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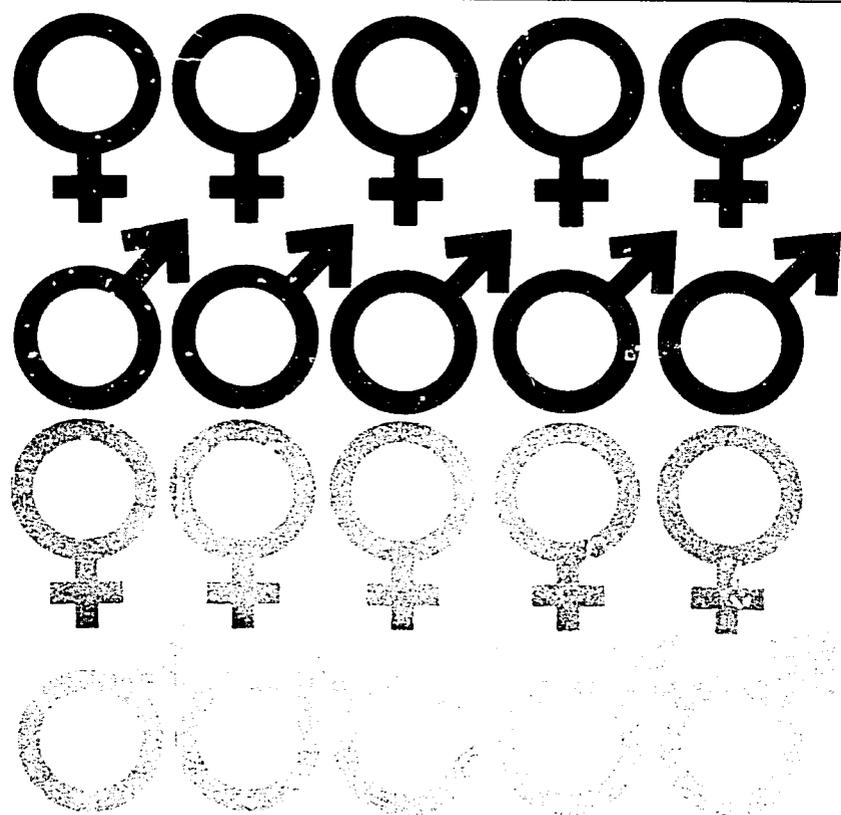


Selected Statistical Data by Sex

Office of Development
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AFRICA

Rwanda

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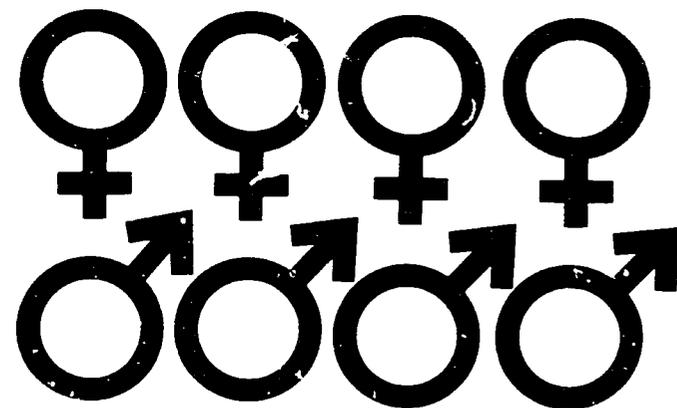


Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	ii
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 Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

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

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

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3735585	1792511	1943074	114205	58049	56216	3458387	1699388	1758999
UNDER 1	163472	84110	79356	3450	1711	1739	119880	60757	59129
1-4	461491	223731	237760	17669	8955	8714	534716	270519	264197
5-9	514764	248790	265974	17531	8780	8751	584190	289218	294912
10-14	497500	240945	256635	15243	7714	7529	523493	266361	256632
15-19	403070	190888	212182	11706	6390	5316	306880	162326	144554
20-24	272698	130513	142183	11344	5904	5440	248943	117051	131092
25-29	228617	107211	121406	7671	4149	3722	175938	76688	99250
30-34	203590	96005	107585	7292	3637	3655	149761	92046	127715
35-39	192009	91895	100114	5186	2544	2642	173461	76537	102924
40-44	171837	80689	91148	4848	2250	2598	185121	82046	103075
45-49	159883	75459	84424	3201	1590	1611	111042	62239	48803
50-59	273818	130372	143446	5555	2715	2840	172039	91750	80289
60 AND OVER	192756	91895	100861	3369	1710	1659	102387	55020	47367
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	30	0

