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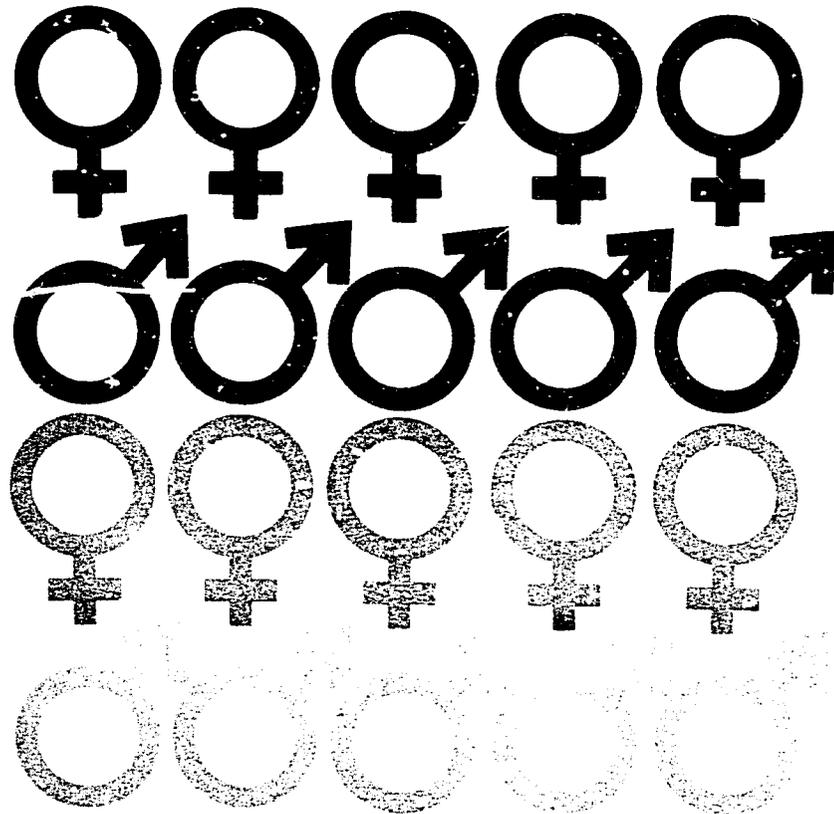
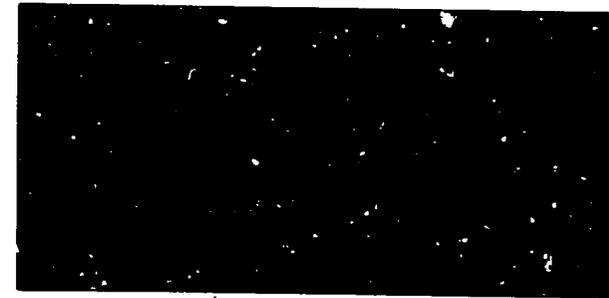
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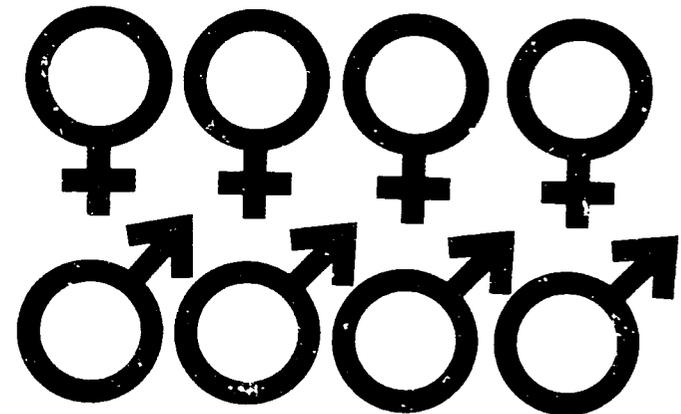


