGLADESH

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21.3	27.6	14.5	34.5	38.5	30.2	20.0	26.5	13.0
5-9	18.8	22.0	15.5	31.5	33.7	29.3	17.8	21.1	14.4
10-14	33.8	40.6	25.8	50.7	54.5	46.5	32.1	39.2	23.0
15-19	18.8	29.1	7.1	34.6	40.7	27.2	16.9	27.6	4.0
20-24	7.6	14.3	1.1	15.9	21.7	7.0	6.5	13.0	0.5

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLES 4 AND 13.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	20522592	19650597	871995	2018575	1913985	104590	18504017	17738812	757405
10-14	2353360	2087078	266282	131512	103414	28498	2221448	1933884	287764
15-19	2264457	2138842	125615	149045	146899	12146	2085412	1931943	113469
20-24	2109029	2030476	78553	276159	263537	10622	1832870	1734739	97931
25-34	4380984	4233070	127314	302678	242432	20246	3814306	3711234	107062
35-44	3846712	3739451	107261	419698	403378	16320	3427014	3338673	90941
45-54	2699766	2619313	80453	254497	244295	10202	2445269	2375818	70251
55-64	1678484	1625108	53376	116406	111591	4415	1562078	1513117	48961
65 AND OVER	1189806	1138859	50947	38180	36039	2141	1151626	1100620	51006
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 14.

02 THE DEFINITION OF CIVILIAN ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. THE REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1974.
BANGLADESH

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 15B.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974.
BANGLADESH

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	44.3	80.3	4.0	45.8	73.7	5.8	44.2	51.1	3.6
10-14	25.6	41.9	6.3	15.5	23.2	7.1	26.7	43.7	6.3
15-19	36.3	67.8	4.5	31.8	34.1	4.3	39.0	69.5	4.3
20-24	42.9	84.0	3.1	47.2	15.1	4.0	42.4	83.0	3.0
25-34	49.1	96.9	2.0	60.1	54.6	5.6	47.1	91.3	2.0
35-44	54.4	98.7	3.3	64.1	57.0	6.8	53.4	99.1	3.0
45-54	55.5	98.4	3.7	63.4	55.9	7.0	54.2	98.0	3.4
55-64	55.3	95.9	4.0	55.3	67.3	5.4	55.3	90.6	3.9
65 AND OVER	50.1	84.2	3.3	39.3	66.0	3.4	50.0	83.4	3.3
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA, 1977, TABLE 14.

02 THE DEFINITION OF CIVILIAN ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. THE REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4181985	3450291	2316544
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1806009	1759323	766866
EMPLOYERS	223805	222463	1342
SELF-EMPLOYED	1582204	1536860	453444
EMPLOYEES	2008239	1894565	1136744
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	367737	296403	71334
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS OF
BANGLADESH, 1974, NATIONAL VOLUME, REPORT AND TABLES, DACCA,
1977, TABLE 18.

02 DATA REFER TO THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ONLY.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. BANGLADESH

C1 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 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/PCT	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	THI	AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	*	*	AG/UR	*	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	*	*	UR	UR	UR	*	*	TOI/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	*	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	RC/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
Sao Tome and Principe	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/SR	TOI/SR	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	AG	*	*	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	*	*	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	*	TOI/SX	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	RC/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	•	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	•	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	•	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	•	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	•	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	•	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	•	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	•	•	UR	UR	•	STD	STD	STD	•	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	•	17
Philippines	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	16
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	•	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	•	UR	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	15
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	•	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
																			AG/UR	AG	STD	•	17

LATIN AMERICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bolivia	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	SX	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SX/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	UR	UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC	*	STD	*	UR	TOT	*	STD	STD	*	11
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	STD	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	19
Nicaragua	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Panama	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SX	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	17
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SG/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	16

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

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	101	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13	
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	101	101/SX/UR/AB	AG	SID	*	14	
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	101/SX/UR/PC	101/SX/UR/AB	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	101/SX/UR/PC	101/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16	
Jordan	101/UR	SID	101/SX	AG	SID	*	101/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16	
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	13	
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17	
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	101	SID	SID	101/SX/UR	SID	SID	*	15	
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16	
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	101	RC	*	*	*	*	101/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR/ABS	101/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		

NY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

101 - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

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

NOTE: "SID" tables may be missing certain cells.

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

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuGen 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 BuGen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for user comments but contains no text or markings.