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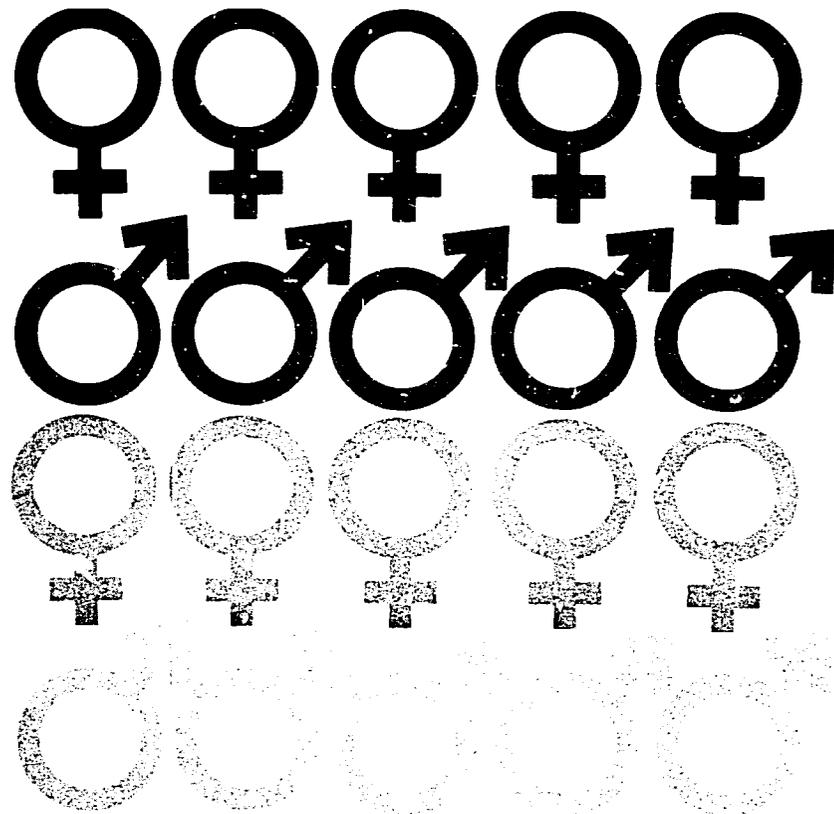
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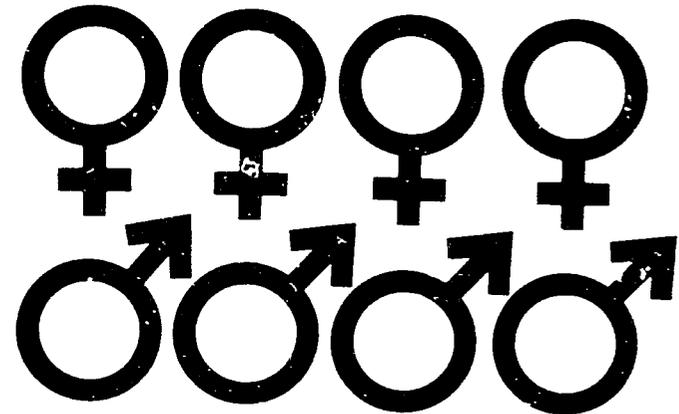
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# ASIA

## *Indonesia*

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FOREWORD

### Background

#### (a) The International Context

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

#### (b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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\*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the 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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	96318829	47493854	48824975	14358372	7182609	7175763	81960457	40311245	41649212
0-4	17042310	8461949	8580361	2379181	1203185	1175996	14663129	7258764	7404305
5-9	15322956	7683534	7639422	1998120	1007993	990127	13324836	6675541	6649295
10-14	8179412	4318543	3860869	1384039	700002	684037	6795373	3618541	3176832
15-19	7708175	3834117	3874058	1446214	735948	710266	6261961	3098169	3163792
20-24	7790965	3452362	4338603	1445611	714332	731279	6345354	2738030	3607324
25-34	15875719	7333617	8542102	2391404	1148568	1242836	13484315	6185049	7299266
35-44	11083190	5719856	5363334	1593766	830464	763302	9489424	4889392	4600032
45-54	7042332	3559007	3483325	899179	455036	444143	6143153	3103971	3039182
55-64	3747906	1897510	1850396	487168	239693	247475	3260738	1657817	1602921
65 AND OVER	2409113	1173477	1235636	312458	136256	176202	2096655	1037221	1059434
UNKNOWN	116751	59882	56869	21232	11132	10100	95519	48750	46769

- 01 SOURCE. CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS 1961, INDONESIA, (EXTENDED 1% SAMPLE), S.P.1, JAKARTA, 1963, TABLES 2, 2.2 AND 2.4.
- 02 WEST IRIAN AND EAST TIMOR EXCLUDED.
- 03 USUAL RESIDENTS ENUMERATED ON DE JURE BASIS AND TEMPORARY RESIDENTS ON DE FACTO BASIS.
- 04 URBAN DEFINITION: IN 1961 URBAN AREAS WERE DEFINED TO INCLUDE ALL KOTAMADYA (THEN TERMED KOTAPRAJA, ADMINISTRATIVELY DELIMITED), CAPITALS OF KABUPATEN (CONSISTING OF SEVERAL ADJOINING DESA DETERMINED TO BE URBAN ON THE BASIS OF DENSITY, NONAGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, AND LEVEL OF PUBLIC SERVICES, WITH THE DECISION MADE BY REGIONAL CENSUS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS), AND CERTAIN OTHER TOWNS JUDGED TO BE URBAN BY THE SAME CRITERIA.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	118367850	58338644	60029206	20465377	10201415	10263962	97902473	48137229	49765244
UNDER 1	2493607	1258093	1235514	527035	269134	257901	1966572	988959	977613
1-4	16605086	8348065	8257021	2666150	1354022	1312128	13938936	6994043	6944893
5-9	18762081	9525224	9236857	2887982	1466244	1421738	15874099	8058980	7815119
10-14	14179537	7353370	6826167	2524697	1271729	1252968	11654840	6081641	5573199
15-19	11325493	5587606	5737887	2395315	1187956	1207359	8930178	4399650	4530528
20-24	8031271	3601830	4429441	1770411	865587	904824	6260860	2736243	3524617
25-29	8924886	3977739	4947147	1589808	769408	820400	7335078	3208331	4126747
30-34	7903558	3689877	4213681	1368310	677592	690718	6535248	3012265	3522963
35-39	7979114	3947886	4031228	1259351	609837	649514	6719763	3338049	3381714
40-44	6101789	3063990	3037799	999863	514239	485624	5101926	2549751	2552175
45-49	4649626	2426868	2222758	744223	385647	358576	3905403	2041221	1864182
50-54	3863832	1902778	1961054	594503	297178	297325	3269329	1605600	1753729
55-59	2226037	1126094	1099943	360039	182963	177076	1865998	943131	922867
60-64	2338497	1082325	1256172	320372	145984	174388	2018125	936341	1081784
65 AND OVER	2968377	1439842	1528535	442261	196839	245422	2526116	1243003	1283113
UNKNOWN	15059	7057	8002	15057	7056	8001	2	1	1

