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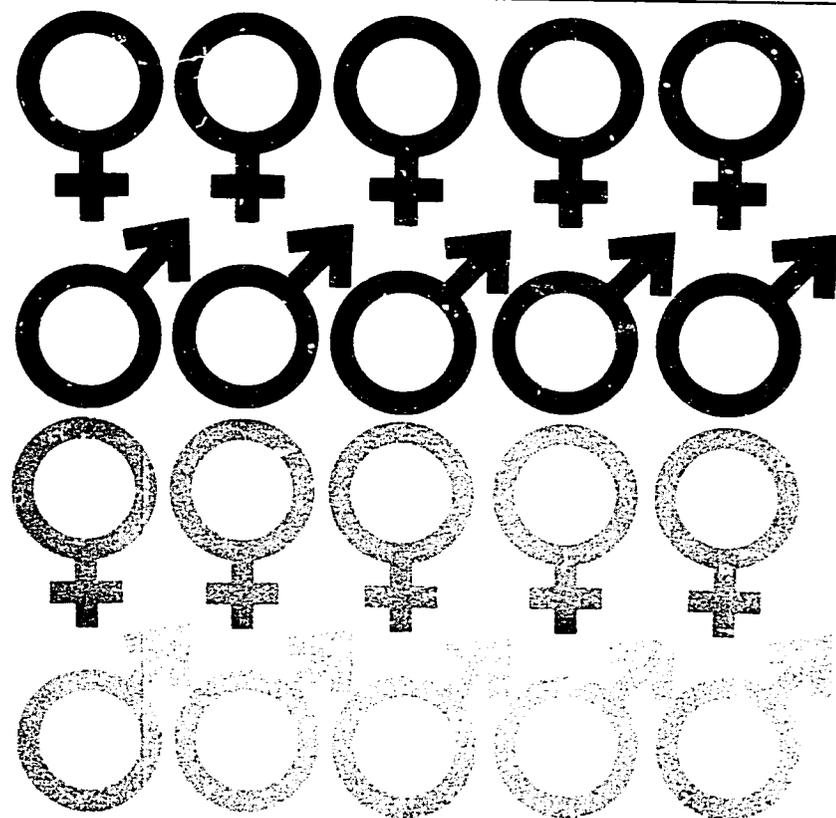
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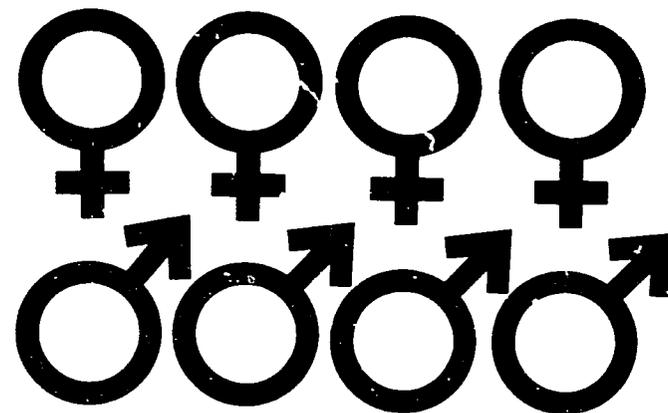


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subject of 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, 1970. KOREA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	31435252	15779615	15655637	12928822	6485721	6443101	18504312	9291637	9212475
0-4	4316143	2228736	2087407	1649584	852895	795689	2666549	1375835	1250714
5-9	4531942	2349086	2182856	1577949	820629	757320	2953993	1528457	1425536
10-14	4393348	2274301	2119047	1676519	863671	812848	2718827	1410628	1306199
15-19	3088134	1573179	1514955	1582832	790188	792644	1505210	782915	722295
20-24	2523170	1298687	1224483	1293807	622765	671042	1227861	674435	553425
25-29	2204293	1096819	1107474	1141881	565882	571999	1062108	526638	535470
30-34	2193279	1108853	1084426	1030631	537631	493000	1162526	571108	591410
35-39	1854200	915069	939131	796853	405837	391046	1057306	509226	543080
40-44	1461903	691062	770841	600672	294799	305873	861208	396244	464964
45-49	1284628	628934	655694	490222	248849	241373	794396	380077	414319
50-54	1024535	506354	517981	352779	178233	174546	671748	328314	343434
55-59	855041	407895	447146	272184	127762	144422	582856	280133	302723
60-64	665258	302362	362896	196771	84813	111958	468480	217548	250930
65 AND OVER	1039378	398076	641300	266138	87797	178341	773236	310279	462959
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1970
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1 COMPLETE ENUMERATION
12-1 REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1972, TABLE 2.

