

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. CONTROL NUMBER 2. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (695)

PN-AAK-645 PA00-0000-G202

3. TITLE AND SUBTITLE (240) Selected statistical data by sex: Africa,
Guinea

4. PERSONAL AUTHORS (100)

5. CORPORATE AUTHORS (101)

AID/ST/DIU

6. DOCUMENT DATE (110)

1981

7. NUMBER OF PAGES (120)

65p.

8. ARC NUMBER (170)

9. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION (150)

ST/DIU

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (500)

(Documents in this series include: Latin American countries, PN-AAK-602 - PN-AAK-615; Near East countries, PN-AAK-616 - PN-AAK-625; Asian countries, PN-AAK-626 - PN-AAK-634; African countries, PN-AAK-635 - PN-AAK-670)

12. DESCRIPTORS (920)

Women in development
Statistics
Women
Sex differences
Demographic surveys
Guinea

Population
age

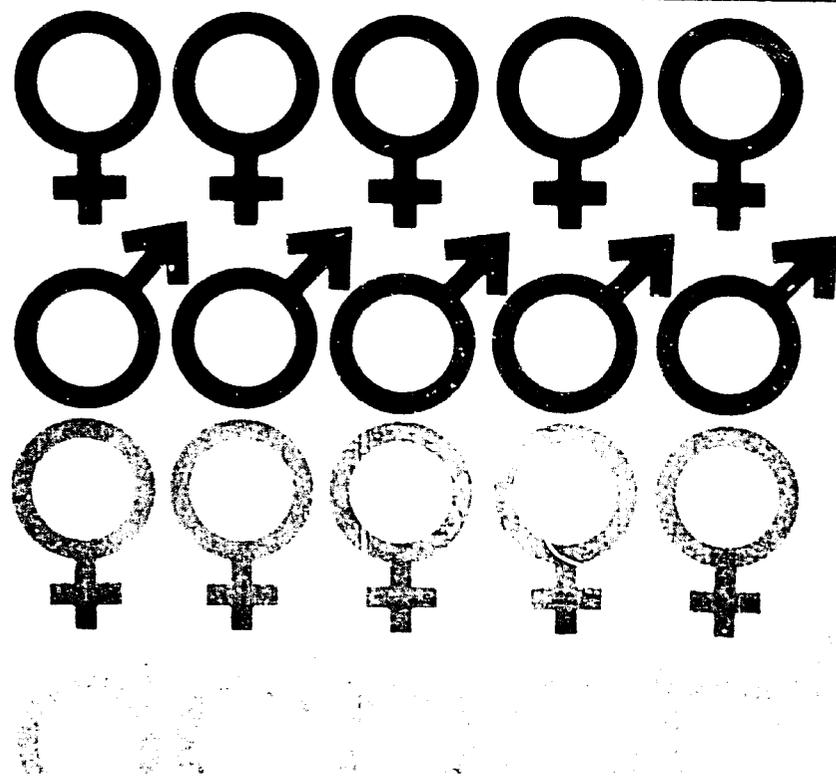
13. PROJECT NUMBER (150)

14. CONTRACT NO. (130)

AID

15. CONTRACT TYPE (140)

16. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (160)



Selected Statistical Data by Sex

Office of Development
Information and Utilization
Washington, D.C. 20523

U.S. Agency
for International Development

AFRICA

Guinea

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Office of Development Information, Bureau for Development Support, utilizing data assembled by the International Demographic Data Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Support for the data assembly was provided by two offices in AID, the Office of Women in Development and the Office of Population.

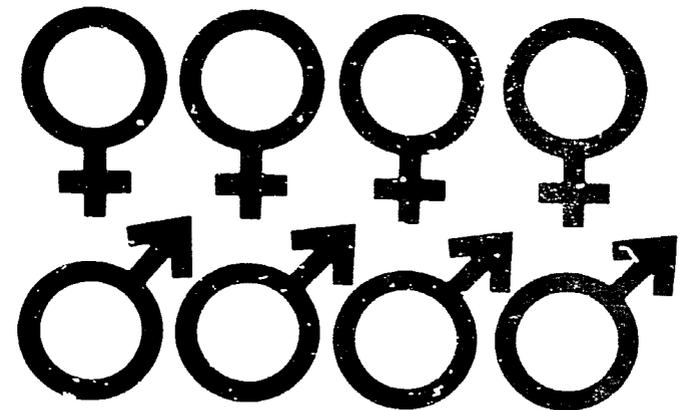


Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	iii
Tables:	
1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	1
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	2
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex.....	3
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex.....	4
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	5
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	6
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	7
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	8
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence.....	9
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	10
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	11
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex.....	12
10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	13
10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	14
10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	15
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	16
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	17
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	18
14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence.....	19
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	20
15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	21
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c.....	22
15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	23
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	24
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c.....	25
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	26
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	27
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c.....	28
17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	29
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	30
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	31
Appendix A: Women in Development Countries.....	A-1
Appendix B: A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables.....	A-3
Appendix C: Summary of Search Results.....	A-5
Appendix D: Objective/Scope of Work.....	A-10
Appendix E: A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women.....	A-12
User Comments Forms.....	A-16

