

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

CONTROL NUMBER  
PN-AAK-668

2. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (695)

PA00-0000-G226

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

4. PERSONAL AUTHORS (100)

5. CORPORATE AUTHORS (101)

AID/ST/DIU

6. DOCUMENT DATE (110)

1981

7. NUMBER OF PAGES (120)

65p.

8. ARC NUMBER (170)

9. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION (130)

ST/DIU

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (500)

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

11. ABSTRACT (950)

12. DESCRIPTORS (920)

Women in development  
Statistics  
Women  
Sex differences  
Demographic surveys  
Upper Volta

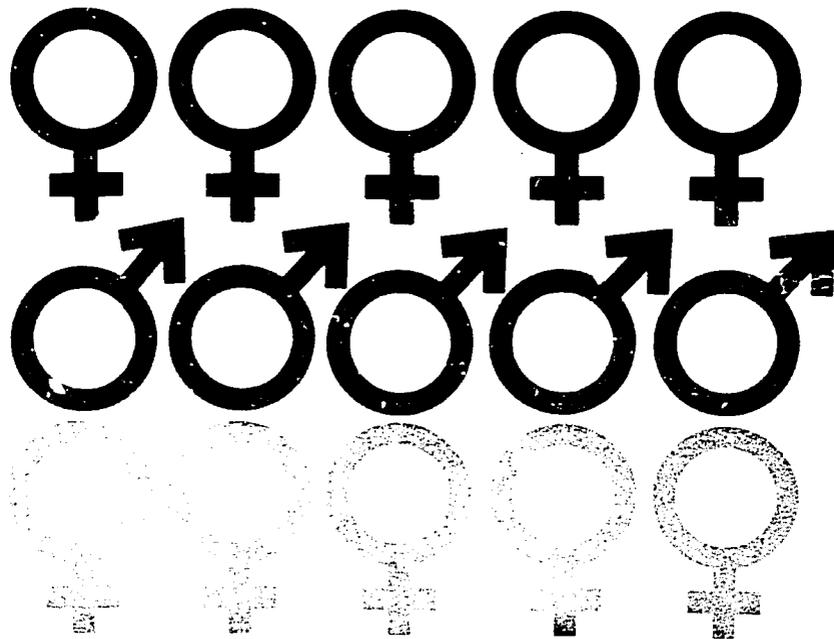
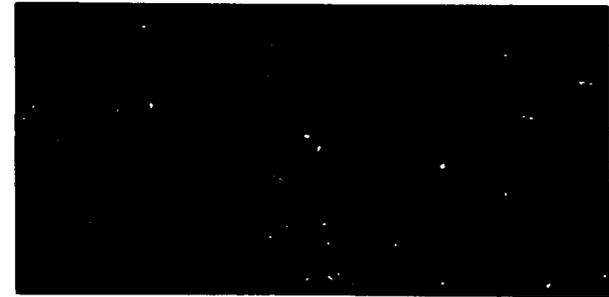
13. PROJECT NUMBER (150)

14. CONTRACT NO. (140)

AID

15. CONTRACT  
TYPE (140)

16. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (160)



# Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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

U.S. Agency  
for International Development

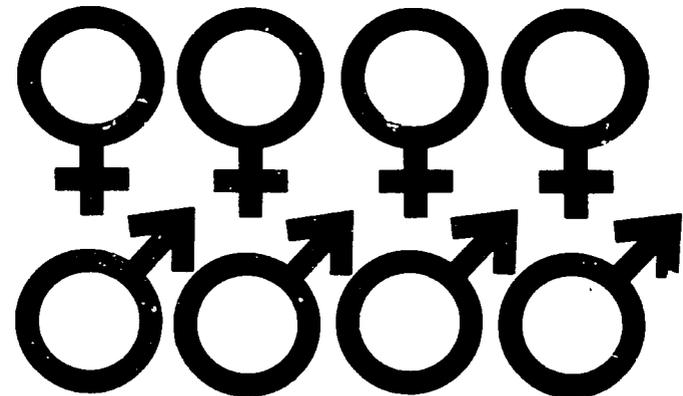
JUL 1981

# AFRICA

## *Upper Volta*

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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



