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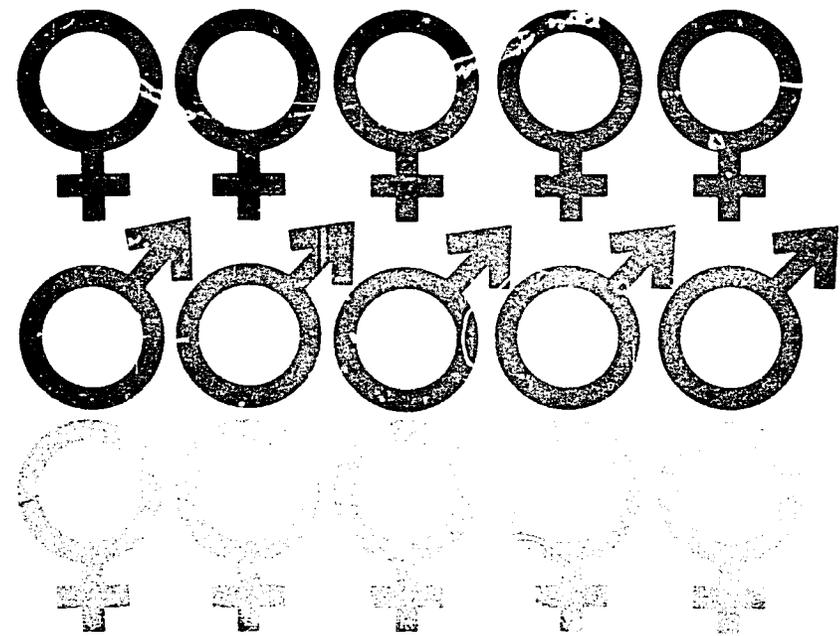
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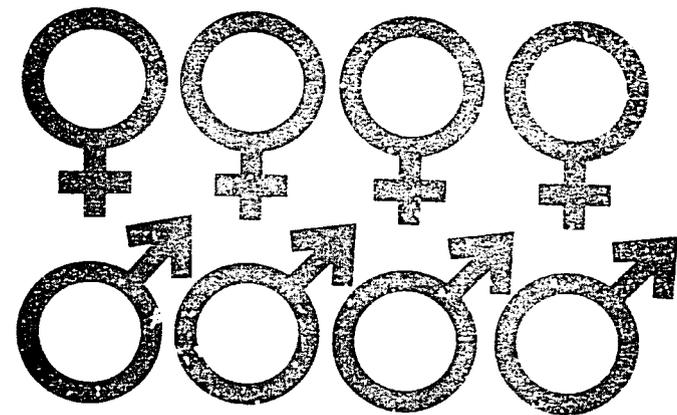


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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 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.

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9412990	4636033	4776963	336222	177930	158292	9076774	4453103	4613671
UNDER 1	258180	130161	128019	9284	4665	4619	248896	125496	123400
1-4	1079578	530181	549347	33719	16924	16793	1045809	513257	532552
5-9	1355231	687329	667902	39762	20433	19329	1315469	666896	648573
10-14	1060126	563605	496521	34960	18871	16089	1025166	544734	480432
15-19	807844	407809	400035	32267	17390	14877	775577	390419	385158
20-24	768582	365015	422967	34705	18886	15619	753877	346729	407148
25-29	813215	386196	427019	30106	16410	13696	783109	369786	413323
30-34	706637	335733	370904	25618	14093	11523	681019	321640	359379
35-39	584304	297755	286549	20551	11393	9158	563753	286362	277391
40-44	470708	221551	249157	18019	9651	8368	452699	211900	240789
45-49	384619	193673	190946	13953	7574	6379	370666	186099	184567
50-54	356005	170479	185526	13048	6874	6174	342957	163605	179352
55-59	226529	113151	113378	7995	4337	3658	218534	108814	109720
60-64	231265	102945	128320	8053	3800	4253	223212	99145	124067
65 AND OVER	258081	119477	138604	9283	4374	4909	248798	115103	133695
UNKNOWN	32142	10373	21769	4899	2255	2644	27243	8118	19125

