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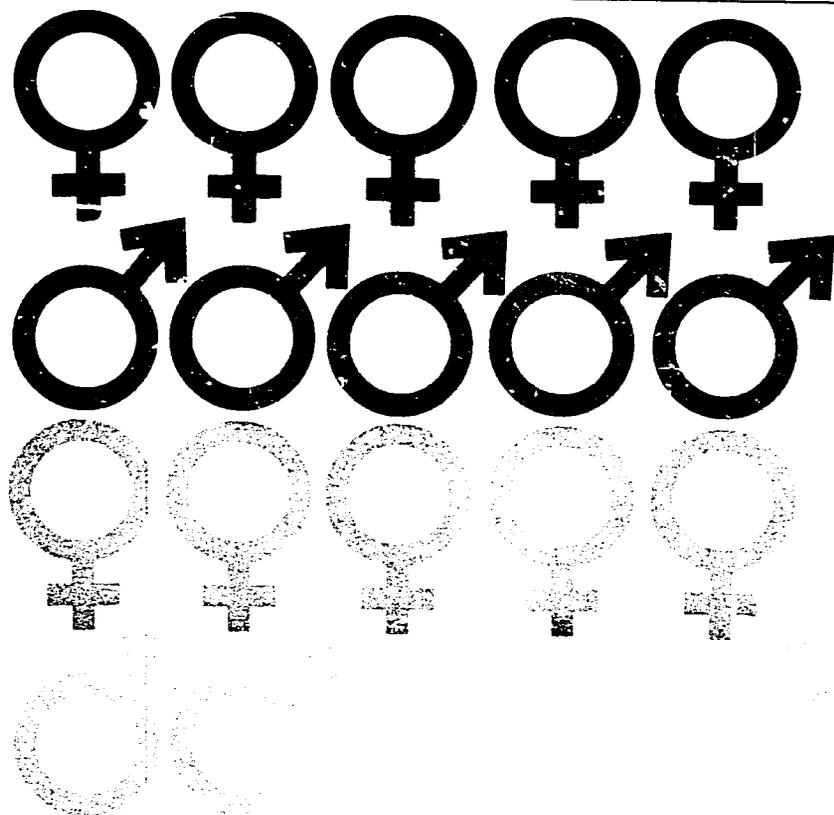
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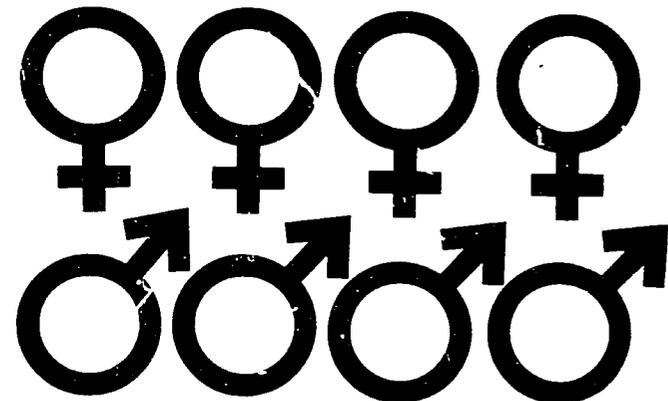


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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 Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36684486	18250351	18434135	11729214	5671321	6057893	24955272	12579030	12376242
UNDER 1	1090993	563249	527744	357508	185353	172155	733485	377496	355589
1-4	4983604	2553334	2430270	1461014	752786	708228	3522390	1800548	1722042
5-9	5407636	2791459	2616177	1534552	791627	742925	3873084	1949032	1873252
10-14	4302972	2190311	2112661	1284278	637655	640623	3018694	1552556	1406036
15-19	3686284	1739830	1940454	1292468	556858	735010	2393816	1182972	1210344
20-24	3384504	1587846	1796658	1242180	553265	688915	2142324	1034581	1107743
25-29	2886666	1431287	1455379	993477	477482	515995	1893189	953805	939384
30-34	2290588	1162005	1128583	797289	399389	397900	1493299	762616	730683
35-39	1907858	977890	929968	629420	317413	312007	1278438	660477	617961
40-44	1442582	709906	732676	484522	234659	249863	950060	475247	432813
45-49	1281995	609904	672091	407427	192206	215221	874568	417698	456870
50-54	1073762	503261	570501	336806	152713	184093	736956	350548	386408
55-59	927422	441907	485515	241158	134759	150399	636264	307148	329116
60-64	735886	358574	377312	228353	107296	121057	507533	251278	255255
65 AND OVER	1274606	626186	648420	385209	176426	208783	893397	449760	443637
UNKNOWN	7128	3402	3726	3553	1434	2119	3575	1968	1607