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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 (PPG/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, 1960-1961. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4442770	A	A	125000	A	A	4317770	2145918	2171852
UNDER 1	A	A	A	A	A	A	180991	91423	89568
1-4	A	A	A	A	A	A	579960	297938	282022
5-9	A	A	A	A	A	A	664434	355161	309273
10-14	A	A	A	A	A	A	376434	214172	162262
15-19	A	A	A	A	A	A	337878	178961	158917
20-24	A	A	A	A	A	A	357604	147186	210418
25-29	A	A	A	A	A	A	372991	164015	208976
30-34	A	A	A	A	A	A	281528	121397	160131
35-39	A	A	A	A	A	A	295725	134613	161112
40-44	A	A	A	A	A	A	198009	94012	103997
45-49	A	A	A	A	A	A	202212	98167	104045
50-54	A	A	A	A	A	A	123767	64975	58792
55-59	A	A	A	A	A	A	110730	56740	53990
60-64	A	A	A	A	A	A	81360	41515	39845
65 AND OVER	A	A	A	A	A	A	147100	60085	67015
UNKNOWN	A	A	A	A	A	A	7047	5558	1489

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE STATISTIQUE ET DE LA MECANOGRAPHIE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE SONDAGE EN REPUBLIQUE DE HAUTE-VOLTA, 1960-1961, VOL. 1, PAGES 26, 32, AND 53.

02 THE 1960-61 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY EXCLUDED THE TWO MAJOR CITIES OF OUAGADOUGOU AND BOBO-DIOULASSO FROM ITS SAMPLE. THE REST OF THE COUNTRY WAS SAMPLED AT A RATE OF 10% FOR 12 SEMI-URBAN CENTERS AND 2% FOR THE RURAL AREAS.

03 DE JURE POPULATION.

04 DATA FOR THE POPULATION OF OUAGADOUGOU AND BOBO-DIOULASSO ARE FROM ADMINISTRATIVE CENSUSES.

05 OUAGADOUGOU AND BOBO-DIOULASSO CONSTITUTE THE URBAN AREAS OF THE COUNTRY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5638203	2827578	2810625	362610	185174	177436	5275593	2642404	2633189
UNDER 1	160236	80626	79610	13770	6987	6783	146466	73639	72827
1-4	815788	416747	399041	53146	27072	26074	762642	389675	372967
5-9	929533	484646	444707	58567	29857	28710	870786	454789	415997
10-14	649829	350375	299454	44614	22466	22148	605215	327909	277306
15-19	544081	281434	262647	35520	20307	18013	505761	261127	244634
20-24	410807	187295	223512	31424	15796	15628	379383	171499	207884
25-29	419920	182154	237766	29347	13872	15475	390573	168282	222291
30-34	336327	150809	185518	22669	10953	11716	313658	139856	173802
35-39	286641	136708	149933	19704	10239	9465	266937	126469	140468
40-44	244810	115071	129739	13995	7772	6223	230815	107299	123516
45-49	195456	99059	96397	9969	5665	4304	185487	93394	92093
50-54	184174	93120	91054	7846	4256	3590	176328	88864	87464
55-59	121176	67244	53932	5224	3023	2201	115952	64221	51731
60 AND OVER	331206	178061	153145	12122	5799	6323	319084	172262	146822
UNKNOWN	8399	4229	4170	1893	1110	783	6506	3119	3387

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES 27-29.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 THE DEFINITION OF 'URBAN' INCLUDES FIVE MAJOR CITIES-OUAGADOUGOU, BOBO-DIOULASSO, KOUDOUGOU, OUAHIGOUYA AND BANFORA-WHICH HAVE URBAN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND SECONDARY AND TERTIARY ECONOMIC SECTORS.

**TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960-1961.  
UPPER VOLTA**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5638112	2826994	2811118
UNDER 1	237278	124604	112674
1-4	821487	422302	399185
5-9	830507	429067	401440
10-14	687861	367611	320250
15-19	520406	268378	252028
20-24	437524	202411	235113
25-29	398057	172529	225528
30-34	347313	155614	191699
35-39	286984	134753	152231
40-44	241879	116147	125732
45-49	205230	102051	103179
50-54	172529	89084	83445
55-59	137009	73297	63712
60-64	105999	57510	48489
65 AND OVER	208049	111636	96413

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, TABLES 50 AND 54.