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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, 1961. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	39442439	21168047	18274392	9614004	5351520	4262484	29828435	15816527	14015908
UNDER 1	1160293	588598	571695	289075	148769	140306	871218	439829	431889
1-4	5297492	2711923	2585569	1204673	620598	584275	4092619	2091325	2001294
5-9	6471715	3455585	3016130	1449357	765808	683549	5022356	2689777	2342501
10-14	3808462	2097595	1710867	1013259	547579	465680	2795203	1550016	1245187
15-19	3533457	1916416	1617041	957893	536455	421434	2575564	1379901	1195603
20-24	3083245	1634777	1448468	704888	528661	378227	2178357	1108116	1072241
25-29	3042479	1586481	1455998	796059	451456	344603	2246420	1135025	1111395
30-34	2532460	1330431	1202029	644421	369369	275052	1888039	951082	926977
35-39	2084143	1125748	958395	521696	306302	215394	1562447	819446	743001
40-44	1910724	1040139	870585	461440	272671	188569	1449284	767268	682016
45-49	1512736	841940	670796	344910	205214	139696	1167826	636726	531100
50-54	1465881	827337	638544	322817	190831	131986	1143064	636506	506558
55-59	805419	448509	358910	171647	100314	71333	633772	348195	285577
60 AND OVER	2733933	1562568	1171365	531669	307293	224376	2202254	1255275	946969
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: PAKISTAN OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, CENSUS OF PAKISTAN POPULATION 1961, KARACHI, NO DATE, VOLUME 1, TABLE 13.
- 02 DE JURE POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN ONLY. FIGURES EXCLUDE:
 A) PERSONS LIVING IN TRIBAL AREAS; AND B) 97,883 NON-PAKISTANIS, OF WHICH 56,714 ARE MALES.
- 03 AREAS CONSIDERED TO BE "URBAN" ARE USUALLY CENTERS OF COMMERCE WHICH HAVE A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, CANTONMENT BOARD, OR TOWN COMMITTEE. OTHER GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDE: A POPULATION CONCENTRATION OF AT LEAST 5,000 PERSONS IN A CONTINUOUS COLLECTION OF DWELLINGS; A WELL-DEVELOPED SENSE OF COMMUNITY; COMMUNITY-MAINTAINED PUBLIC UTILITIES; A SUBSTANTIAL NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOR-FORCE COMPONENT; AND A RELATIVELY HIGH LITERACY RATE.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	62461883	33393646	29068237	16580351	9019171	7561180	45881532	24374475	21507057
UNDER 1	1610614	885500	725114	386100	209686	176414	1224514	675814	548700
1-4	7802873	3839825	3963048	2009495	1013079	996416	5793378	2826746	2906632
5-9	10131486	5316861	4814625	2532426	1318592	1213834	7599660	3998269	3600741
10-14	7835160	4384059	3451121	2155185	1171154	984031	5679995	3212905	2457090
15-19	5333122	2509927	2423195	1601635	860924	740711	3731487	2049003	1632484
20-24	4562485	2350945	2211540	1394775	746804	647971	3167710	1604141	1563569
25-29	4646444	2450404	2196040	1316410	722213	594197	3330034	1728191	1601843
30-34	3959876	2056573	1903303	1087290	594721	492569	2672586	1461852	1410734
35-39	3329747	1790693	1539054	923519	518584	404935	2406229	1272109	1134119
40-44	3062586	1645256	1417332	825872	478655	347217	2236715	1166601	1070115
45-49	2327785	1283493	1044292	602951	359226	243723	1724834	924265	800569
50-54	2312786	1318614	994174	573172	343995	229177	1739616	974619	764997
55-59	1184254	641572	542682	274655	158336	116319	909599	483236	426363
60-64	1772264	1041546	730718	393640	233435	160205	1378524	868111	570513
65 AND OVER	2590377	1474378	1111999	503226	289765	213461	2087151	1188613	898538
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: UNPUBLISHED COMPUTER PRINTOUTS OF THE 1972 CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, TABLE 4.
- 02 DE JURE POPULATION, EXCLUDING THE POPULATIONS OF THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS, THE KHUJISTAN AREA OF HAZARA DISTRICT, AND THE TRIBAL AREA ADJOINING HAZARA DISTRICT, FOR WHICH DATA WERE AVAILABLE ONLY BY SEX AND TWO AGE BREAKDOWNS.
- 03 AREAS CONSIDERED TO BE "URBAN" ARE USUALLY CENTERS OF TRADE AND COMMERCE WHICH HAVE A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, CANTONMENT BOARD, OR TOWN COMMITTEE. OTHER GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDE: A POPULATION CONCENTRATION OF AT LEAST 5,000 PERSONS IN A CONTINUOUS COLLECTION OF DWELLINGS; A WELL-DEVELOPED SENSE OF COMMUNITY; COMMUNITY-MAINTAINED PUBLIC UTILITIES; A SUBSTANTIAL NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOR-FORCE COMPONENT; AND A RELATIVELY HIGH LITERACY RATE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	51167000	27265000	23902000
0-4	8789000	4556000	4233000
5-9	6728000	3539000	3189000
10-14	5521000	2874000	2647000
15-19	4839000	2516000	2323000
20-24	4365000	2288000	2077000
25-29	3769000	1991000	1778000
30-34	3201000	1717000	1483000
35-39	2907000	1590000	1317000
40-44	2676000	1497000	1180000
45-49	2275000	1286000	990000
50-54	1842000	1043000	799000
55-59	1413000	793000	620000
60 AND OVER	2841000	1575000	1266000

