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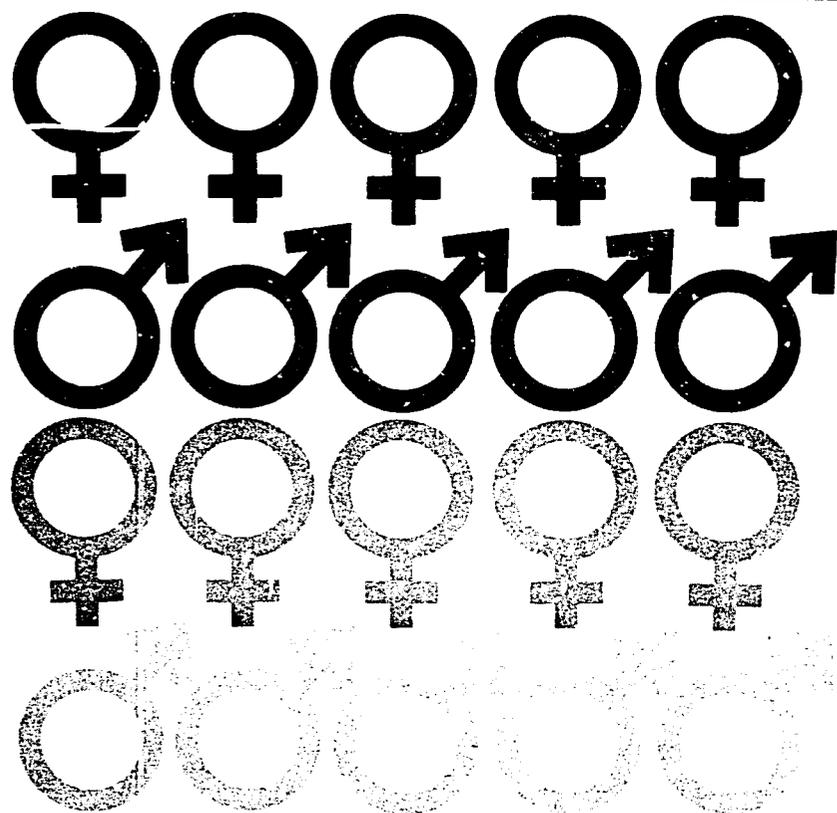
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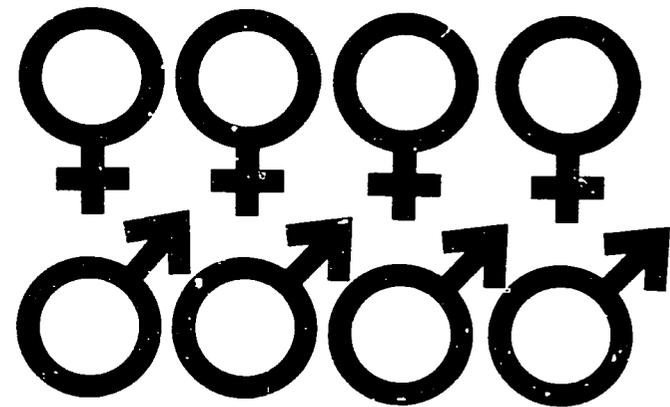
JUL 1981

# ASIA

## *Sri Lanka*

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FOREWORD

### Background

#### (a) The International Context

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

#### (b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*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, 1963. SRI LANKA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10590060	5502850	5087210	1997930	1083670	914260	8592130	4419180	4172950
0-4	1599140	815560	783580	265740	135460	130280	1333400	680100	653300
5-9	1460690	736210	724480	240860	121610	119250	1219830	614600	605230
10-14	1332220	681860	650360	237380	123510	113870	1094840	558350	536490
15-19	1022650	520850	501800	212060	114130	97930	810590	406720	403870
20-24	884520	440270	442250	187700	105270	82430	696820	335000	361820
25-29	747810	376280	371530	153730	87470	66260	594080	288810	305270
30-34	670800	354340	316460	140370	80760	59610	530430	273580	256850
35-39	649280	339580	309700	125470	70110	55360	523810	269470	254340
40-44	470040	258300	211740	97150	56360	40790	372890	201940	170950
45-49	444590	247300	197290	86600	49610	36990	357990	197690	160300
50-54	345460	192440	153020	69040	34450	29590	276420	152990	123430
55-59	270120	156060	114060	51030	29730	21300	219090	126330	92760
60-64	243920	140720	103200	45970	25620	20350	197950	115100	82850
65 AND OVER	378330	206230	172100	69280	35720	33560	309050	170510	138540
UNKNOWN	70490	36850	33640	15550	8860	6690	54940	27990	26950