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS, INDONESIA, SERI D, JAKARTA, 1975, TABLES 1 AND 2.

02 BASED ON THE 3.8% SAMPLE CENSUS.

EXCLUDES THE RURAL POPULATION OF WEST IRIAN AND THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EAST TIMOR.

03 USUAL RESIDENTS ENUMERATED ON DE JURE BASIS AND TEMPORARY RESIDENTS ON DE FACTO BASIS.

04 URBAN DEFINITION: IN 1961, URBAN AREAS WERE DEFINED TO INCLUDE ALL KOTAMADYA (THEN TERMED KOTAPRAJA, ADMINISTRATIVELY DELIMITED), CAPITALS OF KABUPATEN (CONSISTING OF SEVERAL ADJOINING DESA DETERMINED TO BE URBAN ON THE BASIS OF DENSITY, NONAGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, AND LEVEL OF PUBLIC SERVICES, WITH THE DECISION MADE BY REGIONAL CENSUS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS), AND CERTAIN OTHER TOWNS JUDGED TO BE URBAN BY THE SAME CRITERIA. BOUNDARIES OF KOTAMADYA REMAINED UNCHANGED FOR THE MOST PART FROM 1961.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	103668000	51205000	52463000
0-4	18533000	9392000	9141000
5-9	15571000	7861000	7710000
10-14	10448000	5194000	5254000
15-19	9794000	4831000	4962000
20-24	9541000	4677000	4865000
25-29	8807000	4301000	4506000
30-34	7200000	3506000	3695000
35-39	5748000	2798000	2950000
40-44	4640000	2248000	2392000
45-49	3693000	1780000	1913000
50-54	2863000	1378000	1485000
55-59	2277000	1093000	1184000
60-64	1988000	948000	1041000
65 AND OVER	2565000	1199000	1366000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:  
INDONESIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE A-3.  
02 INCLUDES ADJUSTED POPULATION FOR WEST IRIAN AND 1960 POPULATION  
CENSUS FIGURES FOR EAST TIMOR.

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

	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	126014000	62493000	63521000
0-4	20506000	10389000	10117000
5-9	17974000	9073000	8901000
10-14	15213000	8190000	8023000
15-19	14313000	7228000	7085000
20-24	9584000	4771000	4813000
25-29	8906000	4394000	4513000
30-34	8606000	4212000	4394000
35-39	7854000	3824000	4031000
40-44	6299000	3050000	3250000
45-49	4877000	2351000	2526000
50-54	3742000	1783000	1958000
55-59	2735000	1289000	1447000
60-64	1852000	861000	991000
65 AND OVER	2552000	1078000	1474000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:  
INDONESIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE 2.

02 INCLUDES ADJUSTED 1970 CENSUS FIGURES FOR EAST TIMOR.

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

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	118367850	58338644	60029206	20465377	10201415	10263962	97902473	48137229	49765244
D. I. ACHEH	2008341	1005209	1003132	169497	82941	80556	1838844	916268	922576
SUMATERA UTARA	6620811	3332164	3288647	1135625	575688	559937	5485186	2756476	2723710
SUMATERA BARAT	2792221	1350663	1441558	479302	237692	241610	2312919	1112971	1199948
RIAU	1641074	839100	801974	217893	112547	105346	1423181	726553	696628
JAMBI	1005658	520885	484773	292578	152139	140439	713080	368746	344334
SUMATERA SELATAN	3438061	1714804	1723257	928351	465945	462406	2509710	1248859	1260851
BENGKULU	519316	262213	257103	60329	31667	29271	458378	230546	227832
LAMPUNG	2775695	1403831	1371864	272935	137014	135921	2502760	1266817	1235943
DKI JAKARTA RAYA	4546492	2297194	2249298	4546492	2297194	2249298	0	0	0
JAWA BARAT	21620950	10633965	10986985	2683123	1331574	1351549	18937827	9302391	9635436
JAWA TENGAH	21865263	10666901	11198362	2345190	1134518	1210672	19520073	9532383	9987690
D.I. YOGYAKARTA	2486544	1207612	1280932	406337	201807	204530	2082207	1005805	1076402
JAWA TIMUR	25508387	12381334	13127053	3694311	1786067	1908244	21814076	10595267	11218809
BALI	2120091	1048999	1071092	208047	104315	103732	1912044	944684	967360
NUSA TENGGARA BAR.	2203435	1087461	1115974	178648	91002	87646	2024787	996459	1028328
NUSA TENGGARA TIM.	2295279	1158960	1136319	129449	71274	58175	2165830	1087686	1078144
KALIMANTAN BARAT	2019924	1030808	989116	222635	111041	111594	1797289	919767	877522
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	701936	354010	347926	86757	44923	41834	615179	309067	306092
KALIMANTAN SELATAN	1699105	833568	865537	452873	226732	226141	1246232	606836	639396
KALIMANTAN TIMUR	731606	378100	353506	286429	150382	136047	445177	227718	217459
SULAWESI UTARA	1717671	861293	856378	334950	170151	164799	1382721	691142	691579
SULAWESI TENGAH	913662	467166	446496	51698	27168	24530	861964	439998	421966
SULAWESI SELATAN	5179911	2520414	2659497	940657	464847	475810	4239254	2055567	2183687
SULAWESI TENGGARA	714120	340848	373272	45225	23543	21682	668895	317305	351590
MALUKU	1089511	552811	536700	144651	74913	69738	944860	477898	466962
IRIAN JAYA	150786	88331	62455	150786	88331	62455	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS,  
INDONESIA, SERI, D, JAKARTA, 1975, TABLE 3.

