

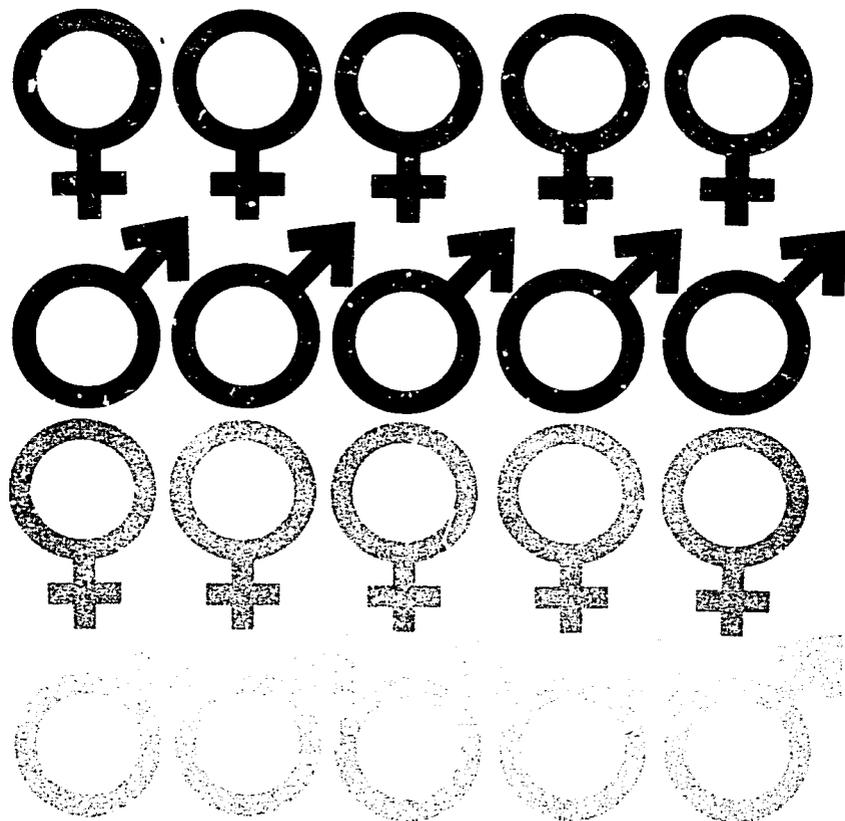
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# NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

*Egypt*

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## 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 are 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.

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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 subject, 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.

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, 1966. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	30075858	15175554	14900304	12384502	A	A	17691356	A	A
0-4	4527000	2292000	2235000	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	4214000	2200000	2014000	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	3899000	2034000	1865000	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	3008000	1593000	1415000	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	2024000	971000	1053000	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	2019000	902000	1117000	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	1767000	835000	932000	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	1873000	941000	932000	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	1541000	789000	752000	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	1284000	683000	601000	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	1238000	607000	631000	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	752000	421000	331000	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	800000	379000	421000	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	1130000	529000	601000	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA, 1980, THE POPULATION SITUATION IN THE ECWA REGION - EGYPT, BEIRUT, TABLE 4.4; UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK - HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 2.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 A PRECISE DEFINITION OF 'URBAN' IS NOT AVAILABLE; REFERENCE IS MADE TO 'LARGE CITIES AND THE CAPITALS OF GOVERNORATES (EXCLUDING FRONTIERS) AND OF TOWNS'.