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, CEYLON, 1963, VOL. 1, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1967, TABLE 1.  
 02 DE FACTO POPULATION.  
 03 URBAN DEFINITION: URBAN AREAS WERE DEFINED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS THAT HAD BEEN CONFERRED THE STATUS OF A MUNICIPAL, URBAN, OR TOWN COUNCIL. RURAL AREAS INCLUDE ESTATES.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12689897	6531361	6158536	2848116	1513102	1335014	9841781	5018259	4823522
UNDER 1	344116	174825	169291	68721	34865	33856	275395	139960	135435
1-4	1320562	670638	649924	261966	133359	128607	1058596	537279	521317
5-9	1670916	846831	824085	342463	173199	169264	1328453	673632	654821
10-14	1609091	820951	788140	343299	175848	167451	1265792	645103	620689
15-19	1359963	688715	671248	311171	165313	145858	1048792	523402	525390
20-24	1270689	639574	631115	313563	173115	140448	957126	466459	490067
25-29	954158	478970	475188	240185	131690	108495	713973	347280	366693
30-34	729779	377745	352034	181216	99929	81287	548563	277616	270747
35-39	725451	366884	358567	167517	90130	77387	557934	278754	281180
40-44	586219	314343	271876	140829	78373	62456	445390	235970	209420
45-49	544808	289638	255170	124940	68700	56240	419868	220938	198930
50-54	418025	227034	190991	99535	54999	44536	318490	172035	140455
55-59	349488	192183	157305	78019	42742	35277	271469	149441	122028
60-64	268042	150600	117442	60262	32494	27768	207780	118106	89674
65 AND OVER	538590	292430	246160	114430	58346	56084	424160	234084	190076
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 7.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN DEFINITION: URBAN AREAS WERE DEFINED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS THAT HAD BEEN CONFERRED THE STATUS OF A MUNICIPAL, URBAN, OR TOWN COUNCIL. RURAL AREAS INCLUDE ESTATES.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1963. SRI LANKA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. SRI LANKA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12840000	6565000	6275000
0-4	1781000	903000	878000
5-9	1697000	859000	837000
10-14	1570000	794000	776000
15-19	1393000	702000	691000
20-24	1167000	582000	585000
25-29	988000	492000	496000
30-34	796000	398000	399000
35-39	689000	349000	340000
40-44	634000	331000	303000
45-49	543000	289000	255000
50-54	434000	233000	201000
55-59	353000	192000	161000
60-64	281000	156000	125000
65 AND OVER	513000	284000	230000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC  
 PROFILES: SRI LANKA, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1977, TABLE 2.  
 02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

DISTRICTS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12689897	6531361	6158536	2848116	1513102	1335014	9841781	5016259	4823522
COLOMBO	2672265	1400514	1271751	1476188	795262	680926	1196077	605252	590825
KALUTARA	729514	367457	362057	159467	80835	78632	570047	286622	283425
KANDY	1187925	605298	582627	147318	79926	67392	1040607	525572	515235
MATALE	314841	162261	152580	37553	19738	17815	277288	142123	134765
NUMARA ELIYA	450278	229610	220668	27627	14983	12644	422651	214627	208024
GALLE	735173	363340	371833	154952	77692	77260	580221	281048	294573
MATARA	586443	289550	296893	66109	32868	33241	520334	256682	263652
HAMBANTOTA	340254	174911	165343	33280	17702	15578	306974	157209	149765
JAFFNA	701603	349940	351663	233892	118668	115224	467711	231272	236439
MANNAR	77780	41834	35946	11095	5977	5118	66685	35857	30828
VAVUNIYA	95243	52763	42480	20628	11623	9005	74615	41140	33475
BATTICALOA	256721	132857	123864	69508	35839	33669	187213	97018	90195
AMPARAI	272605	142766	129839	31970	16267	15703	240635	126499	114136
TRINCOMALEE	188245	102314	85931	72239	39396	32843	116006	62918	53088
KURINEGALA	1025633	526098	499535	42245	23369	18876	983388	502729	480659
PUTTALAM	378430	194752	183678	52423	27223	25200	326007	167529	158478
ANURADHAPURA	388770	208202	180566	38824	22057	16767	349946	186145	163801
POLONNARUWA	163653	90884	72769	16287	10476	5811	147366	80408	66958
BADULLA	615405	314481	300924	55368	29564	25804	560037	284917	275120
HONERAGALA	193020	103296	89724	5132	2911	2221	187888	100385	67503
RATNAPURA	661344	344688	316656	49933	26608	23325	611411	318080	293331
KEGALLE	654752	333545	321207	46078	24118	21960	608674	309427	299247

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF  
POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLES 2, 3, 4,  
AND 5.

