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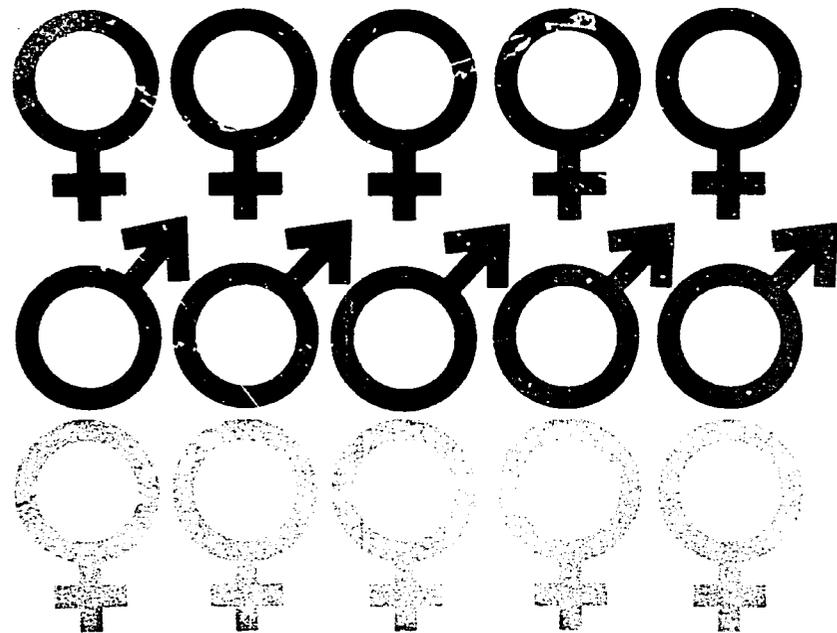
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# Selected Statistical Data by Sex

Office of Development  
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# AFRICA

## *Togo*

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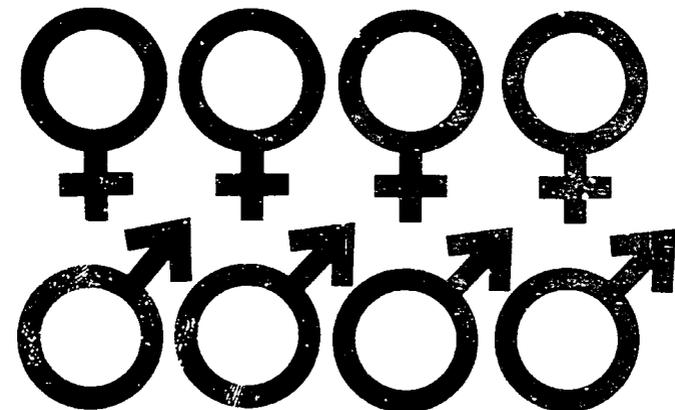


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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently completed a pilot six-month project, sponsored jointly by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID) and the Office of Population (DS/POP), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 69 AID-participating countries for specific variables. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents, in matrix form, a summary of the results of the data search. More than 2,000 tables were compiled during the project (though some remain blank owing to lack of information) using a variety of national and international sources. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a standard format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or 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 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, 1961. TUGO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1543555	730270	813285	226675	108050	118625	1316880	622220	694650
0-4	326434	160483	165951	44653	22651	22002	281781	137832	143949
5-9	279740	141562	138178	40121	19481	20640	239619	122061	117536
10-14	151743	70671	61072	25799	12912	10887	107944	57754	50185
15-19	90273	47608	42665	18586	9740	8846	77667	38068	39614
20-24	105748	38980	66768	17455	7475	9980	88243	31505	56788
25-29	134566	55873	80693	19949	1928	12021	114619	45445	58674
30-34	90462	37168	53294	14055	5663	8392	75407	31505	44702
35-39	95664	43731	51933	12694	5663	7031	82970	38068	44702
40-44	62375	30105	32270	8387	3851	4536	53988	26254	27734
45-49	62782	30965	31817	7481	3398	4083	55301	27567	27734
50-54	37916	16932	20984	4987	2492	2495	32924	14440	18484
55-59	35915	16479	19436	4307	2039	2268	31608	14440	17168
60-64	25335	11861	13474	2947	1359	1568	22368	10502	11866
65 AND OVER	58146	29425	28721	6800	3171	3629	51346	26254	25092
UNKNOWN	454	227	227	454	227	227	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE LA STATISTIQUE GENERALE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE 1961, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. II, LOME, NO DATE, TABLE II AND TABLE III.
- 02 POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN AUGUST AND DECEMBER 1961 WITH DIFFERENT SAMPLING FRACTIONS ACCORDING TO THE TYPES OF POPULATION (1/5 FOR LOME, 1/10 FOR CENTRES WITH MORE THAN 4,000 INHABITANTS, 1/20 FOR THE REST OF THE COUNTRY).
- 03 FINAL RESULTS
- 04 DE JURE POPULATION
- 05 URBAN INCLUDES LOME, SIX OTHER BIG CITIES, AS WELL AS OTHER URBAN AREAS HAVING MORE THAN 4,000 INHABITANTS.
- 06 THE TABLE HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM PERCENTAGES GIVEN FOR THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND FROM CENSUS TOTALS.
- 07 REFER ALSO TO TABLE II OF THE SAME SOURCE FOR AN AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. TUGU