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1961 POPULATION CENSUS, KATHMANDU, 1966, VOLUME 3, PART 2, TABLE 2.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 *URBAN* REFERS TO TOWN PANCHAYATS, I.E., POPULATION CENTERS OF 5000 OR MORE PERSONS HAVING SOME URBAN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS A HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, COURTS, LARGE MARKET AREAS, ETC.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780	462878	248889	213989	11093105	5568314	5524791
UNDER 1	290901	144437	146464	11599	5670	5729	279302	138567	140735
1-4	1343209	646161	697048	47104	23360	23736	1296105	622793	673312
5-9	1743253	885601	857452	61800	31586	30214	1681453	854215	827238
10-14	1297215	703023	594192	51638	27587	24051	1245577	675436	570141
15-19	1047459	547493	499966	48967	27740	21227	998492	519753	478739
20-24	969675	466022	503653	47578	27500	20072	922097	438510	463581
25-29	930287	456297	473990	40542	22933	17609	889745	433364	456361
30-34	811401	385696	425705	33958	17822	16136	777443	367874	409569
35-39	744788	386381	358407	28899	15996	12903	715889	370385	345504
40-44	607461	301998	307463	24168	13240	10928	585293	288758	296535
45-49	401098	245521	215577	17269	9556	7713	443829	235965	207864
50-54	400834	204304	196530	15968	8789	7179	364866	195515	189351
55-59	257699	132983	124716	9694	5272	4422	248005	127711	120294
60-64	294230	138441	155789	10451	5177	5274	283779	133264	150515
65 AND OVER	354473	172645	181828	13243	6447	6796	341230	166198	175032
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 1, TABLE 6, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 39.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 'URBAN' REFERS TO TOWN PANCHAYATS, I.E., POPULATION CENTERS OF 5000 OR MORE PERSONS HAVING SOME URBAN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS A HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, COURTS, LARGE MARKET AREAS, ETC.

04 ROW AND/OR COLUMN FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO MINOR DISCREPANCIES IN PUBLISHED FIGURES.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10173000	5043000	5130000
0-4	1633000	832000	801000
5-9	1299000	662000	637000
10-14	1129000	577000	551000
15-19	986000	485000	501000
20-24	884000	423000	461000
25-29	786000	377000	408000
30-34	667000	322000	344000
35-39	570000	278000	292000
40-44	470000	230000	240000
45-49	419000	205000	214000
50-54	389000	191000	198000
55 AND OVER	942000	461000	481000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:
 NEPAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE A-2.
 02 DE FACTO POPULATION.
 03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12149000	6153000	5996000
0-4	1987000	1016000	971000
5-9	1587000	812000	775000
10-14	1371000	701000	670000
15-19	1213000	621000	592000
20-24	1010000	499000	511000
25-29	893000	437000	457000
30-34	819000	404000	415000
35-39	726000	366000	360000
40-44	607000	310000	297000
45-49	506000	260000	246000
50-54	397000	204000	193000
55-59	324000	165000	159000
60-64	264000	133000	130000
65 AND OVER	445000	223000	222000

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

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY ZONE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971.
NEPAL

ZONE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780
MECHI	617760	317873	299887
KOSI	866260	441372	424838
SAGARMATHA	1313480	655218	658262
JANAKPUR	1265755	635478	630277
BAGMATI	1496971	762324	734647
NARAYANI	1103027	566824	536203
GANDAKI	1023110	498118	524992
LUMBINI	1165701	586134	579567
DHAULAGIRI	276729	135631	141098
RAPTI	705813	347353	358460
KARNALI	188012	96361	91651
BHARI	575071	293680	281391
SETI	597124	297702	299422
MAHAKALI	361170	183135	178035

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 1, TABLE 1.

02 NEPAL IS DIVIDED INTO 14 ZONES WHICH ARE PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE
UNITS.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR POPULATION BY RELIGION, CITIZENSHIP, AND LANGUAGE SEE TABLES 6B, 6C, AND 6D, RESPECTIVELY.