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES
1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY,
VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE I-9, P. 25.

02 DE JURE POPULATION

03 URBAN DEFINITION: ALL CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES WITH AT LEAST
1,000 PERSONS PER SQ. KM. AND THE CITY OF CEBU WERE URBAN.
POBLACIONES AND CITIES WITH AT LEAST 500 PERSONS PER SQ. KM.
WERE ALSO CLASSED AS URBAN.
POBLACIONES THAT WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE WERE CONSIDERED
URBAN REGARDLESS OF POPULATION SIZE IF THEY HAD SOME URBAN
INFRASTRUCTURE. BARRIOS WITH AT LEAST 1,000 PERSONS AND HAVING
AN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE WERE CONSIDERED URBAN IF THE OCCUPATIONS
OF THE INHABITANTS WERE PREDOMINANTLY NON-AGRICULTURAL.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	42070660	21276224	20794436	15306081	6555324	6752757	28764579	14722900	14041679
UNDER 1	1215577	625585	589992	342689	177179	165510	870888	446406	424482
1-4	5267189	2700837	2506552	1492576	767193	725383	3774613	1933044	1840909
5-9	6330637	3249452	3081185	1787823	915445	872378	4542814	2334007	2208807
10-14	5681652	2895474	2786376	1575750	830552	839198	4006102	2058922	1947180
15-19	4950580	2454432	2496148	1083790	771006	912784	3266790	1633426	1563364
20-24	3857688	1855903	1943785	1422121	660317	753804	2415567	1225566	1184981
25-29	2982466	1491032	1491434	1093608	537062	556546	1888858	955970	934888
30-34	2329402	1163945	1165517	783361	380769	396612	1546041	777176	768905
35-39	2210770	1112561	1098409	714743	353744	360999	1496027	758617	737410
40-44	1728675	874089	854586	559880	278064	281816	1168795	596025	572770
45-49	1478256	751499	726757	469341	235456	233855	1006915	516013	492902
50-54	1151010	582036	566974	366126	180102	186024	784884	401934	382950
55-59	914420	464678	444742	284672	140854	143818	629748	328814	300924
60-64	791910	408277	383633	240446	122703	125743	543464	285574	257890
65 AND OVER	1202168	605624	596544	381135	182848	198287	821033	422176	398257
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1975 INTEGRATED CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOL II, PHASE I MANILA, 1978, TABLE 6.

02 DE JURE POPULATION

03 URBAN DEFINITION: ALL CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES WITH AT LEAST 1,000 PERSONS PER SQ. KM. AND THE CITY OF CEBU WERE URBAN. POBLACIONES AND CITIES WITH AT LEAST 500 PERSONS PER SQ. KM. WERE ALSO CLASSED AS URBAN.