02 DE JURE POPULATION

03 URBAN: INCLUDES ALL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WITH 50,000 PLUS
POPULATION, KNOWN AS 'SHI'.

RURAL: INCLUDES ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS KNOWN AS 'MYEON', WITH LESS
THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS AND 'EUP' WITH AT LEAST 20,000
INHABITANTS WHICH ARE OFTEN GROUPEU TOGETHER AND CALLED 'GUN'.

04 URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS EXCLUDE 2118 PERSONS WITH UNKNOWN
RESIDENCE.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34678972	17445246	17233726	16769946	8369909	8400037	17905536	9072002	8833536
0-4	4227360	2189456	2037904	2070351	1072681	997670	2157009	1116775	1040234
5-9	4453698	2302542	2151156	1926088	1000834	925254	2527610	1301706	1225902
10-14	4527330	2348676	2178654	1904235	990443	913792	2623090	1358229	1264861
15-19	4146912	2124156	2022756	2304912	1145553	1159359	1841884	918505	863379
20-24	3123126	1611767	1511359	1741607	824153	917454	1378765	784893	593872
25-29	2507450	1271743	1255707	1488690	731969	756921	1018166	539396	478770
30-34	2224236	1131486	1092752	1262009	655017	606992	962168	476415	485755
35-39	2189144	1111449	1077695	1117597	580158	537439	1071505	531256	540249
40-44	1800153	885250	914903	842681	424489	418192	957440	460738	450708
45-49	1398820	649961	748859	620732	295755	324977	778071	354193	423878
50-54	1197379	576664	620715	494286	241532	252754	703089	335128	367961
55-59	939205	449224	489981	352275	166660	185615	580928	262504	304304
60-64	737552	334479	403073	262160	112090	150090	475370	222367	252903
65 AND OVER	1206599	458367	748212	382097	128569	253528	824437	329017	494620
UNKNOWN	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1.
02 DE JURE POPULATION.
03 URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS EXCLUDE PERSONS WITH RESIDENCE
UNKNOWN.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. KOREA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	33178000	16571000	16607000
0-4	4733000	2413000	2321000
5-9	4855000	2471000	2384000
10-14	4470000	2276000	2194000
15-19	3373000	1714000	1659000
20-24	2754000	1395000	1359000
25-29	2384000	1204000	1180000
30-34	2264000	1141000	1123000
35-39	1911000	941000	970000
40-44	1506000	711000	795000
45-49	1329000	652000	676000
50-54	1060000	519000	541000
55-59	872000	420000	452000
60-64	659000	306000	353000
65 AND OVER	1008000	408000	600000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1978, TABLE A-2,
 P. 20.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. KOREA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	37007000	18517000	18490000
0-4	4902000	2505000	2397000
5-9	4657000	2369000	2288000
10-14	4814000	2448000	2366000
15-19	4429000	2253000	2176000
20-24	3324000	1689000	1635000
25-29	2702000	1371000	1331000
30-34	2335000	1179000	1156000
35-39	2214000	1113000	1101000
40-44	1865000	915000	950000
45-49	1461000	685000	775000
50-54	1273000	619000	654000
55-59	996000	481000	515000
60-64	794000	374000	421000
65 AND OVER	1242000	516000	726000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1978, TABLE 2, P. 5.
 02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975. KOREA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34678966	17445240	17233726	16769946	8369909	8400037	17905530	9072002	8833530
CITY OF SEOUL	8879464	3425991	3453473	8879464	3425991	3453473	0	0	0
BUSAN CITY	2450125	1220466	1229659	2450125	1220466	1229659	0	0	0
GYEONGGI DO	4034707	2024025	2010682	1645393	815761	829632	2389025	1208041	1180984
GANGWEDN DO	1660768	954650	906138	416724	206737	207987	1443966	745815	698151
CHUNGCHESONG-BUG DO	1521348	777509	743839	297537	149351	148186	1223616	627964	595652
CHUNGCHESONG-NAM DO	2947023	1498981	1448042	602886	302518	300368	2343888	1196214	1147674
JEONRA-BUG DO	2455093	1235908	1219185	582557	292346	290211	1872413	943441	928972
JEONRA-NAM DO	3982752	2018409	1964343	1037756	527673	510083	2944715	1490458	1454257
GYEONGSANG-BUG DO	4855852	2446494	2409358	1714032	859582	854450	3141395	1566490	1554905
GYEONGSANG-NAM DO	3278716	1641962	1636756	1008551	501067	507484	2269976	1140706	1129270
JEJU DO	411486	199311	212175	134921	66417	68504	276544	132873	143671