04 AGE-GROUP FIGURES HAVE BEEN ROUNDED AND THEREFORE DO NOT SUM TO UNROUNDED TOTALS.

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, 1976. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36626204	18647289	17978915	16036403	8227787	7808616	20589801	10419502	10170299
UNDER 1	697938	351829	346109	323561	163705	159256	374377	188124	186253
1-4	4344232	2196436	2147796	1674775	852004	822771	2669457	1344432	1325025
5-9	4681702	2421813	2259889	1848602	948602	900000	2833100	1473211	1359889
10-14	4905523	2581979	2323544	2094011	1075288	1018723	2811512	1506691	1304821
15-19	3991806	2141854	1849952	1900522	990836	909636	2091284	1151018	940266
20-24	3083977	1522279	1561698	1564930	759292	805688	1518997	762987	756010
25-29	2684581	1321665	1362916	1289735	638314	651421	1394846	683351	711495
30-34	2128653	1036480	1092173	1013314	516795	496519	1115339	519685	595654
35-39	2054872	1024782	1030090	922718	480529	442189	1132154	544253	587901
40-44	1882691	935787	946904	848362	440919	407443	1034329	494868	539461
45-49	1527724	789521	738203	667949	360845	307104	859775	428676	431099
50-54	1461099	719185	741914	618182	321151	297031	842917	398034	444883
55-59	894090	481977	412093	378391	217768	160683	515699	264289	251410
60-64	970322	479943	490379	380691	197594	183097	589631	282349	307282
65 AND OVER	1311240	639161	672079	507926	262714	245212	803314	376447	426867
UNKNOWN	5754	2578	3176	2684	1491	1193	3070	1087	1983

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 1.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION, INCLUDING FOREIGNERS.

03 THE DEFINITION OF 'URBAN' IS NOT AVAILABLE; SEE FOOTNOTE 3, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1966. EGYPT

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR A GRADATION OF THE 1966  
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY THE LOGIT METHOD, SEE CENTRAL AGENCY FOR  
PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, POPULATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT, CAIRO, TABLE 2.1.9.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38036000	19399000	18637000
0-4	5803000	2983000	2820000
5-9	5332000	2740000	2592000
10-14	4803000	2561000	2243000
15-19	4095000	2164000	1931000
20-24	3147000	1566000	1581000
25-29	2622000	1279000	1344000
30-34	2223000	1091000	1131000
35-39	1962000	970000	991000
40-44	1826000	920000	905000
45-49	1585000	805000	780000
50-54	1295000	660000	634000
55-59	1061000	541000	520000
60-64	834000	425000	409000
65 AND OVER	1448000	694000	753000
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR 3.7  
PERCENT NET UNDERENUMERATION.  
02 DE FACTO POPULATION.  
03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY GOVERNORATE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1976. EGYPT

GOVERNORATE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36626204	18647289	17978915	16036403	8227787	7808616	20589801	10419502	10170299
CAIRO	5074016	2595475	2478541	5074016	2595475	2478541	0	0	0
ALEXANDRIA	2317705	1188840	1128865	2317705	1188840	1128865	0	0	0
PORT-SAID	262760	134450	128310	262760	134450	128310	0	0	0
SUEZ	193965	102894	91071	193965	102894	91071	0	0	0
DAMIETTA	576326	293037	283289	142707	72451	70256	433619	220586	213033
DAKAHLIA	2737306	1387748	1349558	656840	334476	322364	2080466	1053272	1027194
SHARKIA	2617938	1334860	1283078	530051	271187	258864	2087887	1063673	1024214
KALYUBIA	1680837	870116	810721	685238	355576	329662	995599	514540	481059
KAFR-EL-SHEIKH	1407160	702645	704515	291614	148073	143541	1115546	554572	560974
GHARBIA	2293240	1159513	1133727	764307	388035	376272	1528933	771478	757455
MUNUFIA	1710849	869631	841218	336623	171493	165130	1374226	698138	676088
BEHERA	2464445	1239817	1224628	595100	303978	291122	1869345	935839	933506
ISMAILIA	353975	181537	172438	174211	90462	83749	179764	91075	88689
GIZA	2416659	1242356	1174303	1378009	706197	671812	1038650	536159	502491
BENI-SUEF	1110132	560133	549999	276429	140277	136152	833703	419856	413847
FAYUM	1141879	584084	557795	275378	141160	134218	866501	442924	423577
MENIA	2054105	1050925	1003180	430462	221939	208523	1623643	828986	794657
ASYUT	1697422	873578	823844	470369	247473	222896	1227053	626105	600948
SUHAB	1924814	970518	954296	409520	212839	196681	1515294	757679	757615
QENA	1709299	860297	849002	392079	202394	189685	1317220	657903	659317
ASWAN	618518	308165	310353	234340	120262	114078	384178	187903	196275
RED-SEA	55415	30238	25177	48438	26523	21915	6977	3715	3262
NEW VALLEY	85175	43407	41768	34769	18340	16429	50406	25067	25339
MATRUH	112547	56946	55601	51756	26914	24842	60791	30032	30759
SINAI	9717	6079	3638	9717	6079	3638	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS,  
1980, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT, CAIRO,  
PP. 6-9; 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS,  
CAIRO, 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, 1976. EGYPT