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE*	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1949493	936949	1012544	254044	122524	131520	1695449	814425	881024
UNDER 1	79638	39209	40429	8944	4464	4480	70694	34745	35949
1-4	330061	164768	165313	37382	18599	18783	292699	146169	146530
5-9	369760	191300	178460	43466	20682	22804	326274	170618	155656
10-14	191177	105001	86176	30684	14494	16190	160493	90507	69986
15-19	139185	70321	68864	27604	14673	13011	111501	55648	55853
20-24	128789	50709	78080	24286	12262	12024	104503	38447	66056
25-29	150979	56032	94947	21027	9114	11913	129952	46918	83034
30-34	110297	44459	65838	15133	6903	8230	95164	37550	57608
35-39	113207	49709	63498	12514	5819	6695	100693	43690	56803
40-44	70472	33036	37436	8544	4187	4357	61928	28849	33079
45-49	73063	35069	37994	6981	3397	3584	66082	32272	33810
50-54	45134	22683	22451	4700	2269	2431	40434	20414	20020
55-59	38068	19406	18662	3349	1642	1707	34719	17764	16955
60-64	26160	13710	14450	2747	1271	1476	23413	12459	12974
65 AND OVER	81460	40928	40532	8570	2744	3832	74884	33164	36700
UNKNOWN	23	9	14	7	4	3	16	5	11

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LOME, 1974, TABLES II.1, II.7 AND II.8.

02 TABLE EXCLUDES 1153 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX; OF WHICH 108 PERSONS WERE IN THE URBAN AREAS AND 1045 IN RURAL AREAS.

03 DE JURE POPULATION.

04 URBAN IS DEFINED AS THE CITY OF LOME AND OTHER "COMMUNES".

A NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. TOGO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. TOGO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

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

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1949493	936949	1012544	254045	122525	131520	1695448	814424	881024
REGION MARITIME	703059	332649	370410	A	A	A	A	A	A
REG. DES PLATEAUX	469637	230101	239536	A	A	A	A	A	A
REGION CENTRALE	298846	144445	154401	A	A	A	A	A	A
REGION DE LA KARA	237261	110536	126725	A	A	A	A	A	A
REGION DES SAVANES	240690	119218	121472	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA  
POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 2, LOME, 1975, TABLE 1.  
02 RESIDENT POPULATION ONLY. EXCLUDES 1153 PERSONS OF UNDEFINED SEX