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

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	69717000	36936000	32781000
0-4	11909000	6184000	5725000
5-9	9667000	5078000	4588000
10-14	8295000	4363000	3932000
15-19	7022000	3707000	3314000
20-24	5507000	2903000	2604000
25-29	4759000	2488000	2271000
30-34	4270000	2249000	2021000
35-39	3721000	1974000	1746000
40-44	3109000	1675000	1434000
45-49	2722000	1485000	1237000
50-54	2498000	1386000	1110000
55-59	2089000	1165000	924000
60-64	1629000	905000	724000
65 AND OVER	2520000	1372000	1148000

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

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PAKISTAN

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65309340	34833283	30476057	16593651	9027041	7566610	48715689	25806242	22909447
MALAKAND	1808842	936727	872115	137566	72787	64779	1671276	863940	807336
PESHAWAR	5538872	2877244	2661628	910733	494548	416185	4628139	2382696	2245443
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	1040837	549104	491733	147356	79808	67548	893481	459296	424185
FED. ADM. TRI. AR.	2491230	1265979	1225251	13300	7870	5430	2477930	1256109	1219821
ISLAMABAD FED. AR.	234813	129812	105001	76641	45806	30835	158172	84006	74166
RAWALPINDI	5683461	3014695	2665766	1341565	733540	608025	4338896	2281155	2057741
SARGODHA	8999378	4793778	4205600	2067483	1109607	957876	6931895	3684171	3247724
LAHORE	9834836	5318214	4516622	3641420	1976380	1663340	6193416	3341834	2851562
MULTAN	9551688	5141872	4409816	1538902	831316	707586	8012786	4310556	3702230
BAHAWALPUR	3543796	1941886	1601906	593325	326038	267287	2950471	1615850	1334621
QUETTA	1321053	695763	625290	267455	146050	119405	1053598	547713	505805
KALAT	1107625	594918	513607	132129	70296	61833	975490	523722	451774
SUKKUR	5094781	2692196	2402585	916935	492466	424469	4177846	2199730	1978110
HYDERABAD	5454382	2888187	2566195	1293439	694616	598823	4160943	2193571	1967372
KARACHI	3606746	1993806	1612940	3515402	1943913	1571489	91344	49693	41451

01 SOURCE: UNPUBLISHED COMPUTER PRINTOUTS OF THE 1972 CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, TABLE 3.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1972. PAKISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. PAKISTAN

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	62461878	33393646	29068232	16580346	9019171	7561175	45881532	24374475	21507057
MUSLIMS	60434659	32296298	28138361	15972929	8692381	7280548	44461730	23603917	20857813
CASTE HINDUS	296832	156915	139917	119135	62892	56243	177697	94023	83574
SCHEDULED CASTES	603369	320780	282589	69406	37129	32277	533963	283651	250312
CHRISTIANS	907861	489373	418488	362319	193969	168350	545542	295404	250138
BUDDHISTS	4318	2294	2024	1449	775	674	2869	1519	1350
PARSIS	9589	4704	4885	8104	4082	4022	1485	702	783
OTHERS	205250	123202	82048	47004	27943	19061	158246	95259	62987

01 SOURCE: UNPUBLISHED COMPUTER PRINTOUTS OF THE 1972 CENSUS OF
PAKISTAN, TABLE 6.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. PAKISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. PAKISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	48.7	50.2	47.1
1	55.6	57.2	54.0
5	58.4	58.7	58.1
15	50.4	50.5	50.2
30	38.2	37.9	38.5
45	26.2	25.6	27.0
50	14.9	14.4	15.4

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: PAKISTAN, WASHINGTON, D.C. 1979. TABLE A-4.
- 02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES DERIVED FROM LIFE TABLES GENERATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING DATA FROM THE 1975 PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY (PFS). A PART OF THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY PROGRAM. THE 1975 PFS COVERED A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. PAKISTAN