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

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12689897	6531361	6158536
LOW CNTRY SINHALA	5425780	2780861	2644919
KANDYAN SINHALA	3705461	1907732	1797729
CEYLON TAMILS	1423981	739403	684578
INDIAN TAMILS	1174606	606987	567619
CEYLON MOORS	828304	426997	401307
INDIAN MOORS	27420	15848	11572
BURGHERS	45376	22464	22912
MALAYS	43459	22431	21028
OTHERS	15510	8638	6872

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 9.

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

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12689897	6531361	6158536
BUDDHISTS	8536668	4392341	4144527
HINDUS	2278666	1159217	1079449
MUSLIMS	901785	466890	434895
ROMAN CATHOLICS	899032	455528	443504
OTHER CHRISTIANS	105294	52692	52602
OTHERS	8252	4693	3559

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 10.

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

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL M'	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12689897	6531361	6158536
CEYLON	11589050	5963945	5625105
TOTAL ALIENS	1100847	567416	533431
INDIA	1091712	562314	529398
PAKISTAN	480	263	217
GREAT BRITIAN	729	399	330
MALAYSIA	719	397	322
SINGAPORE	69	36	33
CHINA	878	691	187
U.S.A.	243	119	124
AUSTRALIA	78	36	42
CANADA	46	24	22
JAPAN	140	92	48
BURMA	31	16	15
NEW ZEALAND	17	8	9
OTHER COUNTRIES	1398	771	627
UNKNOWN	4307	2250	2057

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 11.

TABLE 60. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1971. SRI LANKA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	65.8	64.3	67.2
1	67.9	66.7	69.2
5	65.9	64.5	67.3
15	56.8	55.5	58.3
30	43.2	41.8	44.6
45	30.1	28.8	31.4
60	18.0	17.2	18.8

01 EMPIRICALLY DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. SRI LANKA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1974	53

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WP 1979 SRI LANKA;  
FORTHCOMING.

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

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	15.2
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
COLOMBO	16.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
KALUTARA	13.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
KANDY	12.8
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
MATALE	21.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
NUWARA ELIYA	17.1
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
GALLE	9.2
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
MATARA	9.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
HAMBANTOTA	15.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
JAFFNA	3.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
MANNAR	21.0
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
VAVUNIYA	35.5
MALE	A

FEMALE	A
BATTICALOA	6.0
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
AMPARAI	21.3
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
TRINCOMALEE	29.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
KURUNEGALA	13.8
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
PUTTALAM	19.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
ANURADHAPURA	26.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
POLONNARUWA	47.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
BADULLA	10.1
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
MONERAGALA	27.1
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
RATNAPURA	14.1
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
KEGALLE	14.5
MALE	A
FEMALE	A

