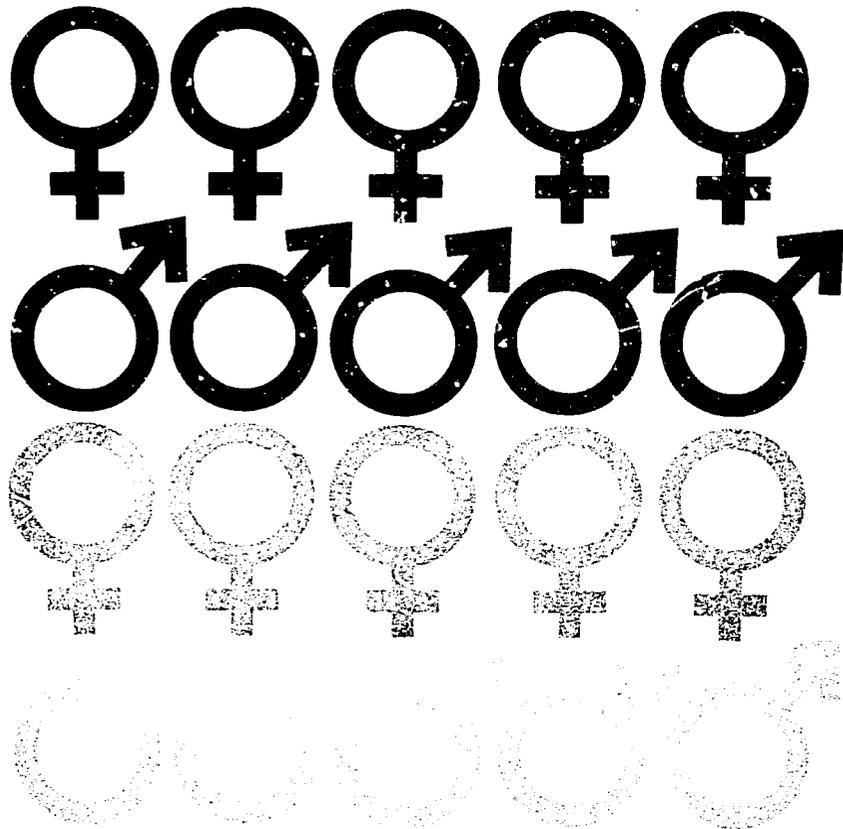


PIRRA 4120
150-2-201

AFRICA
Cape Verde

**Selected
Statistical Data
by Sex**



Economic and Social Data Services Division
Development Information Utilization Service
Office of Evaluation
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), 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 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. 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 a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. 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 format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen Center for International Research. 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 120 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, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated 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 Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

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.

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 PPC/E-DIU/ESDS 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.

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Woman 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, oppressor and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history."
(UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	199902	92691	107211	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNDER 1	7174	3678	3496	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	31006	15359	15647	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	30823	15421	15402	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	16670	8292	8378	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	14273	6815	7458	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	16772	7405	9367	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	14378	6343	8035	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	12665	5710	6955	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	8210	3755	4455	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	8201	3732	4469	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	8791	4075	4716	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	9852	4591	5261	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	5966	2511	3455	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	4384	1553	2831	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	9205	2925	6280	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	1532	526	1006	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: PORTUGAL, SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENTSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 2.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 KINGSLEY DAVIS (1969, WORLD URBANIZATION 1950-1970, POPULATION MONOGRAPH SERIES, BERKELEY, VOL. 1, NUMBER 4, P. 58) HAS ESTIMATED 1960 URBAN AND RURAL PERCENTAGES WHICH IMPLY TOTALS OF 12,994 AND 186,908, RESPECTIVELY. THE QUALITY OF THESE ESTIMATES IS UNKNOWN.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	272571	131785	140786
0-4	42055	20989	21066
5-9	45939	23073	22866
10-14	39902	19710	20192
15-19	30557	15041	15516
20-24	15968	8278	7690
25-29	11811	5490	6321
30-34	14073	6231	7842
35-39	13869	6159	7710
40-44	11919	5675	6234
45-49	8282	3886	4396
50-54	7697	3501	4196
55-59	8212	3894	4318
60-64	8653	4108	4545
65 AND OVER	12957	5385	7572
UNKNOWN	687	365	322

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977,
NEW YORK, TABLE 7.