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1971	142	140	144

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: PAKISTAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979. TABLE 4.
 02 BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF SULLIVAN'S MODIFICATION OF THE BRASS TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1975 PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. PAKISTAN

01 INFORMATION ON PLACE OF BIRTH VS. PLACE OF ENUMERATION IS
CONTAINED IN VOLUME 2, PART 1, OF THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC, AND
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, TABLE 12. HOWEVER, GEOGRAPHIC UNITS OF
ADMINISTRATION DIFFER GREATLY FROM THOSE USED IN THE 1972 CENSUS
(SEE TABLE 5), AND FOUR DISTRICTS PLUS THE ISLAMABAD FEDERAL
CAPITAL HAVE BEEN OMITTED. NO AGE DISTINCTION IS AVAILABLE.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1973. PAKISTAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	42379279	16469009	23182788	0	2432295	295187	0
TOTAL MALES	23209831	10410778	11523400	0	1074525	201128	0
10-14	4490914	4489596	491	0	285	542	0
15-19	3114732	2952859	153975	0	4042	3256	0
20-24	2326976	1600049	675713	0	28853	22361	0
25-29	2193100	780548	1360926	0	36392	15234	0
30-34	1859995	272635	1504338	0	58891	24131	0
35-39	1677190	115032	1495919	0	55751	10488	0
40-44	1593480	64765	1426975	0	82945	18795	0
45-49	1282687	30286	1171726	0	70991	9684	0
50-54	1351903	31185	1177214	0	121516	21988	0
55-59	645054	13091	558149	0	68474	5340	0
60-64	1073180	21954	870807	0	162112	18307	0
65 AND OVER	1600620	38778	1127167	0	383673	51002	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	19169448	6058231	11659388	0	1357770	94059	0
10-14	3555880	3531657	21128	0	514	581	0
15-19	2390450	1708803	574962	0	3979	2706	0
20-24	2010665	500242	1479277	0	18568	12778	0
25-29	2043976	133253	1874657	0	25802	10466	0
30-34	1726940	52956	1618225	0	43124	12653	0
35-39	1590017	25587	1508290	0	48558	7582	0
40-44	1347712	21420	1238263	0	80269	7760	0
45-49	1148749	8717	1042156	0	94076	3798	0
50-54	973865	21430	764813	0	177331	10291	0
55-59	638048	4597	523224	0	107916	2311	0
60-64	697169	16147	421512	0	252887	8623	0
65 AND OVER	1047955	33220	492881	0	505144	16710	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 2.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 CONSENSUAL UNIONS INCLUDED IN 'MARRIED'.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1973. PAKISTAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	11855967	5105377	6018075	0	657463	75052	0
TOTAL MALES	6505823	3132038	3063540	0	259625	50620	0
10-14	1275261	1274917	137	0	115	92	0
15-19	932044	899898	30357	0	941	848	0
20-24	729299	540331	175305	0	7681	5982	0
25-29	626317	443880	371749	0	7916	2772	0
30-34	519351	78454	421124	0	13894	5679	0
35-39	486504	33968	437819	0	12355	2362	0
40-44	441455	18181	398786	0	20102	4382	0
45-49	377138	10169	347154	0	18414	1401	0
50-54	340760	9919	296597	0	29587	4657	0
55-59	169811	4377	147464	0	16913	1057	0
60-64	235234	6164	187043	0	37342	4685	0
65 AND OVER	372651	11780	250003	0	94365	16503	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	5350144	1973339	2954535	0	397838	24432	0
10-14	1082623	1078064	4146	0	229	184	0
15-19	760506	594237	164308	0	1287	734	0
20-24	592722	195454	387982	0	5661	3625	0
25-29	564454	50049	503419	0	6096	2390	0
30-34	404933	17527	431530	0	12353	3573	0
35-39	436924	7957	413578	0	15761	1628	0
40-44	354582	5876	322359	0	24352	1995	0
45-49	296574	3362	260942	0	31507	963	0
50-54	229058	5633	171702	0	49731	1992	0
55-59	147321	1903	110224	0	34667	527	0
60-64	163055	3967	86884	0	70782	1422	0
65 AND OVER	255282	9310	96961	0	143612	5399	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 2.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 CONSENSUAL UNIONS INCLUDED IN 'MARRIED'.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1973. PAKISTAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	30523312	11363632	17164713	0	1774832	220135	0
TOTAL MALES	16704008	7278740	8459860	0	814900	150508	0
10-14	3215653	3214779	354	0	170	450	0
15-19	2182688	2052861	123618	0	3701	2408	0
20-24	1597677	1059718	500408	0	21172	16379	0
25-29	1506783	536668	969177	0	28470	12462	0
30-34	1340644	194181	1063214	0	44997	18252	0
35-39	1190685	81064	1058100	0	43396	8126	0
40-44	1152027	46584	1028187	0	62843	14413	0
45-49	905549	20117	824572	0	52577	8283	0
50-54	1011143	21260	880617	0	91929	17331	0
55-59	475243	8714	410685	0	51561	4283	0
60-64	837940	15790	683764	0	124770	13622	0
65 AND OVER	1227969	26998	877164	0	289308	34499	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	13819304	4084892	8704853	0	959932	69627	0
10-14	2471257	2453793	17762	0	285	197	0
15-19	1629884	1114566	510654	0	2692	1972	0
20-24	1417943	304788	1091295	0	12707	9153	0
25-29	1479524	83204	1370738	0	17506	8076	0
30-34	1261577	35431	1186695	0	30771	9080	0
35-39	1151093	17630	1094712	0	32797	5954	0
40-44	993130	15544	915904	0	55917	5765	0
45-49	852175	5355	781214	0	62771	2835	0
50-54	744807	15797	593111	0	127600	8299	0
55-59	490727	2694	413000	0	75249	1784	0
60-64	534114	12180	334628	0	182105	5201	0
65 AND OVER	792673	23910	395920	0	361532	11311	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 2.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 CONSENSUAL UNIONS INCLUDED IN "MARRIED".