02 NOTE THAT THESE FIGURES ARE SMOOTHED ONLY, AND DO NOT INCLUDE ANY ADJUSTMENT FOR UNDERENUMERATION.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY DEPARTMENT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. UPPER VOLTA

DEPARTMENT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5638203	2827578	2810625	362610	185174	177436	5275593	2642404	2633189
CENTRE	944706	479685	465021	172661	89245	83416	772045	390440	381605
CENTRE-EST	404602	203051	201551	0	0	0	404602	203051	201551
CENTRE-NORD	632285	318723	313562	0	0	0	632285	318723	313562
CENTRE-OUEST	788962	391302	397660	36838	18918	17920	752124	372384	379740
EST	407215	210409	196806	0	0	0	407215	210409	196806
HAUTS-BASSINS	582810	285889	296921	127421	64363	63058	455389	221526	233863
NORD	530192	262503	267689	25690	12648	13042	504502	249855	254647
SAHEL	354079	183590	170489	0	0	0	354079	183590	170489
SUD-OUEST	357592	176312	181280	0	0	0	357592	176312	181280
VOLTA NOIRE	635760	316114	319646	0	0	0	635760	316114	319646

01 SOURCES: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA  
DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975,  
RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES  
NATIONALES, STATISTICAL TABLES, TABLE 6 AND VOL. 2: LES DONNEES  
DEPARTMENTALES, TABLE 1 (FOR THE FIVE MAJOR CITIES).

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 68. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960-1961. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
0	32.4	33.0	31.9
1	39.0	39.0	38.0
5	45.0	46.0	44.0
15	40.0	40.0	39.0
30	29.0	30.0	29.0
45	20.0	21.0	20.0
60	12.0	13.0	11.0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE STATISTIQUE ET DE LA MECANOGRAPHIE, ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN REPUBLIQUE DE HAUTE-VOLTA, 1960-1961, VOL. 2, TABLE 215.

02 THE 1960-61 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY EXCLUDED THE TWO MAJOR CITIES OF OUAGADOUGOU AND BOBO-DIOULASSO FROM ITS SAMPLE. THE REST OF THE COUNTRY WAS SAMPLED AT A RATE OF 10% FOR 12 SEMI-URBAN CENTERS AND 2% FOR THE RURAL AREAS.

03 LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR AGES 1 AND OVER WERE REPORTED IN WHOLE YEARS ONLY.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960-1961. UPPER VOLTA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
1960-61	A	A	A	A	A	A	263	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: COALE, A. AND FRANK LORIMER, 'SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY,' IN THE DEMOGRAPHY OF TROPICAL AFRICA, WILLIAM BRASS ET AL., EDS., PRINCETON, 1973, P. 158.
- 02 ESTIMATE BASED ON THE 1960-61 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY.
- 03 THE 1960-61 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY EXCLUDED THE TWO MAJOR CITIES OF OUAGADJUGGU AND BOBO-DIOULASSO FROM ITS SAMPLE. THE REST OF THE COUNTRY WAS SAMPLED AT A RATE OF 10% FOR 12 SEMI-URBAN CENTERS AND 2% FOR THE RURAL AREAS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	UNDER 10	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	UNKNOWN
TOTAL COUNTRY	4.6	2.5	4.3	5.5	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.5	5.1	10.0
MALE	4.5	2.5	4.3	5.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.3	4.5	12.5
FEMALE	5.2	2.5	4.4	5.7	8.0	7.8	6.6	5.7	5.6	9.4
CENTRE	5.4	2.2	4.9	7.6	9.9	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.2	16.8
MALE	5.1	2.1	4.3	7.3	9.7	8.9	6.5	4.0	2.5	21.5
FEMALE	5.8	2.3	5.6	8.0	10.1	8.5	5.9	4.9	4.3	15.7
CENTRE-EST	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.5
MALE	2.1	1.4	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.5
FEMALE	3.3	1.4	2.3	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.2
CENTRE-NORD	3.3	1.3	2.3	3.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	7.0
MALE	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	5.2
FEMALE	4.5	1.4	2.1	4.2	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.8
CENTRE-OUEST	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.0	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.6	4.7
MALE	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	5.1
FEMALE	3.3	1.8	2.3	3.3	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.2
EST	3.4	1.6	3.3	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.7	5.7	4.8	2.9
MALE	3.1	1.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.1	5.2	5.5	4.7	2.5
FEMALE	3.7	1.6	3.2	3.6	4.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	4.9	3.2
HAUTS-BASSINS	12.4	6.2	10.6	14.5	20.8	19.9	15.9	11.3	10.6	25.6
MALE	13.0	6.3	10.9	15.5	21.1	22.0	19.6	13.9	10.5	28.4
FEMALE	11.7	6.1	10.3	13.5	20.5	18.1	12.6	8.7	10.7	18.7
NORD	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.2
MALE	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	4.0
FEMALE	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.9
SAHEL	2.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.7	3.7	4.6	5.1	6.7	3.5
MALE	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	3.0	4.4	5.2	7.4	2.6
FEMALE	2.8	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.5	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.7	3.9
SUD-OUEST	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6	5.6
MALE	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.9	5.2
FEMALE	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	5.0
VOLTA NOIRE	9.2	5.9	9.4	10.1	12.0	12.5	11.6	9.7	10.2	9.5
MALE	9.2	6.1	10.3	10.4	9.8	11.1	12.2	10.8	11.4	9.0
FEMALE	9.3	5.6	8.5	9.6	14.0	13.6	11.0	8.7	9.0	9.8