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR POPULATION BY RELIGION,  
SEE TABLE 6B.

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,  
1976. EGYPT

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36626204	18647289	17978915	16036403	8227787	7808616	20589801	10419502	10170299
MOSLEM	34334328	17472810	16861518	14679345	7533051	7146294	19654983	9939759	9715224
CHRISTIAN	2285620	1171229	1114391	1353447	692644	660803	932173	478585	453588
JEWISH	1631	644	987	758	340	418	873	304	569
OTHER	4625	2606	2019	2853	1752	1101	1772	854	918

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS,  
1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO,  
TABLE 2.

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,  
1976. EGYPT

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36626204	18647289	17978915
EGYPT	36510849	18579651	17931198
SUDAN	9521	5959	3562
OTHER AFRICA	8459	5644	2815
ISRAEL	25246	14672	10594
IRAQ	17146	9231	7915
OTHER ASIA	33267	20531	12736
EUROPE	14863	7502	7361
ALL OTHER	2485	1346	1139
UNKNOWN	4348	2753	1595

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS,  
1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO,  
TABLES 1 AND 28.  
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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,  
1976. EGYPT

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1966. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	53.9	53.0	54.8
1	60.1	58.9	61.4
5	62.3	60.2	64.5
15	53.3	51.2	55.5
30	39.8	38.0	41.8
45	26.7	25.3	28.2
60	14.8	14.3	15.2

01 SOURCE: FERIAL ABDEL KADER AHMED, DATE UNKNOWN, 'FERTILITY TRENDS IN EGYPT AND THEIR EFFECT ON POPULATION GROWTH,' IN FERTILITY AND POPULATION GROWTH, CAIRO DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER, CAIRO, CHAPTER 3, TABLES 1 AND 2.

02 LIFE TABLES FOR 1966 WERE BASED ON VITAL STATISTICS REPORTED FROM 1965 TO 1967.

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, 1975. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	54.9	53.1	55.0
1	58.5	57.2	59.7
5	59.8	57.8	62.0
15	51.0	49.0	53.0
30	37.8	36.0	39.7
45	25.0	23.5	26.7
60	14.4	13.5	15.2

- 01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1981) BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS ADJUSTED FOR UNDERREGISTRATION AND AN ESTIMATED 1975 MIDEAR POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX. SEE DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE-1981, WASHINGTON, D.C.
- 02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR BOTH SEXES WERE CALCULATED BY WEIGHTING MALE AND FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCIES USING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

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

**TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. EGYPT**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1969	A	128	139	A	136	146	A	124	134

- 01 SOURCE: MABMOUD ABDOU ISSA, 1972, AN ANALYSIS OF EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS INFANT MORTALITY IN EGYPT, POPULATION RESEARCHES AND STUDIES, CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, CAIRO, VOL. 1, NO. 2, P. 24.
- 02 THE AUTHOR HAS ADJUSTED OBSERVED INFANT MORTALITY RATES USING THE BOURGEOIS-PICHAT TECHNIQUE.
- 03 THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS HAS ESTIMATED A 1978 INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF 76 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS ADJUSTED FOR UNDERREGISTRATION.
- A A PRECISE COMBINED RATE IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1976. EGYPT