02 ENUMERATION BASIS AND URBAN/RURAL BREAKDOWN ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY COUNCIL, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. CAPE VERDE

COUNCIL	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	272071
BOAVISTA	3527
BRAVA	7848
FOGO	29592
MAIO	3466
SAL	5622
PRAIA	71422
SANTA CATARINA	31673
TARRAFAL	26263
PAUL	8026
PORTO NOVO	13693
RIBEIRA GRANDE	23197
S. NICOLAU	16280
S. VICENTE	31462

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATISTICA, 1973, ANUARIO
ESTADISTICO - TERRITORIOS ULTRAMARINOS, VOL.2, CHAPTER 1, TABLE 1.
- 02 CAPE VERDE ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS INCLUDE ISLANDS AND
COUNCILS. EACH OF THE COUNCILS IN TABLE 5 IS A SEPARATE ISLAND,
WITH THE EXCEPTIONS OF: PRAIA, SANTA CATARINA, AND TARRAFAL,
WHICH COMPRISE THE ISLAND OF SANTIAGO; AND PAUL, PORTO NOVO,
AND RIBEIRA GRANDE, WHICH COMPRISE THE ISLAND OF SANTO ANTAO.
- 03 A BREAKDOWN OF COUNCIL POPULATIONS BY SEX IS AVAILABLE FOR 1960;
SEE SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 1.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	199902	92691	107211
WHITE	2702	1327	1375
BLACK	39111	17897	21214
MIXED	157989	73392	84597
OTHER	11	9	2
UNKNOWN	89	66	23

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO
VERDE, IX RECENTEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON,
TABLE 5.

02 DATA GROUPED ACCORDING TO RACIAL/PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1960. CAPE VERDE

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	199902	92691	107211
CATHOLIC	195989	90615	105374
OTHER CHRISTIAN	2058	929	1129
NON-CHRISTIAN	51	15	36
NONE	578	353	225
NOT STATED	1226	779	447

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO
VERDE, IX RECCENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON,
TABLE 3.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1960. CAPE VERDE

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	199902	92691	107211
PORTUGAL	768	490	278
CAPE VERDE	197755	91604	106151
OTHER PORT. PROVS.	1191	494	697
NATURALIZED FOR.	103	51	52
OTHER FOREIGN	85	52	33

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IV RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 7.

02 'OTHER PORT. PROVS.' REFERS TO CITIZENS OF PORTUGUESE PROVINCES OTHER THAN CAPE VERDE; 'NATURALIZED FOR.' REFERS TO PERSONS WHO HAVE BECOME NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF CAPE VERDE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1960. CAPE VERDE

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	186982	85751	101231
PORTUGUESE ONLY	521	308	213
PORTUGUESE/CREOLE	35810	22843	12967
PORTUGUESE/FOREIGN	1600	1335	265
CREOLE ONLY	148918	61155	87763
CREOLE/FOREIGN	133	110	23

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO
VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON,
TABLE 10.

02 PUBLISHED FIGURES INEXPLICABLY EXCLUDE 12,290 PERSONS FROM THE
TOTAL POPULATION.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1976. CAPE VERDE

01 RELIABLE DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE. USING THE 1975 PROVISIONAL
REGISTERED INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF 104.9 (UNITED NATIONS,
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, OCTOBER 1979) AND
COALE-DEMENY SOUTH REGION MODEL LIFE TABLES, A LIFE EXPECTANCY
AT BIRTH OF 57 YEARS CAN BE ESTIMATED FOR 1975.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. CAPE VERDE

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
IMR (PER 1000 POP) 1975	105