A NOT AVAILABLE

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

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19494933	936949	1012544	254045C	122525	131520	1695448D	814424	881024
ADELE	3920	1814	2106	54	33	21	3866	1701	2065
ADJA	10926	9306	9620	1323	736	587	17603	8570	9033
AGNAGAN	4099	1963	2136	196	105	91	3903	1858	2045
AHLUN, BOGD-AHLUN	3872	1880	2192	1793	728	1065	2079	952	1127
AHLUNLAN, ANLO	7527	3312	4215	3531	1464	2067	3996	1448	2148
AKESGU	22566	11201	11367	292	168	114	22286	11033	11253
AKPOSSO	51372	24093	26479	3764	1929	1835	47608	22904	24644
ANA, ANA-IFE	51653	24523	27130	7343	3264	4079	44310	21259	23051
BARIBA, TA., SEMBA	12436	6175	6261	210	130	80	12226	6045	6181
BASSARI	32742	15538	17254	14521	6939	7582	18271	8599	9672
BASSILA	296	127	169	54	23	31	242	104	138
COTOCOLIS	115624	56142	59482	28380	13707	14673	87244	42435	44809
EHUUE	31717	15256	16461	120	79	41	31597	15177	16420
EWE	422248	199812	222436	63383	30098	33285	358865	169714	189151
FON	20607	10427	10180	5696	2952	2744	14911	7475	7436
GORUMA	77049	38022	38427	305	171	134	76744	38451	38293
HAUSSA	5820	2979	2841	3091	1545	1546	2729	1434	1295
KABIE	260357	125575	134782	13347	7054	6293	247010	118521	128489
KONKOMBAN	26964	13071	13893	214	133	81	26750	12938	13812
KPESSI	3177	1459	1718	141	63	78	3036	1396	1640
LAMBA	60926	28403	32523	1390	761	629	59536	27642	31894
LOSSO	68035	41482	46553	5004	2709	2295	83031	38773	44258
MINA	114401	54304	60097	54938	25067	29871	59403	29237	30226
MOBA	95371	47203	48168	2020	1215	805	93351	45988	47363
MOSSI	4484	2298	2186	157	88	69	4327	2210	2117
NAGU, ANAGU	8412	4407	4005	4218	2198	2020	4194	2209	1985
NIGAM GAM	19702	9663	10039	18	13	5	19684	9650	10034
OUATCHI	208831	97264	111567	9505	4429	5076	199326	92835	106491
PEDAH, PLA	11381	5056	5725	3286	1569	1717	8095	4087	4008
PEULHS	27454	13615	13839	249	117	132	27205	13498	13707

TAJULAMBA	17	9	8	2	0	2	15	4	0
TCHAMBA	20393	4740	10647	2093	926	1167	16300	6620	4480
TCHUKUSSI	25545	12350	12995	555	244	241	24810	12050	12154
YANGA	5087	2487	2620	35	21	14	5052	2446	2660
YURUSA	1740	445	805	1022	544	475	724	374	530
UIVERS	55174	33827	31952	19117	4865	9252	45562	23962	22700
NON-AFRICANS	2530	1340	1140	1621	627	744	409	515	546
UNKNJN	16575	8097	8476	1087	556	531	15456	7541	7447

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, (MARS-APRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LUME, 1974, TABLES III.1, III.7 AND III.6.

02 RESIDENT POPULATION ONLY.

E TOTAL EXCLUDES 1153 PERSONS OF UNDEFINED SEX.

C TOTAL EXCLUDES 108 PERSONS OF UNDEFINED SEX.

D TOTAL EXCLUDES 1045 PERSONS OF UNDEFINED SEX.

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

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1949493	936949	1012544	254045	122525	131520	1695448	814424	881024
CATHOLIC	402476	207746	194730	134841	66505	68476	267635	141381	125254
PROTESTANT	116708	58013	60095	27134	12846	14286	91574	45765	45809
MUSLIM	226186	111272	114914	47852	23596	24256	178334	87070	90264
TRADITIONAL	467812	447077	520735	25062	10070	15012	944750	437007	507723
UNKNOWN	234311	112241	122070	21130	9646	11490	215175	102545	110550

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RELEVEMENT GENERAL DE LA  
POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LUME, 1974, TABLES IV.1,  
IV.7, AND IV.8.

02 RESIDENT POPULATION ONLY.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 66. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. TOGO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DATA NOT FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. TULU

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	43.3	41.8	44.8
1	50.6	49.3	51.8
5	54.3	53.1	55.4
15	47.7	45.4	48.0
30	35.8	34.4	36.8
45	24.4	23.3	25.4
50	15.7	13.2	14.2

01 CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE TRUSSEL MORTALITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1961 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND THE COALE-DEMENTY SOUTH REGION MODEL LIFE TABLES.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. TOGO

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1966	142-154

01 SOURCE: K. ADUGNON, 'L'EVOLUTION DE LA FECUNDITE DANS LES ANNEES 60 (1961-71) AU TOGO.' ECA CONFERENCE DOCUMENT, E/CN.14/POP/INF/226, MONROVIA, TABLE 7.