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1975, NEW YORK, 1976, TABLE 7.
- 02 ESTIMATES BASED ON THE RESULTS OF A SAMPLE SURVEY OF POPULATION COVERING 100,000 PERSONS THAT WAS CONDUCTED BETWEEN MAY AND NOVEMBER 1970.
- 03 TOTAL FIGURES ARE FINAL; URBAN/RURAL FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL AND DO NOT ADD UP TO TOTALS.
- 04 DE JURE POPULATION
- 05 THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL IS PRIMARILY ADMINISTRATIVE. INCLUDED ARE THE PROVINCIAL CAPITALS AND TWO SECONDARY URBAN CENTERS, RWANGAMA AND MYANZA.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. RWANDA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4819317	2353805	2465512

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF STATE, AIRGRAM FROM THE U.S. EMBASSY RWANDA: DECEMBER 1, 1978 (A-45), KIGALI, P. 2.
- 02 PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST FULL CENSUS TAKEN IN AUGUST 1978.
- 03 A FULL ANALYSIS OF THE CENSUS DATA IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE UNTIL MID-1980.
- 04 DE JURE POPULATION

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1978. KWANDA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. RWANDA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3572550	1757370	1815180	125460	A	A	3447090	A	A
KIGALI	341510	171720	169790	57400	A	A	284110	A	A
BUTARE	500990	267710	293280	8400	A	A	552590	A	A
BYUMBA	432690	219340	213350	5980	A	A	426710	A	A
CYANGUGU	244260	118780	125480	3540	A	A	240720	A	A
GIKONGORO	265870	129450	136420	7020	A	A	258850	A	A
GISENYI	430450	210450	226000	6250	A	A	430200	A	A
GITARAMA	424090	211650	212440	9350	A	A	414740	A	A
KIBUNGU	206370	102000	104370	3860	A	A	202510	A	A
KIBUYE	244300	120440	123860	1670	A	A	242630	A	A
RUHENGERI	416020	205630	210190	12500	A	A	403520	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: OFFICES GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE
DEMOGRAPHIC 1970, VOL. I, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 1.7.
OFFICES GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970,
VOL. II PARIS, 1973, TABLE 3B.
- 02 PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES: TOTALS WILL DIFFER FROM THOSE IN TABLE 1.
- 03 UNLIKE TABLE 1, THE RURAL TOTALS IN TABLE 5 INCLUDE 9,490 PERSONS
IN THE SECONDARY URBAN CENTERS OF RWAMAGANA AND MYANZA.

A NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3572660	1757430	1815230
HUTU	3161550	1556480	1605070
TUTSI	374420	183130	191290
TWA	13580	6520	7060
OTHER RWANDAIS	370	100	270
CONGOLAIS	4550	2250	2300
BAROUNDI	5570	2350	3220
OTHER AFRICANS	6850	3460	3390
ASIANS	1200	620	580
EUKOPEANS	1470	800	670
OTHERS	3100	1720	1380

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 5, P. 184-185.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3572550	1757370	1815180	114260	58050	56210	3458290	1699320	1758970
CATHOLIC	1690160	833010	857150	71300	36530	34770	1618860	796480	822380
PROTESTANT	529110	258160	270950	11870	5930	5940	517240	252250	265010
MUSULMANS	302300	147430	154870	17470	8660	8810	284830	138770	146060
OTHERS	1050980	518770	532210	13620	6930	6690	1037360	511840	525520

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 12, P. 198.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. RWANDA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
0	40	38	42	45	A	A	39	A	A
1	44	42	46	49	A	A	44	A	A
5	47	46	49	52	A	A	47	A	A
15	41	40	42	44	A	A	41	A	A
30	31	28	35	33	A	A	31	A	A
40	25	21	28	25	A	A	25	A	A
50	17	15	21	18	A	A	17	A	A
60	11	9	13	11	A	A	11	A	A