- 01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL 1, DECEMBER 1976,
TABLE 7, PP. 89-104.
- 02 SIX MALES OF UNKNOWN RESIDENCE ARE OMITTED FROM TABLE 5.
- 03 A DISCREPANCY OF 1530 PERSONS (1554 MALES, 76 FEMALES) EXISTS
BETWEEN THE TOTAL RECORDED POPULATION AND THE SUM OF PROVINCIAL
FIGURES (COLUMNS 1, 2 AND 3). SIMILAR MINOR DISCREPANCIES ALSO
EXIST BETWEEN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE SUM OF URBAN AND
RURAL TOTALS. FIGURES IN TABLE 5 ARE REPORTED AS THEY APPEAR IN
THE 1975 CENSUS REPORT.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 0C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 5D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	64.5	61.6	67.5
1	66.7	64.1	69.3
5	63.7	61.3	66.2
15	54.4	52.1	56.6
30	40.4	38.8	43.1
45	27.8	25.4	29.7
60	16.2	14.7	17.5

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: REPUBLIC OF KOREA, WASHINGTON, U.S., 1978, TABLE 5, P. 8.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. KOREA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1970	47	54	40

01 SOURCES: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES: REPUBLIC OF KOREA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1978,
TABLE 4., P. 7.

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

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	UNKN
TOTAL COUNTRY	19.3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
MALE	18.0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
FEMALE	20.5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
CITY OF SEOUL	54.3	21.3	41.0	65.3	66.1	73.0	75.3	75.0	74.1	72.5	72.1	70.5	70.6	69.4	0.0
MALE	52.7	21.7	40.4	65.3	62.1	71.9	75.4	75.0	73.3	70.4	69.4	67.1	64.5	63.4	0.0
FEMALE	55.9	20.8	41.7	67.2	69.8	74.1	75.2	75.1	74.9	74.5	74.6	73.2	74.5	72.7	0.0
PUSAN CITY	48.5	17.6	28.5	47.3	59.4	71.6	76.0	75.4	74.4	74.2	75.1	75.0	75.5	74.6	0.0
MALE	47.1	18.1	28.2	46.5	55.8	69.6	76.1	74.7	74.4	73.6	73.2	73.2	73.5	74.6	0.0
FEMALE	49.9	17.1	28.8	48.1	63.6	73.5	76.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	76.9	75.5	75.0	71.1	0.0
GYEONGGI DO	23.6	10.7	15.1	24.7	33.0	41.1	40.3	36.1	34.6	31.8	26.7	24.9	24.5	25.4	0.0
MALE	21.5	10.9	14.9	25.0	25.0	35.7	37.9	35.6	32.9	28.7	24.2	21.7	20.6	19.4	0.0
FEMALE	25.7	10.6	15.3	28.4	41.0	46.1	42.8	36.6	36.0	34.5	29.2	27.9	26.0	26.0	0.0
DAEGU DO	16.3	6.1	11.8	16.9	24.7	29.0	29.1	29.0	25.8	22.3	18.6	18.8	17.2	15.4	0.0
MALE	15.3	6.0	12.1	15.9	17.9	24.7	27.0	30.1	28.5	22.6	19.0	18.2	16.8	15.1	0.0
FEMALE	17.3	6.2	11.5	17.9	31.9	33.1	31.3	27.9	23.4	22.0	18.1	19.5	17.5	17.9	0.0
CHUNGCHONG BUG DO	11.3	3.9	6.1	8.3	15.0	20.4	20.0	18.9	19.0	18.7	16.3	16.2	17.5	17.9	0.0
MALE	9.0	3.9	6.0	8.1	10.4	13.4	15.0	15.1	15.9	14.9	15.0	14.7	15.6	14.6	0.0
FEMALE	13.7	3.9	6.2	8.6	21.0	27.3	25.9	22.5	23.2	22.2	21.4	21.6	21.4	22.7	0.0
CHUNGCHONG NAM DO	9.0	3.2	5.1	8.7	12.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	15.1	14.3	12.9	12.5	11.7	11.7	0.0