02 NUSU TENGGARA BAR.: NUSU TENGGARA BARAT  
NUSU TENGGARA TIM.: NUSU TENGGARA TIMUR

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND. FOR POPULATION CLASSIFIED  
BY RELIGION NATIONALITY AND LANGUAGE SEE TABLES 6B, 6C, AND 6D,  
RESPECTIVELY.

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

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	118367850	58338644	60029206	20465377	10201415	10263962	97902473	48137229	49765244
ISLAM	103579496	50897648	52681848	16812671	8337641	8475030	86766825	42560007	44206818
CATHOLICISM	2692215	1361393	1330822	621088	312280	308808	2071127	1049113	1022014
PROTESTANTISM	5151994	2587087	2564907	1172124	605396	566728	3979870	1981691	1998179
OTHER CHRISTIANITY	897497	445509	451988	366541	182613	183928	530956	262896	268060
HINDUISM	2296299	1137181	1159118	204903	103428	101475	2091396	1033753	1057643
BUDDHISM	1092314	554780	537534	655788	334344	321444	436526	220436	216090
CONFUSIUS	972133	502391	469742	585520	301566	283954	386613	200825	185788
OTHERS	1685902	852655	833247	46742	24147	22595	1639160	828508	810652

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS,  
INDONESIA, SERI D., JAKARTA, 1975, TABLE 12.

02 BASED ON THE 3.8% SAMPLE CENSUS.  
EXCLUDES THE RURAL POPULATION OF WEST IRIAN AND THE TOTAL  
POPULATION OF EAST TIMOR.

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

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	118367850	58338644	60029206	20465377	10201415	10263962	97902473	48137229	49765244
INDONESIAN	117262501	57774638	59487863	19751672	9835269	9916403	97510829	47939369	49571460
CHINESE	1024346	522828	501518	674735	346031	328704	349611	176797	172814
ARABIAN	4779	2660	2119	3300	1712	1588	1479	948	531
INDIAN	45496	23671	21825	15842	8623	7219	29654	15048	14606
PAKISTANI	3273	1394	1879	1792	890	902	1481	504	977
OTHERS	27455	13453	14002	18036	8890	9146	9419	4563	4856

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS, INDONESIA, SERI D., JAKARTA, 1975, TABLE 10.

02 BASED ON THE 3.8% SAMPLE CENSUS.

EXCLUDES THE RURAL POPULATION OF WEST IRIAN AND THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EAST TIMOR.

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

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	118367850	58338644	60029206	20465377	10201415	10263962	97902473	48137229	49765244
INDONESIAN	48275879	26665424	21610455	14705846	7865116	7020730	33570033	18980308	14589725
LOCAL	69875837	31570340	38305497	5659002	2468957	3190045	64216835	29101383	35115452
FOREIGN	216134	102880	113254	100529	47342	53187	115605	55538	60067

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS,  
INDONESIA, SERI D., JAKARTA, 1975, TABLE 14.
- 02 BASED ON THE 3.8% SAMPLE CENSUS.  
EXCLUDES THE RURAL POPULATION OF WEST IRIAN AND THE TOTAL  
POPULATION OF EAST TIMOR.
- 03 \*INDONESIAN\* INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO SPEAK INDONESIAN  
\*LOCAL\* INCLUDES ALL THOSE WHO DO NOT SPEAK INDONESIAN BUT SPEAK  
ANY OF THE LOCAL LANGUAGES.  
\*FOREIGN\* INCLUDES THOSE WHO SPEAK NEITHER INDONESIAN OR LOCAL  
LANGUAGES.

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. INDONESIA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	46.4	45.0	47.8
1	51.3	50.2	52.4
5	52.8	51.9	53.8
15	45.0	44.1	46.0
30	32.5	31.6	33.5
45	21.1	20.2	22.0
60	11.4	10.9	11.8

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: INDONESIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE A-11.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. INDONESIA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1975	114	122	106

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS COMPUTATIONS.