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE
 DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. I, PARIS, 1973, PP. 111-112.
 02 OFFICIAL ESTIMATES BASED ON DATA FROM THE 1970 SURVEY.
 03 LIFE EXPECTANCIES GIVEN IN WHOLE NUMBERS ONLY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
1970	127	135	120	113	A	A	128	A	A

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE
 DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. I, PARIS, 1973, P. 110.
 02 OFFICIAL ESTIMATES BASED ON DATA FROM THE 1970 SURVEY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	5.4
MALE	4.9
FEMALE	6.0
KIGALI	27.9
MALE	29.1
FEMALE	26.6
BUTARE	5.1
MALE	3.2
FEMALE	6.9
BYUMBA	4.3
MALE	3.7
FEMALE	4.9
CYANGUGU	1.8
MALE	1.3
FEMALE	2.2
GIKONGORO	2.4
MALE	1.0
FEMALE	3.6
GISENYI	4.7
MALE	4.6
FEMALE	5.3
GITARAMA	3.0
MALE	2.1
FEMALE	3.8
KIBUNGO	1.1
MALE	0.9
FEMALE	1.3
KIBUTE	1.7
MALE	1.3
FEMALE	2.2
RUMENGERI	0.6
MALE	0.4
FEMALE	0.9

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE
1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 6, P. 186-187.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. RWANDA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1755870	383520	1199690	25980	112540	36140	0
TOTAL MALES	841350	232790	572500	11520	15840	10700	0
15-19	168720	163120	5230	290	30	50	0
20-24	123750	56290	63030	2030	580	1820	0
25-29	80840	8090	69010	1750	550	1440	0
30-34	95680	2560	88410	2020	760	1930	0
35-39	73080	860	68790	1360	1000	1070	0
40-44	84300	380	79700	1480	1420	1320	0
45-49	63800	490	59920	900	1290	1200	0
50-54	61550	560	57410	820	2180	580	0
55-59	32910	110	30530	370	1230	670	0
60-64	27460	240	24890	280	1660	390	0
65 AND OVER	29260	90	25580	220	3140	230	0
TOTAL FEMALES	914520	150730	627190	12460	98700	25440	0
15-19	149860	123410	24330	1320	60	740	0
20-24	136540	24560	104230	3220	1080	3450	0
25-29	102950	1820	95340	2030	1170	2590	0
30-34	131360	550	119950	2300	4680	3880	0
35-39	105570	60	95590	1330	5670	2920	0
40-44	105670	120	87160	1300	13360	3730	0
45-49	50420	30	58270	350	940	2360	0
50-54	55710	90	33190	220	1940	2800	0
55-59	27420	30	13940	230	12180	1040	0
60-64	24850	30	9720	110	14000	990	0
65 AND OVER	24170	30	5470	50	17680	940	0

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOLUME II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 9, P. 190-191.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. RWANDA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	61008	17511	35942	1056	4034	2465	0
TOTAL MALES	31157	11657	18052	457	441	550	0
15-19	6473	6344	117	6	0	5	0
20-24	5997	3810	2013	84	18	72	0
25-29	4190	1039	2962	88	21	80	0
30-34	3660	267	3151	95	37	110	0
35-39	2558	74	2350	44	26	64	0
40-44	2260	54	2052	54	41	59	0
45-49	1589	27	1463	22	40	37	0
50-54	1681	17	1520	29	71	44	0
55-59	1039	11	935	14	43	36	0
60-64	810	10	704	11	61	24	0
65 AND OVER	900	4	785	10	83	18	0
TOTAL FEMALES	29851	5854	17800	599	593	1915	0
15-19	5465	4360	935	77	5	88	0
20-24	5536	1206	3744	199	33	354	0
25-29	3776	170	3141	117	76	272	0
30-34	3680	63	3054	77	173	313	0
35-39	2644	13	2157	50	209	215	0
40-44	2611	13	1957	37	405	219	0
45-49	1619	15	1061	19	394	130	0
50-54	1821	5	965	13	602	146	0
55-59	1040	3	433	5	522	77	0
60-64	869	3	291	0	513	62	0
65 AND OVER	790	3	172	5	571	39	0

