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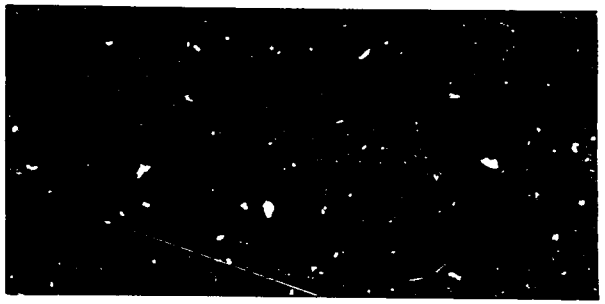

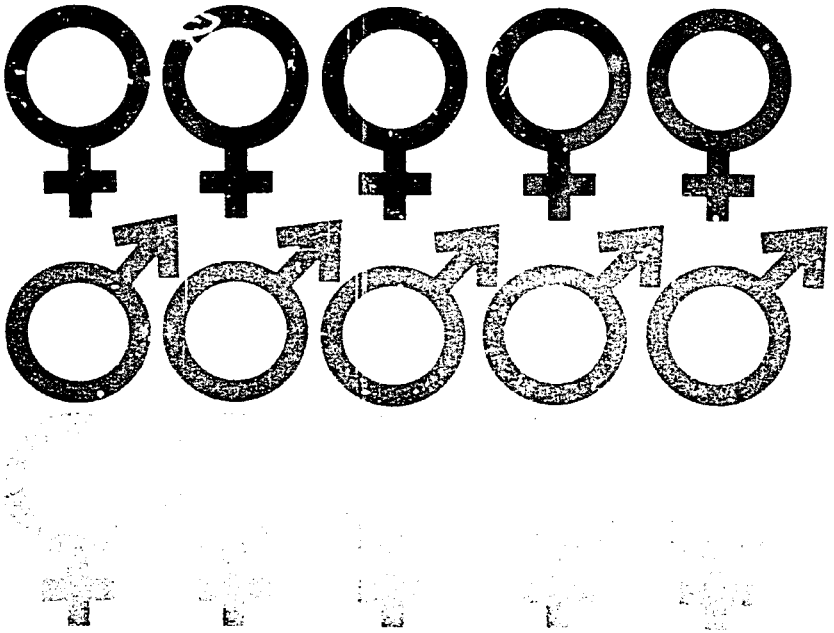

Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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

U.S. Agency
for International Development

JUL

AFRICA

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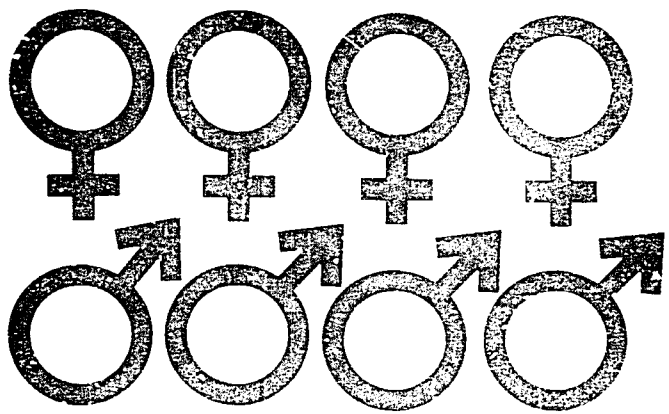

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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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 subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history." (UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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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 informaton 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 sophisticiated 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.

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*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, 1962. KENYA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8636300	4277000	4359300	670945	394113	276832	7965316	3882650	4082466
0-4	1482200	726600	755600	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	1356900	682400	674500	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	1136400	619100	517300	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	853800	436500	417300	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	687800	283600	404000	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	570200	287200	283000	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	532800	238000	294800	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	433200	208900	224300	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	352500	174500	178000	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	289000	155800	133200	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	226700	120600	106100	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	140300	79500	60800	A	A	A	A	A	A
60 AND OVER	418300	234900	183400	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	56100	29200	26900	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1970, NEW YORK 1971, TABLE 6, PAGE 185.
02 DATA BASED ON A COMPLETE ENUMERATION OF THE NON-AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE URBAN AFRICAN POPULATION AND ON A 10% SAMPLE OF THE RURAL AFRICAN POPULATION. TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.
03 FINAL CENSUS RETURNS. 15 VIII 1962
04 DE JURE POPULATION
05 URBAN IS DEFINED AS TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 2,000 INHABITANTS.
06 URBAN/RURAL AGE GROUPS ARE NOT AVAILABLE BEYOND THE FOLLOWING GROUPINGS: FOR URBAN, UNDER 16- 126852 MALES, 120447 FEMALES; FOR URBAN, 16 YEARS AND OLDER- 265261 MALES, 156385 FEMALES; FOR RURAL, UNDER 16- 2151350 MALES, 2002900 FEMALES; FOR RURAL 16 YEARS AND OLDER- 1731500 MALES, 2079568 FEMALES.