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

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	4.8
MALE	5.2
FEMALE	4.5
D.I. ACHE	3.0
MALE	3.1
FEMALE	3.0
SUMATERA UTARA	8.0
MALE	8.4
FEMALE	7.6
SUMATERA BARAT	3.1
MALE	3.5
FEMALE	2.8
RIAU	12.5
MALE	14.1
FEMALE	10.9
JAMBI	15.6
MALE	17.3
FEMALE	13.7
SUMATRA SELATAN	9.5
MALE	10.4
FEMALE	8.7
BENGKULU	6.9
MALE	7.4
FEMALE	6.5
LAMPUNG	36.1
MALE	37.1
FEMALE	35.1
D.C.I. JAKARTA	39.7
MALE	40.1
FEMALE	39.2
JAWA BARAT	1.7
MALE	1.9
FEMALE	1.5
JAWA TENGAH	1.2

MALE	1.2
FEMALE	1.1
D.I. JOGYAKARTA	4.0
MALE	4.7
FEMALE	3.4
JAWA TIMUR	1.1
MALE	1.2
FEMALE	0.9
BALI	1.0
MALE	1.1
FEMALE	1.0
NUSA TENG. BARAT	1.5
MALE	1.6
FEMALE	1.4
NUSA TENG. TIMUR	0.4
MALE	0.4
FEMALE	0.5
KALIMANTAN BARAT	1.0
MALE	1.2
FEMALE	0.8
KALIMANTAN TENGGH	7.1
MALE	7.8
FEMALE	6.5
KAL. SELATAN	3.9
MALE	4.2
FEMALE	3.6
KAL. TIMUR	5.4
MALE	6.1
FEMALE	4.7
SULAWESI UTARA	2.8
MALE	3.1
FEMALE	2.6
SULAWESI TENGAH	5.6
MALE	6.9
FEMALE	4.2
SULAWESI SELATAN	1.3

MALE	1.4
FEMALE	1.2
SULAWESITENGGARA	3.6
MALE	4.4
FEMALE	2.9
MALUKU	3.9
MALE	4.2
FEMALE	3.5
IRIAN BARAT	22.3
MALE	24.1
FEMALE	19.7

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS,  
INDONESIA, SERI D., JAKARTA, 1975, TABLE 23.

02 BASED ON THE 3.8% SAMPLE CENSUS.  
EXCLUDES THE RURAL POPULATION OF WEST IRIAN AND THE TOTAL  
POPULATION OF EAST TIMOR.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	DIVOR/WID.	SEPARATED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	88484636	32221450	46771782	0	8597293	709585	184526
TOTAL MALES	43226404	18227785	23207266	0	1508118	202143	81092
10-14	8230454	8192585	13941	0	17177	1228	5523
15-19	6576013	6272042	225776	0	48966	12105	17124
20-24	4564024	2644277	1711742	0	141732	50620	15653
25-29	3921767	733805	2994378	0	146982	40436	6166
30-34	3562842	179816	3238986	0	119546	22141	2353
35-39	4020836	80098	3801607	0	118048	18643	2440
40-44	3197507	35603	3031694	0	113416	15253	1541
45-49	2823619	24647	2666298	0	120213	10547	1914
50-54	2084340	17139	1933192	0	125094	8303	612
55-59	1445067	11582	1311573	0	114044	7379	489
60-64	1155979	9278	1005213	0	135686	4760	1042
65 AND OVER	1575334	9595	1251201	0	301798	10305	2435
UNKNOWN	68622	17318	21665	0	5416	423	23600
TOTAL FEMALES	45258232	13993665	23564516	0	7089175	507442	103434
10-14	7610858	7520217	52295	0	26249	3423	8674
15-19	6870219	4650520	1887597	0	237664	78275	16163
20-24	5241759	1229275	3544281	0	360314	98440	9449
25-29	4652556	314226	3895413	0	360324	78849	3739
30-34	4089260	111306	3542815	0	374889	57101	3149
35-39	4266593	55585	3617248	0	531893	58270	3697
40-44	3323047	30766	2572322	0	670822	45225	3912
45-49	2643485	22101	1866357	0	718316	31819	4892
50-54	2018277	12725	1164468	0	814903	20294	5887
55-59	1388139	10664	652260	0	707842	12727	4646
60-64	1272321	9482	406607	0	837418	12323	6491
65 AND OVER	1814880	12599	348882	0	1431870	9896	11633
UNKNOWN	66738	14199	13966	0	16671	800	21102

- 01 SOURCE: 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY (SUPAS), PHASE 1, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS, TABLE 6.
- 02 PHASE 1 OF SUPAS WAS A SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF 257,100 RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE SURVEY ARE: EAST NUSA TENGGARA EXCEPT FOR KABUPATEN KUPANG; MALUKU EXCEPT FOR KOTAMADYA AMBON AND WEST IRIAN EXCEPT FOR URBAN AREA OF KABUPATEN JAYAPURA; EAST TIMOR.
- 03 'MARRIED' INCLUDES CONSENSUAL UNIONS.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	DIVOR/WID.	SEPARATED	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	16640618	7355425	7800499	0	1306201	134639	43854
TOTAL MALES	8171568	4024936	3877878	0	195980	52540	20234
10-14	1479764	1473995	1974	0	2025	296	1474
15-19	1407055	1360764	35166	0	4409	1894	4822
20-24	1106872	794113	290915	0	8962	8151	4731
25-29	801197	266472	509718	0	13371	9613	2023
30-34	705659	69780	611801	0	14789	7961	1328
35-39	686167	27344	635860	0	16075	6550	338
40-44	523765	11553	488283	0	17668	5949	312
45-49	468931	7205	439286	0	18460	3618	362
50-54	346325	5000	318539	0	19673	2895	218
55-59	239110	2613	217399	0	17055	1973	70
60-64	163001	2525	140320	0	13512	1443	201
65 AND OVER	235325	2326	185941	0	44417	2156	485
UNKNOWN	8397	1246	2676	0	504	41	3870
TOTAL FEMALES	8469050	3330489	3922621	0	1110221	82099	23620
10-14	1472288	1458723	6744	0	3716	578	2527
15-19	1505230	1179354	287572	0	23129	10020	5155
20-24	1139628	463866	618121	0	41339	13422	2880
25-29	839485	135013	642802	0	48173	12268	1229
30-34	737855	39670	627831	0	59139	10705	510
35-39	699813	21298	582364	0	85756	9518	877
40-44	553083	12027	420024	0	111049	9294	689
45-49	456145	6020	316133	0	126277	6380	1335
50-54	337572	4634	197053	0	130710	4039	1136
55-59	235108	3285	108125	0	119556	3245	897
60-64	185697	1644	62011	0	119243	1371	1228
65 AND OVER	299813	3719	52164	0	240179	1259	2492
UNKNOWN	7333	1036	1677	0	1955	0	2665

