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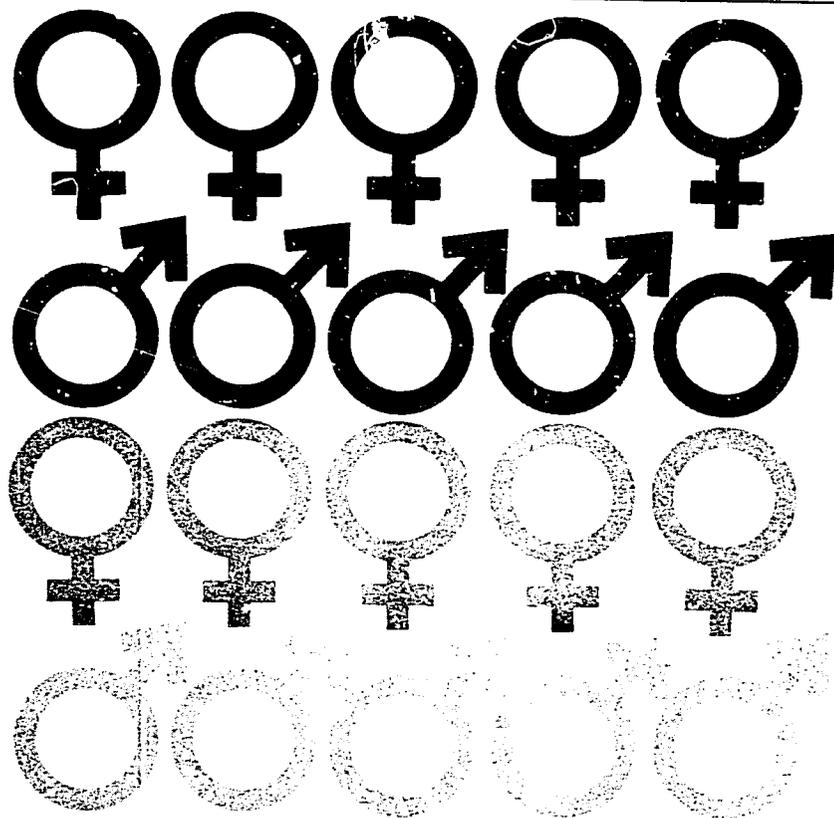
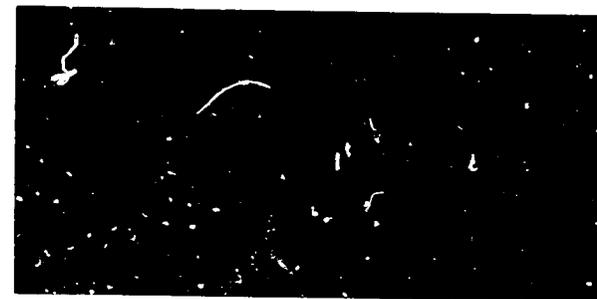
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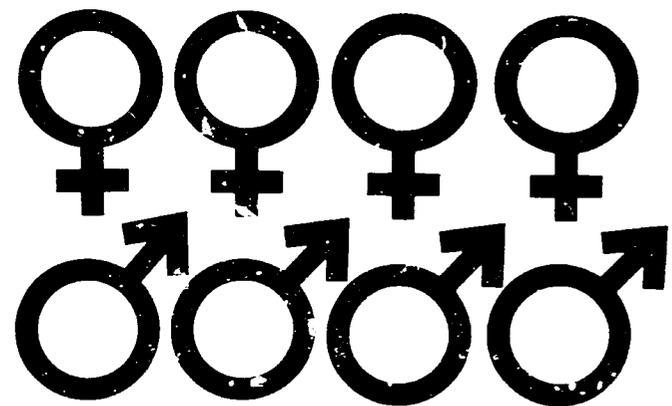


Table of Contents

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.....	4
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex.....	5
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	6
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	7
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	8
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	9
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence.....	10
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	11
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	12
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex.....	13
10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	14
10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	15
10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex.....	16
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	17
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	18
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.....	20
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence.....	21
15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	22
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c,.....	23
15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	24
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	25
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c.....	26
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	27
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	28
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c.....	29
17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	30
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence.....	31
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence.....	32
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 researches were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen International Demographic Data Center (IDDC). Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