02 RANGE OF VARIATION BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE TRUSSEL MORTALITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM 1971 DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY.

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

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	9.3	4.2	8.0	12.0	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.1	14.2	13.4	11.6	11.6	9.8	8.4	13.0
MALE	9.0	4.0	7.0	12.3	17.0	16.6	17.5	17.3	16.9	16.8	13.8	14.0	12.1	10.0	0.0
FEMALE	9.1	4.4	8.5	11.7	14.4	14.8	14.6	13.4	11.9	11.1	9.3	9.0	7.6	8.8	21.4
REGION MARITIME	5.1	2.2	4.9	9.2	12.5	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.8	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.1	1.7	0.0
MALE	5.0	2.0	3.8	10.0	17.1	13.1	12.6	8.8	7.5	5.5	4.0	3.3	2.8	1.3	0.0
FEMALE	4.8	2.5	6.0	8.4	9.3	7.7	7.0	4.9	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.1	0.0
REG. DES PLATEAUX	18.8	7.1	14.3	21.9	29.0	32.0	32.9	33.7	31.6	32.1	27.5	27.4	23.3	20.5	20.0
MALE	19.0	5.8	14.2	21.5	29.0	31.9	33.1	36.4	36.0	37.4	32.3	31.9	28.5	24.7	0.0
FEMALE	18.5	7.5	14.3	22.3	28.9	32.1	32.8	31.2	26.8	25.9	21.5	21.0	18.8	15.2	33.3
REGION CENTRALE	13.0	4.7	9.0	13.2	17.6	20.0	21.5	24.4	24.6	27.9	24.5	26.0	21.1	19.1	12.5
MALE	12.8	4.7	9.6	14.0	17.3	19.0	21.7	25.5	25.5	30.1	26.0	26.1	23.1	20.1	0.0
FEMALE	13.3	4.8	9.6	12.4	17.8	20.6	21.4	23.5	23.8	25.6	23.0	23.7	19.3	18.5	18.1
REGION DE LA KARA	6.1	7.1	8.8	9.1	8.2	6.5	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	100.0
MALE	6.4	7.1	8.6	8.9	8.0	6.7	6.0	4.8	4.2	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0
FEMALE	5.9	7.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	6.4	4.9	4.0	3.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	100.0
REGION DES SAVANES	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.0
MALE	1.8	1.1	2.6	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
FEMALE	1.6	1.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.0
LOME-6 AUTRES COM.	16.7	8.1	14.6	22.4	26.3	27.1	26.3	22.5	19.9	17.8	15.7	15.1	12.7	10.0	0.0
MALE	17.9	7.4	13.4	23.9	32.3	30.8	30.8	26.9	23.1	21.7	18.0	17.1	13.2	10.5	0.0
FEMALE	15.6	8.7	15.6	20.8	24.2	24.3	22.5	18.7	16.8	14.1	13.5	13.2	12.3	10.7	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LUME 1974, TABLES II.1 THRU II.8.

02 TABLE EXCLUDES 1153 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. TUGO

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1949493	1167148	678921	0	72566	23877	6979
TOTAL MALES	936949	643439	269979	0	10637	11403	1491
UNDER 15	500287	499410	565	0	35	27	250
15-19	70321	68630	1580	0	24	43	44
20-24	50704	37524	12731	0	91	250	113
25-29	56032	19644	35125	0	275	819	169
30-34	44459	6602	36167	0	431	1095	164
35-39	49709	4164	43168	0	657	1539	181
40-44	33036	2128	28938	0	569	1229	132
45-49	35669	1647	31546	0	898	1464	114
50-54	22683	948	19828	0	803	1018	86
55-59	19406	732	16831	0	880	911	52
60-64	13710	558	11570	0	825	719	38
65 AND OVER	40928	1452	31910	0	5129	2289	148
TOTAL FEMALES	1012544	523709	408942	0	61931	12474	5488
UNDER 12	422477	421067	1057	0	126	22	205
12-14	47915	47529	327	0	4	7	18
15-18	53223	34410	18303	0	64	244	202
19-24	93721	11420	79433	0	638	1218	1012
25-29	94947	2952	88028	0	1459	1411	1097
30-34	65838	1330	60516	0	1866	1334	792
35-39	63498	1100	56849	0	3402	1511	636
40-44	37436	662	31584	0	3660	1144	406
45-49	37394	726	28536	0	6325	1434	373
50-54	22451	543	14854	0	5828	1003	223
55-59	18662	442	10576	0	6647	832	165
60-64	14450	379	6755	0	6500	700	116
65 AND OVER	40532	1149	12114	0	25412	1614	245