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, SRI LANKA, GENERAL REPORT, COLOMBO, 1978, TABLE 4.3.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. SRI LANKA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	7745212	2922675	3545276	808578	427649	41034	0
TOTAL MALES	4018116	1755607	1757008	395322	92769	17410	0
15-19	688715	684647	2713	1232	64	59	0
20-24	639574	553607	66151	18776	366	674	0
25-29	478970	255024	186611	34635	1094	1606	0
30-34	377745	96611	238245	39034	1750	2105	0
35-39	356884	49271	262004	49866	3170	2573	0
40-44	314343	29017	231791	46951	4209	2375	0
45-49	289638	23107	208493	49477	6424	2137	0
50-54	227034	17076	159832	40350	8137	1639	0
55-59	192183	13858	129557	37442	9913	1413	0
60-64	150600	11356	96523	29640	11986	1095	0
65 AND OVER	292430	22033	175088	47919	45656	1734	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3727096	1167068	1788268	413256	334880	23624	0
15-19	671248	599901	52766	17084	672	825	0
20-24	631115	335610	241064	48325	3234	2882	0
25-29	475188	116920	294667	54086	5760	3755	0
30-34	352034	38428	251914	50196	8108	3308	0
35-39	358567	20927	257055	61854	15258	3473	0
40-44	271876	12697	190797	45395	20276	2711	0
45-49	255170	10510	167475	45555	29295	2335	0
50-54	190991	8544	124254	31172	35471	1550	0
55-59	157305	6845	84055	25523	39689	1193	0
60-64	117442	5590	53389	14622	43138	703	0
65 AND OVER	246160	11096	80832	19444	133899	889	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 8.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971: SRI LANKA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	1831667	769620	645859	113964	92420	9804	0
TOTAL MALES	995831	484997	431773	57406	17714	2941	0
15-19	165313	164395	735	153	15	15	0
20-24	173115	156095	14551	2315	51	103	0
25-29	131690	81028	44714	5501	138	309	0
30-34	94929	31156	61368	6686	269	450	0
35-39	90130	15878	65443	7681	552	576	0
40-44	78373	9734	59899	7309	816	615	0
45-49	68700	7660	52075	7184	1260	521	0
50-54	54999	5587	41464	5874	1647	427	0
55-59	42742	4378	31315	4757	1965	327	0
60-64	32494	3236	22986	3678	2354	240	0
65 AND OVER	58346	5850	37223	6268	8647	358	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	835836	284623	414086	56558	74706	5863	0
15-19	145858	132614	11046	1935	83	180	0
20-24	140448	82453	50311	6700	444	540	0
25-29	108495	32430	66531	7824	919	791	0
30-34	81287	11450	60339	7226	1538	834	0
35-39	77387	6536	58890	7926	3106	929	0
40-44	62456	4223	46312	6426	4743	752	0
45-49	56240	3486	39286	6019	6799	648	0
50-54	44536	3006	28083	4198	8783	466	0
55-59	35277	2330	20287	3039	9304	317	0
60-64	27768	2092	13193	2080	10201	202	0
65 AND OVER	56084	4103	19806	3185	28786	204	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 8.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. SRI LANKA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	5913545	2153055	2699417	694614	335229	31230	0
TOTAL MALES	3022285	1270610	1325235	337916	75055	13469	0
15-19	523402	520252	1978	1079	49	44	0
20-24	466459	397512	51600	16461	315	571	0
25-29	347280	173996	141897	29134	956	1297	0
30-34	277816	65455	176877	32348	1481	1655	0
35-39	276754	33393	196561	42185	2618	1997	0
40-44	235970	19283	171892	39642	3393	1760	0
45-49	220938	15447	156418	42293	5164	1616	0
50-54	172035	11489	118368	34476	6490	1212	0
55-59	149441	9480	98242	32685	7946	1086	0
60-64	118106	8120	73537	25962	5632	655	0
65 AND OVER	234084	16183	137865	41651	37009	1376	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2891260	882445	1374182	356698	260174	17761	0
15-19	525390	467287	41720	15149	589	645	0
20-24	490667	253157	190753	46225	2790	2342	0
25-29	366693	84490	228156	46262	4841	2964	0
30-34	270747	27078	191575	42970	6650	2474	0
35-39	281180	14391	198165	53928	12152	2544	0
40-44	209420	8474	144485	38969	15533	1959	0
45-49	198930	7024	128187	39536	22496	1687	0
50-54	146455	5538	86171	26974	26688	1084	0
55-59	122028	4515	63768	22484	30385	876	0
60-64	89674	3498	40196	12542	32937	501	0
65 AND OVER	190076	6993	61026	16259	105113	685	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 8.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16	18	16	18	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	25	20	26	20	24	20
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	28	23	29	24	27	23
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	32	27	34	29	32	27

01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 8; POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 1979, TABLE 15 (MINIMUM LEGAL AGE).

02 LEGAL MARITAL AGES WERE ENACTED IN 1978.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969-70. SRI LANKA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
2	150195	18810	131385
3	272270	35340	236930
4	304570	41800	262770
5	316255	51680	264575
6	292505	47690	244815
7	252320	49590	202730
8	202730	36670	166060
9	140220	27550	112670
10 AND OVER	181070	39900	141170
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	2112135	349030	1763105
MEAN SIZE	5.8	6.3	5.7
MEDIAN SIZE	5.5	6.1	5.4

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, PRELIMINARY REPORT,  
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CEYLON, 1969-70, COLOMBO, 1971,  
TABLE 31.0.