- 01 SOURCE: 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY (SUPAS), PHASE 1, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS, TABLE 6.
- 02 PHASE 1 OF SUPAS WAS A SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF 257,100 RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE SURVEY ARE: EAST NUSA TENGGARA EXCEPT FOR KABUPATEN KUPANG; MALUKU EXCEPT FOR KOTAMADYA AMBON AND WEST IRIAN EXCEPT FOR URBAN AREA OF KABUPATEN JAYAPURA; EAST TIMOR.
- 03 'MARRIED' INCLUDES CONSENSUAL UNIONS.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	DIVOR/WID.	SEPARATED	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	71844018	24866025	38971283	0	7291092	574946	140672
TOTAL MALES	35054836	14202849	19329388	0	1312138	149603	60858
10-14	6750690	6718590	11967	0	15152	932	4049
15-19	5168958	4911278	190610	0	44557	10211	12302
20-24	3457152	1850164	1420827	0	132770	42469	10922
25-29	3120570	467333	2484660	0	133611	30823	4143
30-34	2857183	110036	2627185	0	104757	14180	1025
35-39	3534369	52754	3165747	0	101973	12093	2102
40-44	2673742	24050	2543411	0	95748	9304	1229
45-49	2354688	17442	2227012	0	101753	6929	1552
50-54	1738015	12139	1614653	0	105421	5408	394
55-59	1205957	8969	1094174	0	96989	5406	419
60-64	992978	6753	864893	0	117174	3317	841
65 AND OVER	1340009	7269	1065260	0	257381	8149	1950
UNKNOWN	60225	16072	18989	0	4852	382	19930
TOTAL FEMALES	36789182	10663176	19641895	0	5978954	425343	79814
10-14	6138570	6061494	45551	0	22533	2845	6147
15-19	5364989	3471166	1600025	0	214535	68255	11008
20-24	4102131	765409	2926160	0	318975	85018	6569
25-29	3813071	179213	3252616	0	312151	66581	2510
30-34	3351405	71636	2914984	0	315750	46396	2639
35-39	3566880	34287	3034884	0	446137	48752	2820
40-44	2769964	18739	2152298	0	559773	35931	3223
45-49	2187340	16081	1550224	0	592039	25439	3557
50-54	1680705	8091	967415	0	684193	16255	4751
55-59	1153031	7379	544135	0	588286	9482	3749
60-64	1086624	7638	344596	0	718175	10952	5263
65 AND OVER	1515067	8880	296718	0	1191691	8637	9141
UNKNOWN	59405	13163	12289	0	14716	800	18437

01 SOURCE: 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY (SUPAS), PHASE 1, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS, TABLE 6.

02 PHASE 1 OF SUPAS WAS A SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF 257,100 RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE SURVEY ARE: EAST NUSA TENGGARA EXCEPT FOR KABUPATEN KUPANG; MALUKU EXCEPT FOR KOTAMADYA AMBON AND WEST IRIAN EXCEPT FOR URBAN AREA OF KABUPATEN JAYAPURA; EAST TIMOR.

03 'MARRIED' INCLUDES CONSENSUAL UNIONS.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	19	16	19	16	19	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	21	17	22	18	21	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	23	19	25	21	23	19
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	26	22	29	25	25	21

- 01 SOURCE: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY IN INDONESIA, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, NOVEMBER 1979, BALTIMORE, 1979, TABLE 15.
- 02 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY (SUPAS), PHASE 1, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS, TABLE 6.

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	1190337	198344	991993
2	2864673	430498	2434175
3	3932195	544088	3388107
4	4028629	547649	3480980
5	3751844	516380	3235464
6	3142211	456853	2685358
7	2301970	371893	1930077
8	1490865	282227	1208638
9	847045	196235	650810
10 AND OVER	903048	295712	607336
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	24452817	3839879	20612938
MEAN SIZE	4.8	5.2	4.7
MEDIAN SIZE	4.6	4.9	4.5

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS:  
HOUSING CONDITION IN INDONESIA, JAKARTA, 1975, TABLE 1.
- 02 BASED ON THE 3.8% SAMPLE CENSUS.  
EXCLUDES THE RURAL POPULATION OF WEST IRIAN AND THE TOTAL  
POPULATION OF EAST TIMOR. EXCLUDES INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS.
- 03 HOUSEHOLD IS A PERSON OR GROUP OF PERSONS OCCUPYING A PART OR THE  
WHOLE OF A BUILDING AND GENERALLY EATING TOGETHER FROM ONE  
KITCHEN.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	24322589	20351821	3970768	3846785	3304761	542024	20475804	17047060	3428744
10-14	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
15-19	148506	118833	29673	29674	22938	6736	118832	95895	22937
20-24	941359	851409	89950	185356	165535	19821	756003	685874	70129
25-29	2677310	2473643	203667	483428	450174	33254	2193882	2023469	170413
30-34	3414582	3092678	321904	599408	551000	48408	2815174	2541678	273496
35-39	4109230	3619953	489277	611930	544331	67599	3497300	3075622	421678
40-44	3450815	2895491	555324	551992	478339	73653	2898823	2417152	481671
45-49	2815728	2318907	496821	429464	361890	67574	2386264	1957017	429247
50-54	2352452	1795274	557178	347928	277115	70813	2004524	1518159	486365
55-59	1382763	1054112	328651	213370	169006	44364	1169393	865106	284287
60-64	1394717	964609	430108	178051	128488	49563	1216666	836121	380545
65 AND OVER	1632523	1164976	467547	213581	154010	59571	1418942	1010966	407976
UNKNOWN	2598	1930	668	2597	1929	668	1	1	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971 POPULATION CENSUS, INDONESIA, SERI. D, JAKARTA, 1975, TABLE 5.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. INDONESIA