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, (MARS- AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LUME 1974, TABLE V.1.  
 02 NOTE DIFFERENCES IN AGE-GROUP REPORTING FOR MALES VERSUS FEMALES.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. TUGU

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	254045	167715	75859	0	5974	2207	2290
TOTAL MALES	122525	90471	30030	0	615	719	690
UNDER 15	58244	58008	100	0	5	3	128
15-19	14673	14531	122	0	1	3	16
20-24	12262	10599	1602	0	4	20	37
25-29	5114	4223	4752	0	8	46	75
30-34	6905	1279	5426	0	12	81	105
35-39	5819	646	4973	0	23	79	96
40-44	4187	360	3652	0	20	83	72
45-49	3397	254	2983	0	35	77	48
50-54	2269	164	1933	0	54	77	41
55-59	1642	121	1398	0	44	65	14
60-64	1271	91	1050	0	55	59	18
65 AND OVER	2744	195	2027	0	550	126	40
TOTAL FEMALES	131520	77244	45829	0	5359	1488	1600
UNDER 12	52844	52606	105	0	16	7	110
12-14	4416	4373	36	0	2	1	4
15-18	10656	8521	2064	0	1	25	45
19-24	14379	4237	9706	0	45	122	269
25-29	11913	913	10439	0	91	170	300
30-34	8230	397	7313	0	109	186	225
35-39	6695	259	5879	0	204	188	165
40-44	4357	168	3606	0	296	156	131
45-49	3584	163	2664	0	440	174	123
50-54	2431	157	1518	0	559	136	61
55-59	1707	97	892	0	574	96	46
60-64	1476	112	646	0	605	74	39
65 AND OVER	3832	221	961	0	2437	153	60

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LUME 1974, TABLES V.7, AND V.8.

02 NOTE DIFFERENCES IN AGE-GROUP REPORTING FOR MALES VERSUS FEMALES.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. TOGÓ

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1695446	999433	603062	0	66594	21670	4689
TOTAL MALES	814424	552908	239949	0	10022	10684	601
UNDER 15	442043	441402	465	0	30	24	122
15-19	55648	54099	1458	0	23	40	28
20-24	38447	26925	11129	0	87	230	76
25-29	46918	15421	30363	0	267	773	94
30-34	37556	5323	30739	0	419	1014	61
35-39	43890	3518	38195	0	634	1460	83
40-44	28849	1768	25506	0	569	1146	60
45-49	32272	1343	28563	0	863	1367	66
50-54	20414	784	17845	0	749	941	45
55-59	17764	611	15433	0	836	846	38
60-64	12439	467	10520	0	772	660	20
65 AND OVER	38164	1257	29883	0	4773	2163	108
TOTAL FEMALES	881024	446465	363113	0	56572	10986	3886
UNDER 12	369633	368461	452	0	110	15	95
12-14	38499	38156	321	0	2	6	14
15-18	42567	25889	16239	0	63	219	157
19-24	79342	7183	69727	0	593	1096	743
25-29	83034	2039	77589	0	1368	1241	797
30-34	57608	933	53203	0	1757	1148	567
35-39	56803	841	50970	0	3198	1323	471
40-44	33079	494	27956	0	3364	988	275
45-49	33810	543	25872	0	5885	1260	250
50-54	20020	386	13536	0	5289	867	142
55-59	16955	345	9684	0	6073	736	117
60-64	12974	267	6109	0	5895	626	77
65 AND OVER	36700	928	11153	0	22975	1461	183

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LUME 1974, TABLES V.1, V.7, AND V.8.

02 NOTE DIFFERENCES IN AGE-GROUP REPORTING FOR MALES VERSUS FEMALES.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	A	A	A	A	A	A
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	22	17	24	18	22	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	18	27	20	25	18
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	20	31	23	29	20

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LOME 1974, TABLES V.1, V.7 AND V.8.

A SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND ON MINIMUM LEGAL AGE.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	105
20-24	252
25-29	250
30-34	212
35-39	167
40-44	101
45-49	61

01 SOURCE: K. ADOGNON, "L'EVOLUTION DE LA FECONDITE DANS LES ANNEES 60 (1961-71) AU TOGO," ECA CONFERENCE DOCUMENT. E/CN.14/POP/INF/226, MONROVIA, TABLE 4.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. TOGO

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBM (PER 1000 POP)	39.00
TFM (PER WOMAN)	5.74
GRM (PER WOMAN)	2.33
NRM (PER WOMAN)	1.90

01 SOURCE: KOFFI ADONNON, 'L'EVOLUTION DE LA FECUNDITE DANS LES  
ANNEES 60 (1961-71) AU TOGO,' ECA CONFERENCE DOCUMENT,  
E/CN.14/POP/INF/220, MONROVIA, TABLE 6.  
02 1.03 SEX RATIO USED

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. TOGO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	206905	153059	53846	75320	51004	24316	131585	102055	29530
12-14	51137	35891	15246	13034	7460	5574	38103	28431	9672
15-19	52446	37020	15426	19114	12336	6778	33332	24684	8648
20-24	30912	21585	9327	14088	9711	4377	16824	11874	4950
25-29	22424	16612	5812	8857	6086	2769	13567	10524	3043
30-34	14580	11575	3005	6038	4366	1672	8542	7209	1333
35-39	11570	9537	2033	4584	3376	1206	6986	6159	827
40-44	7255	6128	1127	3136	2382	754	4119	3746	373
45-49	5725	4920	805	2228	1733	495	3497	3187	310
50-54	3495	3066	429	1471	1175	296	2024	1891	133
55-59	2595	2355	240	950	800	150	1645	1555	90
60-64	1741	1571	170	762	643	119	979	928	51
65 AND OVER	3025	2799	226	1058	932	126	1967	1867	100
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LOME 1974, TABLES VII.1, VII.7 AND VII.8.  
 02 TABLE EXCLUDES 1095 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN LITERACY STATUS; 528 MALES AND 567 FEMALES.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1086076	495982	590094	151958	72981	78977	941585	426690	514895
12-14	107239	59311	47928	184108	86968	97148	962968	543048	419928
15-19	139185	70321	68864	27684	14673	13011	111501	55648	55853
20-24	128789	50709	78080	24286	12262	12024	104503	38447	66056
25-29	150979	56032	94947	21027	9114	11913	129952	46918	83034
30-34	110297	44459	65838	15133	6903	8230	95164	37556	57608
35-39	113207	49709	63498	12514	5619	6695	100695	43890	56803
40-44	70472	33036	37436	8544	4187	4357	61924	28849	33079
45-49	73063	35669	37394	6981	3397	3584	66082	32272	33810
50-54	45134	22683	22451	4700	2269	2431	40434	20414	20020
55-59	38068	19406	18662	3349	1642	1707	34719	17764	16955
60-64	28160	13710	14450	2747	1271	1476	25413	12439	12974
65 AND OVER	81460	40928	40532	6576	2744	3832	74884	38184	36700
UNKNOWN	23	9	14	7	4	3	16	5	11

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LOME, 1974, TABLES I.1, II.1, II.7 AND II.8.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ESTIMATION - SEE CELL FOOTNOTE B.