02 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CEYLON, 1969-70 WAS A 4 - ROUND  
ISLAND - WIDE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF  
4,311 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, EXCLUDING ONE - MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS.

03 DATA FROM THE FIRST 2 ROUNDS OF THE SURVEY, NOVEMBER 1, 1969 TO  
APRIL 30, 1970.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. SRI LANKA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	31.0
20-24	146.0
25-29	161.0
30-34	158.0
35-39	126.0
40-44	43.0
45-49	6.0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, WORLD FERTILITY  
SURVEY, SRI LANKA, 1975, FIRST REPORT, 1978, TABLE 5.13.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RUR  
RESIDENCE, 1974. SRI LANKA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	28.00
TFR (PER WOMAN)	3.35
GRR (PER WOMAN)	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, WORLD FERTILITY  
SURVEY, SRI LANKA, 1975, FIRST REPORT, 1976, TABLE 5.13.  
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WORLD POPULATION 1977,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., 1978.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7344531	4143302	3201229	1875729	1057997	817732	5468802	3085305	2383497
10-14	1335715	686913	648802	302136	155379	146757	1033579	531534	502045
15-19	1179282	608262	571020	285396	152712	132684	893886	455550	438330
20-24	1106824	582267	524557	290871	163729	127142	815953	418538	397415
25-29	807977	435684	372293	219965	124237	95728	586012	311447	276565
30-34	601290	341432	259858	162809	93456	69353	438481	247976	190505
35-39	540551	316583	223968	141981	81572	60409	396570	235011	163559
40-44	439125	272440	166685	118707	70835	47872	320418	201605	118813
45-49	382106	243243	138863	101439	60877	40562	280667	182366	98301
50-54	287136	189161	97975	78856	48291	30565	208280	140870	67410
55-59	223167	151963	71204	58671	36207	22464	164496	115756	48740
60-64	162069	113925	48144	43145	26816	16329	118924	87109	31815
65 AND OVER	279289	201429	77860	71753	43886	27867	207536	157543	49993
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 12.  
 02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

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

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	78.5	85.6	70.9	86.2	90.5	81.5	76.2	84.1	67.9
10-14	83.0	83.7	82.3	88.0	88.4	87.6	81.7	82.4	80.9
15-19	86.7	88.3	85.1	91.7	92.4	91.0	85.2	87.0	83.4
20-24	87.1	91.0	83.1	92.8	94.6	90.5	85.3	89.7	81.0
25-29	84.7	91.0	78.4	91.6	94.3	88.2	82.4	89.7	75.4
30-34	82.4	90.4	73.8	89.8	93.5	85.3	79.9	89.3	70.4
35-39	74.5	86.3	62.5	84.8	90.5	78.1	71.4	84.9	58.2
40-44	74.9	86.7	61.3	84.3	90.4	76.7	71.9	85.4	56.7
45-49	70.1	84.0	54.4	81.2	88.6	72.1	66.9	82.5	49.4
50-54	68.7	83.3	51.3	79.2	87.8	68.6	65.4	81.9	46.0
55-59	63.9	79.1	45.3	75.2	84.7	63.7	60.6	77.5	39.9
60-64	60.5	75.7	41.0	71.6	82.5	58.8	57.2	73.8	35.5
65 AND OVER	51.9	68.9	31.6	62.7	75.2	49.7	48.9	67.3	26.3
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF  
POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLES 7 AND 12.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. SRI LANKA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2719743	1425642	1294101	646128	340873	305255	2073615	1084769	988845
5-9	1017909	521732	496177	218629	111192	107437	799280	410540	388740
10-14	1123762	592597	531165	259315	135387	123928	864447	457210	407237
15-19	469044	251441	217603	130048	72132	57916	338996	179309	159687
20-24	109028	59872	49156	38156	22162	15974	70892	37710	33182

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF  
POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 13.
- 02 ATTENDANCE DEFINED AS ENROLLED AND REGULARLY ATTENDING CLASSES  
DURING THE 2 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS DATE.