TABLE 68. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. NEPAL

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780	461938	246651	213287	11094045	5568552	5525493
HINDUISM	10330009	5199234	5130775	378601	204580	174021	9951408	4994654	4956754
BUDDHISM	866411	431991	434420	64391	35114	31277	802020	398877	403143
ISLAM	351166	181598	169588	17543	10206	7337	333643	171592	162251
JAINISM	2541	1473	1068	547	302	245	1994	1171	823
OTHER	5636	2907	2929	856	449	407	4980	2458	2522

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 13, AND VOLUME 5,
TABLE 41.

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

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780
NEPALESE	11419506	5741942	5677564
INDIAN	128829	71169	57660
OTHER ASIAN	7184	3865	3319
OTHER NON-ASIAN	464	227	237

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS --
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 1, TABLE 12.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO CITIZENSHIP.

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

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	11555983
NAPALI	6060758
MAITHALI	1327242
BHOJPURI	806480
TAMANG	555056
ABADHI	316950
THARU	495881
NEWARI	454979
MAGAR	288383
RAI KIRATI	232264
GURUNG	171609
LIMBU	170787
BHOTE SHERPA	79218
RAJBANSI	55124
SATAR	20660
SUNWAR	20380
DANWAR	9959
SANTHALI	3193
LOCAL DISTRICT	394374
OTHER	92686

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 14.
02 LANGUAGE REFERS TO MOTHER TONGUE.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974-1976. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	43.3	44.7	41.8
1	48.8	50.6	47.0
5	51.8	53.5	50.1
15	44.5	46.0	42.8
30	33.0	34.1	31.8
45	21.9	22.2	21.4
60	12.7	12.8	12.5

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

02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES WERE EMPIRICALLY DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON MORTALITY DATA FROM THE 1974-1975 AND 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS OF NEPAL. THESE SURVEYS EMPLOYED A SAMPLE POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 75,000 PERSONS FROM ALL GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF NEPAL.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974 - 1976. NEPAL

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1974 - 1976	133	135	130

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: NEPAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE 4.
- 02 INFANT MORTALITY RATES WERE EMPIRICALLY DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON MORTALITY DATA FROM THE 1974-1975 AND 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS OF NEPAL. THESE SURVEYS EMPLOYED A SAMPLE POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 75,000 PERSONS FROM ALL GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF NEPAL.

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

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	3.7	1.9	3.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	6.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	0.0
MALE	3.7	1.9	3.3	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.2	0.0
FEMALE	3.7	1.9	3.2	3.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	0.0
MECHI	7.9	3.6	6.1	8.0	11.3	12.5	11.9	12.1	11.5	10.3	8.9	9.8	8.0	10.0	0.0
MALE	8.4	3.8	6.4	8.6	12.1	13.2	12.9	13.3	12.6	10.7	10.3	9.8	7.9	9.0	0.0
FEMALE	7.4	3.5	5.7	7.3	10.4	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.3	11.0	0.0
KOSI	7.1	3.1	5.2	7.4	9.2	9.8	10.6	11.3	11.1	10.4	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.8	0.0
MALE	7.4	3.2	5.4	8.0	9.7	10.0	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.0	9.4	9.9	0.0
FEMALE	6.8	3.0	5.0	6.7	8.8	9.7	10.1	10.9	10.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.8	0.0
SAGARMATHA	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
MALE	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0
FEMALE	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.0
JANAKPUR	3.1	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.5	0.0
MALE	2.8	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	0.0
FEMALE	3.5	1.2	2.0	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.6	0.0
BAGMATI	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.1	3.3	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
MALE	1.5	0.4	0.7	2.9	4.8	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0
FEMALE	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.0
U. UNARAYANI	12.7	6.6	15.4	19.4	16.6	15.0	14.3	14.5	14.8	13.4	14.9	14.8	13.9	14.8	0.0
MALE	12.5	6.8	15.1	18.4	16.5	13.6	13.9	13.3	14.2	12.6	14.7	16.3	13.9	14.7	0.0
FEMALE	12.9	6.5	15.9	20.6	16.6	16.6	14.8	16.0	15.4	14.4	15.1	13.0	14.0	14.6	0.0
GANDAKI	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0
MALE	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0
FEMALE	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.0
LUMBINI	3.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	0.0
MALE	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.9	0.0
FEMALE	3.5	1.9	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.8	0.0
DHAULAGIRI	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.0
MALE	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0
FEMALE	2.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0
KAPTI	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0
MALE	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
FEMALE	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.0
KARNALI	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0
MALE	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
FEMALE	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.0
BHARI	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.2	3.4	4.5	0.0