POBLACIONES THAT WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE WERE CONSIDERED URBAN REGARDLESS OF POPULATION SIZE IF THEY HAD SOME URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE. BARRIOS WITH AT LEAST 1,000 PERSONS AND HAVING AN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE WERE CONSIDERED URBAN IF THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS WERE PREDOMINANTLY NON-AGRICULTURAL.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	42070660	21276224	20794436	13306081	6553324	6752757	28764579	14722900	14041679
REGION I	3269391	1636953	1632438	612353	297034	315319	2657038	1339519	1317119
REGION II	1933177	990757	942420	221201	111177	110024	1711976	879580	832396
REGION III	4360741	2201771	2158970	1380636	685124	695512	2950105	1516047	1433458
SUB-REGION IV-A	5233593	2563442	2670151	5000803	2445241	2555562	232790	110201	114589
SUB-REGION IV-B	4799651	2442215	2357436	1310696	651827	658869	3488955	1790368	1698587
REGION V	3193721	1631505	1562216	553207	273070	280137	2640514	1356435	1282079
REGION VI	4146390	2089470	2056920	1059013	514736	544283	3087377	1514746	1512031
REGION VII	3387274	1694131	1693143	960199	472634	487565	2427075	1221497	1205575
REGION VIII	2599726	1328481	1271247	482356	238769	243587	2117372	1039712	1027660
SUB-REGION IX-A	554515	282263	272252	83946	42684	41262	470569	239579	230990
SUB-REGION IX-B	1493367	764590	728777	220783	109603	111120	1272584	654927	617657
REGION X	2314205	1184262	1129943	430879	214221	216658	1883326	970041	913285
REGION XI	2714556	1401075	1313483	675347	339256	336091	2039211	1061819	977392
REGION XII	2070349	1065309	1005040	314662	157694	156768	1755687	907415	848272

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1975 INTEGRATED CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOL II, PHASE I, MANILA, 1976, TABLE 3.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND. THE ETHNIC GROUP TO WHICH A PERSON BELONGED WAS DETERMINED BY HIS MOTHER TONGUE. MOTHER TONGUE WAS DEFINED AS THE LANGUAGE OR DIALECT THE PERSON SPOKE AT HOME IN HIS EARLIEST CHILDHOOD. THE RACE OR COLOR OF A PERSON WAS NOT ASKED. FOR POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE SEE TABLE 6D.

TABLE 68. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. PHILIPPINES

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36684486	18250351	18434135	11729214	5671321	6057893	24955272	12579050	12375242
ROMAN CATHOLIC	31169488	15479916	15689572	10567368	5093791	5473397	20502120	10385945	10216175
PROTESTANT	1122994	557756	565243	295153	143443	151710	827846	414313	413533
IGLESIA NI KRISTO	475407	239590	235817	179042	89866	89176	296365	149724	146641
AGLIPAYAN	1434688	716997	717691	524668	157889	166779	1110020	559108	550912
ISLAM	1584963	794623	785340	211186	105286	105900	1373777	674337	674440
BUDDHIST	33639	20097	13542	23822	14775	9049	9817	5324	4495
OTHERS	616076	307491	308585	108554	53830	54724	507522	253661	253861
NONE	247226	128881	118345	19421	12263	7158	227905	116618	111287

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2,
MANILA, 1974, TABLE III-22.

02 DATA BASED ON A 5% SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS AND INCLUDE THE
INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. PHILIPPINES

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36684486	18250351	18434135	11677820	5673570	6004250	25006666	12570781	12429885
FILIPINO	36465048	18134996	18330052	11545433	5599554	5945879	24919015	12535442	12384173
CHINESE	86855	51237	35618	79854	46841	33013	7001	4356	2605
AMERICAN	19192	11330	7862	16500	9720	6780	2692	1610	1082
OTHERS	113391	52788	60603	36033	17455	18578	77358	35333	42025

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2,
MANILA, 1974, TABLE III-14.
- 02 CITIZENSHIP DEFINED ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY TO WHICH THE
INDIVIDUAL OWES LEGAL ALLEGIANCE. INFANTS AND MINOR CHILDREN
FOLLOW THE CITIZENSHIP OF THE FATHER.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975. PHILIPPINES