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

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. SRI LANKA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.0	47.6	44.4	49.3	49.6	49.0	45.1	47.0	43.2
5-9	60.9	61.6	60.2	63.8	64.2	63.5	60.2	60.9	59.4
10-14	69.8	72.2	67.4	75.5	77.0	74.0	68.3	70.9	65.6
15-19	34.5	36.5	32.4	41.8	43.6	39.7	32.3	34.3	30.4
20-24	8.6	9.4	7.8	12.2	12.8	11.4	7.4	8.1	6.8

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLES 7 AND 13.  
 02 ATTENDANCE DEFINED AS ENROLLED AND REGULARLY ATTENDING CLASSES DURING THE 2 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS DATE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3648875	2838404	810471	781186	670215	110971	2867689	2168169	699500
10-14	51059	32995	18064	13008	8457	4551	38051	24538	13513
15-19	305118	205378	99740	52610	42091	10519	252508	163287	89221
20-24	544140	399233	144907	120298	102290	18008	423842	296943	126899
25-29	523855	396991	126864	125252	106780	18472	398603	290211	108392
30-34	437838	341475	96363	103456	88792	14664	334382	252683	81699
35-39	440564	339133	101431	95039	81563	13476	345525	257570	87955
40-44	365122	291523	73599	81273	70716	10557	283849	220807	63042
45-49	333396	266584	66812	69379	60997	8382	264017	205587	58430
50-54	243247	202223	41024	52443	46649	5794	190804	155574	35230
55-59	172559	149678	22881	31958	28945	3013	140601	120733	19868
60-64	105306	95406	9900	17522	15788	1734	87784	79618	8166
65 AND OVER	126671	117785	8886	18948	17147	1801	107723	100638	7085
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 16.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IS DEFINED AS ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OR OVER WHO: WERE ENGAGED IN ANY KIND OF WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT ON A REGULAR OR SEASONAL BASIS, INCLUDING UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS ENGAGED IN PROFIT-MAKING ACTIVITIES AT LEAST AN AVERAGE OF 3 HOURS PER DAY, AND EXCLUDING THOSE ENGAGED IN HOUSEKEEPING; WERE LOOKING FOR WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME; WERE UNEMPLOYED BUT ACTIVELY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT; OR WERE AVAILABLE FOR WORK BUT NOT ACTIVELY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE THEY FELT THAT NO WORK WAS AVAILABLE.

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

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.0	58.7	18.0	35.9	57.2	11.1	39.9	59.1	19.9
10-14	3.2	4.0	2.3	3.8	4.8	2.7	3.0	3.8	2.2
15-19	22.4	29.8	14.9	16.9	25.5	7.2	24.1	31.2	17.0
20-24	42.8	62.4	23.0	38.4	59.1	12.8	44.3	63.7	25.9
25-29	54.9	82.9	26.7	52.2	81.1	17.0	55.8	83.6	29.6
30-34	60.0	90.4	27.4	57.1	88.9	18.0	61.0	91.0	30.2
35-39	60.7	92.4	28.3	56.7	90.5	17.4	61.9	93.1	31.3
40-44	62.3	92.7	27.1	57.7	90.2	16.9	63.7	93.6	30.1
45-49	61.2	92.0	26.2	55.5	88.8	14.9	62.9	93.1	29.3
50-54	58.2	89.1	21.5	52.7	84.8	13.0	59.9	90.4	24.1
55-59	49.4	77.9	14.6	41.0	67.7	8.5	51.8	80.8	16.3
60-64	39.3	63.4	8.4	29.1	48.6	6.2	42.3	67.4	9.1
65 AND OVER	23.5	40.3	3.6	16.6	29.4	3.2	25.4	43.0	3.7
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF  
POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 1, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 7 AND 16.  
02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IS DEFINED AS ALL PERSONS AGED  
10 YEARS OR OVER WHO: WERE ENGAGED IN ANY KIND OF WORK FOR PAY  
OR PROFIT ON A REGULAR OR SEASONAL BASIS, INCLUDING UNPAID FAMILY  
WORKERS ENGAGED IN PROFIT-MAKING ACTIVITIES AT LEAST AN AVERAGE  
OF 3 HOURS PER DAY, AND EXCLUDING THOSE ENGAGED IN HOUSEKEEPING;  
WERE LOOKING FOR WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME; WERE UNEMPLOYED BUT  
ACTIVELY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT; OR WERE AVAILABLE FOR WORK BUT NOT  
ACTIVELY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE THEY FELT THAT NO WORK WAS  
AVAILABLE.