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 BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976.  
EGYPT

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	36510849	21564862	13090642	0	1689724	165621	0
TOTAL MALES	18579651	11856925	6504866	0	177770	40090	0
UNDER 20	9672074	9643531	27949	0	286	308	0
20-24	1509410	1212153	292792	0	1860	2605	0
25-29	1315311	569825	736774	0	3575	5137	0
30-34	1031234	175305	845300	0	4705	5924	0
35-39	1021058	73421	936514	0	5938	5185	0
40-44	931989	50657	867236	0	9411	4685	0
45-49	786948	30106	742528	0	10632	3682	0
50-54	716531	29398	666198	0	17286	3729	0
55-59	480058	17224	445568	0	14816	2450	0
60-64	478259	19953	429211	0	26591	2504	0
65 AND OVER	634402	33320	514470	0	82736	3876	0
UNKNOWN	2377	2032	326	0	14	5	0
TOTAL FEMALES	17931198	9707937	6585776	0	1511954	125531	0
UNDER 20	8908529	8598965	299045	0	3620	6899	0
20-24	1556231	605528	918061	0	13044	19598	0
25-29	1359752	190214	1124216	0	24513	20809	0
30-34	1088690	76995	955178	0	39561	16956	0
35-39	1027457	48737	899622	0	65065	14033	0
40-44	944083	46062	764366	0	120073	13582	0
45-49	736495	28491	565686	0	132581	9737	0
50-54	739863	33259	459973	0	23706	9425	0
55-59	410575	16908	251593	0	137560	4514	0
60-64	488917	23972	192292	0	267818	4835	0
65 AND OVER	667501	38058	153724	0	470612	5107	0
UNKNOWN	3105	748	2020	0	301	36	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 13.

02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS WERE REPORTED.

03 FIGURES ARE FOR THE EGYPTIAN POPULATION ONLY, THEREBY EXCLUDING 115,355 FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. FOR A BREAKDOWN OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS SEE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 7.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976.  
EGYPT

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	S/P/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	16036403	9654233	5663889	0	633702	84579	0
TOTAL MALES	8227787	5287004	2843257	0	74468	23058	0
TOTAL FEMALES	7808616	4367229	2820632	0	559234	61521	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 7.

02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION, INCLUDING FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. HENCE, DATA IN TABLES 10B AND 10C WILL NOT SUM TO THE TOTALS IN TABLE 10A, SINCE THE LATTER EXCLUDES THE FOREIGN-BORN.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976.  
EGYPT

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	20589801	11988232	7460269	0	1059612	81688	0
TOTAL MALES	10419502	6617923	3680308	0	103915	17356	0
TOTAL FEMALES	10170299	5370309	3779961	0	955677	64332	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 7.
- 02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION, INCLUDING FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. HENCE, DATA IN TABLES 10B AND 10C WILL NOT SUM TO THE TOTALS IN TABLE 10A, SINCE THE LATTER EXCLUDES THE FOREIGN-BORN.

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, 1976. EGYPT

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	27	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	30	24

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN POPULATION  
INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, SERIES M, NO. 4,  
BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. FIGURES FOR PERCENT EVER MARRIED ARE BASED  
ON MARITAL STATUS DATA REPORTED IN CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC  
MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION  
AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 13.  
02 AGE-EVER-MARRIED DATA REFER TO THE EGYPTIAN POPULATION ONLY.

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, 1976. EGYPT

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	6985171	3247590	3737581
MEAN SIZE	5.2	5.0	5.5
MEDIAN SIZE	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS,  
NO DATE, THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION AND  
HOUSING CENSUS, 22/23 NOVEMBER 1976 IN EGYPT, CAIRO, TABLES 12  
AND 24.