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	42070660	21276224	20794436	13306081	6553324	6752757	28764579	14722900	14041679
CEBUANO	10262735	5196158	5066577	2402724	1175076	1227048	7866011	4020482	3839529
TAGALOG	10019214	5038937	4980277	5528557	2746177	2782380	4490657	2292760	2197697
ILOCANO	4685896	2365795	2320101	1010571	491635	518936	3675325	1874160	1801165
HILAGAYNON, ILUNGO	4204825	2121976	2082849	1253765	605829	647934	2951062	1516147	1434915
BICOL	2928245	1489706	1438539	761056	370984	390072	2157189	1118722	1048407
SAMAR-LEYTE	1945005	982282	962723	588695	282532	306163	1356310	699750	656560
PAMPANGO	1442607	730329	712278	483978	241009	242969	958629	489520	469309
PANGASINAN	948820	476282	472536	318732	158215	160517	630088	316067	312021
MARANAO	602615	311253	291300	112306	57397	54909	490307	253656	236451
MAGUINDANAO	503097	256493	246604	56912	28591	28321	446185	227902	218263
OTHERS & UNKNOWN	4527603	2307013	2220590	788787	395279	393508	3738816	1911734	1827052

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1975
INTEGRATED CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES,
NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOL II, PHASE I MANILA, 1978, TABLE 10.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	58.0	55.2	60.9
1	62.0	59.6	64.4
5	60.9	58.5	63.4
15	52.1	49.8	54.5
30	39.2	37.4	41.0
45	27.4	26.0	28.7
60	16.6	15.8	17.2

01 SOURCE: ENGRACIA, LUISA T. ESTIMATES OF THE LIFE TABLE FUNCTIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES: 1970. MONOGRAPH NO.1, MANILA: UNFPA-NCSU, 1974., TABLES 1 AND 2.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. PHILIPPINES

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1970		89	70

01 SOURCE: ENGRACIA, LUISA T. ESTIMATES OF THE LIFE TABLE FUNCTIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES: 1970. MONOGRAPH NO.1, MANILA: UNFPA-MCSO. 1970., TABLES 1 AND 2.

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

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	17.4	5.3	11.0	18.0	24.8	27.9	26.8	27.9	28.1	26.7	26.2	26.2	24.8	21.8	25.4
MALE	16.9	5.3	10.7	15.0	23.5	27.9	29.5	28.8	29.2	27.6	27.6	27.4	26.7	23.5	21.7
FEMALE	17.5	5.3	11.4	20.3	26.0	27.8	26.0	27.1	27.1	25.3	24.8	27.0	23.0	20.4	25.2

01 SOURCES: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970
 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2,
 MANILA, 1974, TABLE 14-9.
 02 EXCLUDES THOSE WHOSE PLACE OF BIRTH WAS NOT STATED.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	29259257	14311738	13832028	0	998923	100104	10404
TOTAL MALES	14702350	7539147	6853154	0	208328	37623	4098
10-14	2895474	2889161	3884	0	1282	1062	85
15-19	2454432	2378140	73465	0	1331	1239	257
20-24	1893903	1308629	578456	0	3400	3010	408
25-29	1491032	495012	985964	0	5605	3821	625
30-34	1163945	175268	975185	0	8982	4014	496
35-39	1112361	96986	996646	0	13883	4487	359
40-44	874089	53754	798973	0	17134	3898	310
45-49	751499	39112	686373	0	22039	3701	274
50-54	582036	28472	524432	0	25896	3011	225
55-59	469678	21310	417710	0	27829	2640	189
60-64	408277	19417	380862	0	35655	2353	190
65 AND OVER	605624	33886	461599	0	105292	4387	660
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	14556907	6772591	6978074	0	730595	68481	6366
10-14	2786378	2769644	13614	0	1666	1360	94
15-19	2496148	2187240	302933	0	2837	2666	422
20-24	1943785	994352	933930	0	8382	6127	994
25-29	1491434	362471	1106543	0	14229	7295	896
30-34	1165517	141574	954137	0	21755	7473	578
35-39	1098409	90143	905245	0	33902	8572	547
40-44	854586	56210	744547	0	43928	7466	435
45-49	720757	44056	615698	0	59129	6847	427
50-54	568974	34010	452087	0	70659	5865	353
55-59	444742	25458	330722	0	83667	4551	344
60-64	383633	23377	249747	0	106111	3985	413
65 AND OVER	596544	42056	269671	0	277730	8254	833
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1975
INTEGRATED CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES,
NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOL II, PHASE I MANILA, 1978, TABLE 8.
02 'MARRIED' INCLUDES CONSENSUAL UNIONS.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1970. PHILIPPINES

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE.	16	14
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	22	19
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	23
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	27

01 SOURCES: (A) NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1975 INTEGRATED CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOL II, PHASE I MANILA, 1978, TABLE 8.