A NOT AVAILABLE. FOR A PARTIAL BREAKDOWN OF URBAN AND RURAL TOTALS BY AGE, SEE FOOTNOTE 6.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10942705	5482361	5460324	1079908	627276	452632	9862797	4855105	5007692
UNDER 1	361786	181280	180506	B	B	B	B	B	B
1-4	1742696	876822	865874	301323B	151723B	149600B	3613117B	1622978B	1790139B
5-9	1809958	916599	893359	B	B	B	B	B	B
10-14	1378515	714707	663808	93643	46873	46770	1284872	667834	617038
15-19	1104999	560152	544847	112252	57542	54710	992747	502610	490137
20-24	878111	428015	450096	142252	83792	58460	735859	344223	391636
25-29	760839	349594	411245	120757	75033	45724	640082	274561	365521
30-34	580189	280948	299241	159935C	110540C	49396C	937208C	422544C	514664C
35-39	516955	252136	264819	C	C	C	C	C	C
40-44	395872	193936	201936	83582D	59293D	24289D	646650D	307151D	341499D
45-49	336360	172508	163852	D	D	D	D	D	D
50-54	271538	132466	139072	38632E	26130E	12502E	449810E	221005E	228805E
55-59	216904	114669	102235	E	E	E	E	E	E
60-64	196974	102466	94508	27531F	16350F	11181F	550452F	292199F	258253

65 AND OVER	391009	206083	184926	F	F	F	F	F	F
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK 1978, TABLE 7, P. 190, P. 224.
02 A COMPLETE ENUMERATION OF THE ENTIRE RESIDENT POPULATION WAS CARRIED OUT ON 24-25 VIII 1969. DETAILED DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION WAS UNDERTAKEN IN ALL URBAN AREAS AS WELL AS FOR A 10% SAMPLE OF THE RURAL POPULATION. BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WAS OBTAINED FOR THE ENTIRE POPULATION.
03 FINAL CENSUS FIGURES.
04 DE FACTO POPULATION.
05 URBAN REFERS TO TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OVER 2,000.
06 A PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURE OF 15,322,000 FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION WAS REPORTED IN THE NAIROBI DAILY NATION, NOV. 27, 1979.

B THE FIGURE FOR AGE GROUP '1-4' IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DATA COLUMN REFERS TO AGES 0 THROUGH 9 FOR THE RESPECTIVE COLUMN.
C THE FIGURE FOR AGE GROUP '30-34' IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DATA COLUMN REFERS TO AGES 30 THROUGH 39 FOR THE RESPECTIVE COLUMN.
D THE FIGURE FOR AGE GROUP '40-44' IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DATA COLUMN REFERS TO AGES 40 THROUGH 49 FOR THE RESPECTIVE COLUMN.
E THE FIGURE FOR AGE GROUP '50-54' IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DATA COLUMN REFERS TO AGES 50 THROUGH 59 FOR THE RESPECTIVE COLUMN.
F THE FIGURE FOR AGE GROUP '60-64' IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DATA COLUMN REFERS TO AGES 60 AND OVER FOR THE RESPECTIVE COLUMN.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1962. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1969. KENYA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10943000	5406000	5537000
0-4	2056000	1031000	1024000
5-9	1777000	886000	891000
10-14	1417000	704000	713000
15-19	1083000	537000	546000
20-24	868000	429000	439000
25-29	744000	367000	377000
30-34	622000	306000	316000
35-39	547000	269000	278000
40-44	452000	221000	231000
45-49	371000	181000	191000
50-54	301000	145000	156000
55-59	238000	114000	124000
60-64	182000	86000	96000
65 AND OVER	283000	129000	154000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES, KENYA, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1978, P. 4.
02 SINCE THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURE AS REPORTED IN THE 1969 CENSUS INCLUDED SOME ADJUSTMENT FOR UNDERENUMERATION, ONLY THE REPORTED AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION WAS ADJUSTED IN CONFORMITY WITH AN EXPECTED PATTERN OF SEX RATIOS BY AGE AND FOR AGE MISREPORTING.
03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10942705	5462381	5480324	1079908	627276	452632	9862797	4835105	5007692
NAIROBI	509286	303219	206067	509286	303219	206067	0	0	0
CENTRAL PROVINCE	1675647	810454	865193	45955	26859	19096	1629692	783595	846097
COAST PROVINCE	944082	483051	461031	283652	162816	120836	660430	320235	340195
EASTERN PROVINCE	1907301	923675	983626	37965	22048	15917	1869336	901627	967709
NORTH-EASTERN PROV.	245757	133728	112029	0	0	0	245757	133728	112029
NYANZA PROVINCE	2122045	1047253	1074792	43829	24826	19003	2078216	1022427	1055789
RIFT VALLEY PROV.	2210289	1139484	1070805	148576	81511	67065	2061713	1057973	1003740
WESTERN PROVINCE	1326298	641517	686781	10645	5997	4648	1317653	635520	682133