AGE	TOTAL
5-19	108
20-24	248
25-29	233
30-34	190
35-39	118
40-44	56
45-49	18

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC  
PROFILES: INDONESIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE 7  
02 FERTILITY RATES ARE AVERAGES OF UPPER AND LOWER ESTIMATES DONE  
AT U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. INDONESIA

MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000)	36.28
TFR (PER WOMAN)	4.75
GRR (PER WOMAN)	2.32
NRR (PER WOMAN)	1.68

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC  
PROFILES: INDONESIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE 7.  
02 FERTILITY RATES ARE AVERAGES OF UPPER AND LOWER ESTIMATES DONE  
AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976, INDONESIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59836393	33332963	26503430	13992367	7474633	6517734	45853073	25664932	19988141
10-14	13519990	7045545	6474445	2766823	1385098	1381725	10754914	5662565	5092349
15-19	11473475	5813702	5659773	2738824	1351453	1387371	8736033	4460879	4275154
20-24	8138833	4213121	3925712	2128407	1092681	1035726	6016056	3123538	2892518
25-29	6305645	3257996	3047649	1473063	756837	716826	4830221	2502961	2327260
30-34	5257230	2951240	2305990	1243322	667434	575888	4016554	2283951	1732603
35-39	4797772	2923374	1874398	1080978	620663	460315	3715017	2301367	1413650
40-44	3272599	2101553	1171046	779693	451695	327998	2492583	1650981	841602
45-49	2625508	1814807	810701	646302	397927	248375	1980809	1417993	562816
50-54	1721259	1202521	518738	443878	279809	164069	1277584	923002	354582
55-59	1171727	848468	323259	305112	206236	98676	866454	642458	223996
60-64	727688	539464	188224	173930	120184	53746	553616	418681	134935
65 AND OVER	806443	606722	199721	205122	141245	63877	601321	465477	135844
UNKNOWN	18224	14450	3774	6313	3371	2942	11911	11079	832

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEMOGRAPHY OF THE  
INDONESIAN POPULATION, 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY,  
TABULATION SERIES NO. 3, JAKARTA 1977, TABLE 5.
- 02 DATA FROM PHASE 2 OF SURVEY, CONSISTING OF A SAMPLE OF 60,733  
URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS WHICH WAS A SUBSAMPLE OF PHASE 1.
- 03 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 158. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C., 1976.  
INDONESIA

	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	88074512	43053970	45020542	16727621	8226497	8501124	71346891	34827473	36519418
10-14	15677474	8015409	7662065	2973644	1476650	1496994	12703830	6538759	6165071
15-19	13401921	6524918	6877003	2922176	1409231	1512945	10479745	5115687	5364058
20-24	9817710	4739169	5078541	2259326	1132312	1127014	7558384	3606857	3951527
25-29	8230698	3832936	4397762	1609033	791671	817362	6621665	3041265	3580400
30-34	7631570	3621153	4010417	1444335	715363	728972	6187235	2905790	3281445
35-39	7980243	3851612	4128631	1379487	690393	689094	6600756	3161219	3439537
40-44	6304855	3122664	3182191	1070778	518593	552185	5234077	2604071	2630006
45-49	5533433	2848991	2684442	938440	469808	468632	4594993	2379183	2215810
50-54	4236639	2066188	2170451	696249	344169	352080	3540390	1722019	1818371
55-59	3128901	1559684	1569217	515998	264405	251593	2612903	1295279	1317624
60-64	2487559	1180447	1307112	358640	166691	191949	2128919	1013756	1115163
65 AND OVER	3600354	1662384	1937970	548964	241498	307486	3051390	1420886	1630504
UNKNOWN	43155	28415	14740	10551	5713	4838	32604	22702	9902

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEMOGRAPHY OF THE  
INDONESIAN POPULATION, 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY,  
TABULATION SERIES NO. 3, JAKARTA 1977, TABLE 5.

02 DATA FROM PHASE 2 OF SURVEY, CONSISTING OF A SAMPLE OF 60,733  
URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS WHICH WAS A SUBSAMPLE OF PHASE 1.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. INDONESIA

	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.9	77.4	58.9	83.6	90.9	76.7	64.3	74.3	54.7
10-14	86.2	87.9	84.5	93.0	93.8	92.3	84.7	86.6	82.6
15-19	85.6	89.1	82.3	93.7	95.9	91.7	83.4	87.2	79.7
20-24	82.9	88.9	77.3	94.2	96.5	91.9	79.6	86.6	73.2
25-29	76.6	85.0	69.3	91.6	95.6	87.7	72.9	82.3	65.0
30-34	68.9	81.5	57.5	86.1	93.3	79.0	64.9	78.6	52.8
35-39	60.1	75.9	45.4	78.4	89.9	66.8	56.3	72.8	41.1
40-44	51.9	67.3	36.8	72.8	87.1	59.4	47.6	63.4	32.0
45-49	47.4	63.7	30.2	68.9	84.7	53.0	43.1	59.6	25.4
50-54	40.6	58.2	23.9	63.8	81.3	46.6	36.1	53.6	19.5
55-59	37.4	54.4	20.6	59.1	78.0	39.3	33.2	49.6	17.0
60-64	29.3	45.7	14.4	48.5	72.1	28.0	26.0	41.3	12.1
65 AND OVER	22.4	36.5	10.3	37.4	58.5	20.8	19.7	32.8	8.3
UNKNOWN	42.2	50.9	25.6	59.8	59.0	60.8	36.5	48.8	8.4

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEMOGRAPHY OF THE  
INDONESIAN POPULATION, 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY,  
TABULATION SERIES NO. 3, JAKARTA 1977, TABLE 5.

02 DATA FROM PHASE 2 OF SURVEY, CONSISTING OF A SAMPLE OF 60,733  
URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS WHICH WAS A SUBSAMPLE OF PHASE 1.