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN

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.	22	17	22	18	21	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	19	26	20	25	19
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	22	30	23	29	22

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 2. PEIPMEIER, KATHERINE AND ELIZABETH HELLYER "MINIMUM AGE AT MARRIAGE: 20 YEARS OF LEGAL REFORM", IN PEOPLE, VOLUME 4, NO. 3, 1977.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PAKISTAN

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	475048	212995	262053
2	770246	217205	553041
3	909830	230824	679006
4	1158940	271652	887288
5	1444116	290296	1153820
6	1577319	306092	1271227
7	1171769	271358	900411
8	919453	227734	691719
9	582468	166179	416289
10 AND OVER	871970	389905	482065
JNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	9881159	2584240	7296919
MEAN SIZE	6.4	6.4	6.3
MEDIAN SIZE	5.6	5.7	5.6

- 01 SOURCE: UNPUBLISHED COMPUTER PRINTOUTS OF THE 1972 CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, TABLE 9.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS 'A SINGLE PERSON LIVING ALONE OR A GROUP OF PERSONS LIVING AND EATING TOGETHER WHICH MAY INCLUDE FAMILY MEMBERS, RELATIVES, FRIENDS, SERVANTS, AND OTHER NON-RELATIVES. EATING TOGETHER IMPLIED A COMMON COOKING ARRANGEMENT'.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PAKISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974-1975. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	116
20-24	298
25-29	352
30-34	296
35-39	228
40-44	104
45-49	9

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: PAKISTAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979. TABLE 7.
- 02 DATA ESTIMATED BASED ON RESULTS OF THE 1975 PAKISTAN FERTILITY SURVEY (PFS).
- 03 THE 1975 PFS WAS A PART OF THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY PROGRAM COVERING A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974-1975. PAKISTAN

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	45.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	7.02
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.42
NRR (PER WOMAN)	2.248

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES: PAKISTAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979. TABLES 3 AND 7.
- 02 DATA ESTIMATED BASED ON RESULTS OF THE 1975 PAKISTAN FERTILITY
SURVEY (PFS).
- 03 THE 1975 PFS WAS A PART OF THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY PROGRAM
COVERING A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN.