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

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

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

The data capture activities comprising this project are being extended and expanded in a three-year follow-on contract with the Bureau of the Census, to begin in FY 81. The Objective and Scope of Work for that contract are reprinted in Appendix D for the purpose of informing users of these data about the direction 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, 1957. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8661000	4165000	4496000
0-4	1512000	760000	752000
5-9	1168000	586000	582000
10-14	999000	490000	509000
15-19	891000	422000	469000
20-24	801000	370000	431000
25-29	707000	325000	382000
30-34	608000	280000	328000
35-39	507000	234000	273000
40-44	412000	190000	222000
45-49	319000	152000	167000
50-54	247000	119000	128000
55-59	185000	90000	95000
60-64	133000	64000	69000
65 AND OVER	172000	83000	89000

- 01 SOURCE: GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA, AFRICAN CENSUS REPORT 1957, DAR ES SALAAM, 1963, TABLE 18.
- 02 THE ORIGINAL CENSUS SCHEDULE CONTAINED FIVE BROAD AGE GROUPINGS. THE DATA IN TABLE 1 REFLECT AN INTERPOLATION OF THESE GROUPINGS INTO MORE ORTHODOX FIVE-YEAR CATEGORIES, AS WELL AS A SMOOTHING OF THE DISTRIBUTION. FOR METHODS USED, SEE AFRICAN CENSUS REPORT 1957, APPENDIX 5.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12305556	6015754	6289802	671426	360687	310739	11634130	5655067	5979063
0-4	2205878	1090982	1114896	101111	50126	50985	2104767	1040856	1063911
5-9	1944584	976414	968170	79267	38013	41254	1865322	936406	928916
10-14	1247978	657135	590843	54916	28286	26630	1193062	628849	564213
15-19	1083212	512637	570575	71774	36725	35049	1011438	475912	535526
20-34	2714473	1198247	1516726	212612	117187	95425	2502361	1081060	1421301
35-49	1617925	815614	802311	47841	60128	37713	1520084	755486	764596
50-64	401197	397613	403584	35594	20550	15044	765603	377063	388540
65 AND OVER	694654	363966	320688	17769	9320	8444	666290	354645	311644
UNKNOWN	5745	3141	2604	542	352	190	5203	2789	2414

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, PP. XXII AND 25; VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, P. 3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN DEFINITION: ALL LOCALITIES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1957. TANZANIA

01 FOR A SMOOTHED AND INTERPOLATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1957 CENSUS
RESULTS SEE TABLE 1.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1967. TANZANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1967. TANZANIA

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12305522	6015735	6289789	671392	360666	310726	11634130	5655067	5979065
ARUSHA	610057	312997	297060	32012	16137	13875	578045	294860	283185
COAST REGION	511337	254024	257313	0	0	0	511337	254024	257313
DODOMA	709281	343780	365501	23440	12501	10939	685841	331279	354562
IRINGA	689586	322954	366632	21444	10943	10501	668142	312011	356131
KIGOMA	475133	217772	255361	21048	10722	10326	452085	207050	245035
KILIMANJARO	652657	318408	333749	26612	14934	11678	626045	303474	322071
MAHA	544015	260374	283641	15246	7845	7451	528719	252524	276190
MBEYA	468772	205654	263118	12325	6183	6142	456447	199471	256976
MOROGLAND	585163	341680	343483	25097	13143	11954	600066	328531	271529
MTWARA	1040695	504271	536424	33187	17711	15476	1007508	486560	520948
MWANZA	1055194	528395	526799	34496	16766	15728	1020698	509627	511071
MUVUMA	393059	184318	208741	0	0	0	393059	184318	208741
SHINYANGA	899674	436007	463667	0	0	0	899674	436007	463667
SINGIDA	457753	214777	242976	0	0	0	457753	214777	242976
TARORA	562836	274387	288449	20862	10389	10473	541974	263448	277976
TANGA	769949	395667	374082	60106	32582	27524	709843	363285	346558
WEST LAKE	654655	313108	341547	8061	4385	3676	650594	308723	341871
DAR ES SALAAM CITY	269587	148543	121044	269587	148543	121044	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	354119	177917	176202	67819	3880	33939	286300	144057	142265

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, PP. XXII AND 25-49; VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, P. 3.