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, VOL. 2: LES DONNEES DEPARTEMENTALES, TABLE 3 (FOR EACH DEPARTEMENT).

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOW	DEP./DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	3732826	1393601	2141356	0	177417	14936	5514
TOTAL MALES	1845559	932328	671565	0	32079	7022	2565
10-14	350375	350375	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	281434	269710	11096	0	177	73	378
20-24	187295	139491	46765	0	518	267	254
25-29	182154	81598	98592	0	1098	616	250
30-34	150809	35778	112381	0	1709	789	152
35-39	136708	18568	114943	0	2207	868	122
40-44	115071	11086	100499	0	2595	774	117
45-49	99059	6633	88789	0	2815	734	88
50-54	93120	5560	83174	0	3507	794	85
55-59	67244	3088	60464	0	3052	572	68
60 AND OVER	178061	8888	153106	0	14274	1520	273
UNKNOWN	4229	1553	1756	0	127	15	778
TOTAL FEMALES	1887267	461273	1269793	0	145338	7914	2949
10-14	299454	289735	9039	0	242	35	403
15-19	262647	121012	140212	0	697	422	304
20-24	223512	16470	204405	0	1566	861	210
25-29	237766	7339	226511	0	2800	948	168
30-34	185518	3885	176316	0	4306	879	132
35-39	149933	2825	140122	0	6100	749	137
40-44	129739	2701	116567	0	9609	747	115
45-49	96397	1941	82657	0	11114	602	83
50-54	91054	2759	70051	0	17384	741	119
55-59	53932	1761	37316	0	14317	449	89
60 AND OVER	153145	9786	64716	0	76725	1455	463
UNKNOWN	4170	1059	1881	0	478	26	736

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, QUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES, TABLES 21-23.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOW	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	237127	107304	119414	0	8583	1139	687
TOTAL MALES	121258	68982	50579	0	1019	379	299
10-14	22466	22466	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	20307	19966	274	0	5	3	59
20-24	15796	13809	1908	0	14	13	52
25-29	13872	6944	6828	0	23	38	39
30-34	10953	2437	8412	0	40	49	15
35-39	10239	1206	8882	0	76	59	16
40-44	7772	625	6974	0	104	47	22
45-49	5665	428	5096	0	91	43	7
50-54	4256	277	3825	0	118	32	4
55-59	3023	145	2734	0	104	35	5
60 AND OVER	5799	346	4942	0	435	58	18
UNKNOWN	1110	333	704	0	9	2	62
TOTAL FEMALES	115869	38322	68835	0	7564	760	388
10-14	22148	21871	199	0	9	3	66
15-19	18013	11101	6803	0	37	14	58
20-24	15628	2626	12821	0	69	73	39
25-29	15475	902	14279	0	135	120	39
30-34	11716	389	10934	0	258	110	25
35-39	9465	283	8631	0	416	114	21
40-44	6223	206	5372	0	554	76	15
45-49	4304	139	3486	0	607	61	11
50-54	3590	161	2411	0	949	58	11
55-59	2201	96	1354	0	697	39	15
60 AND OVER	6323	389	2037	0	3769	86	42
UNKNOWN	783	159	508	0	64	6	46