B THIS NRR IS FOR 1963-1965. AS THE REPORTED TFR AND GRR FOR
1963-1965 ARE VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL TO THOSE FOR 1974-1975, WE MAY
ASSUME THE NRR IN TABLE 14B TO BE FAIRLY ACCURATE FOR 1974-1975.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11326556	8766119	2560437	5463709	3727770	1735939	5862847	5038349	624498
10-14	3161961	2297560	864401	1432369	874787	557582	1729592	1422773	306819
15-19	2144921	1592848	552073	1027379	645001	382378	1117542	947847	169695
20-24	1434098	1100884	332214	717596	480894	236702	716502	619990	40512
25-29	1127072	897473	229599	550613	382483	168130	570459	514990	01469
30-34	815299	663675	151624	402528	292677	109651	412771	370796	41973
35-39	657250	536286	120964	346334	254139	92195	310916	282147	28769
40-44	499354	417170	82184	267967	206523	61444	231387	210647	20740
45-49	391230	334920	56310	220269	176742	43527	170961	158178	12783
50-54	341467	287279	54188	162212	134641	27571	179255	152638	26617
55-59	173981	152319	21662	85956	71059	14897	88025	81260	0765
60-64	208432	177435	30497	89318	75469	13849	119114	102466	16648
65 AND OVER	371491	307770	63721	161168	133155	28013	210323	174615	35706
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 14.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C. 1973.
PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	42379279	23209831	19169448	11855967	6505823	5350144	30523312	16704008	13819304
10-14	8044794	4490914	3553880	2357884	1275261	1082623	5686910	3215653	2471257
15-19	5505182	3114732	2390450	1692610	932044	760566	3812572	2182688	1629864
20-24	4337641	2326976	2010665	1322021	729299	592722	3015620	1541677	1417943
25-29	4237078	2193100	2043978	1190771	626317	564454	3046307	1566783	1479524
30-34	3586955	1859995	1726960	984334	519351	464983	2602621	1340644	1261977
35-39	3267207	1677190	1590017	925428	486504	438924	2341779	1190686	1151093
40-44	2941192	1593480	1347712	796035	441453	354582	2145157	1152027	995130
45-49	2451436	1282687	1148749	673712	377138	296574	1757724	905549	852175
50-54	2325768	1351903	973865	569818	340760	229058	1755950	1011143	744807
55-59	1283102	645054	638048	317152	169811	147321	965970	475243	490727
60-64	1770349	1073180	697169	398289	235234	163055	1372060	857946	534114
65 AND OVER	2648575	1600620	1047955	627933	372651	255282	2020642	1227969	792673
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 14.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	26.7	37.8	13.4	46.1	57.3	32.4	19.2	30.2	6.0
10-14	39.3	51.2	24.3	60.7	68.6	51.5	30.4	44.2	12.4
15-19	39.0	51.1	23.1	60.7	69.2	50.3	29.3	43.4	10.4
20-24	33.1	47.3	16.6	54.3	63.9	39.9	23.8	38.8	6.8
25-29	26.6	40.9	11.2	46.2	61.1	29.8	18.9	32.9	4.2
30-34	22.7	35.7	8.8	40.9	56.4	23.6	15.9	27.7	3.3
35-39	20.1	32.0	7.6	37.4	52.2	21.0	13.3	23.7	2.5
40-44	17.0	26.2	6.1	33.7	46.8	17.3	10.8	18.3	2.1
45-49	16.1	26.1	4.9	32.7	46.9	14.7	9.7	17.5	1.5
50-54	14.7	21.2	3.6	28.5	39.5	12.0	10.2	15.1	3.6
55-59	13.6	23.6	3.4	27.1	41.8	10.1	9.1	17.1	1.4
60-64	11.8	16.6	4.4	22.4	32.1	8.5	8.7	12.2	3.1
65 AND OVER	14.0	19.2	6.1	25.7	35.7	11.0	10.4	14.2	4.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 14.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5787464	4226738	1560726	2849987	1784088	1065899	2937477	2442650	494827
5-9	1746475	1202771	543704	845132	496370	348762	901343	706401	194942
10-14	2781575	2054820	726755	1298305	806161	492144	1483270	1248659	234611
15-19	990131	766818	223313	544732	364611	180121	445399	402207	43192
20-24	269283	202329	66954	161818	116946	44872	107465	85383	22082

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 5.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C., 1973.
PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27656963	15085486	12571477	7950509	4286794	3663715	19706454	10798692	8907762
5-9	9769346	5152864	4616482	2577994	1350190	1227804	7191352	3802674	3368676
10-14	8044794	4490914	3553880	2357884	1275261	1082623	5686910	3215653	2471257
15-19	5505182	3114732	2390450	1692610	932044	760566	3812572	2182688	1629884
20-24	4337641	2326976	2010665	1322021	729299	592722	3015620	1597677	1417943