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 Yousef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

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

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

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subject, 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 I. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2568600	1222800	1345800	212700	104600	108100	2355700	1118000	1237700
UNDER 1	129300	63100	66200	9200	4500	4700	120100	58600	61500
1-4	339400	169700	169700	26500	13300	13200	312900	156400	156500
5-9	406400	210600	195800	31000	15100	15900	375400	195500	179900
10-14	206700	115000	91700	19100	10500	8600	187600	104500	83100
15-19	229000	101100	127900	21600	9600	12000	207400	91500	115900
20-24	198800	74900	123900	19300	8400	10900	179500	66500	113000
25-29	219600	85800	133800	21900	10300	11600	197700	75500	122200
30-34	154700	63900	90800	14400	7100	7300	140300	56800	83500
35-39	175900	77700	98200	14800	7300	7500	161100	70400	90700
40-44	122000	59000	63000	9700	5200	4500	112300	53800	58500
45-49	118000	58200	59800	8300	4400	3900	109700	53800	55900
50-54	73400	38600	34800	4800	2500	2300	68600	36100	32500
55-59	68500	37600	30900	4400	2500	1900	64100	35100	29000
60-64	41400	22000	19400	2700	1400	1300	38800	20600	18200
65 AND OVER	85500	45600	39900	5000	2500	2500	80200	42900	37300
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1, PP. 70-73.
- 02 THE DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE STUDY IN GUINEA, 1954-1955, WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF WHAT WAS THEN FRENCH GUINEA, COVERING BOTH URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS ABOUT 300,000 OUT OF A TOTAL POPULATION OF ABOUT 2.6 MILLION.
- 03 DE FACTO POPULATION.
- 04 URBAN DEFINITION: URBAN AREAS INCLUDED ALL CAPITALS OF 'CERCLES' OR SUBDIVISIONS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT DUBREKA, FURECARIAN, BUFFA, YOUNKOUNOU, FARANAH, BEYLA AND GUECKEDOU.
- 05 'UNKNOWN' INCLUDED IN TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES.
- 06 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE . POPULATION BY REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1954-1955. GUINEA

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2570300	1223300	1346900	212900	104800	108100	2357400	1118500	1238800
GUINEE MARITIME	497500	244200	253300	69300	35500	33800	428200	208700	219500
FOUTA DJALLON	973300	447900	525400	69300	33100	36200	904000	414800	489200
HAUTE GUINEE	342100	162900	179200	51000	25100	26700	290300	137800	152500
GUINEE FORESTIERE	757400	368300	389100	22500	11100	11400	734900	357200	377700

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1,
TABLE 2.1-1.

02 COLUMN AND ROW FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2570300	1223400	1346900	212900	104800	108100	2357300	1118500	1238800
PEUL	734500	344100	390400	62500	31600	30900	671900	312500	359400
MANDE	1207100	579300	627800	117700	56300	61400	1089300	523000	566300
GROUPES FORESTIERS	465900	223200	242600	16000	8300	7700	449800	214900	234900
GROUPES REFOULES	98800	46500	52300	8000	4000	4000	90800	42500	48300
TOGO	51700	24400	26800	7000	3800	3200	44200	20600	23600
OTHER	1700	700	600	300	100	200	1000	500	500
UNKNOWN	10400	4600	5800	500	300	200	9900	4300	5600

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1,
P. 83

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. USING THE BRASS TECHNIQUE AND STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS, A LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF 32.1 YEARS FOR BOTH SEXES CAN BE ESTIMATED FOR THE 1954-1955 SURVEY POPULATION.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
1954-1955	220	230	200	190	A	A	220	A	A