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

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3648675	2838404	810471	781186	670215	110971	2867689	2168189	699500
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1027596	930661	96935	133773	126090	7683	893823	804571	89252
EMPLOYERS	113846	107539	6307	42360	40592	1768	71486	66947	4539
SELF-EMPLOYED	913750	823122	90628	91413	85498	5915	822337	737624	84713
EMPLOYEES	2429957	1806949	623008	638849	537756	101093	1791108	1269193	521915
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	191322	100794	90528	6564	6369	2195	182758	94425	88333
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CENSUS OF  
POPULATION, 1971, VOL. 2, PART 2, COLOMBO, 1975, TABLE 2.  
02 EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ONLY.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN RUPEES), BY SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969-70. SRI LANKA

INCOME DIST.	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3556135	2700165	855950	562780	455430	107350	2993355	2244755	748600
BELOW 100	1749425	1051555	697870	117990	67830	50160	1631435	983725	647710
100 - 199	950570	879700	70870	170240	149340	20900	780330	730360	49970
200 - 399	670605	596030	74575	182970	156180	26790	487625	439850	47785
400 - 599	122550	113335	9215	52820	45790	7030	69730	67545	2185
600 - 799	35245	33155	2090	18240	17100	1140	17005	16055	950
800 - 999	12635	11685	950	7600	6650	950	5035	5035	0
1,000 AND OVER	15105	14725	380	12920	12540	380	2165	2165	0
MEDIAN INCOME	103	134	61	196	213	117	92	119	56

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, PRELIMINARY REPORT, THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CEYLON, 1969-70, COLUMBO, 1971, TABLES 36.0, 36.1, AND 36.2.
- 02 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CEYLON, 1969-70 WAS A 4 - ROUND ISLAND - WIDE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 4,311 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, EXCLUDING ONE - MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS.
- 03 DATA FROM THE FIRST 2 ROUNDS OF THE SURVEY, NOVEMBER 1, 1969 TO APRIL 30, 1970.
- 04 DATA FOR MONTHLY INCOME.

**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/SR	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	•	•	•	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	15	
Botswana	UR	UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	UR	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	UR	UR	RC	•	UR	TOI/SR	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	•	•	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/SR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	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	•	•	•	•	•	•	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	AG/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	TOI/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	•	•	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	•	•	SX	UR	UR	UR	•	TOI/UR	•	•	UR	UR	RC/UR	•	UR	UR	•	UR	UR	•	•	12
Niger	AG/SX	UR	TOI	•	•	STD	RC	RC	•	TOI/RC	RC	•	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	•	TOI/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	•	•	•	•	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	•	•	UR	UR	•	•	•	TOI/UR	SX/UR	TOI/SR	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	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	SX/UR	SX/UR	•	UR	•	UR	•	TOI	•	•	•	•	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	•	13
Somalia	•	•	•	•	TOI/UR	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	RC/SX	UR	•	•	•	•	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	•	TOI/SR	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG	STD	STD	TOI	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	16
Swaziland	UR	TOI/SR	UR	•	SX	UR	•	•	•	TOI/UR	SX/UR	STD	•	RC	•	•	UR	•	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	•	•	•	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	•	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	TOI/SR	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	•	AG/UR	RC	•	•	UR	TOI/UR	•	AG/UR	•	•	•	18
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	•	TOI/SR	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	7c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bangladesh	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOI	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOI/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	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	SIC	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOI/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOI	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17

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

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

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	STD	101	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	RC	*	13
Cyprus	STD	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	101	101/SX/UR/ABS	AG	STD	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	UR	101/SX/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG/UR	UR	101/SX/UR/PC/ABS	101/SX/UR/ABS	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	101/UR	STD	101/SX	AG	STD	*	101/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	STD	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	*	*	UR	AG	AG	STD	SX	*	13
Morocco	STD	STD	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Syria	STD	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	101	STD	STD	101/SX/UR	STD	STD	*	15
Tunisia	STD	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	STD	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	101	RC	*	*	*	*	101/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR/ABS	101/UR/ABS	*	*	12

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

STD - Data conform to table framework.      UR - Urban/rural breakdown (total or partial) not available.      \* - Search conducted but no data found.

101 - table contains column or row totals only.      AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.      ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (re: tables 15, 16, 17).

SX - Sex distinction (total or partial) not available.      RC - Row and/or column deviation from standard table framework (other than SX, UR, or AG).      PC - Table contains percentages only (re: tables 15, 16, 17).

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

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

## APPENDIX D

### "A. OBJECTIVE

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

### "B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

### A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

## MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

## THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

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