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES, TABLES 21-23.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	3495699	1286297	2021944	0	168834	13797	4827
TOTAL MALES	1724301	863346	820986	0	31060	6643	2266
10-14	327909	327909	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	261127	249744	10822	0	172	70	319
20-24	171499	125682	44857	0	504	254	202
25-29	168282	74654	91764	0	1075	578	211
30-34	139856	33341	103969	0	1669	740	137
35-39	126469	17362	106061	0	2131	809	106
40-44	107299	10461	93525	0	2491	727	95
45-49	93394	6205	83693	0	2724	691	81
50-54	88864	5283	79349	0	3389	762	81
55-59	64221	2943	57730	0	2948	537	53
60 AND OVER	172262	8542	148164	0	13839	1462	255
UNKNOWN	3119	1220	1052	0	118	13	716
TOTAL FEMALES	1771398	422951	1200958	0	137774	7154	2561
10-14	277306	267864	8840	0	233	32	337
15-19	244634	109911	133409	0	660	408	246
20-24	207884	13844	191584	0	1497	788	171
25-29	222291	6437	212232	0	2655	828	129
30-34	173802	3496	165382	0	4048	769	107
35-39	140468	2542	131491	0	5684	635	116
40-44	123516	2495	111195	0	9055	671	100
45-49	92093	1802	79171	0	10507	541	72
50-54	87464	2598	67640	0	16435	683	108
55-59	51731	1665	35962	0	13620	410	74
60 AND OVER	146822	9397	62679	0	72956	1369	421
UNKNOWN	3387	900	1373	0	414	20	680

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1. LES DONNEES NATIONALS, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES, TABLES 21-23.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

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	16	24	17	22	16
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	27	17	27	18	26	17
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	32	19	32	21	32	19

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL, DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE LA POPULATION, DÉCEMBRE 1975, RÉSULTATS DÉFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNÉES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1970 STATISTICAL TABLES, TABLES 21-23.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	50791	7053	43738
2-4	400813	21357	379456
5-9	410038	24095	385943
10 AND OVER	131579	9831	121748
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	993221	62336	930885
MEAN SIZE	6.2	6.3	6.1
MEDIAN SIZE	5.6	5.6	5.6

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA  
DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975,  
RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES,  
GUAGADOUGOU, 1970, TABLE 19, STATISTICAL TABLES 42-44.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A LIVING UNIT CONSISTING OF A MARRIED  
MAN, HIS SPOUSE(S), THEIR UNMARRIED CHILDREN AND OTHER RELATIVES.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1044251	990945	53306	63090	57494	5596	981161	933451	47710
15-19	12655	11789	866	859	707	152	11796	11082	714
20-29	180398	175783	4615	13069	12232	837	167329	163551	3778
30-39	271411	264083	7328	19657	18609	1048	251754	245474	6280
40-49	220124	209839	10285	13816	12755	1061	206308	197084	9224
50-59	167752	156292	11460	7935	6954	981	159817	149338	10479
60 AND OVER	187543	169267	18276	6853	5397	1456	180690	163870	16820
UNKNOWN	4368	3892	476	901	840	61	3467	3052	415

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES 33-35.

02 AVAILABLE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS DO NOT REPORT THE CRITERIA USED TO IDENTIFY HOUSEHOLD HEADS.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1960-1961. UPPER VOLTA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	50.0

01 SOURCE: SERVICE DE STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE,  
ENQUETE DEMOGRAPHIQUE PAR SONDAGE EN REPUBLIQUE DE HAUTE-VOLTA,  
1960-1961, VOL. 2, P. 220.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	372799	269406	83393	98357	65853	32504	274442	223553	50869
10-14	105335	72418	32917	28981	16404	12577	76354	56014	20340
15-19	84105	63418	20687	21667	13376	8291	62438	50042	12396
20-24	52953	41296	11655	14587	9727	4860	38366	31571	6795
25-29	38136	31015	7121	10123	7212	2911	29013	23603	4210
30-34	23225	19387	3838	6589	5023	1566	16636	14364	2272
35-39	19234	16755	2479	5581	4608	973	13653	12147	1506
40-44	13689	12141	1548	3653	3161	492	10036	8980	1056
45-49	10432	9529	903	2355	2090	265	8077	7439	638
50-54	8009	7195	814	1645	1432	213	6364	5763	601
55-59	6142	5746	396	1165	1053	112	4977	4693	284
60 AND OVER	10716	9832	884	1507	1343	164	9209	8489	720
UNKNOWN	823	672	151	504	424	80	319	248	71

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES 27-29.