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING, KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1969, VOL. 1, NAIROBI, 1970, P. 118.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING, KENYA POPULATION 1969, VOL. II, DATA ON URBAN POPULATION, NAIROBI, 1971, P. 2.

02 BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS FOR 1979 AVAILABLE IN THE NAIROBI DAILY NATION, NOVEMBER 27, 1979.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10673770	5538815	5334955
CENTRAL BANTU	4172699	2067175	2105524
WESTERN BANTU	2214656	1110371	1104485
COASTAL BANTU	708849	346979	361870
NILOTIC	1521595	763080	758515
NILO-HAMITIC	1190203	600031	590172
OTHER NILO-HAMITIC	526239	269582	256657
WESTERN HAMITIC	89598	46593	43005
EASTERN HAMITIC	249731	135004	114727

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING, KENYA POPULATION CENSUS, 1969, VOL. 1, NAIROBI, 1970, TABLE II, P. 69.
02 FOR TRIBAL CLASSIFICATION OF EACH GROUP REFER TO INTRODUCTION OF KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1969, VOL. 1.
03 ETHNIC BREAKDOWN AVAILABLE ONLY FOR THE URBAN AREAS OF NAIROBI AND MOMBASA IN VOLUME II OF KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1969, TABLE 3.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

01 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
02 CONSIDERING ALL RACES RESIDING IN KENYA TOGETHER (AFRICANS, SOMALI, ASIANS, EUROPEANS, ARABS AND OTHERS) THE PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION BY RELIGION FOR THE YEAR 1962 WAS AS FOLLOWS: ROMAN CATHOLIC 22%; PROTESTANT 36%; MUSLIMS 4%; HINDU, SIKH, OTHER 38%.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10942705	5482381	5460324
KENYAN AFRICANS	10673770	5338815	5334955
TANZENIA	26360	16552	9808
UGANDAN	17232	9509	7723
RWANDESE	4855	2806	2049
BURUNDI	227	164	63
SOMALI	3519	1927	1592
ETHIOPIAN	851	498	353
SUDANESE	1944	1075	869
CONGOLESE	412	272	140
OTHER AFRICANS	4032	2287	1745
NON AFR. EUROPEAN	40593	21129	19464
NON AFRICAN ASIAN	139037	71599	67438
NON AFRICAN ARAB	27886	14773	13113
OTHER NON AFRICANS	1987	975	1012

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING, KENYA POPULATION CENSUS, 1969, VOL. 1, NOVEMBER, 1970, TABLE II, P. 69

02 NATIONALITY AVAILABLE ONLY FOR THE URBAN AREAS OF NAIROBI AND MOMBASA IN VOL. 2 OF THE 1969 POPULATION CENSUS.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	49.0	46.9	51.2
1	54.6	52.6	56.6
5	55.4	53.8	57.1
15	48.2	46.7	49.7
30	36.9	35.7	38.1
45	25.6	28.3	26.5
60	15.2	14.5	15.7

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES, KENYA, JANUARY 1978, P. 5.
02 DATA ARE FROM OFFICIAL LIFE TABLES THAT WERE OBTAINED BY USING THE BRASS LOGIT TECHNIQUE: THE BRASS STANDARD LIFE TABLE; INFANT AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY LEVELS FROM THE 1969 CENSUS AND ADULT MORTALITY.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1969	119