MALE	7.7	3.3	5.0	8.1	9.3	13.3	13.8	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.1	10.8	9.5	9.4	0.0
FEMALE	10.4	3.2	5.2	9.5	16.5	20.3	16.2	16.8	17.4	16.5	14.6	14.1	13.1	13.2	0.0
JEONRA BUG DO	6.1	2.1	3.0	4.6	7.6	10.5	10.9	10.0	10.5	11.6	10.4	10.9	10.7	10.6	0.0
MALE	5.1	2.1	3.1	4.4	5.4	8.5	9.0	7.8	8.2	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.5	0.0
FEMALE	7.2	2.0	3.0	4.6	10.2	12.4	12.8	11.4	12.5	13.0	11.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	0.0
JEONRA NAM DO	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.9	0.0
MALE	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	0.0
FEMALE	2.9	1.1	1.5	2.3	4.8	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.6	3.8	3.2	0.0
GYEONGSANG BUG DO	6.5	2.9	4.2	6.7	9.7	11.7	10.9	9.4	8.7	7.5	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.3	0.0
MALE	5.4	3.0	4.1	5.9	8.8	9.2	9.7	8.9	7.9	6.3	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	0.0
FEMALE	7.1	2.9	4.4	7.5	12.8	14.0	12.0	10.8	9.5	8.0	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	0.0
GYEONGSANG NAM DO	5.5	2.9	3.2	4.4	7.6	12.6	10.4	8.3	5.9	6.7	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.5	0.0
MALE	5.0	3.0	3.3	4.3	5.4	11.4	10.3	8.4	6.6	5.5	5.5	4.4	5.2	3.4	0.0
FEMALE	5.9	2.9	3.2	4.4	10.1	13.6	10.5	8.2	7.2	7.8	7.5	6.9	6.0	4.6	0.0
JEJU DO	6.5	3.4	6.2	7.0	10.5	11.2	10.3	10.2	9.1	6.5	5.6	5.9	4.6	1.0	0.0
MALE	6.7	3.3	5.9	7.7	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.5	12.7	10.2	5.9	4.5	6.5	2.5	0.0

FEMALE	5.9	3.5	6.6	6.4	11.6	11.4	9.4	9.1	6.6	4.3	5.4	3.7	3.7	1.0	0.0
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01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL 2, 10% SAMPLE SURVEY,
 4-3 INTERNAL MIGRATION, TABLES 1 AND 2. KOREA

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1975. KOREA.

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	17389543	7409286	9532103	0	350171	92283	0
TOTAL MALES	8735812	4313975	4407918	0	34307	29612	0
15-19	2124156	2117784	6372	0	0	0	0
20-24	1611767	1497332	114435	0	0	0	0
25-29	1271743	597719	668937	0	1272	3815	0
30-34	1131486	79204	1040967	0	3395	7920	0
35-39	1111449	15560	1081440	0	6669	7780	0
40-44	885250	4426	880824	0	10623	8197	0
45-49	649961	1950	631762	0	12349	3900	0
50-54	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	8604031	3095311	5124185	0	321864	62671	0
15-19	2022756	1970164	52592	0	0	0	0
20-24	1511359	944599	563738	0	1511	1511	0
25-29	1235707	145613	1072594	0	8650	8650	0
30-34	1092752	22948	1031557	0	22948	15299	0
35-39	1077695	7544	1004412	0	49574	16165	0
40-44	914903	2745	806944	0	92405	12809	0
45-49	746859	1498	592348	0	146776	8237	0
50-54	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1, TABLES 7 AND 27, PP. 88 AND 181-188.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. ABSOLUTE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FROM PERCENTAGES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER. BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1975. KOREA.