02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1975.  
UPPER VOLTA

01 SOURCE: FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10.0	15.7	4.4	41.5	54.3	28.1	7.9	13.0	2.9
10-14	16.2	20.7	11.0	65.0	73.0	56.8	12.6	17.1	7.3
15-19	15.5	22.5	7.9	56.5	65.9	46.0	12.3	19.2	5.1
20-24	12.9	22.0	5.2	46.4	61.6	31.1	10.1	18.4	3.3
25-29	9.1	17.0	3.0	34.5	52.0	18.8	7.2	14.1	1.9
30-34	6.9	12.9	2.1	29.1	45.9	13.4	5.3	10.3	1.3
35-39	6.7	12.3	1.7	28.3	45.0	10.3	5.1	9.0	1.1
40-44	5.6	10.6	1.2	26.1	40.7	7.9	4.3	8.4	0.9
45-49	5.3	9.6	0.9	23.0	36.9	6.2	4.4	8.0	0.7
50-54	4.3	7.7	0.9	21.0	33.6	5.9	3.6	6.5	0.7
55-59	5.1	8.5	0.7	22.3	34.8	5.1	4.3	7.3	0.5
60 AND OVER	3.2	5.5	0.6	12.4	23.2	2.6	2.9	4.9	0.5
UNKNOWN	9.8	15.9	3.6	26.6	38.2	10.2	4.9	6.0	2.1

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA  
DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975,  
RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES,  
OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES 27-29.  
02 DEFINITION OF LITERATE CONFORMS TO UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.  
UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1975.  
UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE,  
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2874088	1374870	1499218	165407	80152	85255	2708881	1294718	1413963
10-14	58072	29048	29024	3286	1360	1926	54786	27688	27098
15-19	437299	214218	223081	22275	10455	11822	415024	203765	211259
20-29	788442	340795	447647	53828	24515	29313	734614	316280	418334
30-39	603940	275944	327996	40646	19879	20767	583294	256065	307229
40-49	424085	205141	218944	22818	12541	10277	401267	192600	208667
50-59	286411	151485	134926	11659	6209	5450	274752	143276	129476
60 AND OVER	271656	156244	115412	9558	4438	5120	262098	151806	110292
UNKNOWN	4183	1995	2188	1337	757	580	2846	1238	1608

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES 2, 3, 18-20.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WORKING IN SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, THE UNEMPLOYED, AND WOMEN WHO WERE CLASSIFIED AS 'HOMEMAKERS', EVEN THOUGH THE LATTER TWO DISTINCTIONS WERE CONSIDERED 'INACTIVE' IN THE 1975 CENSUS PUBLICATION. UNEMPLOYED TOTALS WERE 15,152 AND 4,464 FOR MALES AND FEMALES, RESPECTIVELY, WHILE HOMEMAKERS NUMBERED 1,440,317.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1975.  
UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3732626	1845559	1887267	237127	121258	115869	3495599	1724501	1771098
10-14	649829	350375	299454	44614	22466	22148	605215	327909	277306
15-19	544081	281434	262647	38320	20407	17913	505751	267127	244624
20-29	830727	369449	461278	60771	29668	31103	759956	339781	420175
30-39	622968	287517	335451	42373	21192	21181	580695	266325	314270
40-49	440266	214130	226136	23964	13437	10527	416302	200693	215609
50-59	305350	160364	144986	13070	7279	5791	292280	153085	139195
60 AND OVER	331206	176061	155145	12122	5799	6523	319084	172262	146822
UNKNOWN	8399	4229	4170	1893	1110	783	6506	3119	3387