(B) POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1979, TABLE 15 (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE).

02 IN 1977, LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR FILIPINO MUSLIMS WAS SET AT 15 FOR MALES AND PUBERTY (PRESUMED TO BE 15) FOR FEMALES.

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	158587	47636	110951
2	519440	152578	366862
3	807139	246944	560195
4	956312	300112	658200
5	981247	305997	675250
6	931992	288569	643423
7	816412	246813	569599
8	660677	198810	461867
9	483302	146035	337267
10 AND OVER	762020	262507	499513
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	7079126	2196001	4883127
MEAN SIZE	5.9	6.1	5.9
MEDIAN	5.6	5.7	5.6

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1975
INTEGRATED CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES,
NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOL II, PHASE I MANILA, 1978, TABLE 5.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD USUALLY CONSISTS OF A GROUP WHO SLEEP IN THE SAME
DWELLING UNIT AND HAVE COMMON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION
AND CONSUMPTION OF FOOD. A PERSON WHO LIVES ALONE IS CONSIDERED
AS ONE SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD. ALTHOUGH IN MOST CASES A HOUSEHOLD
CONSISTS OF A RELATED FAMILY GROUP, SOME HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS MAY
HAVE NO RELATIONSHIP TO THE CENTRAL GROUP. BOARDERS AND
SERVANTS, FOR INSTANCE, ARE COUNTED AS PART OF A PARTICULAR
HOUSEHOLD IF THEY TAKE THEIR MEALS WITH THE HOUSEHOLD AND SLEEP
IN THE SAME DWELLING UNIT.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. PHILIPPINES

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1968-72. PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	56	20	75
20-24	227	166	265
25-29	302	248	330
30-34	272	226	296
35-39	199	144	227
40-44	100	67	115
45-49	22	15	25

01 SOURCE: CONCEPCION, MERCEDES B AND PETER C. SMITH, THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: AN ASSESSMENT IN 1977, PAPERS OF THE EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE, NO. 44, 1977, TABLE A-6.

02 DATA FROM THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (NDS). THE 1973 NDS SURVEYED 9+12 EVER-MARRIED WOMEN IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF A 2-STAGE STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING PLAN.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1968. PHILIPPINES

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP.)	42.00	35.00	44.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	5.89	4.46	6.66
GRR (PER WOMAN)	2.87	2.18	3.25
NRG (PER WOMAN)	2.41	A	A

01 SOURCE: CONCEPTION, MERCEDES B AND PETER C. SMITH, THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: AN ASSESSMENT IN 1977, PAPERS OF THE EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE, NO. 44, 1977, TABLES 6 AND A-6.

02 DATA FROM THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (NDS). THE 1973 NDS SURVEYED 9412 EVER-MARRIED WOMEN IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF A 2-STAGE STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING PLAN.

03 GRR AND NRG ASSUME SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

04 LIFE-TABLE VALUES USED TO CALCULATE NRG ARE FROM SAME SOURCE AS TABLE 7. VALUES ARE FOR 1970.

A DATA UNAVAILABLE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21008071	10434018	10574053	7767582	3698388	4069214	13240489	6735650	6504859
10-14	3755213	1677788	1877425	1204483	594338	610145	2550730	1283450	1267280
15-19	3418702	1605089	1813613	1251592	539361	712231	2167110	1085728	1101382
20-24	3098480	1455980	1642500	1203317	537258	666059	1895163	918122	976441
25-29	2557791	1274101	1283690	952764	459054	493710	1605027	815047	789900
30-34	2004779	1028089	976690	760540	383579	376961	1244239	644510	599729
35-39	1577951	828872	749079	588189	300675	287514	989762	528197	461585
40-44	1154607	585387	569220	446333	214839	226494	708274	365548	342720
45-49	949948	474231	475717	303474	176054	187420	586474	298177	288297
50-54	753943	375216	378727	292078	137219	154859	461865	237997	223888
55-59	626563	317081	309482	246509	119158	127351	380054	197923	182131
60-64	458359	243787	214572	184730	91675	93055	273629	152112	121517
65 AND OVER	648063	366564	281499	271530	139260	132270	376533	227304	149229
UNKNOWN	3672	1833	1839	2043	898	1145	1629	935	694