03 EXACT URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BASES FOR THE 12-14 AGE GROUP ARE NOT AVAILABLE. THESE BASES HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED BY ASSUMING AN EQUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH AGE IN THE AGE BRACKET 10-14.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. TOGO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19.1	30.9	9.1	49.0	69.9	30.8	14.0	23.9	5.7
12-14	47.7	60.5	31.8	71.0B	85.8B	57.4B	39.6B	52.4B	23.0B
15-19	37.7	52.6	22.4	69.0	84.1	52.1	29.9	44.4	15.5
20-24	24.0	42.6	11.9	58.0	74.2	36.4	16.1	30.9	7.5
25-29	14.9	29.6	6.1	42.1	67.0	23.2	10.4	22.4	3.7
30-34	13.2	26.0	4.6	39.9	53.2	20.3	9.0	19.2	2.3
35-39	10.2	19.2	3.2	36.6	58.1	18.0	6.9	14.0	1.5
40-44	10.3	18.5	3.0	36.7	56.9	17.3	6.7	13.0	1.1
45-49	7.8	13.8	2.2	31.9	51.0	13.8	5.3	9.9	0.9
50-54	7.7	13.5	1.9	31.3	51.8	12.2	5.0	9.5	0.7
55-59	6.8	12.1	1.3	28.4	48.7	8.8	4.7	8.8	0.5
60-64	6.2	11.5	1.2	27.7	50.6	8.1	3.9	7.5	0.4
65 AND OVER	3.7	6.8	0.6	16.1	34.0	3.3	2.6	4.9	0.3
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LUME, 1974, TABLES VII.1, VII.7, VII.8, II.1, II.7 AND II.8.

B PERCENTAGES BASED ON AN ESTIMATED POPULATION BASE. SEE FOOTNOTE 3, TABLE 15B.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. 1060

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	226308	155118	71190	59369	34767	24602	166939	120351	46588
5-9	107406	70486	36920	24086	15011	11075	83320	57475	25845
10-14	84372	58838	25534	21075	11945	930	63297	46893	16407
15-19	30275	22305	7970	11414	7557	3857	18861	14746	4115
20-24	4255	3489	766	2794	2254	540	1461	1235	226

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA  
POPULATION (MARS-APRIL 1970), VOL. 1, 1974, TABLES VIII.1,  
VIII.7 AND VIII.8.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.  
TOGO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	828911	417331	411580	126140	62111	64029	702771	355220	347551
5-9	369760	191300	178460	43486	20682	22804	326274	170618	155656
10-14	191177	105001	86176	30684	14494	16190	160493	90507	69986
15-19	139185	70321	68864	27684	14673	13011	111501	55648	55853
20-24	128789	50709	78080	24286	12262	12024	104503	38447	66056

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA  
POPULATION (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, 1974, TABLES 11.1, 11.7  
AND 11.8.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. TOGU

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27.3	37.2	17.3	47.1	50.0	38.4	23.0	33.9	13.4
5-9	29.0	36.8	20.7	55.4	62.9	46.0	25.5	33.7	16.6
10-14	44.1	56.0	29.0	68.7	82.4	56.4	39.4	51.8	23.4
15-19	21.8	31.7	11.6	41.2	51.5	29.6	16.7	26.5	7.4
20-24	3.3	0.9	1.0	11.5	18.4	4.5	1.4	3.2	0.3

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION (MARS-APRIL 1970), VOL. 1, 1974, TABLES VIII.1, VIII.7, VIII.8, II.1, II.7, AND II.8.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.  
TUGU

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	728310	405356	322954	82786	48585	34201	645524	356771	288753
12-14	45423	22492	22931	2962	1049	1913	42461	21443	21018
15-19	79650	43942	35708	9969	5825	4144	69681	38117	31564
20-24	86315	44145	42170	13900	8737	5163	72415	35408	37007
25-29	108415	53538	54877	13926	6176	5750	94489	45362	49127
30-34	81647	42870	38777	10780	6433	4347	70867	36437	34430
35-39	86738	48312	38426	9279	5487	3792	77459	42625	34834
40-44	54787	31995	22792	6522	3952	2570	48265	28043	20222
45-49	57375	34563	22812	5408	3180	2228	51967	31383	20584
50-54	34870	21655	13215	3512	2030	1482	31358	19625	11733
55-59	28510	18183	10327	2271	1274	997	26239	16909	9330
60-64	19520	12362	7158	1567	847	720	17953	11515	6438
65 AND OVER	45060	31299	13761	2690	1595	1095	42370	29704	12666
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 2, LUME, 1975, TABLES IX.1, IX.7 AND IX.8.