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1978,
NEW YORK, TABLE 15. FIGURE REPRESENTS THE REGISTERED INFANT
MORTALITY RATE FOR 1975.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1960. CAPE VERDE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	130899	91213	34165	0	5137	302	82
TOTAL MALES	58233	40240	16689	0	1111	138	55
10-14	8292	8281	4	0	0	0	7
15-19	6815	6722	73	0	4	5	11
20-24	7405	6731	664	0	3	1	6
25-29	6343	4444	1883	0	12	2	2
30-34	5710	3069	2608	0	16	10	7
35-39	3755	1908	1807	0	28	8	4
40-44	3732	1778	1885	0	49	16	4
45-49	4075	1889	2065	0	96	19	6
50-54	4591	2103	2323	0	141	20	4
55-59	2511	1135	1212	0	147	17	0
60-64	1553	713	720	0	111	9	0
65 AND OVER	2925	988	1407	0	499	31	0
UNKNOWN	526	479	38	0	5	0	4
TOTAL FEMALES	72666	50973	17476	0	4026	164	27
10-14	8378	8372	3	0	0	0	3
15-19	7458	7118	333	0	2	0	5
20-24	9367	6841	2498	0	23	2	3
25-29	8035	5070	2916	0	37	8	4
30-34	6955	4244	2626	0	70	14	1
35-39	4455	2791	1578	0	78	8	0
40-44	4469	2656	1638	0	160	15	0
45-49	4716	2633	1766	0	290	23	4
50-54	5261	3070	1647	0	518	25	1
55-59	3455	2029	935	0	469	21	1
60-64	2831	1718	598	0	503	11	1
65 AND OVER	6280	3531	863	0	1846	36	4
UNKNOWN	1006	900	75	0	30	1	0

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 2.

02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS WERE REPORTED.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1960. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1960. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	A	A
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	B	B
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	B	B
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	B	B

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 2.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B UNUSUALLY HIGH PERCENTAGES OF NEVER-MARRIED PERSONS IN CAPE VERDE PRECLUDED FITTING OF A MAKEHAM CURVE TO DATA IN TABLE 10A. THE 25% EVER-MARRIED LEVEL FOR MALES IS SOMEWHERE IN THE 25-29 YEAR OLD RANGE, WHILE FOR FEMALES THE RANGE IS 20-24 YEARS OLD. 50% OF CAPE VERDEAN MALES ARE MARRIED BY THE 40-44 AGE GROUP. OSTENSIBLY, MORE THAN 50% OF CAPE VERDEAN FEMALES NEVER MARRY. NOTE THAT NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE REPORTED IN THE SOURCE FOR TABLE 10A.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT COMPLETE DATA NOT FOUND. INFORMATION ON
'DEPENDENT' HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD IS PRESENTED IN SECCAO DE
ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL
DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 8.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. CAPE VERDE

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1976	29
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1976	A
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1976	A
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1976	A

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979,
WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 61. THE CBR IS BASED ON INFORMATION
SUPPLIED BY DIRECCAO GERAL DE ESTATISTICA, 1977, CAPE VERDE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38283	24676	13607
10-14	5847	3434	2413
15-19	5662	3389	2273
20-24	4979	3142	1837
25-29	3910	2475	1444
30-34	3447	2280	1167
35-39	2712	1822	890
40-44	2498	1753	745
45-49	2565	1778	787
50-54	2491	1847	644
55-59	1399	927	472
60-64	874	577	297
65 AND OVER	1719	1147	572
UNKNOWN	171	105	66

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO
VERDE, IX REENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960 LISBON,
TABLE 4.

02 LITERACY IS TAKEN TO REPRESENT THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND
WRITE, THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE CLASSIFIED AS HAVING OR PURSUING A
DEGREE, AT THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR SUPERIOR LEVEL OF
EDUCATION, WERE CONSIDERED TO BE LITERATE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1960.
CAPE VERDE

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 1.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	29.3	42.4	18.7
10-14	35.1	41.4	28.8
15-19	39.7	49.7	30.5
20-24	29.7	42.4	19.6
25-29	27.3	39.0	18.0
30-34	27.2	39.9	16.8
35-39	33.0	48.5	20.0
40-44	30.5	47.0	16.7
45-49	29.2	43.6	16.7
50-54	25.3	40.2	12.2
55-59	23.4	36.9	13.7
60-64	19.9	37.2	10.5
65 AND OVER	18.7	39.2	9.1
UNKNOWN	11.2	20.0	6.6

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLES 1 AND 4.