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE III-4.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C., 1970.
PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	KURAL TOTAL	KURAL MALE	KURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	25202253	12342309	12859944	8376140	3941555	4434585	16926113	8400754	8425559
10-14	4302972	2190311	2112661	1284278	637655	646623	3018694	1552656	1456038
15-19	3686284	1739830	1946454	1292468	556858	735610	2393816	1182972	1210844
20-24	3384504	1587840	1796664	1242180	553265	685915	2142324	1034581	1107743
25-29	2886666	1431287	1455379	993477	477482	515995	1893189	953005	939384
30-34	2290588	1162005	1128583	797289	399389	397900	1495299	762616	750685
35-39	1907856	977890	929966	629420	317413	312007	1278438	660477	617961
40-44	1442582	709906	732676	484522	234659	249863	958060	475247	482813
45-49	1281995	609904	672091	407427	192206	215221	874568	417696	450870
50-54	1073762	503261	570501	336806	152713	184093	736956	350546	366408
55-59	927422	441907	485515	291158	134759	156399	636264	307148	329116
60-64	735886	358574	377312	228353	107296	121057	507533	251278	256255
65 AND OVER	1274606	626186	648420	385209	176426	208783	889397	449760	439637
UNKNOW	7128	3402	3726	3553	1434	2119	3575	1968	1607

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES
1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY,
VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE 1-9, P. 25.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	83.4	84.5	82.2	92.7	93.8	91.8	78.7	80.2	77.2
10-14	87.3	85.7	88.9	93.8	93.2	94.4	84.5	82.7	86.4
15-19	92.7	92.3	93.2	96.8	96.9	96.8	90.5	90.1	91.0
20-24	91.5	91.7	91.4	96.9	97.1	96.7	86.5	88.8	88.1
25-29	88.6	89.0	88.2	95.9	96.1	95.7	84.8	85.5	84.1
30-34	87.5	88.5	86.5	95.4	96.0	94.7	83.3	84.5	82.1
35-39	82.7	84.8	80.5	93.4	94.7	92.1	77.4	80.0	74.7
40-44	80.0	82.5	77.7	92.1	93.7	90.6	73.9	76.9	71.0
45-49	74.1	77.8	70.8	89.2	91.6	87.1	67.1	71.4	63.1
50-54	70.2	74.6	66.4	86.7	89.9	84.1	62.7	67.9	57.9
55-59	67.6	71.8	63.7	84.7	88.4	81.4	59.7	64.4	55.3
60-64	62.3	68.0	56.9	80.9	85.4	76.9	53.9	60.5	47.4
65 AND OVER	50.8	58.5	43.4	70.5	78.9	63.4	42.3	50.5	34.0
UNKNOWN	51.5	53.9	49.4	57.5	62.6	54.0	45.6	47.5	43.2

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE III-4.
 02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8168669	4076424	4092245	3039768	1510140	1529628	5128901	256284	2562617
6-9	2187755	1082361	1105394	721631	361502	360129	1466124	720859	745265
10-14	3914835	1967203	1947632	1296909	651067	645842	2617926	1316136	1301790
15-19	1616459	796738	819721	758221	363306	394915	858238	433432	424806
20-24	449620	230122	219498	263007	134265	128742	186613	85857	90756

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2,
MANILA, 1974, TABLE III-8L

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C., 1970.
PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16912236	8422917	8489319	5453790	2621305	2832485	11458446	5801612	5650934
6-9	4655995	2366169	2289826	1330913	679216	651697	3325082	1686953	1655129
10-14	5025876	2547450	2478426	1502447	749080	753367	3523429	1790370	1725059
15-19	4079731	1982777	2096954	1438131	645276	794855	2641000	1339501	1502099
20-24	3150634	1526521	1624113	1182299	549733	632566	1968335	976788	991547