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPARATED/DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	9378428	4235871	4903931	0	178312	60514	
TOTAL MALES	4657094	2337933	2289138	0	16182	13841	0
15-19	1145553	1142110	3437	0	0	0	0
20-24	824153	772231	51922	0	0	0	0
25-29	731969	360129	369844	0	732	1464	0
30-34	655017	51746	598031	0	1905	3275	0
35-39	580158	8702	584444	0	2901	4061	0
40-44	424489	2122	414727	0	4669	2971	0
45-49	295755	887	288863	0	5915	2070	0
50-54	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
TOTAL FEMALES	4721334	1897736	2514793	0	162130	46673	0
15-19	1159359	1138491	20868	0	0	0	0
20-24	917454	823869	291751	0	717	917	0
25-29	750921	109754	635813	0	4542	6812	0
30-34	606992	17003	585109	0	12747	11533	0
35-39	537439	5374	493869	0	26335	12361	0
40-44	418192	1073	300900	0	40419	9200	0
45-49	324977	974	240983	0	71170	5650	0
50-54	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1, TABLES 7 AND 27,
PP. 88 AND 181-188.
02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. ABSOLUTE NUMBERS
HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FROM PERCENTAGES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1975. KOREA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	7958005	3164721	4594003	0	169378	29892	
TOTAL MALES	4125394	1970429	2121485	0	12790	14090	
15-19	978505	974811	3094	0	0	0	0
20-24	784893	722241	61867	0	0	785	0
25-29	539396	230966	299839	0	453	1613	0
30-34	470413	26913	44493	0	1789	3210	0
35-39	531256	6496	517322	0	3719	3719	0
40-44	400738	1939	450045	0	5529	3225	0
45-49	354193	1063	344205	0	6800	2125	0
50-54	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
TOTAL FEMALES	3832611	1194298	2472523	0	150588	15202	0
15-19	863379	830484	32895	0	0	0	0
20-24	593672	320339	271331	0	1041	741	0
25-29	478770	35689	436955	0	3830	2296	0
30-34	435755	4934	467745	0	9832	3244	0
35-39	540249	1854	511064	0	23697	3634	0
40-44	496708	394	495071	0	48178	3285	0
45-49	373878	404	365442	0	66010	2022	0
50-54	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1, TABLES 7 AND 27,
PP. 88 AND 181-188.
02 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. ABSOLUTE NUMBERS
HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FROM PERCENTAGES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16	18	16	18	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	25	22	25	22	25	21
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	27	24	27	24	27	23
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	26	30	26	29	25

01 SOURCES: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1.
 POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY,
 IN POPULATION REPORTS SERIES M, NO. 4, NOVEMBER 1979, TABLE 15,
 (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE)

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
0	0	0	0
1	282095	151780	130315
2	552256	300826	251430
3	813288	449070	364218
4	1072546	592893	470653
5	1217417	648929	508488
6	1100564	551627	568757
7	778789	335084	443705
8	510025	202174	307851
9	103409	55280	108129
10 AND OVER	152973	56994	95979
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	6645182	3327657	3315525
MEAN SIZE	5.0	4.8	5.2
MEDIAN SIZE	5.0	4.8	5.3

- 01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 2, 5% SAMPLE SURVEY, 3-1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, TABLE 1.
- 02 DATA FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD ONLY I.E. A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO ARE RELATED TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO MAKE COMMON PROVISIONS FOR FOOD OR OTHER ESSENTIALS FOR LIVING.