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOLUME II, PARIS, 1973, TABLES 3A. AND 10.
 02 FIGURES IN TABLE 10B WERE GENERATED ON THE BASES OF TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES AND REPORTED PERCENTAGES OF MARITAL STATUSES. CONSEQUENTLY, SUMS OF URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES IN TABLES 10B AND 10C MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM CORRESPONDING TOTALS IN TABLE 10A.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. RWANDA

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1694862	366009	1163748	22924	108506	33675	0
TOTAL MALES	810193	221133	554446	11063	13399	10150	0
15-19	162247	156776	5113	284	30	44	0
20-24	117753	52480	61017	1946	562	1748	0
25-29	75650	7051	66048	1662	529	1360	0
30-34	92020	2293	85259	1925	723	1820	0
35-39	70522	786	68440	1316	974	1006	0
40-44	82040	326	77648	1426	1379	1261	0
45-49	62211	463	58457	878	1250	1163	0
50-54	59869	543	55890	791	2109	536	0
55-59	31871	99	29595	356	1187	634	0
60-64	26650	230	24186	269	1599	366	0
65 AND OVER	26360	86	24795	210	3057	212	0
TOTAL FEMALES	884669	144876	609300	11861	95107	23525	0
15-19	144395	119050	23395	1243	55	652	0
20-24	131004	23354	100486	3021	1047	3096	0
25-29	99174	1650	92199	1913	1094	2318	0
30-34	127680	487	116896	2223	4507	3567	0
35-39	102926	47	93433	1280	5461	2705	0
40-44	103059	107	85223	1263	12955	3511	0
45-49	48801	15	37209	331	9016	2230	0
50-54	53889	85	32225	207	18718	2654	0
55-59	26380	27	13507	225	11656	963	0
60-64	23981	27	9429	110	13487	928	0
65 AND OVER	23380	27	5298	45	17109	901	0

- 01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOLUME II, PARIS, 1973, TABLES 3A. AND 10.
- 02 FIGURES IN TABLE 10C WERE GENERATED ON THE BASES OF TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES AND REPORTED PERCENTAGES OF MARITAL STATUSES. CONSEQUENTLY, SUMS OF URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES IN TABLES 10B AND 10C MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM CORRESPONDING TOTALS IN TABLE 10A.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	A	A	A	A	A	A
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	20	18	21	18	20	18
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	22	20	24	20	22	20
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	24	21	27	22	24	21

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 9, TABLE 10.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	79860	4450	75410
2	98840	4200	94640
3	110370	3900	106470
4	99710	3480	96230
5	95790	2900	92890
6	87880	2510	85370
7	71780	1990	69790
8	51520	1450	50070
9	28610	920	27690
10 AND OVER	33460	1080	32380
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	757820	26880	730940
MEAN SIZE	4.9	4.2	4.7
MEDIAN SIZE	4.4	3.8	4.4

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE
DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE T.338, P. 239.
02 NUMBER OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS PER HOUSEHOLD.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

01 FIGURES AVAILABLE AS PERCENTAGES ONLY: SEE OFFICE GENERAL DES
STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOLUME II, PARIS, 1973,
TABLE 29.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
14-19	47	55	47
20-24	336	304	337
25-29	383	359	384
30-34	349	305	350
35-39	252	170	253
40-44	118	103	119
45-49	47	37	47

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 43, P. 256.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 PJP)	48.008	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)	7.71	6.72	7.73
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.77	3.33	3.79
NR ^P (PER WOMAN)	2.28	2.53	2.21

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 43 AND TABLE 58. OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1970, VOL. I, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 58, P. 93.