MALE	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.4	5.0	5.9	4.3	4.3	0.0
FEMALE	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.7	0.0
SETI	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.0
MALE	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.0
FEMALE	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.0
MAHAKALI	6.1	4.5	6.1	6.3	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.7	6.9	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	0.0
MALE	6.3	4.7	6.1	6.5	7.6	7.7	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.3	4.9	5.7	4.3	0.0
FEMALE	5.9	4.4	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.3	5.9	6.2	5.4	4.7	3.9	3.5	0.0

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 1, TABLE 9.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	8178620	2103655	5492727	0	559350	22888	0
TOTAL MALES	4140804	1322153	2655329	0	151564	11758	0
10-14	703023	658789	43817	0	302	115	0
15-19	547493	399763	145722	0	1291	717	0
20-24	466022	154300	305653	0	4206	1863	0
25-29	456297	55957	390821	0	7245	2274	0
30-34	385696	21966	352909	0	9062	1759	0
35-39	386381	12564	360538	0	11781	1498	0
40-44	301998	6985	280662	0	13303	1048	0
45-49	245521	3929	226955	0	13932	705	0
50-54	204304	2931	184920	0	15925	528	0
55-59	132983	1628	117738	0	13288	329	0
60-64	138441	1568	115995	0	20468	410	0
65 AND OVER	172645	1773	129599	0	40761	512	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4037816	781502	2837398	0	407786	11130	0
10-14	594192	514341	79367	0	356	128	0
15-19	499966	196627	300947	0	1481	911	0
20-24	503653	39615	458700	0	3656	1682	0
25-29	473990	12284	452277	0	7784	1645	0
30-34	425705	5969	404374	0	13951	1411	0
35-39	358407	3859	329572	0	23715	1261	0
40-44	307463	2821	266377	0	37197	1068	0
45-49	215577	1663	173695	0	39455	764	0
50-54	196530	1390	135183	0	55293	664	0
55-59	124716	649	83085	0	40391	391	0
60-64	155789	973	78339	0	75880	597	0
65 AND OVER	181828	1111	71482	0	108627	608	0

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 15.

02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS WERE REPORTED.

TABLE 103. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. NEPAL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	17	14
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	21	16
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	23	19

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 15.
 02 THE MINIMUM MARITAL AGE FOR FEMALES WAS CHANGED TO 16 IN 1975.

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	62198
2	176306
3	257411
4	325775
5	333798
6	286072
7	212442
8	142336
9	91285
10 AND OVER	176439
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL	2084062
MEAN SIZE	5.5
MEDIAN SIZE	5.1

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 1, TABLE 7.

02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS, RELATED OR
UNRELATED, WHO LIVE TOGETHER IN A WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE, POOL
THEIR INCOMES, AND SHARE THE SAME KITCHEN.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	119
20-24	296
25-29	295
30-34	254
35-39	192
40-44	87
45-49	30

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:
NEPAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLE 7.

02 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES REPRESENT AN AVERAGE OF THOSE FROM
THE 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY, THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY
SURVEY, AND THE 1977-1978 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY. THE
DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS WERE MULTIROUND SURVEYS OF A SELECTED
NATIONAL SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 75,000 PERSONS; THE 1976 NEPAL
FERTILITY SURVEY WAS UNDERTAKEN AS PART OF THE WORLD FERTILITY
SURVEY PROGRAM, AND COMPRISED A SAMPLE OF 5940 EVER-MARRIED WOMEN
AGES 15 TO 49.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. NEPAL

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	45.00B
TFR (PER WOMAN)	6.37
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.11
NRR (PER WOMAN)	1.97C

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:
NEPAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979, TABLES 4 AND 7.