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NO. 19 + 20

TABLE 143. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975. KOREA

MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	25.00	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)	3.22	2.93	3.42
GRR (PER WOMAN)	1.668	1.498	1.768
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES: REPUBLIC OF KOREA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1978, TABLE 3.
KOREAN INSTITUTE FOR FAMILY PLANNING, STATISTICS ON POPULATION
AND FAMILY PLANNING, VOL. I, 1978, TABLE 16.

02 DATA FROM 1976 NATIONAL FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING EVALUATION
SURVEY WHICH WAS A SURVEY OF 151 POST-ENUMERATION DISTRICTS
OF THE 1975 CENSUS INCLUDING URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
B SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.06.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	20289270	10688392	9600878	9232711	4731234	4501477	11056559	5957158	5099401
10-14	4357808	2250483	2097325	1665945	860206	805739	2691863	1400277	1257986
15-19	3063710	1562951	1500759	1574965	787843	787122	1488745	775108	713637
20-24	2494426	1288291	1206135	1280509	620555	665954	1207917	667736	540181
25-29	2151144	1083763	1067381	1129960	567182	562778	1021184	516581	504603
30-34	2101360	1092534	1008826	1013019	534705	476314	1088341	557629	530512
35-39	1715377	894423	820954	772734	402609	370125	942643	491814	450829
40-44	1273307	662754	610553	566356	290500	275856	706951	372254	334697
45-49	1043705	581682	462025	444553	241444	203109	599152	340238	258914
50-54	754482	445728	308754	299468	168697	130771	455014	277031	177983
55-59	562240	338391	223849	212405	117229	95176	349835	221162	128673
60 AND OVER	770285	476779	293506	266041	139983	126058	504244	336796	167448
UNKNOWN	1426	613	813	756	281	475	570	332	338

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1970
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1 COMPLETE
ENUMERATION 12-1 REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1972, TABLE 4.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

03 FIGURES FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY EXCLUDE 141 MALES AND 30 FEMALES
OF UNKNOWN URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, FIGURES FOR RURAL AREAS
EXCLUDE PERSONS OF UNKNOWN DISTRICT.

TABLE 158. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN 15C., 1970.
KOREA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	22587167	11201793	11385374	9701289	4812197	4889092	12685878	6389596	6496282
10-14	4393348	2274301	2119047	1676519	863679	812848	2716829	1410630	1306199
15-19	3088134	1573179	1514955	1582832	790188	792644	1505302	782991	723111
20-24	2523170	1298087	1224483	1275607	622765	671042	1229363	675922	553741
25-29	2204293	1096819	1107474	1141881	569882	571999	1062412	526737	535475
30-34	2193279	1108853	1084426	1030631	537631	493000	1162648	571222	591426
35-39	1854200	915069	939131	796853	405807	391040	1057347	509262	548065
40-44	1461903	691062	770841	600672	294799	305873	861231	396263	464916
45-49	1284628	628934	655694	490222	248849	241373	794406	380685	413321
50-54	1024535	506554	517981	352779	178233	174546	571756	328321	343735
55-59	855041	407895	447146	272184	127762	144422	582857	280133	302724
60 AND OVER	1704636	700440	1004196	462909	172610	290299	1241727	527830	713897
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1970
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1, COMPLETE
ENUMERATION 12-1 REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1972, TABLE 2.
- 02 AGE-GROUP FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO MINOR
DISCREPANCIES IN CENSUS FIGURES: SEE FOOTNOTE, TABLE 2.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	89.8	95.4	84.3	95.2	98.3	92.1	85.6	93.3	73.5
10-14	99.2	99.4	99.0	99.4	99.6	99.1	99.1	99.3	98.9
15-19	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.5	99.7	99.3	98.9	99.0	98.8
20-24	98.9	99.2	98.5	99.4	99.6	98.2	98.4	99.0	97.8
25-29	97.6	98.8	96.4	99.0	99.5	98.4	96.1	98.1	94.2
30-34	95.8	98.5	93.0	98.3	99.5	97.0	93.6	97.7	89.7
35-39	92.5	97.7	87.4	97.0	99.2	94.6	89.2	96.6	82.3
40-44	87.1	95.9	79.2	94.3	98.3	90.2	82.1	93.9	72.0
45-49	81.2	92.5	70.5	90.7	97.0	84.1	75.4	89.5	62.5
50-54	73.6	88.0	59.6	84.9	94.6	74.9	67.7	84.4	51.8
55-59	65.8	83.0	50.1	78.0	91.8	65.9	60.0	78.9	42.5
60 AND OVER	45.2	68.1	29.2	57.5	81.1	43.4	40.0	63.8	23.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 1, COMPLETE ENUMERATION 12-1 REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1972, TABLES 2 AND 4.
- 02 DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.
- 03 FIGURES FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY EXCLUDE 141 MALES AND 30 FEMALES OF UNKNOWN URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE. FIGURES FOR RURAL AREAS EXCLUDE PERSONS OF UNKNOWN DISTRICT.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 19 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE AND SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. KOREA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9029689	4905047	4126642
6-9	3412223	1759252	1652971
10-14	3843414	2071552	1771862
15-19	1774052	1072243	701809