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES, KENYA, JANUARY 1978, TABLE 4, P. 5.
02 DATA ARE FROM OFFICIAL LIFE TABLES OBTAINED BY THE BRASS LOGIT TECHNIQUE USING: THE BRASS STANDARD LIFE TABLE; INFANT AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY LEVELS DERIVED FROM DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING, BY AGE OF MOTHER, FROM THE 1969 CENSUS; AND ADULT MORTALITY DERIVED FROM DATA ON SURVIVAL OF PARENTS.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1969. KENYA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	12.4
MALE	14.0
FEMALE	10.7
NAIROBI	73.0
MALE	77.1
FEMALE	66.7
CENTRAL PROVINCE	9.2
MALE	10.0
FEMALE	8.5
COAST PROVINCE	17.[illegible]
MALE	20.[illegible]
FEMALE	14.6
EASTERN PROVINCE	2.0
MALE	2.3
FEMALE	1.6
NORTH-EASTERN PRO.	3.7
MALE	4.3
FEMALE	2.8
NYANZA PROVINCE	9.1
MALE	8.3
FEMALE	7.9
RIFT VALLEY PROV.	18.8
MALE	20.5
FEMALE	17.1
WESTERN PROVINCE	4.5
MALE	4.3
FEMALE	4.7

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING, KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1969, VOL. III, TABLES 3 AND 5.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1969. KENYA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	7038310	2945855	3543453	0	345165	149786	54050
TOTAL MALES	3509576	1780990	1601519	0	42602	55427	29038
10-14	716911	709620	2742	0	192	219	3938
15-19	559844	535140	18970	0	336	1056	4342
20-24	431540	309657	112062	0	867	4444	4310
25-29	347679	111575	223855	0	1314	7300	3635
30-34	279338	37702	228718	0	2050	7792	3046
35-39	250227	22640	215289	0	2316	7372	2610
40-49	363281	24059	319070	0	5520	11130	3502
50-59	250041	14055	220195	0	6898	7127	1766
60-69	178935	9379	154320	0	8920	5163	1153
70 AND OVER	131780	6763	106298	0	14159	3824	736
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3528734	1164866	1941934	0	302563	94359	25012
10-14	671140	657231	9352	0	258	466	3833
15-19	545664	347171	182459	0	1501	10167	4346
20-24	451269	83179	340939	0	4971	18490	3690
25-29	408948	26207	354156	0	8370	17007	3208
30-34	300365	11378	263090	0	12477	11384	2036
35-39	257974	8336	222253	0	17044	8716	1595
40-49	364892	10210	292375	0	48149	11870	2288
50-59	243377	7190	161667	0	65566	7351	1603
60-69	159063	6672	76887	0	69459	5257	788
70 AND OVER	126042	7292	38726	0	74768	3631	1625
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING, KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1969, VOL. III, TABLE 6, P. 73.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1969. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1969. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	15-18	9-18
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	22	16
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	19
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	28	21

01 SOURCE: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UIVERSITY, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NUMBER 4, NOVEMBER 1979, TABLE 15, P. M-151.
02 PERCENT OF POPULATION EVER MARRIED WAS DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY FITTING A MAKEHAM MODEL TO DATA FROM THE 1971 CENSUS.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
TOTAL	1938186	255770	1682416
MEAN SIZE	5.6	4.2	5.8

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING, KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1968, VOL. III, TABLE 2, P. 50; VOL. II, TABLE 7, P. 80.

02 DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD. FOR DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE SIZES OF HOUSEHOLD BY URBAN AND RURAL CATEGORIES FOR PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS REFER TO VOLUME IV TABLE 7.1 OF THE 1969 KENYA POPULATION CENSUS.

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

01 DATA NOT AVAILABLE BY AGE. FOR POPULATION BY SEX AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD REFER TO: KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1969, VOL. II, TABLE 7 AND VOL. III, TABLE 2.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. KENYA

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	173
20-24	360
25-29	372
30-34	308
35-39	236
40-44	126
45-49	36

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, KENYA FERTILITY SURVEY MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS, NAIROBI, 1979.