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2,
MANILA, 1974, TABLE I-7

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970 PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.3	48.4	48.2	55.7	57.6	54.0	44.8	44.1	45.3
6-9	47.0	45.7	48.3	54.2	53.2	55.3	44.1	42.7	45.5
10-14	77.9	77.2	78.6	86.3	86.9	85.7	74.3	73.2	75.5
15-19	39.6	40.2	39.1	52.7	56.5	49.7	32.5	32.4	32.6
20-24	14.5	15.1	13.5	22.2	24.4	20.4	9.5	8.9	9.2

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE III-8 AND TABLE I-7.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12825584	8581574	4244010	4072589	2531695	1540894	8752995	6049879	2703110
10-14	822659	504761	317898	136460	70417	66043	686199	434344	251855
15-19	1655539	976224	679315	488974	224568	264406	1166565	751656	414909
20-24	1911677	1238529	673148	675471	392089	283582	1236206	846440	389766
25-29	1815209	1261419	553790	630793	410727	220060	1184416	850692	333724
30-34	1486348	1052973	433375	529583	360743	168840	956705	692230	264535
35-39	1263787	887655	376132	426215	287191	139024	837572	600464	237108
40-44	952128	643856	308272	326152	212778	113374	625976	431078	194898
45-49	823347	549100	274247	263791	171848	91943	559556	377252	182304
50-54	659540	439980	219560	203851	131074	72777	455689	308906	146783
55-59	552045	381342	170703	166205	112125	54080	385840	259217	116623
60-64	400365	286501	113864	113789	75540	34249	286576	206961	79615
65 AND OVER	479769	357630	122139	109771	77906	31865	369998	279724	90274
UNKNOWN	3171	1604	1567	1534	689	845	1637	915	722

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE II-2.
- 02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. REFERENCE PERIOD IS THE CALENDAR WEEK PRECEDING THE DATE OF ENUMERATION.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C., 1970.
PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	25202253	12342509	12859944	8376140	3941555	4434585	16826113	8400754	8425359
10-14	4302972	2190511	2112061	1284278	637655	646623	3018694	1552656	1466038
15-19	3686284	1739830	1946454	1292468	556858	735610	2393816	1162972	1210844
20-24	3384504	1587846	1796658	1242160	553265	688915	2142324	1034581	1167743
25-29	2886666	1431287	1455379	993477	477482	515995	1893189	953005	939384
30-34	2290536	1162005	1128531	797289	399389	397900	1493299	762616	750665
35-39	1907858	977890	929968	625420	317413	312007	1278438	660477	617961
40-44	1442582	709506	732676	484522	234659	249863	958060	475247	482813
45-49	1281955	609404	672091	407427	192206	215221	874568	417698	455870
50-54	1073762	503261	570501	336806	152713	184043	736956	350548	386468
55-59	927422	441907	485515	291158	134759	156399	636264	307148	329116
60-64	735886	358574	377312	223353	107296	121057	507533	251278	256255
65 AND OVER	1274606	626186	648420	385209	176426	208783	889397	449760	439637
UNKNOWN	7128	3402	3726	3553	1434	2119	3575	1468	1607

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES
1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY,
VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE 1-9.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. PHILIPPINES