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF
EDUCATION 1976, SEOUL, 1976.

TABLE 169. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C., 1976.
KOREA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	13010647	6616366	6394281
0-9	3539164	1876834	1612330
10-14	4775077	2427343	2347734
15-19	4546406	2312189	2234217

SI SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ESTIMATES.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 19 YEARS OLD BY AGE AND SEX, 1976. KOREA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	69.4	74.1	64.5
6-9	92.5	93.7	91.2
10-14	80.5	85.3	75.5
15-19	39.0	46.4	31.4

01 SOURCE: COMPUTED FROM TABLES 16A AND 16B.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.
KOREA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	13350604	8175844	5174760	5582250	3900659	1781571	7668374	4275185	3383185
1+	190784	88514	102270	61193	25371	35822	129591	63145	65448
15-19	1937191	976698	960493	953026	435208	517818	984165	541490	442575
20-24	1774562	923999	850563	894135	441156	452979	880427	432543	447584
25-29	1609521	1169689	439832	616966	662443	154523	792555	507248	285309
30-34	1559918	1104991	454927	706313	643320	124993	791605	461671	329934
35-39	1644865	1093648	551217	714300	572616	141684	930565	521052	409553
40-44	1403514	871961	531553	541475	413330	128145	862039	458551	403408
45-49	1082175	632290	449885	384817	283910	100907	597358	346340	249978
50-54	903402	546172	357230	283612	218846	64766	619790	327325	292464
55-59	634092	382111	251981	159030	125075	33955	475062	259036	216026
60-64	359881	226859	133022	70017	54352	15665	289864	172507	117357
65 AND OVER	250699	158912	91787	35346	27052	8314	215353	151880	63473

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 2, 5% SAMPLE SURVEY,
3-1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1978, TABLE 2.

02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD.
REFERENCE PERIOD: THE WEEK PRECEDING ENUMERATION.

TABLE 175. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C., 1975.
KOREA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21820894	10507406	11319493	11008185	5243793	5764392	10814714	5203013	5551601
14	941512	486551	454961	413340	211092	202246	520172	275459	242713
15-19	4125890	2110026	2015864	2516775	1152052	1164723	1809115	957974	851141
20-24	2001106	1095530	1505576	1492207	561464	910723	1100599	514046	594853
25-29	2452487	1217694	1234788	1456412	699200	759152	994075	510439	475030
30-34	2202969	1121996	1080973	1254208	652829	601379	948761	409157	479594
35-39	2185845	1109388	1076457	1118204	580522	537682	1051541	525406	528715
40-44	1809719	889919	919800	841918	422130	419765	967301	457789	500012
45-49	1405644	653465	752179	618279	245513	322705	767300	357552	429414
50-54	1208364	582775	625594	495112	243237	251875	715257	339735	373717
55-59	941525	440638	494887	352223	164242	187981	589302	252396	300900
60-64	727397	332050	395347	261456	11518	149938	455941	220532	245404
65 AND OVER	1224436	461369	763067	380052	129914	250138	835384	331455	506929