02 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY AVERAGING THE 1977 ADJUSTED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM THE 1977 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND 1977 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM THE 1977-78 KENYA FERTILITY SURVEY. THE ADJUSTED RATES FROM THE 1977 NDS WERE ESTIMATED USING A RELATIONAL GOMPERTZ MODEL, DATA ON BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1976 AND 1977, AND DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN FROM THE SURVEY. THE FERTILITY RATES FROM THE 1977-78 KFS WERE BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF BIRTHS OCCURRING 3 YEARS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. KENYA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	53.55
TFR (PER WOMAN)	8.05
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.97
NRR (PER WOMAN)	3.11

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, KENYA FERTILITY SURVEY MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS, NAIROBI, 1979

02 CBR BASED ON 1977 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (AVERAGE OF ASFR'S FROM THE 1977 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (NDS) AND THE 1977-78 KENYA FERTILITY SURVEY (KFS) AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (1979) AND ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX.

03 THE TFR WAS ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY AVERAGING 1977 ADJUSTED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM THE 1977 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY NDS) AND 1977 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM THE 1977-78 KENYA FERTILITY SURVEY (KFS). THE ADJUSTED RATES FROM THE 1977 NDS WERE ESTIMATED USING A RELATIONAL GOMPERTZ MODEL, DATA ON BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1976 AND 1977, AND DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN FROM THE SURVEY. THE FERTILITY RATES FROM THE 1977-78 KFS WERE BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF BIRTHS OCCURRING DURING THE 3 YEARS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY.

04 NRR WAS BASED ON THE ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, THE SEX RATIO AT BIRTH, AND LIFE TABLES GENERATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING DATA FROM THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF 1977.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS, 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

01 ALTHOUGH NO PRECISE FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT IN MID-1970 ABOUT 50% OF THE POPULATION OF KENYA WAS ILLITERATE. HOWEVER, USING UNESCO CRITERION FOR LITERACY - NAMELY THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE A TWELVE - WORD SENTENCE - THE FIGURE FOR ILLITERACY MAY BE AS HIGH AS 85%.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1969.
KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGES LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OBER, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1969.
KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. KENYA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5784000	3837000	1946000
10-14	445000	262000	183000
15-19	885000	585000	299000
20-24	886000	610000	276000
25-44	2377000	1612000	766000
45-54	648000	419000	228000
55-64	381000	240000	140000
65 AND OVER	162000	108000	54000
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: SIMEON OMINDE, THE POPULATION OF KENYA-UGANDA-TANZANIA, C.I.C.R.E.D. SERIES, NAIROBI, 1975, P. 104.
02 ILO ESTIMATES.
03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1980.
KENYA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9897000	4874000	5023000
10-14	1875000	938000	937000
15-19	1581000	790000	791000
20-24	1306000	649000	657000
25-44	3332000	1644000	1688000
45-54	887000	430000	457000
55-64	546000	258000	288000
65 AND OVER	370000	165000	205000
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: SIMEON OMINDE, THE POPULATION OF KENYA-UGANDA-TANZANIA, C.I.C.R.E.D. SERIES, NAIROBI, 1975, P. 104
02 ILO ESTIMATES.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. KENYA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	58.4	78.7	38.7
10-14	23.7	27.9	19.5
15-19	56.0	74.1	37.8
20-24	67.8	94.0	42.0
25-44	71.3	98.1	45.4
45-54	73.1	97.4	49.9
55-64	69.8	93.0	48.6
65 AND OVER	43.8	65.5	26.3
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: SIMEON OMINDE, THE POPULATION OF KENYA-UGANDA-TANZANIA, C.I.C.R.E.D. SERIES, NAIROBI, 1975, P. 104.
02 ILO ESTIMATES.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. KENYA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN KENYAN POUNDS). BY SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. KENYA

INCOME DISTRIB.	TOTAL TOTAL
1-499	1237
500-999	3212
1000-1499	6307
1500-1999	7567
2000-2499	6626
2500-2999	4682
3000-3499	3859
3500-3999	2496
4000-4499	2056
4500-4999	1391
5000-5999	2196
6000-6999	1292
7000-7999	774
8000-8999	493
9000-9999	276
10000 AND OVER	756
MEDIAN INCOME	2323

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, KENYA MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, INCOME TAX STATISTICS REPORT--YEAR OF INCOME 1975, NAIROBI, 1977( ), P. 15.

02 DATA PERTAIN TO RESIDENT KENYAN TAXPAYERS WHOSE MAIN INCOME IN 1975. WAS EMPLOYMENT OR SELF-EMPLOYMENT. THE RATIO OF THESE FIGURES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL AND/OR POTENTIAL TAXPAYERS IS UNKNOWN.

