

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. CONTROL NUMBER  
PN-AAK-665

2. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (695)

PA00-0000-G182

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

4. PERSONAL AUTHORS (100)

5. CORPORATE AUTHORS (101)

AID/ST/DIU

6. DOCUMENT DATE (110)

1981

7. NUMBER OF PAGES (120)

65p.

8. ARC NUMBER (170)

9. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION (130)

ST/DIU

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (500)

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

11. ABSTRACT (150)

12. DESCRIPTORS (920)

Women in development  
Statistics  
Women  
Sex differences  
Demographic surveys  
Swaziland

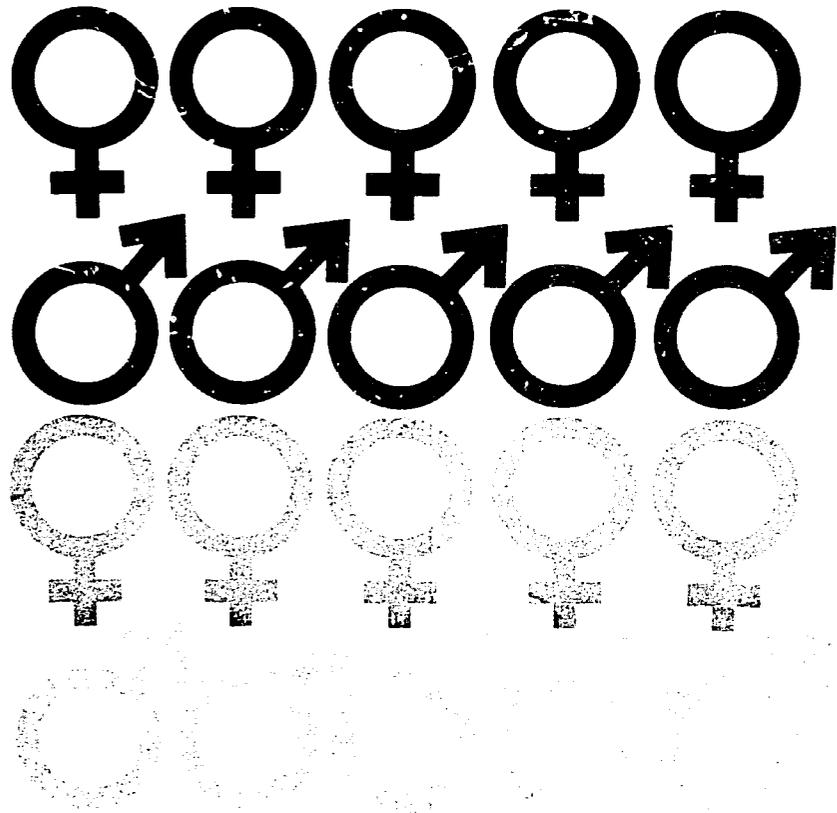
13. PROJECT NUMBER (150)

14. CONTRACT NO. (140)

AID

15. CONTRACT  
TYPE (140)

16. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (160)



# Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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

U.S. Agency  
for International Development

# AFRICA

## *Swaziland*

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

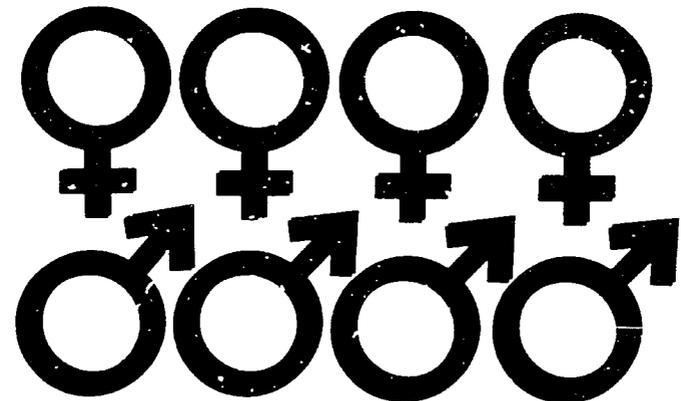


Table of Contents

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

## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen International Demographic Data Center (IDDC). Projections were not used and estimates of 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 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.

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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, 1966. SWAZILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	374571	178795	195776	26677	A	A	347894	A	A
UNDER 1	13465	6517	6948	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	50654	24633	26021	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	60771	30046	30725	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	49565	24779	24786	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	36776	17848	18928	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	26722	10876	15846	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	28429	12634	15795	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	19429	8854	10575	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	20795	10693	10102	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	13467	6394	7073	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	13155	6534	6622	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	11405	5829	5576	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	7121	3647	3474	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	6496	3108	3388	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	15415	5957	9458	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	905	446	459	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1969, NEW YORK, 1970, TABLE 6;

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, SWAZILAND ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN 1977, MBABANE, 1977, TABLE C5.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THE URBAN POPULATION IS SAID TO RESIDE IN THE TWO TOWNS OF MBABANE AND MANZINI, AND IN THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES: NHLANGANO; SITEKI; PIGG'S PEAK; MLATSIKULU; LAVUMISA; AND MANKAYANE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

**TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. SWAZILAND**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>499046</b>

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DSR, NEW YORK, JULY 1979.  
02 THIS IS A PROVISIONAL FIGURE FOR THE DE FACTO POPULATION.

**TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1966. SWAZILAND**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.**

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1976. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND, THE 1976 CENSUS HAS NOT BEEN EVALUATED FOR POSSIBLE COVERAGE ERROR.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY DISTRICT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1966. SWAZILAND

DISTRICT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	374571	178795	195776	26677	A	A	347894	A	A
MHOMHO	95759	A	A	15220	A	A	80539	A	A
MANZINI	101277	A	A	6668	A	A	94609	A	A
SHISELWENI	95735	A	A	3332	A	A	92403	A	A
LUBOMBO	81800	A	A	1457	A	A	80343	A	A

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC  
YEARBOOK 1969, NEW YORK, 1970, TABLE 6,  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, SWAZILAND ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN  
1977, MBABANE, 1977, TABLE C5.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. SWAZILAND

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	492559	230791	261768
AFRICAN	482089	225274	256815
EUROPEAN	6476	3512	2964
OTHER NON-AFRICAN	3994	2005	1989

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, SWAZILAND ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN 1977, MBABANE, 1977, TABLE C4.
- 02 TABLE 6A PRESENTS PROVISIONAL 1976 CENSUS FIGURES WHICH EXCLUDE PERSONS WHO WERE TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM SWAZILAND AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

**TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1976. SWAZILAND**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.**

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1976. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

**TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1976. SWAZILAND**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.**

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-75. SWAZILAND**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>

**01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 4.**

**A COMBINED-SEX LIFE EXPECTANCY IS NOT AVAILABLE.**

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1966	168

01 SOURCE: JONES, H.M., REPORT ON THE 1966 SWAZILAND POPULATION CENSUS, CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, MBABANE, 1968, P.211.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1966. SWAZILAND

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	UNKN
TOTAL COUNTRY	14.0	7.0	9.4	17.4	23.1	23.4	22.1	20.0	20.1	19.3	17.0	17.3	15.7	16.4	22.5
MALE	14.8	6.7	8.9	18.0	27.0	28.6	26.2	23.0	23.8	22.6	17.7	18.2	15.9	16.4	27.0
FEMALE	13.2	7.2	9.9	16.8	20.4	19.4	18.7	17.0	17.0	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.5	17.1	18.5
HHOMHO	13.1	6.0	8.1	16.8	22.9	21.4	20.8	19.1	20.4	17.9	15.0	15.8	12.6	16.6	23.1
MALE	13.6	5.8	6.9	16.1	25.8	25.8	24.0	22.4	24.0	20.8	16.0	16.5	12.2	15.6	25.6
FEMALE	12.6	6.1	9.3	17.4	20.9	18.0	18.2	15.7	17.0	15.3	14.0	15.2	13.6	17.4	21.1
MANZINI	18.3	9.2	13.2	20.9	27.5	28.2	27.9	25.3	27.6	26.7	24.5	26.5	26.1	24.7	25.5
MALE	18.2	9.0	12.6	20.0	29.1	30.2	30.7	26.0	29.3	28.4	25.4	26.2	25.0	24.0	26.0
FEMALE	18.4	9.4	13.8	21.7	26.3	26.5	25.4	24.6	26.2	25.1	25.7	26.8	27.0	25.1	25.0
SHISELWENI	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.5	5.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.4	6.1	5.1
MALE	3.2	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.0	6.0	4.6	4.7	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	3.2	6.0	8.2
FEMALE	3.5	2.0	2.4	3.1	4.8	5.9	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.1	2.9
LUBOMBO	23.5	12.7	16.8	31.9	37.1	36.5	34.2	31.1	28.7	30.0	25.4	22.6	21.8	21.9	35.2
MALE	26.1	12.1	16.3	34.4	43.8	44.6	40.6	36.7	34.4	36.4	27.5	24.9	26.1	21.6	42.6
FEMALE	20.9	13.2	17.3	29.1	31.3	28.4	28.2	24.8	23.0	23.0	23.0	20.1	17.6	22.1	27.4

01 SOURCE: JONES, H.M., REPORT ON THE 1966 SWAZILAND POPULATION CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, MBABANE, 1968, TABLE 15;  
 02 THE NATIVE-BORN POPULATION EXCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE ENUMERATED AS EUROPEAN OR NON-AFRICAN.

**TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1966. SWAZILAND**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.**

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. SWAZILAND

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16	18	16	16	16

01 SOURCE: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 1979.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

**TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
15-19	124
20-24	296
25-29	302
30-34	273
35-39	208
40-44	130
45-49	81

01 SOURCE: DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON 1966 CENSUS DATA; SEE DETAILED NOTES FOR WORLD POPULATION 1979 - SWAZILAND.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1966. SWAZILAND

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	49.008
TFM (PER WOMAN)	7.07
GRR (PER WOMAN)	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A

01 SOURCE: DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON 1966  
CENSUS DATA; SEE DETAILED NOTES FOR WORLD POPULATION 1979-  
SWAZILAND.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B ESTIMATE FOR 1970-1975, SEE U.N. STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC  
YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 9.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY  
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1966.  
SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. SWAZILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	112221	57578	54643

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 210.

02 ENROLLMENT ENCOMPASSES ALL LEVELS AND STUDENT AGES. BY LEVEL, THE FIGURES ARE: A) PRIMARY - 47,002 MALES, 45719 FEMALES; B) SECONDARY - 9814 MALES, 8536 FEMALES; C) HIGHER - 762 MALES, 388 FEMALES.

**TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1966  
SWAZILAND**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.**

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS O.D., BY AGE,  
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (AT ALL  
LEVELS) AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN 1976 WAS 22.5%.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	130925	77255	53670

- 01 JONES, H.M., REPORT ON THE 1966 SWAZILAND POPULATION CENSUS, CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, MBABANE, 1966, TABLE 15.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THE CATEGORIES OF 'EMPLOYED', 'UNEMPLOYED', AND 'SUBSISTENCE'; IT EXCLUDES 1084 MALES AND 42187 FEMALES ENGAGED PRIMARILY IN 'HOME DUTIES' AND ALL PERSONS 'NOT STATED' VIS-A-VIS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1966.  
SWAZILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	200116	92820	107296

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK  
1969, NEW YORK, 1970, TABLE 6.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65.4	83.2	50.0

01 SOURCES: JONES, M.M., REPORT ON THE SWAZILAND POPULATION CENSUS, CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, MBABANE, 1968, TABLE 15; UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1969, NEW YORK, 1970, TABLE 69

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THE CATEGORIES OF 'EMPLOYED', 'UNEMPLOYED', AND 'SUBSISTENCE'; IT EXCLUDES 1004 MALES AND 42,187 FEMALES ENGAGED PRIMARILY IN 'HOME DUTIES' AND ALL PERSONS 'NOT STATED' VIS-A-VIS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,  
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 17  
FOR POTENTIALLY USEFUL INFORMATION.

**TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX AND URBAN/  
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. SWAZILAND**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR COMPARATIVE EARNINGS OF  
MALES AND FEMALES, BY INDUSTRY (1974-1975) SEE SWAZILAND CENTRAL  
STATISTICAL OFFICE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN 1976, MDABANE,  
1976, TABLES K7 AND K8.**

**APPENDIX A**

**"Women in Development" Countries**

AFRICA

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

ASIA

Bangladesh  
India  
Indonesia  
Korea  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

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

**APPENDIX B**

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

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 \_\_\_\_
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19 \_\_\_\_
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 \_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX C

### Summary of Search Results\*

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

## AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SR	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	*	*	*	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SR	TOT/SR	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	UR	UR	RC	*	UR	TOT/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	*	*	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/SR/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	7
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	*	*	*	*	*	6
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	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
Nizambique	AG/UR	UR	*	*	SX	UR	UR	UR	*	TOT/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	*	UR	UR	*	12
Riger	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	*	16
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	*	*	*	*	SX	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

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	STU	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	SR/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	SR/UR	TOI/SR	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	*	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SX/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	UR	UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC	*	STD	*	UR	TOT	*	STD	STD	*	11
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	STD	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	19
Nicaragua	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Panama	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SX	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	17
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SG/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	16

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	STD	101	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	RC	*	13
Cyprus	STD	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RX	*	UR	101	101/SX/UR/AB	AG	STD	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	UR	101/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG/UR	UR	101/SX/UR/PC	101/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	101/UR	STD	101/SX	AG	STD	*	101/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	STD	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	*	*	UR	AG	AG	STD	SX	*	11
Morocco	STD	STD	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Syria	STD	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	101	STD	STD	101/SX/UR	STD	STD	*	15
Tunisia	STD	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	STD	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	101	RC	*	*	*	*	101/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR/ABS	101/UR/ABS	*	*	12

Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	53	63	56	5	
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111

STD - Data conform to table framework

101 - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

\* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX D

### "A. OBJECTIVE

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

### "B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

## THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

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