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 2, 5% SAMPLE SURVEY,
3-1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1975, TABLE 2.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	61.2	77.6	45.7	51.6	74.4	30.9	70.9	81.2	61.1
14	20.3	18.2	22.5	14.8	12.0	17.7	24.5	22.9	20.5
15-19	47.0	46.3	47.6	41.1	37.6	44.5	54.4	56.5	52.0
20-24	68.2	84.3	56.5	59.9	75.4	49.7	79.4	53.4	66.8
25-29	65.6	96.1	35.0	56.0	44.7	20.4	74.7	97.8	60.0
30-34	70.8	98.5	42.1	61.3	48.5	20.8	83.4	40.4	38.8
35-39	75.3	48.0	51.2	63.9	98.0	26.4	47.2	42.5	15.0
40-44	77.6	98.0	57.6	64.3	47.9	30.5	69.1	40.0	30.7
45-49	77.0	96.8	59.6	62.2	40.1	31.3	68.6	97.3	61.3
50-54	74.0	93.7	57.1	57.3	90.0	25.7	26.4	40.4	78.3
55-59	67.3	85.6	50.4	45.2	74.4	19.1	80.6	41.7	70.4
60-64	49.5	68.3	33.6	26.8	48.7	10.4	62.2	78.2	47.8
65 AND OVER	20.5	34.4	12.0	9.2	20.6	3.2	25.7	34.6	16.5

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL. 2, 5% SAMPLE SURVEY,
3-1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1978, TABLE 2.

02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD.
REFERENCE PERIOD: THE WEEK PRECEDING ENUMERATION.

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION
BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975. KOREA

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	12682041	7701711	4980330	5149275	3526908	1622367	7532766	4174603	3357963
EMPLR- & SELF-EMP.	3906238	3054255	851983	1210622	903218	307404	2695616	2151037	544579
EMPLOYERS	350874	292926	57948	241048	202394	38654	109826	90532	19294
SELF-EMPLOYED	3555364	2761329	794035	969574	700824	268750	2585790	2060505	525285
EMPLOYEES	5164596	3633573	1531023	3616948	2522726	1094220	1547650	1110843	436805
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	3610332	1013675	2596657	321041	100754	220287	3289241	912921	2376320
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	873	208	665	664	208	456	209	0	209

01 SOURCE: ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1975
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT, VOL 2, 5% SAMPLE SURVEY,
3-1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1978, TABLE 6.

02 CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ONLY.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN WON),
BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. KOREA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Chad
Djibouti
Ethiopia
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru

NEAR EAST

Afghanistan
Cyprus
Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Syria
Tunisia
Yemen Arab Republic

APPENDIX B

A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 ____
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 ____
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
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- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
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- 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 ____
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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 ____
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- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____

APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

*Column numbers refer to individual data tables, as presented in Appendix B. (Multi-part data tables appear as single units with the exception of Table 6.) Countries have been grouped by geographic location. For each country, the matrix cells indicate the presence or absence of data table information. Lack of information is represented by an asterisk. Other symbols, explained in the matrix key (located at the bottom of the last page of Appendix C), describe the nature of data obtained, insofar as they conform, or do not conform, to particular standard data-table formats. The final cell in each country row contains the number of data tables (n=19) for some information was recorded. Similarly, the final row represents marginal sums for all 69 countries, indicating the number of countries for which some information for a given data table was located.

AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/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/PCI	UR	UR	*	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	*	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	*	*	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	SX/UR	*	UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	*	12
Ethiopia	RC	AG	*	*	SX	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR	SX/UR	*	RC	RC	RC	*	UR	RC	*	RC	RC	*	2
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	UR	*	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	*	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	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	UR	UR	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	*	*	SX	UR	UR	UR	*	TOT/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	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/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	13
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG/UR	RC/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	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	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	UR	UR	*	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	*	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	TOT/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	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	*	*	10
Zambia	UR/UR	AG/UR	AG	*	TOT/SX	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	RC	*	*	UR	TOT/UR	*	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	04

ASIA

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

NEAR EAST

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

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

STD - Data conform to table framework.

TOT - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape; card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

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

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

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{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)