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA  
DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975.  
RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES,  
OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES 2, 3, 18-20.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	77.0	74.5	79.4	69.8	66.1	73.6	77.5	75.1	79.8
10-14	8.9	8.3	9.7	7.4	6.1	8.7	9.1	8.4	9.8
15-19	80.4	76.1	84.9	58.1	51.5	65.6	82.1	78.0	86.4
20-29	94.9	92.2	97.0	88.6	82.6	94.2	95.4	93.1	97.2
30-39	96.9	96.0	97.8	95.9	93.8	98.0	97.0	96.1	97.8
40-49	96.3	95.8	96.8	95.2	93.3	97.6	96.4	96.0	96.8
50-59	93.8	94.5	93.1	89.2	85.3	94.1	94.0	94.9	93.0
60 AND OVER	82.0	87.7	75.4	78.8	76.5	81.0	82.1	88.1	75.1
UNKNOWN	49.8	47.2	52.5	70.6	68.2	74.1	43.7	39.7	47.5

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE LA DEMOGRAPHIE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION, DECEMBRE 1975, RESULTATS DEFINITIFS, VOL. 1: LES DONNEES NATIONALES, OUAGADOUGOU, 1978, STATISTICAL TABLES 2, 3, 18-20.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WORKING IN SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, THE UNEMPLOYED, AND WOMEN WHO WERE CLASSIFIED AS 'HOMEMAKERS', EVEN THOUGH THE LATTER TWO DISTINCTIONS WERE CONSIDERED 'INACTIVE' IN THE 1975 CENSUS PUBLICATION. UNEMPLOYED TOTALS WERE 15,152 AND 4,464 FOR MALES AND FEMALES, RESPECTIVELY, WHILE HOMEMAKERS NUMBERED 1,446,317.

**TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,  
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA**

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

**TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN CFA FRANCS), BY  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. UPPER VOLTA**

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 sums for all 69 countries, indicating the number of countries for which some information for a given data table was located.

AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOT	AG	STD	DC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SR	TOT/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	DC	.	UR	TOT/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	DC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	DC/PCI	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	DC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	DC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	DC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	TOT/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	DC	AG	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/UR	.	DC	DC	DC	.	UR	DC	.	DC	DC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	.	.	DC	.	UR	TOT/UR	AG	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	SR/UR	SR/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	STD	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	DC	AG	.	TOT	.	.	12
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	DC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SR/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	DC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	DC	.	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	TOT	.	.	SR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	DC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	DC	.	14
Mauritania	DC	AG	.	.	SR	DC	DC	.	.	DC	DC	.	DC	DC	DC	DC	DC	TOT/DC	TOT/DC	TOT/DC	DC	.	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	TOT	DC/UR	SR/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SR	UR	UR	UR	.	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	UR	DC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	AG/SR/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	DC	DC	.	.	TOT/DC	DC	.	DC	DC	DC	DC	DC	TOT/DC	.	TOT/DC	DC	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG	TOT/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	DC	DC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	.	DC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13
So Tom and Principe	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	DC/UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/UR	TOT/SR	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SR	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	DC/SR/UR	AG/UR	DC/UR	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/SR	TOT/SR	SR/UR	SR/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOT/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	DC/UR	.	.	.	DC/UR	.	.	DC/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	TOT/SR	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SR/UR	.	.	SR	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SR/UR	STD	.	DC	.	.	UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOT/SR/UR	SR/UR	TOT	STD	STD	DC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Zogo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14
Upper Volta	TOT/DC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	DC	DC	TOT	AG	STD	DC	AG	DC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	DC	.	.	UR	TOT/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	18
Zambia	DC/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOT/SR	UR	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	DC/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	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOI	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOI/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	15
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOI	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17

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

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Bolivia	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	SI	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	*	STD	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	SI	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SI/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15	
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SI/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17	
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SI/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17	
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SI	TOT/SI	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	SI	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15	
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SI/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	SI/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18	
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SI/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SI	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	17	
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SI/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	15	

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	IOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RX	*	UR	IOI	IOI/SX/UR/AB	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	IOI/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	IOI/SX/UR/PCT	IOI/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	IOI/UR	SID	IOI/SX	AG	SID	*	IOI/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	*	13
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	IOI	SID	SID	IOI/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	*	IOI	RC	*	*	*	*	IOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	IOI/UR/ABS	IOI/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.

IOI - 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).

PCT - 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 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<sup>1/</sup>

Nadia H. Youssef  
International Center for Research on Women  
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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