02 THE LOWER LIMIT OF THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE IS AN ADJUSTED ESTIMATE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, USING AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, DERIVED BY APPLYING THE MORTARA FERTILITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1970 SURVEY. THE UPPER LIMIT IS BASED ON BIRTHS DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE 1970 SURVEY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B THIS FIGURE REPRESENTS THE LOWER BOUND OF AN ESTIMATED CBR OF 48-51.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

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, 1970. RWANDA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 169. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.
RWANDA

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, 1970. KWANDA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
RWANDA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1691707	810198	881509	54110	29450	24660	1037597	780748	856849
15-19	301923	157943	143980	9947	5631	4316	291976	152312	139664
20-24	256206	121880	134326	9965	5768	4197	246241	116112	130129
25-29	181866	80519	101347	7111	4140	2971	174755	76579	98376
30-34	225372	95537	129835	6729	3634	3095	218643	91903	126740
35-39	177371	72934	104437	4909	2545	2364	172402	70389	102075
40-44	188899	84207	104692	4668	2251	2417	184231	81956	102275
45-49	113110	63400	49710	3071	1566	1505	110039	61634	48205
50-54	115296	60804	54492	3377	1653	1724	111919	59151	52766
55-59	57922	32014	25907	1976	1017	959	55945	30997	24948
60-64	48289	26090	22199	1513	752	761	46776	25338	21438
65 AND OVER	25454	14870	10584	844	493	351	24610	14377	10235

- 01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 197, VOLUME II, PARTS, 1973, TABLES 21 AND 2A.
- 02 FIGURES IN TABLE 17A WERE CALCULATED FROM REPORTED PERCENTAGES OF ECONOMICALLY-ACTIVE PERSONS, AND BASED ON THE PROVISIONAL 1970 SURVEY POPULATION ESTIMATES. AS THE LATTER ESTIMATES DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE 'FINAL' RESULTS (SEE TABLE 1), THE DATA IN TABLES 17A AND 17C SHOULD BE VIEWED WITH CAUTION.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1759950	843150	916800	61020	31160	29860	1698930	811990	886940
15-19	319880	169380	150500	11950	6480	5470	307930	162900	145030
20-24	261470	124230	137240	11520	5990	5530	249950	116240	131710
25-29	184280	81030	103250	7970	4190	3780	176310	76840	99470
30-34	227540	95840	131700	7340	3660	3680	220200	92180	128020
35-39	178740	73090	105650	5210	2560	2650	173530	70530	103000
40-44	190090	84380	105710	4870	2260	2610	185220	82120	103100
45-49	114320	63860	50460	3210	1590	1620	111110	62270	48840
50-54	117330	61610	55720	3500	1680	1820	113830	59930	53900
55-59	60370	32930	27440	2080	1040	1040	58290	31890	26400
60-64	52360	27510	24850	1680	810	870	50680	26700	23980
65 AND OVER	53570	29290	24280	1690	900	790	51680	26390	23490

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE
1974, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 3A.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	90.1	90.1	90.2	88.7	94.5	82.6	96.4	90.2	96.0
15-19	94.4	93.2	95.7	83.2	86.9	78.9	94.8	93.5	90.0
20-24	98.0	96.1	97.9	86.5	96.3	75.9	98.5	98.2	98.0
25-29	98.7	99.4	98.2	89.2	98.6	78.6	99.1	99.4	98.9
30-34	99.0	99.7	98.0	91.7	99.3	84.1	99.3	99.7	99.0
35-39	99.2	99.8	98.9	94.2	99.4	89.2	99.4	99.8	99.1
40-44	99.4	99.6	99.0	95.9	99.6	92.6	99.5	99.8	99.2
45-49	98.9	99.3	98.5	95.7	98.5	92.9	99.0	99.5	98.7
50-54	98.3	98.7	97.8	90.5	98.4	91.7	93.3	98.7	97.9
55-59	95.9	97.2	94.4	95.0	97.8	92.2	90.0	97.2	94.5
60-64	92.2	94.8	89.3	90.1	92.8	87.5	92.3	94.9	89.4
65 AND OVER	47.5	50.8	43.0	49.9	54.8	44.4	47.4	50.0	43.0

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE
1970, VOL. II, PARIS, 1973, TABLES 3A. AND 21.
02 SEE FOOTNOTE 2, TABLE 17A, FOR COMMENTS ON THE ACCURACY OF DATA
PERTAINING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

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

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1686570 ^B	807370 ^B	879200 ^B	52930 ^B	28660 ^B	24270 ^B	1633640 ^B	778710 ^B	854930 ^B
EMPLOYERS/SELF-EMP	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	739920	585540	154380	21950	15570	8380	717970	571970	146000
EMPLOYEES	42480	39080	3400	12110	10840	1270	30570	28240	2150
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	904170	182750	721420	18870	4250	14620	885300	176500	705800
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: OFFICE GENERAL DES STATISTIQUES, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE
1970, VOL. 11, PARIS, 1973, TABLE 20A, P. 219.