02 MINOR INCONSISTENCIES WITHIN TABLE 5 MAY BE EXPECTED, DUE TO DISCREPANCIES IN PUBLISHED FIGURES. LIKEWISE, TABLE 5 TOTALS MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM TOTALS IN OTHER TABLES.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11757402	5713179	6044223	496585	266528	230057	10983196	5507187	5676004
BENA	251949	120697	131252	5147	2749	2398	246802	117944	128854
CHAGGA	440239	214685	225554	23182	14503	8679	417057	200182	216875
FIPA	162521	79408	83113	3166	1747	1419	159203	77572	81631
GOGO	360255	173042	187213	5719	3041	2678	354412	169927	184485
HA	383354	178688	204666	5386	3396	1990	377658	175115	202543
MAYA	412468	195317	217151	12301	6070	6231	400055	189190	210865
MEME	341266	173699	167567	14522	7489	7033	346164	165864	180300
IRAMBA	193932	91456	102476	2805	1459	1346	191127	89497	101130
IRAGW	198560	99736	98824	945	480	465	197615	99250	98359
JITA	149766	72295	77471	5569	2687	2882	144197	69606	74591
KAGURU	113831	55336	58495	845	437	408	112986	54901	58085
KUKIA	123601	59196	64405	2938	1687	1251	120550	57449	63101
LUGURU	240165	126077	134088	27540	15134	12406	229403	104506	120397
MAKONDE	479622	235529	244093	22934	12308	10626	453201	221199	232002
MHERA (L)	182760	86445	96315	8887	4841	3996	172814	80489	91625
NGINDO	115475	55335	60142	8326	4391	3935	104867	49831	55036
NGUNI	105662	54594	51068	13365	7145	6220	91425	46740	44685
NYAKYUSA	306950	147851	159099	10070	5334	4736	296716	142414	154302
NYAMWEZI	410617	199447	211170	20214	10395	9819	385762	186378	199384
RANGI	150200	74369	75831	5060	2947	2113	145140	71422	73718
RUNDI	114945	59235	55712	2713	1426	1287	111892	57585	54307
SAMBAA	271828	134164	137664	11302	6717	4585	260234	127268	132966
SUKUMA	1531554	754308	777246	10617	5761	5036	1519100	747564	771536
TURU	246433	117874	128559	2225	1178	1045	244044	117657	127387
YAO	206190	99443	108747	12058	6341	5717	192341	91267	101074
ZARAND	227741	112516	115225	64260	34174	30106	163461	78344	85117
ZIGUA	186543	92262	94281	10904	5882	5022	174641	85060	89581
OTHER	3004975	1850352	1954623	185567	94739	86628	3369752	1627438	1742314

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOLUME 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, PP. 343-355.

02 ALL URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES IN TABLE 6A REFER TO MAINLAND TANZANIA ONLY, DUE TO A LACK OF THE URBAN/RURAL DIMENSION FOR THE ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR. THE 'TOTAL' COLUMNS, HOWEVER, DO INCLUDE FIGURES FROM ZANZIBAR. THEREFORE, URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES WILL NOT SUM TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS IN THE FIRST THREE COLUMNS.