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II: PART 1, TABLE 5.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	20.9	28.0	12.4	35.8	41.6	29.1	14.9	22.6	5.6
5-9	17.9	23.3	11.8	32.8	36.8	28.4	12.5	18.6	5.8
10-14	34.6	45.8	20.5	55.1	63.2	45.5	26.1	38.8	9.5
15-19	18.0	24.6	9.3	32.2	39.1	23.7	11.7	18.4	2.7
20-24	6.2	8.7	3.3	12.2	16.0	7.6	3.6	5.3	1.6

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 5.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 3% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19761978	18016181	1745797	5056608	4592173	464515	14705290	13424008	1281282
10-14	2140872	1773226	367646	443713	333179	110534	1697159	1440047	257112
15-19	2315741	2108986	206753	551833	491189	60644	1763908	1617799	146109
20-24	2251581	2034178	217403	655714	591100	64614	1595867	1443078	152709
25-29	2250720	2074991	175729	631121	586595	44526	1619599	1488396	131203
30-34	1943114	1791324	151790	533837	498231	35606	1409277	1293093	113184
35-39	1757194	1626692	130502	500770	470500	30270	1256424	1156192	100232
40-44	1656896	1541149	115747	448782	423542	25240	1208114	1117607	90507
45-49	1323821	1235554	88207	379021	358824	20197	944800	876750	68070
50-54	1367057	1274816	92241	333526	311204	22322	1033531	963612	69919
55-59	632315	585753	46562	155476	145151	10325	478839	440602	36237
60-64	977966	918237	59729	191569	176554	15015	786397	741663	44714
65 AND OVER	1144701	1051273	93428	231326	206104	25222	913375	845169	68206
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME 11, PART 1, TABLE 16.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRECEDING ENUMERATION.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1973.
PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	42379279	23209831	19169448	11855967	6505823	5350144	30523312	16704008	13819304
10-14	8044794	4490914	3553880	2357884	1275261	1082623	5686910	3215653	2471257
15-19	5505182	3114732	2390450	1692610	932044	760566	3812572	2182688	1629884
20-24	4337641	2326976	2010665	1322021	729299	592722	3015620	1597677	1417945
25-29	4237078	2193100	2043978	1190771	626317	564454	3046307	1566783	1479524
30-34	3586955	1859995	1726960	984334	519351	464983	2602621	1340644	1261977
35-39	3267207	1677190	1590017	925428	486504	438924	2341779	1190886	1151093
40-44	2941192	1593480	1347712	796035	441453	354582	2145157	1152027	993150
45-49	2431436	1282687	1148749	675712	377138	296574	1757724	905549	852175
50-54	2325768	1351903	973865	569818	340760	229058	1755950	1011143	744807
55-59	1283102	645054	638048	317132	169811	147321	965970	475243	490727
60-64	1770349	1073180	697169	398289	235234	163055	1372060	837946	534114
65 AND OVER	2646575	1600620	1047955	627933	372651	255282	2020642	1227969	792673
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 16.
02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973.
PAKISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.6	77.6	9.1	42.7	70.6	8.7	48.2	80.4	9.3
10-14	26.6	39.5	10.3	18.8	26.1	10.2	29.8	44.8	10.4
15-19	42.1	67.7	8.6	32.6	52.7	8.0	46.3	74.1	9.0
20-24	51.9	87.4	10.8	49.6	81.1	10.9	52.9	90.3	10.8
25-29	53.1	94.6	8.6	53.0	93.7	7.9	53.2	95.0	8.9
30-34	54.2	96.3	8.8	54.2	95.9	7.7	54.1	96.5	9.2
35-39	53.8	97.0	8.2	54.1	96.7	6.9	53.7	97.1	8.7
40-44	56.3	96.7	8.6	56.4	95.9	7.1	56.3	97.0	9.1
45-49	54.4	96.3	7.7	56.3	95.1	6.8	53.8	96.8	8.0
50-54	58.8	94.3	9.5	58.5	91.3	9.7	58.9	95.3	9.4
55-59	49.3	90.8	7.3	49.0	85.5	7.0	49.4	92.7	7.4
60-64	55.2	85.6	8.6	48.1	75.1	9.2	57.3	88.5	8.4
65 AND OVER	43.2	65.7	8.9	36.8	55.3	9.9	45.2	68.8	8.6
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 16.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
- 03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. REFERENCE PERIOD WAS THE WEEK PRECEDING ENUMERATION.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	17181058	16343645	837413	4164124	3989916	174208	13016934	12353729	663205
EMPLR & SELF EMP.	9268930	9062735	206195	1838631	1784481	54150	7430299	7278254	152045
EMPLOYERS	829111	762035	67076	238753	220146	18607	590358	541889	48469
SELF-EMPLOYED	8439819	8300700	139119	1599878	1564335	35543	6839941	6736365	103576
EMPLOYEES	3769112	3598224	170888	1895904	1800811	95093	1873208	1797413	75795
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	4143016	3682686	460330	429589	404624	24965	3713427	3278062	435365
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS ORGANIZATION, PAKISTAN, HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1973, VOLUME II, PART 1, TABLE 17.
- 02 THE 1973 HOUSING, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS THE THIRD PHASE OF THE 1972 CENSUS OPERATION AND CONSISTED OF A 2% RURAL AND 5% URBAN SAMPLE OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS. EXCLUDED FROM THE UNIVERSE OF THE SAMPLE WERE TRIBAL AREAS AND THE MALAKAND DIVISION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

**TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND URBAN/
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PAKISTAN**

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 Bissa
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/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
Chad	AG	•	•	•	UR	STD	STD	•	•	UR	STD	•	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	14
Djibouti	•	TOT/SX/UR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	•	•	•	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	•	•	SX	•	•	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	•	RC	RC	RC	•	UR	RC	•	RC	RC	•	12
Gambia	AG	AG	•	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	•	UR	UR	TOT	•	•	RC	•	UR	TOT/UR	AG	•	•	•	12
Ghana	UR	STD	•	AG	STD	•	•	STD	•	UR	UR	TOT	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	•	17
Guinea	STD	•	•	•	STD	STD	•	•	•	•	STD	•	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	•	AG	AG	STD	•	12
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	•	•	UR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	•	•	•	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	•	AG	UR	STD	•	STD	•	•	UR	AG	•	•	STD	•	RC	AG	•	TOT	•	•	12
Kenya	AG	AG	•	AG	STD	UR	•	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	•	UR	•	•	AG/UR	•	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	•	•	UR	UR	UR	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	•	AG/UR	UR	•	•	RC/UR	•	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	•	STD	•	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	•	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	•	•	•	RC	•	•	UR	•	TOT	•	•	•	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	•	•	UR	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	•	•	14
Mali	STD	TOT	•	•	SX	STD	STD	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG	STD	RC	AC	STD	AG	•	AG	RC	•	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	•	•	SX	RC	RC	•	•	RC	RC	•	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	RC	•	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	•	•	STD	UR	•	•	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	•	•	SX	UR	UR	UR	•	TOT/UR	•	•	UR	UR	RC/UR	•	UR	UR	•	UR	UR	•	12
Niger	AG/SX/UR	TOT	•	•	STD	RC	RC	•	•	TOT/RC	RC	•	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	•	TOT/RC	RC	•	14
Rwanda	AG	TOT/UR	•	•	STD	UR	STD	•	•	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	•	RC	•	•	AG	STD	•	13
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOT	•	•	STD	•	•	•	•	•	SX/UR	•	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	TOT/UR/ABS	•	•	•	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	•	•	UR	UR	•	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	•	•	UR	•	•	AG	SX	•	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	•	•	STD	•	•	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG/UR	UR	UR	•	UR	AG/UR	AG/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	•	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	•	UR	•	UR	•	TOT	•	•	•	•	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	13
Somalia	•	•	•	•	TOT/UR/SX	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	RC/SX/UR	•	•	•	•	•	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	•	TOT/SX	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SX/UR	•	•	SX	UR	•	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	STD	•	RC	•	•	UR	•	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	•	•	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	•	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	TOT/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	15
Togo	AG	STD	•	•	UR	STD	STD	•	•	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	•	•	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	•	14
Upper Volta	TOT/RC	AG	•	STD	STD	•	•	•	•	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	•	AG	•	•	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	•	•	SX	•	•	•	•	STD	SX/UR	•	AG/UR	RC	•	•	STD	TOT/UR	•	AG/UR	•	•	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	•	TOT/SX	UR	•	•	•	UR	SX/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	TOT	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17

LATIN AMERICA

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

SID - 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).

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

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

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

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated 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 passive unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

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