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

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 15B.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. TOGO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.1	81.7	54.7	54.5	66.6	43.3	68.6	83.6	56.1
12-14	42.4	37.9	47.8	16.1 <sup>b</sup>	12.1 <sup>b</sup>	19.7 <sup>b</sup>	44.1 <sup>b</sup>	39.5 <sup>b</sup>	50.1 <sup>b</sup>
15-19	57.2	62.5	51.9	36.0	39.7	31.8	62.5	68.5	56.5
20-24	67.0	87.1	54.0	57.2	71.3	42.9	69.3	92.1	56.0
25-29	71.8	95.5	57.8	66.2	89.7	48.3	72.7	96.7	59.2
30-34	74.0	96.4	58.9	71.2	93.2	52.8	74.5	97.0	59.8
35-39	76.6	97.2	60.5	74.1	94.3	56.6	76.9	97.6	61.0
40-44	77.7	96.8	60.9	76.3	94.4	59.0	77.9	97.2	61.1
45-49	78.5	96.9	61.0	77.5	93.6	62.2	78.6	97.2	60.9
50-54	77.3	95.5	58.9	74.7	89.5	61.0	77.6	96.1	58.6
55-59	74.9	93.7	55.3	67.8	77.6	58.4	75.6	95.2	55.0
60-64	69.3	90.2	49.5	57.0	66.6	48.8	70.6	92.6	49.6
65 AND OVER	55.3	76.5	34.0	40.9	58.1	26.6	56.6	77.8	34.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCES: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA  
POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 1, LOME, 1974, TABLES I.1,  
II.1, II.7, AND II.8  
DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA  
POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL. 2, LOME, 1975, TABLES IX.1,  
IX.7 AND IX.8.

3 EXACT URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BASES FOR THE 12-14 AGE GROUP  
ARE NOT AVAILABLE. THESE BASES HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED BY ASSUMING  
AN EQUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH AGE IN THE AGE BRACKET 10-14.

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

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1085975	495908	590067	89947	43632	46315	A	A	A
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	408581	250859	157722	23077	7990	15087	A	A	A
EMPLOYERS	13235	11567	1668	115	101	14	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	395346	239292	156054	22962	7889	15073	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	47347	42069	4278	15624	13718	1906	A	A	A
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	261326	106376	154950	7853	5279	2574	A	A	A
OTHER AND UNKNOWN	368721	95604	273117	43393	16645	26748	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA  
POPULATION, (MARS-AVRIL 1970), VOL.1, LOME, 1974, TABLES VI.1 AND  
VI.2.

02 URBAN DATA REFER ONLY TO THE COMMUNE OF LOME. AN ACCURATE  
URBAN/RURAL BREAKDOWN IS NOT AVAILABLE.

A NOT AVAILABLE; SEE FOOTNOTE 2.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA 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 sum 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	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/PCT	UR	UR	*	13	
Cameroon	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	AG	UR	*	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	*	*	TOI	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	SX/UR	*	UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	UR	UR	*	12
Chad	AG	*	*	*	UR	STD	STD	*	*	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	14
Djibouti	*	TOI/SR/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	*	*	SX	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	SX/UR	*	RC	RC	RC	*	UR	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	*	12
Gambia	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOI	*	*	RC	*	UR	TOI/UR	AG	*	*	*	12	
Ghana	UR	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOI	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	UR	*	17
Guinea	STD	*	*	*	STD	STD	*	*	*	*	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	*	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	12
Guinea Bissau	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	AG	*	*	STD	*	RC	AG	*	TOI	*	*	12	
Kenya	AG	AG	*	AG	STD	UR	*	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	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	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	RC	RC	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	UR	*	16
Nairobi	AG/UR	UR	*	*	SX	UR	UR	UR	*	TOI/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	*	UR	UR	UR	*	12
Niger	RC/SX/UR	TOI	*	*	STD	RC	RC	*	*	TOI/RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	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	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	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	RC/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	*	14	

ASIA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bangladesh	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOI	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOI/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	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	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	20
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	TOT	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RR	*	UR	TOT	TOT/SX/UR/AB/ABS	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	TOT/SX/UR/AB/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	TOT/SX/UR/PC	TOT/SX/UR/AB/ABS	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOT/UR	SID	TOT/SX	AG	SID	*	TOT/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	17
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	TOT	SID	SID	TOT/SX/UR	SID	SID	*	15
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	TOT	RC	*	*	*	*	TOT/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR/ABS	*	*	12

Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5
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NY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

TOT - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

\* - Search conducted but no data found.

ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (re: tables 15, 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 BuGen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

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

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Washington, D.C.

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

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 standar labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for user comments but contains no text or markings.