03 DATA BASED ON THE TRIBAL AFFILIATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS.

TABLE 68. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1967. TANZANIA

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	KURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12112956	A	A	585600	A	A	11177315	A	A
CHRISTIAN	3710626	A	A	179720	A	A	3521029	A	A
MOSLEM	3692599	A	A	354004	A	A	3007977	A	A
OTHER WORLD	93069	A	A	21403	A	A	68136	A	A
LOCAL BELIEF	4194333	A	A	6800	A	A	4186601	A	A
OTHER	60070	A	A	2956	A	A	55969	A	A
NOT STATED	362161	A	A	20717	A	A	337601	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOLUME 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, P. 251.
- 02 URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES IN TABLE 68 REFER TO MAINLAND TANZANIA
ONLY, DUE TO A LACK OF THE URBAN/RURAL DIMENSION FOR THE ISLAND
OF ZANZIBAR. THE 'TOTAL' COLUMN HOWEVER, DOES INCLUDE FIGURES
FROM ZANZIBAR, THEREFORE, URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES WILL NOT SUM
TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS IN THE FIRST COLUMN.
- 03 DATA BASED ON THE RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1967. TANZANIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12305491	6015714	6289777	603597	326798	276799	11347793	5511012	5836781
TANZANIA	12001969	5875777	6186192	555133	299789	255344	11156519	5400397	5756122
CONGO	2846	1730	1116	685	408	277	2087	1281	806
KENYA	40052	23558	16494	9493	5508	3985	30182	17829	12353
MALAWI	9226	5962	3264	2622	1531	1091	6552	4388	2164
MUZAMB	62035	32673	29362	3555	2098	1457	57360	29867	27473
RHODESIA	501	302	199	229	117	112	266	181	85
RWANDA	26019	14913	11106	162	113	49	25850	14794	11056
URUNDI	29647	19362	10285	442	315	127	29161	19005	10156
SOMALIA	1512	740	772	219	140	79	1291	599	692
SUDAN	202	139	63	78	50	22	116	82	34
UGANDA	5498	3319	2179	1023	588	435	4445	2714	1731
ZAMBIA	5774	3529	2245	780	482	298	4969	3027	1942
OTHER AFRICANS	2615	1720	895	880	595	285	1364	891	473
UNITED KINGDOM	16808	8818	7990	13041	6844	6197	3713	1947	1766
OTHER EUROPEANS	9994	5519	4475	2815	1520	1295	6977	3691	3086
IND.-PAK.	11571	6166	5405	8064	4107	3957	2989	1799	1190
OTHER ASIANS	5502	3827	1675	1352	983	369	3467	2350	1117
AM/AUSTR.	2728	1596	1132	1021	570	451	1688	1014	674
NOT STATED	10992	6064	4928	2003	1034	959	8797	4930	3861

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOLUME 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, P. 248

02 URBAN AND RURAL IN TABLE 6C REFER TO MAINLAND TANZANIA
ONLY, DUE TO A LACK OF THE URBAN/RURAL DIMENSION FOR THE ISLAND
OF ZANZIBAR. THE 'TOTAL' COLUMNS HOWEVER, DO INCLUDE FIGURES
FROM ZANZIBAR. THEREFORE, URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES WILL NOT SUM
TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS IN THE FIRST THREE COLUMNS.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1967. TANZANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967-1973. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
0	47.0

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA, VOLUME 6, P. 196.
- 02 THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS 65,000 HOUSEHOLDS OR ABOUT 2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
- 03 FIGURE IS FOR MAINLAND TANZANIA ONLY.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. TANZANIA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1973	120

01 SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WORLD POPULATION 1977, NOTES, WASHINGTON, 1978.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1967. TANZANIA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	9.1
MALE	10.7
FEMALE	7.5
ARUSHA	13.9
MALE	17.1
FEMALE	10.5
COAST REGION	12.2
MALE	14.9
FEMALE	9.6
DODUMA	5.5
MALE	6.3
FEMALE	4.7
TRINGA	3.2
MALE	3.8
FEMALE	2.7
KIGOMA	2.5
MALE	2.6
FEMALE	2.2
KILIMANJARO	6.5
MALE	6.8
FEMALE	4.4
MARA	8.0
MALE	8.2
FEMALE	7.8
MBEYA	4.3
MALE	5.0
FEMALE	3.7
MOROGORO	10.3
MALE	13.2
FEMALE	7.3
MTWARA	2.1
MALE	2.4
FEMALE	1.8
MWANZA	9.9

MALE	11.0
FEMALE	8.7
RUVUMA	4.4
MALE	4.8
FEMALE	3.9
SHINYANGA	13.6
MALE	14.2
FEMALE	13.0
SINGIDA	6.3
MALE	7.0
FEMALE	5.7
TABORA	24.7
MALE	26.3
FEMALE	23.2
TANGA	12.0
MALE	16.3
FEMALE	7.6
WEST LAKE	7.5
MALE	8.4
FEMALE	6.8
DAR ES SALAAM CITY	38.4
MALE	41.7
FEMALE	34.2
ZANZIBAR	4.8
MALE	6.6
FEMALE	3.0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 3,
 DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, PP. 113-197.