03 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, 1976. INDONESIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	23698311	12803525	10894786	5874323	3141321	2733002	17823988	9662204	8161784
5-9	9369482	4794726	4574754	1917315	957174	960141	7452167	3837554	3614613
10-14	10784515	5812416	4972099	2448321	1278150	1170171	8336194	4534266	3801928
15-19	3051131	1844902	1206229	1223811	714060	509751	1827320	1130842	696478
20-24	493183	351479	141704	284876	191937	92939	208307	159542	48765

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEMOGRAPHY OF THE  
INDONESIAN POPULATION, 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY,  
TABULATION SERIES NO. 3, JAKARTA 1977, TABLE 4.
- 02 DATA FROM PHASE 2 OF SURVEY, CONSISTING OF A SAMPLE OF 60,733  
URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS WHICH WAS A SUBSAMPLE OF PHASE 1.
- 03 PERSONS ENROLLED INCLUDE ONLY THOSE WHO ARE ATTENDING PUBLIC OR  
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR 1 OR MORE YEARS.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C., 1976.  
INDONESIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 15B.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	41.6	44.9	38.2	52.1	56.2	48.1	39.0	42.2	35.7
5-9	51.7	52.0	51.4	61.6	60.9	62.3	49.7	50.1	49.2
10-14	68.8	72.5	64.9	82.3	86.6	78.2	65.6	69.3	61.7
15-19	22.8	28.3	17.5	41.9	50.7	33.7	17.4	22.1	13.0
20-24	5.0	7.4	2.8	12.6	17.0	8.2	2.8	4.4	1.2

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEMOGRAPHY OF THE  
INDONESIAN POPULATION, 1976 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY,  
TABULATION SERIES NO. 3, JAKARTA, 1977, TABLE 4.
- 02 DATA FROM PHASE 2 OF SURVEY, CONSISTING OF A SAMPLE OF 60,733  
URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS WHICH WAS A SUBSAMPLE OF PHASE 1.
- 03 PERSONS ENROLLED INCLUDE ONLY THOSE WHO ARE ATTENDING PUBLIC OR  
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR 1 OR MORE YEARS.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. INDONESIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48430954	31869024	16561930	7365021	5217945	2147076	41065933	26651079	14414854
10-14	2102724	1318510	784214	146138	72330	73808	1956586	1246180	710406
15-19	5916943	3757465	2159478	785026	466030	318996	5131917	3291435	1840482
20-24	5598365	3698871	1899494	1107136	784538	322598	4491229	2914333	1576896
25-29	5582923	3664476	1918447	960591	723933	236658	4622332	2940543	1681789
30-34	5337380	3517760	1819620	919726	688836	230890	4417654	2828924	1588730
35-39	6335506	4135135	2200371	980708	719747	260961	5354798	3415388	1939410
40-44	5147908	3315208	1832700	795756	565097	230659	4352152	2750111	1602041
45-49	4471698	3021470	1450228	644234	467197	177037	3827464	2554273	1273191
50-54	3190495	2144720	1045775	466315	331696	134619	2724180	1813024	911156
55-59	1885440	1286061	599379	257141	184377	72764	1628299	1101684	526615
60-64	1478676	997493	481183	164722	111912	52810	1313954	885581	428373
65 AND OVER	1382896	1011855	371041	137528	102252	35276	1245368	909603	335765
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, LABOUR FORCE SITUATION IN INDONESIA, 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, MAIN AND SUMMARY TABLES, JAKARTA, 1978, TABLES 1.1 - 1.9.
- 02 THE 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY EXCLUDED EAST NUSA TENGGARA EXCEPT FOR KABUPATEN KUPANG; MALUKU EXCEPT FOR KOTAMADYA AMBON AND WEST IRIAN EXCEPT FOR URBAN AREA OF KABUPATEN JAYAPURA; EAST TIMOR.
- 03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. INCLUDES ARMED FORCES. REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRECEDING ENUMERATION.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C., 1976.  
INDONESIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	88224149	43190428	45033721	16826305	8260108	8566197	71397844	34930320	36467524
10-14	15092072	7891130	7200942	3001043	1502187	1498856	12091029	6388943	5702086
15-19	12697718	6391063	6306655	2757725	1345579	1412146	9939993	5045484	4894509
20-24	9308696	4245354	5063342	2166104	1043530	1122574	7142592	3201824	3940768
25-29	8563553	3781394	4782169	1652210	780592	871618	6911353	3000802	3910551
30-34	7662560	3562979	4099581	1459643	704254	755389	6202917	2858725	3344192
35-39	8739019	4185702	4553317	1475357	728340	747017	7263662	3457362	3806300
40-44	6929517	3377559	3551958	1178985	580348	598637	5750532	2797211	2953321
45-49	5920438	3112203	2808235	975844	504789	471055	4944594	2607414	2337180
50-54	4433181	2301299	2131882	760037	386126	373911	3673144	1915173	1757971
55-59	2846426	1457501	1388925	482857	253870	228987	2363569	1203631	1159938
60-64	2517841	1221967	1295874	382143	182183	199960	2135698	1039784	1095914
65 AND OVER	3513118	1662277	1850841	534357	248310	286047	2978761	1413967	1564794
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, LABOUR FORCE SITUATION IN  
INDONESIA, 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER,  
MAIN AND SUMMARY TABLES, JAKARTA, 1978, TABLES 1.1 - 1.9.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976.  
INDONESIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	54.9	73.8	36.8	43.8	63.2	25.1	57.5	76.3	39.5
10-14	13.9	16.7	10.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	16.2	19.5	12.5
15-19	46.6	58.8	34.2	28.5	34.6	22.6	51.6	65.2	37.6
20-24	60.1	87.1	37.5	51.1	75.2	28.7	62.9	91.0	40.0
25-29	65.2	96.9	40.1	58.1	92.7	27.2	66.9	98.0	43.0
30-34	69.7	98.7	44.4	63.0	97.8	30.6	71.2	99.0	47.5
35-39	72.5	98.8	48.3	66.5	98.8	34.9	73.7	98.8	51.0
40-44	76.3	98.2	51.6	67.5	97.4	38.5	75.7	98.3	54.2
45-49	75.5	97.1	51.6	66.0	92.6	37.6	77.4	98.0	54.5
50-54	72.0	93.2	49.1	61.4	85.9	36.0	74.2	94.7	51.8
55-59	66.2	88.2	43.2	53.3	72.6	31.8	68.9	91.5	45.4
60-64	58.7	81.6	37.1	43.1	61.4	26.4	61.5	85.2	39.1
65 AND OVER	39.4	60.9	20.0	25.7	41.2	12.3	41.8	64.3	21.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, LABOUR FORCE SITUATION IN INDONESIA, 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, MAIN AND SUMMARY TABLES, JAKARTA, 1978, TABLES 1.1 - 1.9.
- 02 THE 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY EXCLUDED EAST NUSA TENGGARA EXCEPT FOR KABUPATEN KUPANG; MALUKU EXCEPT FOR KOTAMADYA AMBON AND WEST IRIAN EXCEPT FOR URBAN AREA OF KABUPATEN JAYAPURA; EAST TIMOR.
- 03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. INCLUDES ARMED FORCES. REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRECEDING ENUMERATION.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. INDONESIA