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1, TABLE 33, P. 52.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1954-1955. GUINEA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOW	USEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1527200	277100	1123600	8000	102500	15400	0
TOTAL MALES	686800	237100	418900	2400	19800	8000	0
14-19	122400	121600	1100	200	0	0	0
20-24	74800	56000	17500	400	400	500	0
25-29	85600	34900	48400	500	700	900	0
30-34	64000	11100	50300	400	1100	1300	0
35-39	77900	6700	67300	300	2100	1400	0
40-44	59100	2800	53100	300	1700	1300	0
45-49	58200	1900	52800	200	2200	900	0
50-54	38600	900	35100	100	1600	600	0
55-59	37500	400	34400	0	2100	500	0
60-64	22100	200	19200	0	2300	300	0
65 AND OVER	45600	400	39200	0	5600	300	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	840400	40000	704700	5600	82700	7400	0
14-19	144800	36200	104900	1700	800	1200	0
20-24	123900	2200	118100	1300	1200	1100	0
25-29	133600	1000	127500	1300	2200	1600	0
30-34	91000	300	86800	500	2500	900	0
35-39	98300	200	92200	400	4500	1000	0
40-44	62900	0	56800	300	5500	300	0
45-49	59800	0	49400	100	9900	400	0
50-54	34800	0	25800	0	8600	400	0
55-59	30800	0	18900	0	11600	300	0
60-64	19600	0	10000	0	9500	100	0
65 AND OVER	39800	100	13400	0	26200	100	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1, P.93

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1954-1955. GUINEA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	131300	30300	91100	400	7300	2200	0
TOTAL MALES	63800	26600	35300	100	1000	800	0
14-19	11900	11800	100	0	0	0	0
20-24	8300	6900	1400	0	0	0	0
25-29	10200	5100	5100	0	0	0	0
30-34	7200	1600	5300	100	0	200	0
35-39	7400	700	6300	0	100	300	0
40-44	5200	300	4500	0	200	200	0
45-49	4400	200	4000	0	100	100	0
50-54	2600	0	2600	0	0	0	0
55-59	2400	0	2400	0	100	0	0
60-64	1400	0	1300	0	100	0	0
65 AND OVER	2700	0	2300	0	400	0	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	67500	3700	55800	300	6300	1400	0
14-19	13600	3500	9900	100	0	100	0
20-24	10900	100	10600	0	100	100	0
25-29	11500	100	10600	200	200	400	0
30-34	7400	0	6700	0	300	400	0
35-39	7600	0	6800	0	500	300	0
40-44	4400	0	3900	0	500	0	0
45-49	3900	0	3200	0	700	0	0
50-54	2300	0	1600	0	600	100	0
55-59	1900	0	1100	0	800	0	0
60-64	1400	0	600	0	800	0	0
65 AND OVER	2500	0	700	0	1800	0	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1,
PP. 86, 88, 90, AND 92.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1954-1955. GUINEA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1395900	248800	1052900	7600	95200	13200	0
TOTAL MALES	623000	210500	384000	2300	18800	7200	0
14-19	110900	109800	900	200	0	0	0
20-24	66500	49100	16100	400	400	500	0
25-29	75400	29800	43300	500	700	900	0
30-34	56800	9500	44800	300	1100	1100	0
35-39	70500	6000	61100	300	2000	1100	0
40-44	53900	2500	48500	300	1500	1100	0
45-49	53800	1700	48900	200	2100	800	0
50-54	36000	900	32800	100	1600	600	0
55-59	35200	400	32200	0	2000	500	0
60-64	20700	200	16000	0	2200	300	0
65 AND OVER	43000	400	37000	0	5200	300	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	772900	36300	648900	5300	76400	6000	0
14-19	131200	32700	95000	1600	800	1100	0
20-24	113000	2100	107500	1300	1100	1000	0
25-29	122100	900	116900	1100	2000	1200	0
30-34	83600	300	80100	500	2200	500	0
35-39	90700	200	85400	400	4000	700	0
40-44	58500	0	52900	300	5000	300	0
45-49	55900	0	46200	100	4200	400	0
50-54	32500	0	24200	0	6000	300	0
55-59	28900	0	17800	0	10800	300	0
60-64	18200	0	9400	0	8700	100	0
65 AND OVER	37300	100	12700	0	24400	100	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1, PP. 85, 87, 89, AND 91.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	17	18	17	18	17
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	23	B	24	B	22	B
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	26	B	27	B	26	B
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	31	B	32	B	31	B

01 SOURCES: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOLUME 1, PP. 85-93 (FOR AGE EVER MARRIED); POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NUMBER 4, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 1979, TABLE 15 (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE).

B 75% OF ALL GUINEAN FEMALES WERE, IN 1955, MARRIED PRIOR TO THE AGE OF 20. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL PERCENTAGES WERE NEGLIGIBLE.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
2	95200	8900	16300
3	105100	8400	96700
4	85500	6600	78900
5	63800	4400	59400
6	48500	3700	44800
7	36100	2900	33200
8	26300	1900	24400
9	19700	1600	18100
10 AND OVER	55600	4300	51300
UNKNOWN	500	300	200
TOTAL	536300	43000	493300
MEAN SIZE	4.8	5.0	4.8
MEDIAN SIZE	4.3	4.1	4.3

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOLUME 1,
TABLE 4.1.1.