02 TABLE 9 EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF 5,694 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED
 SEX.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1967. TANZANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNSENSUAL	WIDOW	SEPARATED/DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	8149596	2516725	4891741	0	399618	329846	11666
TOTAL MALES	3945325	1576298	2180656	0	60003	121042	7324
10-14	657138	652802	2514	0	679	287	856
15-19	512653	476411	3824	0	639	1134	645
20-24	378423	214336	154931	0	1710	6194	1252
25-29	461251	113174	331624	0	2736	13160	557
30-34	358604	43200	297261	0	2827	14658	658
35-39	341101	25630	297507	0	3354	14298	248
40-44	221935	12906	194302	0	2840	11194	631
45-49	252606	11199	224972	0	4635	11636	104
50-54	178105	7520	154867	0	4732	10365	621
55-59	104969	4161	94807	0	3404	6445	92
60-64	110561	4025	93680	0	4675	7631	350
65 AND OVER	363979	10932	360189	0	27568	24040	1250
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4204271	940427	2711083	0	339615	208804	4342
10-14	590850	570725	16121	0	824	597	583
15-19	570587	271995	284398	0	2595	11204	395
20-24	542979	49255	465555	0	5060	21804	1305
25-29	572009	18167	520426	0	8164	24979	273
30-34	401789	7773	361416	0	11541	20711	346
35-39	334726	4810	296099	0	15153	18621	43
40-44	236324	3399	197603	0	18899	16117	306
45-49	231273	2433	182305	0	28444	17498	93
50-54	183567	2474	125966	0	36479	18403	245
55-59	102626	1340	65006	0	25773	10476	33
60-64	117425	2055	65101	0	37527	12589	153
65 AND OVER	520114	5501	129087	0	149156	35805	565
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS VOL. 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, PP. 52 AND 53.

02 TABLE 10A EXCLUDES 5,752 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN SEX.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1967. TANZANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	490480	171421	271721	0	16811	29598	929
TOTAL MALES	272160	114005	159054	0	3324	10148	649
10-14	28286	27983	141	0	22	20	120
15-19	36726	35157	1326	0	56	86	101
20-24	38735	27468	10507	0	142	513	105
25-29	46078	15919	28516	0	221	1364	58
30-34	32371	5294	25334	0	242	1450	51
35-39	28199	2928	23492	0	251	1488	40
40-44	16971	1355	14330	0	236	1007	41
45-49	14952	989	12645	0	266	1006	46
50-54	9590	653	7762	0	290	851	34
55-59	5944	328	4846	0	233	522	15
60-64	5015	340	3786	0	329	550	10
65 AND OVER	4313	591	6309	0	1034	1291	28
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	216300	52416	132607	0	13487	19450	280
10-14	26627	25540	902	0	31	60	94
15-19	35047	16393	17579	0	150	880	45
20-24	36514	5403	28444	0	385	2231	51
25-29	35779	2250	29703	0	604	3212	10
30-34	23134	1015	18712	0	742	2649	16
35-39	17381	583	13571	0	883	2340	4
40-44	11374	343	8244	0	1052	1720	15
45-49	8955	249	5883	0	1259	1559	5
50-54	7281	173	3928	0	1715	1457	3
55-59	3573	83	1821	0	1010	657	2
60-64	4194	140	1595	0	1530	922	7
65 AND OVER	4441	244	2285	0	4126	1763	23
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, VOL. 2, P. 27; VOL. 3, P. 54.
 02 TABLE 103 EXCLUDES 542 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1967. TANZANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPARATED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	7659116	2345304	4620020	0	382807	300248		10737
TOTAL MALES	3675145	1457295	2041604	0	56679	110894		6675
10-14	628852	624819	2375	0	657	267		736
15-19	475927	441254	32496	0	583	1048		544
20-24	339688	186868	144424	0	1558	5691		1147
25-29	415173	97255	303108	0	2515	11796		499
30-34	326233	37906	271927	0	2585	13206		607
35-39	312902	22702	274075	0	3107	12810		208
40-44	204964	11553	180032	0	2602	10187		590
45-49	237654	10210	212327	0	4369	10630		118
50-54	164515	6867	147105	0	4442	9514		587
55-59	103025	3835	90021	0	3171	5923		77
60-64	105546	5685	89894	0	4546	7081		340
65 AND OVER	554666	10541	293820	0	26534	22749		1222
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
TOTAL FEMALES	3985971	688011	2578416	0	326126	189354		4062
10-14	564223	545185	17219	0	793	537		489
15-19	535540	255602	266819	0	2445	10324		350
20-24	506465	43852	437111	0	4675	19573		1254
25-29	536230	15917	490723	0	7560	21767		263
30-34	378655	6758	342704	0	10799	18062		332
35-39	317345	4227	282528	0	14270	15281		39
40-44	224956	3056	189359	0	17847	14397		291
45-49	222316	2884	176422	0	27185	15939		88
50-54	176286	2301	122036	0	34764	16946		237
55-59	94055	1257	63185	0	24763	9819		31
60-64	113231	1915	63506	0	55997	11667		146
65 AND OVER	511673	5257	126602	0	145030	54042		542
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, VOL. 3, PP. 113-197; VOL. 2, P. 27.
 02 TABLE 10C EXCLUDES 5,210 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	15	16	15	18	15
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	20	16	22	15	20	16
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	23	17	25	17	23	17
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	27	19	29	20	27	19