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	50.9	69.5	33.0	48.0	64.2	34.8	52.0	72.0	32.1
10-14	19.1	23.0	15.0	10.6	11.0	10.2	22.7	28.0	17.2
15-19	44.9	56.1	34.9	37.8	40.3	35.9	48.7	63.5	34.3
20-24	56.5	78.0	37.5	54.4	70.9	41.1	57.7	81.8	35.2
25-29	62.9	88.1	38.1	63.5	86.0	42.6	62.6	89.2	35.5
30-34	64.9	90.6	38.4	66.4	90.3	42.4	64.1	90.6	36.2
35-39	66.2	90.8	40.4	67.7	90.5	44.0	65.5	90.9	36.4
40-44	66.0	90.7	42.1	67.3	90.7	45.4	65.5	90.7	36.4
45-49	64.2	90.0	40.8	64.7	89.4	42.7	64.0	90.3	39.9
50-54	61.4	87.4	38.5	60.5	85.8	39.5	61.8	88.1	38.0
55-59	59.5	86.5	35.2	57.1	83.2	34.6	60.6	87.7	35.4
60-64	54.4	79.9	30.2	49.8	74.1	28.3	56.5	82.4	31.1
65 AND OVER	57.6	57.1	18.8	28.5	44.2	15.5	41.6	62.2	20.5
UNKNOWN	44.5	47.1	42.1	43.2	48.0	39.9	45.8	46.5	44.9

01 SOURCES: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE. PHILIPPINES 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2, MANILA, 1974, TABLE 11-2. AND TABLE I-9, P.25.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. PHILIPPINES

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	11775286	8159946	3615340	5722211	2360899	1361312	8053075	5799047	2254028
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	4490444	3573407	917037	864416	560527	303889	3626028	3012880	513148
EMPLOYERS	157653	105439	52214	68290	43380	24910	89363	62059	27304
SELF-EMPLOYED	4332791	3467968	864823	796126	517147	278979	3536665	2950821	365844
EMPLOYEES	4909936	3298399	1611539	2604312	1675607	926705	2305626	1622792	682834
UNPL. FAM. WORKERS	2328214	1265446	1062768	242066	118545	123521	2086148	1146901	939247
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	46690	22694	23996	11417	6220	5197	35273	16474	18799

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE, PHILIPPINES 1970
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, NATIONAL SUMMARY, VOLUME 2,
MANILA, 1974, TABLE II-3.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

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

APPENDIX B

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

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 ____
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 ____
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 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	20	
Benin	STD	TOI/UR	TOI/SX	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	13	
Botswana	UR	UR	TOI/SX	TOI/SX	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOI/SX/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PC	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15	
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOI	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	UR	.	12	
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14	
Djibouti	.	TOI/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	.	.	RC	.	UR	TOI/UR	AG	.	.	.	12	
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17	
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	STD	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	TOI	.	.	12	
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SX/UR	14	
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12	
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	17	
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOI	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOI	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	RC/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14	
Mali	STD	TOI	.	.	SX	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	RC	.	14	
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SX	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	OT/RC	TOI/RC	RC	.	15	
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SX	UR	UR	UR	.	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	AG/SX/UR	TOI	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TOI/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	.	OT/RC	RC	.	14	
Rwanda	AG	TOI/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13	
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOI	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	TOI/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	TOI/SX	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	AG	AG	AG	.	12	
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14	
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOI/SX	TOI/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOI	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOI/UR/SX	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	TOI/SX	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG	STD	STD	TOI	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOI/SX/UR	.	.	SX	UR	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	OT/UR/ABS	OT/UR	.	.	11	
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOI/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOI	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15	
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	TOI	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14	
Upper Volta	TOI/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	RC/UR	RC	.	.	UR	TOI/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	14
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOI/SX	UR	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	SX/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	*	
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	14
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	19
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	16
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	16
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	
																							17

LATIN AMERICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bolivia	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	STD	UR	SX	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	STD	•	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX	•	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	•	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG	STD	STD	•	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	•	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	•	AG	STD	STD	•	•	•	UR	UR	SX/AS	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	IOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	PC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RX	*	UR	IOI	IOI/SX/UR/UR	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	IOI/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	IOI/SX/UR/PC	IOI/SX/UR/ABS	AG/UR	PC/UR	*	16
Jordan	IOI/UR	SID	IOI/SX	AG	SID	*	IOI/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	*	11
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	IOI	SID	SID	IOI/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	*	IOI	RC	*	*	*	*	IOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	PC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	IOI/UR/ABS	IOI/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	

KEY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

IOI - 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.

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

* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated 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 differences; and (6) compilation of data on subjects not previously 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:

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

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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)

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