02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP CONSISTING OF A MARRIED MAN
AND HIS SPOUSE(S), THEIR UNMARRIED CHILDREN, RELATIVES, SERVANTS
AND OTHER UNRELATED PERSONS SHARING A DWELLING.

03 HOUSEHOLDS OF UNKNOWN SIZE WERE EXCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF
MEAN AND MEDIAN SIZES. MEANS WERE BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION
FIGURES; SEE TABLE 1.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	537400	481700	55700	42900	37900	5000	494400	443800	50600
UNDER 30	103700	87200	16500	9000	7000	2000	94700	80200	14500
30-39	148300	138300	10000	13900	12700	1200	134400	125600	8800
40-49	130500	117800	12700	10300	9400	900	120200	108400	11800
50-59	84500	74600	10000	5400	4900	500	79200	69700	9500
60 AND OVER	68800	62500	6300	4000	3600	400	65000	59000	6000

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 2, P. 154.

02 AN EXPLICIT DEFINITION OF 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD', IS NOT PRESENTED IN THE ABOVE SOURCE. SEE TABLE 12 FOR A DEFINITION OF THE TERM 'HOUSEHOLD'.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	211	177	215
20-24	335	283	340
25-29	310	246	317
30-34	246	172	252
35-39	171	128	175
40-44	69	59	70
45-49	28	35	27

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1, TABLE 21, P. 38.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	62.00	52.00	63.00
IFR (PER WOMAN)	6.85	5.50	6.98
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.50	2.80	3.60
NRR (PER WOMAN)	1.58	1.28	1.61

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1, TABLES 21, P. 38 AND 39.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C,
1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 13 YEARS , BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	135000	102400	32600	17500	12700	4800	117500	89700	27800
6-9	80000	59500	20500	9900	6900	3000	70100	52600	17500
10-13	54900	42900	12100	7600	5700	1900	47400	37200	10200

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 2,
TABLE 3.

02 DATA INCLUDE ENROLLMENT IN KORANIC SCHOOLS.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1954-55.
GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	489900	262400	227400	39900	20400	19500	449900	242000	207900
6-9	321800	169200	152600	24800	12300	12500	297000	156900	140000
10-13	168100	93200	74900	15100	8200	7000	153000	85000	67900

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 2,
TABLE 3.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27.6	39.0	14.3	43.9	62.3	24.6	26.1	37.1	13.4
6-9	24.9	35.2	13.4	39.9	56.1	24.0	23.6	33.5	12.5
10-13	32.7	46.0	18.2	50.3	69.5	27.1	31.0	43.8	15.0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 2,
TABLE 1.

02 DATA INCLUDE ENROLLMENT IN KORANIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1315900	523600	692300	84800	56000	28800	1231100	567600	663500
14-19	228600	105600	123000	13300	8500	4800	215300	97100	118200
20-24	180600	71200	109400	11700	7500	4200	168900	63700	105200
25-29	203300	83900	119700	14300	9700	4600	189000	73900	115100
30-34	145400	62100	83300	10500	6800	3700	134900	55300	79600
35-39	166500	76100	90400	11000	7100	3900	155500	69000	86500
40-44	115200	57400	57800	7500	4900	2600	107700	52500	55200
45-49	108600	56700	51900	6600	4300	2300	102000	52400	49600
50-54	62200	36600	25600	3500	2300	1200	58700	34300	24400
55-59	52900	34500	18400	3100	2300	800	49800	32200	17600
60-64	24700	17500	7200	1600	1200	400	23100	16300	6800
65 AND OVER	27900	22300	5600	1700	1400	300	26200	20900	5300
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 2, TABLE 2.5.