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	47306237	31007482	16298755	6897559	4859140	2038419	40408678	26148342	14260336
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	19277287	14817229	4460058	2217630	1514980	702650	17059657	13302249	3757408
EMPLOYERS	8661570	7347794	1313776	578202	454808	123394	8083368	6892986	1190382
SELF-EMPLOYED	10615717	7469435	3146282	1639428	1060172	579256	8976289	6409263	2567026
EMPLOYEES	15821341	11068786	4752555	4026907	3082692	944215	11794434	7986094	3808340
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	12207609	5121467	7086142	653022	261468	391554	11554587	4859999	6694588
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, LABOUR FORCE SITUATION IN  
INDONESIA, 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER,  
MAIN AND SUMMARY TABLES, JAKARTA, 1978, TABLES 12.1 - 12.9.

02 THE 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY EXCLUDED EAST NUSA  
TENGARA EXCEPT FOR KABUPATEN KUPANG; MALUKU EXCEPT FOR  
KOTAMADYA AMBON AND WEST IRIAN EXCEPT FOR URBAN AREA OF  
KABUPATEN JAYAPURA; EAST TIMOR.

03 DATA FOR EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE ONLY.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN RUPIAH), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. INDONESIA

INCOME DISTRIB.	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15795037	11049128	4745909	4023673	3080679	942994	11771364	7968449	3802915
UNDER 3000	2123901	686597	1437304	140957	41454	99503	1982944	645143	1337801
3000 - 4999	2996882	1366430	1630452	292196	101815	190381	2704686	1264615	1440071
5000 - 6999	2215519	1555101	660418	323340	172423	150917	1892179	1382678	509501
7000 - 9999	2319184	1934835	384349	441041	306639	134402	1878143	1628196	249947
10000 - 14999	2010159	1766898	243261	629705	496826	132879	1380454	1270072	110382
15000 - 19999	1521071	1382781	138290	661796	584145	77651	859275	798636	60639
20000 - 29999	1296586	1163339	133247	703604	620739	82865	592982	542600	50382
30000 - 39999	656023	596648	59375	386370	345292	41078	269653	251356	18297
40000 - 49999	271323	252067	19256	184012	168772	15240	87311	83295	4016
50000 - 74999	210701	198137	12564	158478	146821	11657	52223	51316	907
75000 - 99999	62000	59353	2647	54216	51569	2647	7784	7784	0
100000 - 149999	21567	20270	1297	19481	18184	1297	2086	2086	0
150000 - 249999	15876	15856	20	12271	12251	20	3605	3605	0
250000 - 299999	1474	1474	0	1474	1474	0	0	0	0
300000 AND OVER	5648	5051	597	5038	4952	86	610	99	511
NOT STATED	67123	44291	22832	9694	7323	2371	57429	36968	20461
MEDIAN	7455	8958	4701	16358	18574	7439	6236	7827	6153

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, LABOUR FORCE SITUATION IN INDONESIA, 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, MAIN AND SUMMARY TABLES, JAKARTA, 1978, TABLES 16.1 - 16.9.

02 THE 1976 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY EXCLUDED EAST NUSA TENGGARA EXCEPT FOR KABUPATEN KUPANG; MALUKU EXCEPT FOR KOTAMADYA AMBON AND WEST IRIAN EXCEPT FOR URBAN AREA OF KABUPATEN JAYAPURA; EAST TIMOR

03 DATA FOR EMPLOYEES ONLY.

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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
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 \_\_\_\_\_
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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
Senegal	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SX	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOT/SX/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PC1	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	.	.	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/SX/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/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	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	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/SX/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	AG/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	.	.	.	TOT	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	15

## A S I - A

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

M E A R E A S T

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	TOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RX	*	UR	TOI	TOI/SX/UR/AB/ABS	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	TOI/SX/UR/AB/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	TOI/SX/UR/PC	TOI/SX/UR/AB/ABS	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOI/UR	SID	TOI/SX	AG	SID	*	TOI/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	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	TOI	SID	SID	TOI/SX/UR	SID	SID	*	15
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	TOI	RC	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/UR/ABS	*	*	12

Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	
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KEY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

TOI - table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

\* - Search conducted but no data found.

ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (re: Tables 15

PCT - Table contains percentages only (re: Tables 15, 16.

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

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

"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<sup>1/</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

## MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

## THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.