01 SOURCES: (A) BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 3. PP. 113-197, PP. 52-55. (B) POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, 'AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY' IN POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, NOV. 1979, TABLE 15.
 02 THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE WAS ENACTED IN 1971.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	A	61005	A
2	A	42087	A
3	A	31236	A
4	A	25223	A
5	A	19275	A
6	A	13593	A
7	A	9232	A
8	A	6236	A
9 AND OVER	A	11044	A
UNKNOWN	A	99	A
TOTAL	A	219630	A
MEAN SIZE	A	3.1	A
MEDIAN SIZE	A	2.7	A

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 2,
TABLE 119.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	137
20-24	283
25-29	256
30-34	195
35-39	145
40-44	74
45-49	37

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA, VOL. 1, TABLE 30906, P. 288.
- 02 THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS 65,000 HOUSEHOLDS OR ABOUT 2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
- 03 DATA FOR MAINLAND ONLY.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. TANZANIA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBK (PER 1000) POP	45.00B
TFK (PER WOMAN)	5.64
GRR (PER WOMAN)	2.75
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A

- 01 SOURCES: (A) BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA, VOL. 1, TABLE 3090B, P. 288.
(B) U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WORLD POPULATION 1977, NOTES, 1978.
- 02 THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS 65,000 HOUSEHOLDS OR ABOUT 2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
- 03 DATA FOR MAINLAND ONLY.
- 04 GRR ASSUMES A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B 45-49 IS THE ESTIMATED RANGE.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2503199	1773598	789601	267542	161132	86410	2205691	1526715	677176
10-14	620794	369691	251103	38771	20997	17774	564539	338303	225476
15-19	525700	321635	204065	48847	26146	20701	462943	245161	177762
20-24	338397	214769	123608	46305	29458	16947	281610	179016	102592
25-29	327336	236375	88958	45709	32992	12717	271220	197689	73331
30-34	211664	165352	46317	26800	21655	7205	174571	137426	37145
35-39	173049	141798	31251	22772	18026	4746	143696	118488	25208
40-44	99856	82364	17487	12573	9947	2626	81641	67717	13924
45-49	93476	81694	11582	9406	6228	1678	74406	70098	9306
50-54	54002	48035	5967	5279	4379	900	44870	40284	4586
55-59	34069	30699	3370	3267	2760	507	28507	25964	2623
60-64	27439	25074	2365	2129	1812	317	22368	20551	1817
65 AND OVER	56522	53063	3459	2948	2585	363	49731	46686	2045
UNKNOWN	890	821	69	176	147	29	709	670	39

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS VOLUME 4, PP. 270-271.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