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
Somlia
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____
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17a. Number of Economically Active per s, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence,
17b. Population Bases for Percentages i le 17c, 19____
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18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Re
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APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

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

AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SX	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	•	•	•	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	UR	UR	RC	•	UR	TOT/SX/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	•	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	•	•	SX/UR	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	UR	•	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	RC/FCT	UR	UR	•	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	•	STD	STD	•	•	STD	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG	STD	STD	•	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	•	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	•	•	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	•	SX/UR	•	UR	UR	•	•	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	•	12
Chad	AG	•	•	•	UR	STD	STD	•	•	UR	STD	•	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	14
Djibouti	•	TOT/SX/UR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	•	•	•	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	•	•	SX	•	•	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	•	RC	RC	RC	•	UR	RC	•	RC	RC	•	12
Gambia	AG	AG	•	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	•	UR	UR	TOT	•	•	RC	•	UR	TOT/UR	AG	•	•	•	12
Ghana	UR	STD	•	AG	STD	•	•	STD	•	UR	UR	TOT	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	•	17
Guinea	STD	•	•	•	STD	STD	•	•	•	•	STD	•	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	•	AG	AG	STD	•	12
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	•	•	UR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	•	•	•	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	•	AG	UR	STD	•	STD	•	•	UR	AG	•	•	STD	•	RC	AG	•	TOT	•	•	12
Kenya	AG	AG	•	AG	STD	UR	•	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	•	UR	•	•	AG/UR	•	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	•	•	UR	UR	UR	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	•	AG/UR	UR	•	•	RC/UR	•	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	•	STD	•	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	•	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	•	•	•	RC	•	•	UR	•	TOT	•	•	•	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	•	•	UR	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	•	•	14
Mali	STD	TOT	•	•	SX	STD	STD	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	•	AG	RC	•	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	•	•	SX	RC	RC	•	•	RC	RC	•	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	RC	•	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	•	•	STD	UR	•	•	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	•	•	SX	UR	UR	UR	•	TOT/UR	•	•	UR	UR	RC/UR	•	UR	UR	•	UR	UR	•	12
Niger	RC/SX/UR	TOT	•	•	STD	RC	RC	•	•	TOT/RC	RC	•	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	•	TOT/RC	RC	•	14
Rwanda	AG	TOT/UR	•	•	STD	UR	STD	•	•	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	•	RC	•	•	AG	STD	•	13
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOT	•	•	STD	•	•	•	•	•	SX/UR	•	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	TOT/UR/ABS	•	•	•	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	•	•	UR	UR	•	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	•	•	UR	•	•	AG	SX	•	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	•	•	STD	•	•	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG/UR	UR	UR	•	UR	AG/UR	AG/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	•	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	•	UR	•	UR	•	TOT	•	•	•	•	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	•	13
Somalia	•	•	•	•	TOT/UR/SX	•	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	•	RC/UR	•	•	RC/SX/UR	•	•	•	•	•	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	•	TOT/SX	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	15
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SX/UR	•	•	SX	UR	•	•	•	TOT/UR	SX/UR	STD	•	RC	•	•	UR	•	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	•	•	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	•	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	TOT/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	•	15
Togo	AG	STD	•	•	UR	STD	STD	•	•	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	•	•	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	•	14
Upper Volta	TOT/RC	AG	•	STD	STD	•	•	•	•	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	•	AG	•	•	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	•	•	SX	•	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG/UR	RC	•	•	UR	TOT/UR	•	AG/UR	•	•	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	•	TOT/SX	UR	•	•	•	UR	SX/UR	•	AG/UR	UR	UR	•	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	•	15

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A S I A

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

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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	•	15
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

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NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	TOT	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RX	*	UR	TOT	TOT/SX/UR/ABS	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	TOT/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	TOT/SX/UR/PCT	TOT/SX/UR/ABS	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOT/UR	SID	TOT/SX	AG	SID	*	TOT/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	11
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	TOT	SID	SID	TOT/SX/UR	SID	SID	*	15
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	TOT	RC	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR/ABS	*	*	12
Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	

KEY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

TOT - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

* - Search conducted but no data found

ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (re: Tables 15,

PCT - Table contains percentages only (re: Tables 15, 16, 1

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

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

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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 andtechnical 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 exploitedto 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 availabe, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

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

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

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women[1/]

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themsleves 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)