02 THESE DATA ARE PRELIMINARY DE FACTO RESULTS.

03 THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF PERSONS LIVING INDIVIDUALLY OR  
IN GROUPS WHO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH FOOD AND OTHER VITAL  
NECESSITIES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1976. EGYPT

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1976. EGYPT

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1976	21	200	342	286	232	97	48

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON  
BIRTHS ADJUSTED FOR 3.6 PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION AND AN ADJUSTED  
1976 CENSUS POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975-1979. EGYPT

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1979	4.38
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1976	6.13
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1976	2.97
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1975	2.33C

01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON BIRTHS ADJUSTED FOR 3.6 PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION, AN ADJUSTED 1976 CENSUS POPULATION (BY AGE AND SEX), AND AN AVERAGE 1975-1977 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH.

B THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE FOR 1979 IS FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE - 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 21.

C THE NET REPRODUCTION RATE FOR 1975 WAS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, SEX RATIO AT BIRTH, AND 1975 LIFE TABLE VALUES.

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, 1976. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11227158	7685550	3541608
10-14	2995611	1845263	1150348
15-19	2084715	1339823	744892
20-24	1439141	915279	523862
25-29	1091047	749408	341639
30-34	806874	582682	224192
35-39	690434	525334	165100
40-44	584250	452554	131696
45-49	472628	381340	91288
50-54	381103	311978	69125
55-59	252902	214648	38254
60-64	199849	169904	29945
65 AND OVER	226184	195534	30650
UNKNOWN	2420	1803	617

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 10.
- 02 THESE DATA EXCLUDE THE NON-EGYPTIAN POPULATION.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF 'LITERATE' IS THOUGHT TO CONFORM TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1976.  
EGYPT

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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, 1976. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	41.7	56.2	26.8
10-14	61.1	71.5	49.5
15-19	52.2	62.6	40.3
20-24	46.7	60.1	33.5
25-29	40.6	56.7	25.1
30-34	37.9	56.2	20.5
35-39	33.6	51.3	16.0
40-44	31.0	48.4	13.9
45-49	30.9	48.3	12.4
50-54	26.1	43.4	9.3
55-59	28.3	44.5	9.3
60-64	20.6	35.4	6.1
65 AND OVER	17.2	30.6	4.6

UNKNOWN 42.1 69.9 19.4

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLES 1 AND 10.
- 02 THE POPULATION BASES FOR THESE PERCENTAGES INCLUDED THE FOREIGN POPULATION, WHILE THE NUMBER OF LITERATES EXCLUDED THIS COMPONENT. THUS, WHILE THE FOREIGN POPULATION IS SMALL (SEE FOOTNOTE, TABLE 6C), A SYSTEMATIC ERROR OCCURS THROUGHOUT TABLE 15C.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF 'LITERATE' IS THOUGHT TO CONFORM TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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, 1975-1976. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6560894	4146249	2414645

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS,  
 1978, POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, CAIRO, TABLE 3.3,5.
- 02 TOTALS EXCLUDE 40,200 PERSONS WHO WERE ATTENDING INSTITUTES OF  
 HIGHER EDUCATION OTHER THAN UNIVERSITIES.
- 03 WHILE AGE BREAKDOWNS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, THE SOURCE DOES LIST  
 ATTENDANCE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (PRIMARY; PREPARATORY;  
 SECONDARY; HIGHER).

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1975.  
1976. EGYPT

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1975-1976. EGYPT

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR AGGREGATE NUMBERS OF  
STUDENTS, SEE TABLE 16A.

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, 1976.  
EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10432027	9608364	823663
10-14	901689	773938	127751
15-19	1159438	1064849	94589
20-24	1275460	1082106	193354
25-29	1367903	1221149	146754
30-34	1085053	1000052	85001
35-39	1059537	1003366	56171
40-44	953476	912001	41475
45-49	799046	773033	26013
50-54	716573	693343	23230
55-59	467449	456169	11280
60-64	377591	366849	10742
65 AND OVER	266526	259627	6899
UNKNOWN	2286	1882	404

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 8.