02 FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE DERIVATION OF THE TFR, GRR, AND
NRR, SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 7 OF THE ABOVE SOURCE.

B CBR FOR 1976 IS IMPLIED BY ALTERNATE COMPONENT POPULATION
PROJECTIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS; SEE
FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 3 OF THE ABOVE SOURCE.

C NRR IS FOR 1975.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1171321	1023453	147868	160495	117480	43015	1010826	905973	104855
10-14	309042	251708	57334	35241	20989	14252	273801	230719	43082
15-19	229295	193795	35500	31545	20651	10894	197750	173144	24606
20-24	164732	144201	20531	26768	19905	6863	137964	124296	13668
25-29	123293	111243	12050	18852	14766	4066	104441	96477	7964
30-34	85255	78248	7007	12953	10612	2341	72302	67636	4666
35-39	72839	67954	4885	10095	8533	1562	62744	54421	3323
40-44	53125	49634	3491	7728	6684	1044	45397	42950	2447
45-54	74564	70554	4010	9661	8699	1162	64703	61855	2848
55-64	37796	35846	1950	4848	4327	521	32948	31519	1429
65 AND OVER	21360	20270	1110	2604	2314	290	18776	17956	820
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 16, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 42.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8178020	4140804	4037816	342375	188055	154310	7836245	3952739	3893506
10-14	1297215	703025	594192	51638	27587	24051	1245577	675436	570141
15-19	1047459	547493	499966	48967	27740	21227	995492	519755	475737
20-24	969675	466022	503653	47578	27506	20072	922097	436516	485581
25-29	930287	456297	473990	40542	22933	17609	889745	433564	456181
30-34	811401	385696	425705	33958	17822	16136	777443	367374	409069
35-39	744788	366381	358407	28899	15996	12903	715889	370385	345504
40-44	609461	301998	307463	24168	13240	10928	585293	286758	298535
45-54	861932	449825	412107	33237	18345	14892	828095	431480	396615
55-64	551929	271424	280505	20145	10449	9696	531754	260975	270779
65 AND OVER	354473	172645	181828	13243	6447	6796	341230	166198	175032
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 1, TABLE 6, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 39.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14.3	24.7	3.7	46.9	62.5	27.9	12.9	22.9	2.7
10-14	23.8	35.8	9.6	68.2	76.1	59.3	22.0	34.2	7.6
15-19	21.9	35.4	7.1	64.4	74.4	51.3	19.8	33.3	5.1
20-24	17.0	30.9	4.1	56.3	72.4	34.2	15.0	28.3	2.8
25-29	13.3	24.4	2.5	46.5	64.4	23.2	11.7	22.3	1.7
30-34	10.5	20.3	1.6	38.1	59.5	14.5	9.3	18.4	1.1
35-39	9.6	17.6	1.4	34.9	53.3	12.1	8.8	16.0	1.0
40-44	8.7	16.4	1.1	32.0	50.5	9.6	7.8	14.9	0.8
45-54	8.7	15.7	1.0	29.7	47.4	7.8	7.8	14.3	0.7
55-64	6.8	13.2	0.7	24.1	41.4	5.4	6.2	12.1	0.5
65 AND OVER	6.0	11.7	0.6	19.7	35.9	4.3	5.5	10.8	0.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 1, TABLE 6, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 42.
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	KURAL TOTAL	KURAL MALE	KURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	582972	479036	103936	86247	53789	32458	496725	425247	71476
6-9	123136	93790	29346	19611	11351	8260	103525	82439	21086
10-14	280336	229805	50531	33511	20017	13494	246825	209188	37637
15-19	140013	120413	19600	23120	14953	8167	117893	105460	11433
20-24	39487	35028	4459	10005	7468	2537	29482	27560	1922

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 17, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 43.