03 DATA FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS EXCLUDE ZANZIBAR; HENCE, ROWS DO NOT SUM TO TOTALS.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1967.
TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8147900	3944061	4203839	440241	246410	193831	7479051	3581770	3497281
10-14	1246783	656362	590421	48765	25308	23457	1171835	616622	555213
15-19	1082571	512215	570356	65101	33553	31548	994293	457418	536875
20-24	920642	377986	542656	69079	35608	33471	826816	332421	494395
25-29	1032874	461017	571857	75574	42665	32909	928390	404709	523681
30-34	759946	358321	401625	50328	29673	20655	682935	315934	367001
35-39	675387	340798	334589	41103	25783	15320	615733	304671	311062
40-44	457994	221738	236256	24701	15093	9608	414167	197196	216971
45-49	483582	252475	231107	21089	15398	7691	451367	252484	218883
50-54	361407	177974	183433	14087	8200	5887	332279	162149	170130
55-59	211516	106910	102600	7964	5022	2942	197777	100299	97476
60-64	227879	110519	117360	7130	3966	3164	208461	99873	108588
65 AND OVER	683768	363759	320009	14991	7914	7077	651794	346250	305544
UNKNOWN	3557	1987	1570	329	227	102	3204	1744	1460

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS VOL. 4,
PP. 270-271.

02 DATA FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS EXCLUDE ZANZIBAR; HENCE, ROWS DO
NOT SUM TO TOTALS.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	31.5	45.0	18.8	60.8	73.5	44.6	29.5	42.7	17.4
10-14	49.8	56.3	42.5	79.5	83.0	75.8	48.2	54.9	40.7
15-19	48.6	62.8	35.8	75.0	83.9	65.6	46.6	61.0	33.7
20-24	36.8	50.8	22.8	67.0	82.7	50.3	34.1	53.9	20.8
25-29	31.7	51.7	15.6	60.5	77.5	38.6	29.2	48.9	14.0
30-34	27.9	46.1	11.5	57.3	73.0	34.9	25.6	43.5	10.1
35-39	25.6	41.6	9.3	55.4	69.9	31.0	23.3	38.9	8.1
40-44	21.8	37.1	7.4	50.9	65.9	27.3	19.7	34.3	6.4
45-49	19.3	32.4	5.0	47.0	61.4	21.8	17.6	30.2	4.5
50-54	14.9	27.0	3.3	37.5	53.4	15.3	13.5	24.8	2.7
55-59	16.1	28.2	3.3	41.0	55.0	17.2	14.5	25.9	2.7
60-64	12.0	22.7	2.0	29.9	45.7	10.0	10.7	20.6	1.7
65 AND OVER	8.3	14.6	1.1	19.7	32.7	5.1	7.6	13.5	0.9
UNKNOWN	25.0	41.5	4.4	53.5	64.8	28.4	22.1	38.4	2.7

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS VOL. 4,
PP. 270-271.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

03 DATA FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF ZANZIBAR.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1000269	618952	381317	104895	53022	51873	895374	565930	329444
5-9	267505	150677	116928	40912	15898	25014	226693	134779	91914
10-14	513245	310714	202531	39494	21255	18239	473751	289459	184292
15-19	193597	136906	56691	20977	13152	7825	172620	123754	48866
20-24	25822	20655	5167	3512	2717	795	22310	17938	4372

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS VOL. 4,
PP. 47-48; VOL. 2, P. 89.
02 EXCLUDES THOSE WHOSE ENROLLMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1967.
TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5115767	2490911	2622856	276151	159654	136497	4837616	2551257	2486359
5-9	1922385	965087	957296	77409	37137	40272	1844974	927950	917024
10-14	1221798	646234	575564	53790	27788	26002	1168008	618446	549562
15-19	1064883	507112	557771	70822	36389	34433	994061	470723	523338
20-24	904703	372478	532225	74130	38340	35790	830573	334138	496435

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS VOL. 4
PP. 47-48; VOL. 2, P. 89.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19.6	24.8	14.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	18.5	24.1	15.5
5-9	13.9	15.6	12.2	52.9	42.8	62.1	12.3	14.5	10.0
10-14	42.0	48.1	35.2	73.4	76.5	70.1	40.6	46.8	33.5
15-19	18.2	27.0	10.2	29.6	36.1	22.7	17.4	26.3	9.3
20-24	2.9	5.5	1.0	4.7	7.1	2.2	2.7	5.4	0.9

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS VOL. 4, PP. 47-48; VOL. 2, P. 89.