A DATA FOR EMPLOYERS IS NOT AVAILABLE.

B TOTALS DIFFER FROM THOSE IN TABLE 17A DUE TO ROUNDING AND ABSENCE
OF DATA ON NUMBERS OF EMPLOYERS.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. RWANDA

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	TOI/UR	TOI/SR	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	*	*	*	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOI/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	*	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	*	*	SX/UR	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	UR	*	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	RC/PC1	UR	UR	*	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	*	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	*	*	TOI	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	SX/UR	*	UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	UR	*	12
Chad	AG	*	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	14
Djibouti	*	TOI/SX/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	*	*	SX	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	SX/UR	*	RC	RC	RC	*	UR	RC	*	RC	RC	*	12
Gambia	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOI	*	*	RC	*	UR	TOI/UR	AG	*	*	*	12
Ghana	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOI	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	17
Guinea	STD	*	*	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	*	AG	AG	STD	*	12
Guinea Bissau	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	STD	*	STD	*	UR	AG	*	*	STD	*	RC	AG	*	TOI	*	*	*	12
Kenya	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	UR	*	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	THI	AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	*	*	AG/UR	*	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	*	*	UR	UR	UR	*	*	TOI/UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	*	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	*	*	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOI	*	*	*	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOI	*	*	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	*	*	14
Mali	STD	TOI	*	*	SX	STD	STD	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	*	AG	RC	*	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	*	*	SX	RC	RC	*	*	RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	RC	*	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOI	AB/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	*	*	SX	UR	UR	UR	*	TOI/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	*	UR	UR	*	12
Niger	RC/SX/UR	TOI	*	*	STD	RC	RC	*	*	TOI/RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	*	TOI/RC	RC	*	14
Rwanda	AG	TOI/UR	*	*	STD	UR	STD	*	*	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	STD	*	RC	*	*	AG	STD	*	13
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOI	*	*	STD	*	*	*	*	*	SX/UR	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	TOI/UR/ABS	*	*	*	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	*	*	TOI/UR	SX/UR	TOI/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	TOI/SX	TOI/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	*	UR	*	UR	*	TOI	*	*	*	*	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	13
Somalia	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR/SX	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	RC/SX/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	*	TOI/SX	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG	STD	STD	TOI	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	16
Swaziland	UR	TOI/SX/UR	*	*	SX	UR	*	*	*	TOI/UR	SX/UR	STD	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/UR	*	*	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	*	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	TOI/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOI	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Togo	AG	STD	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	TOI	STD	AG	STD	*	*	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	*	14
Upper Volta	TOI/RC	AG	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	*	AG	*	*	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	RC	*	*	UR	TOI/UR	*	AG/UR	*	*	14
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	*	TOI/SX	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	14

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	TOI	STD	STD	•	•	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	•	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOI	STD	STD	RC	•	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOI/UR	•	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	•	•	•	•	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	•	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	•	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	•	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	•	17
Pakistan	AG	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	TOI	UR	UR	STD	•	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	•	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	•	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	•	UR	SX/UR	TOI/SX	AG	STD	RC	•	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	•	STD	STD	•	UR	STD	TOI	AG	STD	STD	•	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	•	17

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

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

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	TOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOI	TOI/SX/UR/AD	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	TOI/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	TOI/SX/UR/PC	TOI/SX/UR/ABS	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOI/UR	SID	TOI/SX	AG	SID	*	TOI/SX/UR	IM	*	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/IM	*	AG	SID	SID	TOI	SID	SID	TOI/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	*	TOI	RC	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/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.

TOI - 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).

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

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

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

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

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

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

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

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

^{2/} A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1986).

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 most of the page. It is intended for user comments but contains no text or markings.