02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.
NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4589575	2367092	2222483	194511	106311	88200	4395064	2260781	2134283
0-9	1275226	650554	624672	46390	23716	22680	1228830	626836	601992
10-14	1297215	703023	594192	51674	27587	24087	1245541	673436	570105
15-19	1047459	547493	499966	48729	27502	21227	998730	519991	476739
20-24	969675	466022	503653	47712	27506	20206	921963	438516	483447

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS -
1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 17, AND VOLUME 5,
TABLE 43.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12.7	20.2	4.7	44.3	50.6	36.8	11.3	16.8	3.3
6-9	9.7	14.4	4.7	42.3	47.9	36.4	8.4	13.2	3.5
10-14	21.6	32.7	8.5	64.9	72.6	56.0	19.8	31.1	6.5
15-19	13.4	22.0	3.9	47.4	54.4	38.5	11.7	20.3	2.4
20-24	4.1	7.5	0.9	21.0	27.2	12.6	3.2	6.2	0.4

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1973, VOLUME 2, PART 2, TABLE 17, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 43.

02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4852524	3434288	1418236	144600	125702	18898	4707924	3308586	1599338
10-14	654562	416521	238041	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	645265	414369	230896	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	615729	418290	197439	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	607426	434000	173426	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	517119	372763	144356	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	498117	376392	121725	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	394538	293442	101096	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	307730	237772	69958	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	251940	191990	59950	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	154569	120018	34551	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	116723	88764	27939	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	88806	69947	18859	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 3, PART 2, TABLE 25, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 44.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS PRECEDING THE ENUMERATION, AND THOSE EMPLOYED OR SEEKING WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1971.
NEPAL

11 SOURCE: FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.3	82.9	35.1	42.2	66.8	12.2	60.1	83.7	36.0
10-14	50.5	59.2	40.1	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	61.6	75.7	46.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	63.5	89.8	39.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	65.3	95.1	50.6	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	63.7	96.6	33.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	66.9	97.4	34.0	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	64.7	97.2	32.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	66.7	96.8	52.5	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	62.9	94.0	30.5	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	60.0	90.3	27.7	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	39.7	64.1	17.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	25.1	40.5	10.4	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 1, TABLE 6, VOLUME 3, PART 2, TABLE 25, AND VOLUME 5, TABLES 39 AND 44.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS PRECEDING THE ENUMERATION, AND THOSE WHO WERE EMPLOYED OR SEEKING WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4852524	3434288	1418236	144600	125702	18898	4707924	3308586	1349336
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	4191100	2926221	1264879	64749	53994	10755	4125351	2872227	1254124
EMPLOYERS	21809	18833	2976	1217	1077	140	20592	17756	2836
SELF-EMPLOYED	4169291	2907388	1261903	63532	52917	10615	4105759	2854471	1251288
EMPLOYEES	453279	401513	51766	75737	68867	6870	377542	332646	44896
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	208145	106554	101591	4114	2841	1273	204031	103713	100318
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NEPAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, KATHMANDU, 1975, VOLUME 3, PART 2, TABLE 25, AND VOLUME 5, TABLE 44.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS PRECEDING THE ENUMERATION, AND THOSE WHO WERE EMPLOYED OR SEEKING WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

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

APPENDIX B

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

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 _____
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 _____
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence, 19 _____
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 _____
- 15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19 _____
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19 _____
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____

APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

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

AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SR	TOT/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOT/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PCB	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	TOT/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/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	SR/UR	SR/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	SR/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SR/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/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	SR/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	TOT	.	.	SR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	RC	.	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SR	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	SR/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SR	UR	UR	UR	.	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	RC/SR/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	.	.	.	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/UR	TOT/SR	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SR	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SR/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/SR	TOT/SR	SR/UR	SR/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR/SR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	TOT/SR	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SR/UR	.	.	SR	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOT/SR/UR	SR/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	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	TOT/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	18
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOT/SR	UR	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	15

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	TOI	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14	
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOI	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOI/UR	*	17	
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	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	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17	
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOI/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOI	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17	

L A T I N A M E R I C A

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	*	*	S. 7	*	*	*	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/UR/ABS	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	*	11
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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111

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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AID/Washington

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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)

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