02 EXCLUDES THOSE WHOSE ENROLLMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5834600	3076147	2758453	250611	206099	42512	5583989	2868048	2715941
10-14	336833	168122	168711	3113	2075	1038	333720	166047	167673
15-19	713039	331952	381087	25084	19179	5905	687955	312773	375182
20-24	736077	334779	401298	41549	33495	8054	694528	301284	393244
25-29	674670	440064	434606	51131	43428	7703	623539	396635	426903
30-34	657311	345320	311991	36191	30710	5481	621120	314610	306510
35-39	592610	330750	261860	31057	26759	4298	561553	303991	257562
40-44	399526	213762	185764	18821	15923	2898	380705	197839	182865
45-49	430719	244836	185883	16291	13889	2402	414428	230947	183481
50-54	314707	170782	143925	10417	8523	1694	304290	162259	142031
55-59	184507	103857	80650	5756	4996	760	178751	98861	79890
60-64	167178	100512	66666	4531	3729	802	162647	96783	65864
65 AND OVER	427423	291411	136012	6670	5393	1277	420753	286018	134735
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4, PP. 287-290; VOL. 2, P. 137.
 02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. NO REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED.
 03 TABLE 17A DOES NOT INCLUDE 5747 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED AGE AND/OR SEX.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1967.
TANZANIA

01 SOURCE: FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGES ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	71.6	78.0	65.0	51.1	76.5	19.5	72.9	78.1	68.1
10-14	27.0	25.0	28.6	5.7	7.3	3.9	28.0	26.4	29.7
15-19	65.8	64.8	66.8	34.9	52.2	16.8	68.0	65.7	70.1
20-34	83.5	93.5	75.7	60.6	91.8	22.3	85.5	93.7	79.3
35-49	87.9	96.8	79.0	67.6	94.1	25.5	89.3	97.0	81.6
50-64	83.2	94.4	72.2	58.2	83.9	23.0	84.3	94.9	74.1
65 AND OVER	62.5	80.1	42.5	37.5	57.9	15.1	63.1	80.6	43.2
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4,
PP. 287-290, VOL. 2, P. 137.
02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO STANDARD. NO
REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	5747063	3001167	2745896	231016	193702	37314	5516047	2807465	2708582
EMPLR. & SELF EMP.	4290170	2022249	2267921	66168	47297	18871	4224002	1974952	2249050
EMPLOYERS	29319	23869	5450	4847	4549	298	24472	19320	5152
SELF-EMPLOYED	4260851	1998380	2262471	61321	42748	18573	4199530	1955632	2243698
EMPLOYEES	517712	471835	45877	159108	142754	16354	358604	329081	29523
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	931257	502725	428532	4392	2610	1782	926865	500115	426750
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	7924	4358	3566	1348	1041	307	6576	3317	3259

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4,
PP. 309-312; VOL. 2, P. 153.
02 DATA FOR THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN SHILLING), BY
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

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	20	
Benin	STD	TOI/UR	TOI/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15	
Botswana	UR	UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOI/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PC	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	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	UR	.	12
Djibouti	.	TOI/SR/UR	RC/UR	14
Ethiopia	PC	AG	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	.	PC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	2
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	.	.	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12	
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	.	.	RC	.	UR	TOI/UR	AG	.	.	.	12	
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	UR	UR	TOI	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17	
Guinea Bissau	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	12
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	TOI	.	.	4	
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SX/UR	14	
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12	
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	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	RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	RC	15	
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16	
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SX	UR	UR	UR	.	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12	
Niger	AC/SX/UR	TOI	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TOI/RC	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	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	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	.	.	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOI/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	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	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	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	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOI	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17	

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	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/AB	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/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOI/UR	SID	TOI/SX	AG	SID	*	TOI/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	17
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SX	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	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 BuGen 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, BuGen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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