02 LITERACY IS TAKEN TO REPRESENT THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE. THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE CLASSIFIED AS HAVING OR PURSUING A DEGREE, AT THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR SUPERIOR LEVEL OF EDUCATION, WERE CONSIDERED TO BE LITERATE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL
 BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972-1973.
 CAPE VERDE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	73075	39356	33719

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1973,
 ANUARIO ESTADISTICO - TERRITORIOS ULTRAMARINOS, VOL. 2,
 CHAPTER 8, TABLE 2.

02 FIGURES REFER TO ENROLLMENT AT THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND
 SUPERIOR LEVELS OF EDUCATION, INCLUDING ECCLESIASTIC AND NORMAL
 SCHOOLS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C.
1972-1973. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. ESTIMATES MADE BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1978, WORLD POPULATION 1977, WASHINGTON, P. 41) INDICATE A TOTAL POPULATION OF 286,000 FOR THIS PERIOD, BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF ESTIMATED POPULATIONS FOR 1972 AND 1973.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972-1973. CAPE VERDE

01 POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. IF THE U.S.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ESTIMATE OF TOTAL POPULATION IS EMPLOYED
(SEE FOOTNOTE, TABLE 16B), THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE (BOTH
SEXES) IS 25.5%.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	62554	42993	19561

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 6.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD. NO TIME REFERENT IS AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C. 1960.
CAPE VERDE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	130899	58233	72666

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLE 8.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
 AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960 CAPE VERDE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	47.8	73.8	26.9

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON, TABLES 6 AND 8.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD. NO TIME REFERENT IS AVAILABLE.

03 THE 1960 CENSUS REPORT, TABLE 8, CONTAINS A BREAKDOWN OF WORKERS AND RENTERS BY AGE AND SEX. HOWEVER, THESE TWO GROUPS DO NOT SUM TO THE TOTALS OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AS REPORTED IN TABLE 6 OF THE SAME SOURCE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	62554	42993	19561
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	30402	21350	9052
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	22920	15142	7778
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	6555	4729	1826
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	2677	1772	905

01 SOURCE: SECCAO DE ESTATISTICA, 1975, PROVINCIA DE CABO
VERDE, IX RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DA POPULACAO 1960, LISBON,
TABLE 6.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CORRESPONDS TO THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD. NO TIME REFERENT IS AVAILABLE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. CAPE VERDE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
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
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia
Bangladesh
Burma
People's Republic of China
Republic of China - Taiwan
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Kampuchea
North Korea
South Korea
Malaysia
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic
Federal Republic of Germany
Greece
Hungary
Italy
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan
 Algeria
 Cyprus
 Egypt
 Iran
 Iraq
 Israel
 Jordan
 Lebanon
 Morocco
 Saudi Arabia
 Syria
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19__
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19__
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19__
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 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. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__ to 19__
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19__
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, 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, 19__
Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__ to 19__
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19__
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19__
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19__
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

COUNTRY 655--CAPE VERDE

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	RGWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1970	16	3		X	
TABLE 03	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1970	14	1		X	
TABLE 06A	1960	6	3		X	
TABLE 06B	1960	6	3		X	
TABLE 06C	1960	6	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1960	6	3			X
TABLE 07	1976	0	0		X	
TABLE 08	1975	2	1			X
TABLE 09	1970	0	0	X		
TABLE 10A	1960	29	7			X
TABLE 10B	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1960	0	0		X	
TABLE 11	1960	4	2			X
TABLE 12	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 13	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1960	0	0		X	
TABLE 14B	1976	11	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1960	14	3			X
TABLE 15B	1960	0	0		X	
TABLE 15C	1960	14	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1972	1	0			X
TABLE 16B	1972	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1972	0	0		X	
TABLE 17A	1960	1	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1960	1	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1960	1	3		X	
TABLE 18	1960	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1960	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
2 STANDARD TABLES
16 NONSTANDARD TABLES
13 BLANK TABLES

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^{1/}

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.^{2/}

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the 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.

APPENDIX F
 ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
 (Includes 120 Countries)

SEND TO: Center for International Research
 U. S. Bureau of the Census
 Washington, D. C. 20233

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/753-4100			Date		T
	Organization					CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. <u>2</u>		
	Address							
	City, State, ZIP							
	Telephone							
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost	
* One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders: additional copies are \$5.00 each.						TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.								

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
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-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)