02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE DEFINED AS PARTICIPATING IN AN ECONOMICALLY PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY WITH OR WITHOUT REMUNERATION. THE REFERENCE PERIOD WAS NOT SPECIFIED.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1954-1955. GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1525500	686200	839300	130900	63500	67400	1374400	622500	771900
14-19	267700	122900	144800	25600	11900	13700	242100	111000	131100
20-24	198800	74900	123900	19300	8400	10900	179500	66500	113000
25-29	219600	85800	133800	21900	10300	11600	197700	75500	122200
30-34	154700	63900	90800	14400	7100	7300	140200	56800	83500
35-39	175900	77700	98200	14800	7300	7500	161100	70400	90700
40-44	122000	59000	63000	9700	5200	4500	112300	53800	58500
45-49	118000	58200	59800	8300	4400	3900	109700	53800	55900
50-54	73400	34600	34800	4800	2500	2300	68600	36100	32500
55-59	68500	37600	30900	4400	2500	1900	64100	35100	29000
60-64	41400	22000	19400	2700	1400	1300	38800	20600	18200
65 AND OVER	85500	45600	39900	5000	2500	2500	80200	42900	37300
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOLUME 1,
TABLE 2.1.2.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955.
GUINEA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	86.3	90.9	82.5	64.8	88.2	42.7	88.3	91.2	86.0
14-19	85.4	85.9	84.9	52.0	71.4	35.0	88.9	87.5	90.2
20-24	90.8	95.1	88.3	60.6	89.3	38.5	94.1	95.8	93.1
25-29	92.6	97.4	89.5	65.3	94.2	39.7	95.6	97.9	94.2
30-34	94.0	97.2	91.7	72.9	95.8	50.7	96.2	97.4	95.3
35-39	94.7	97.9	92.1	74.3	97.3	52.0	96.5	98.0	95.4
40-44	94.4	97.3	91.7	77.3	94.2	57.8	95.9	97.6	94.4
45-49	92.0	97.4	86.8	79.5	97.7	59.0	93.0	97.4	88.7
50-54	84.7	94.8	73.6	72.9	92.0	52.2	85.6	95.0	75.1
55-59	77.2	91.8	59.5	70.5	92.0	42.1	77.7	91.7	60.7
60-64	59.7	79.5	37.1	59.3	85.7	30.8	59.5	79.1	37.4
65 AND OVER	32.6	48.9	14.0	34.0	36.0	12.0	32.7	48.7	14.2
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOLUME 1,
TABLE 2.1.2, AND VOLUME 2, TABLE 2.5.

02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE DEFINED AS PARTICIPATING IN AN ECONOMICALLY
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY WITH OR WITHOUT REMUNERATION. THE REFERENCE
PERIOD WAS NOT SPECIFIED.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1317000	623800	693200	84900	56000	28900	1232100	567800	664300
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	415900	385300	30600	26500	23500	3000	389400	361900	27600
EMPLOYERS	1100	1100	0	400	400	0	700	700	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	414800	384200	30600	26100	23100	3000	388700	361100	27600
EMPLOYEES	38600	38000	600	22100	21700	400	16500	16300	200
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	856300	194600	661700	31500	6100	25400	824800	188500	636300
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	6200	5900	300	4800	4700	100	1400	1200	200

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES, ETUDE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR
SONDAGE EN GUINEE, 1954-1955, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 2,
TABLE 2.5.

02 DATA FOR EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE ONLY.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1954-1955. GUINEA

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	
Benin	STD	101/UR	101/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	101	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Bolivia	UR	UR	101/SR	101/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	101/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PC1	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	101	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	101/UR	101/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	101/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	101	.	.	RC	.	UR	101/UR	AG	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	101	SR/UR	SR/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	STD	.	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	101/UR	101/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	101	.	.	.	12
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	101	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SR/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	101	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	101	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	101	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	101	.	.	SR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	RC	.	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SR	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	101/RC	101/RC	101/RC	RC	.	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	101	RC/UR	SR/UR	101	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SR	UR	UR	UR	.	101/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	AG/SR/UR	101	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	101/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	101/RC	.	101/RC	RC	.	14
Buanda	AG	101/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	101	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13
San Tome and Principe	AG/UR	101	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	101/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	101/SR	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SR	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SR/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	101/SR	101/SR	SR/UR	SR/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	21	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	101/UR/SR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	101/SR	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	101	AG	STD	STD	101	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	101/SR/UR	.	.	SR	UR	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	101/UR/ABS	101/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	101/SR/UR	SR/UR	101	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Togo	AG	SR	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	101	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14
Upper Volta	101/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	101	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	101/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	101/SR	UR	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	15

ASIA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bangladesh	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	101	STD	STD	*	*	STB	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	101	STD	STD	BC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	101/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	101	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	101	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	101/SX	AG	STD	BC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	101	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	101	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	11	
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RR	*	UR	101	101/SX/UR/AB	AG	SID	*	14	
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	101/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14	
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	101/SX/UR/PC	101/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16	
Jordan	101/UR	SID	101/SX	AG	SID	*	101/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	AG/UR	SID	SX	*	16
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	101	SID	SID	101/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	*	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
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

KEY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

101 - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuGen 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 BuGen 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/}

Nadia H. Youssef
International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying the central portion of the page. It is intended for the user to provide comments, but it is currently blank.