02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE EGYPTIAN POPULATION ONLY.

03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING ENUMERATED CATEGORIES: OWN ACCOUNT WORKER, EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, UNPAID FAMILY WORKER, UNPAID NON-FAMILY WORKER, UNEMPLOYED (EXPERIENCED), AND SEEKING FIRST JOB. 'HOUSEWIFE' AND VARIOUS OTHER CATEGORIES, INCLUDING 'NOT STATED', WERE EXCLUDED FROM ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE TOTALS.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1976.  
EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	26806421	13619746	13186675
10-14	4894667	2576198	2318469
15-19	3981508	2135971	1845537
20-24	3065641	1509410	1556231
25-29	2675063	1315311	1359752
30-34	2119924	1031234	1088690
35-39	2048515	1021058	1027457
40-44	1876072	931989	944083
45-49	1523443	786948	736495
50-54	1456394	716531	739863
55-59	890633	480058	410575
60-64	967176	478259	488917
65 AND OVER	1301903	634402	667501
UNKNOWN	5482	2377	3105

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS,  
1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO,  
TABLE 8.

02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE EGYPTIAN POPULATION ONLY.

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, 1976. EGYPT

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38.9	70.5	6.2
10-14	18.4	30.0	5.5
15-19	29.1	49.9	5.1
20-24	41.6	71.7	12.4
25-29	51.1	92.8	10.8
30-34	51.2	97.0	7.8
35-39	51.7	98.3	5.5
40-44	50.8	97.9	4.4
45-49	52.5	98.2	3.5
50-54	49.2	96.8	3.1
55-59	52.5	95.0	2.7
60-64	39.0	76.7	2.2
65 AND OVER	20.5	40.9	1.0
UNKNOWN	41.7	79.2	13.0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 8.

02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE EGYPTIAN POPULATION ONLY.

03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING ENUMERATED CATEGORIES: OWN ACCOUNT WORKER, EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, UNPAID FAMILY WORKER, UNPAID NON-FAMILY WORKER, UNEMPLOYED (EXPERIENCED), AND SEEKING FIRST JOB. 'HOUSEWIFE' AND VARIOUS OTHER CATEGORIES, INCLUDING 'NOT STATED', HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE TOTALS.

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, 1976. EGYPT

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	10432027	9608364	823663
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	2881263	2816966	64297
EMPLOYERS	858111	844063	14048
SELF-EMPLOYED	2023152	1972903	50249
EMPLOYEES	6540196	5980448	559748
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	420749	386774	33975
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	589819	424176	165643

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PUBLIC MOBILISATION AND STATISTICS, 1978, THE 1976 GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, CAIRO, TABLE 8.
- 02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE EGYPTIAN POPULATION ONLY.
- 03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING ENUMERATED CATEGORIES: OWN ACCOUNT WORKER, EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, UNPAID FAMILY WORKER, UNPAID NON-FAMILY WORKER, UNEMPLOYED (EXPERIENCED), AND SEEKING FIRST JOB. 'HOUSEWIFE' AND VARIOUS OTHER CATEGORIES, INCLUDING 'NOT STATED', WERE EXCLUDED FROM ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE TOTALS.
- 04 THE 'UNPAID FAMILY WORKER' CATEGORY ALSO INCLUDES PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS 'UNPAID NON-FAMILY WORKERS': IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT NO ONE OVER THE AGE OF 14 APPEARS IN EITHER OF THESE TWO CATEGORIES. THE 'OTHERS AND UNKNOWN' CATEGORY COMPRISES THE UNEMPLOYED (EXPERIENCED) AND THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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, 1976. EGYPT

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 (continued)

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 263--EGYPT

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1966	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1976	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1966	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1976	16	3		X	
TABLE 05	1976	26	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1976	0	0		X	
TABLE 06B	1976	5	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1976	10	3			X
TABLE 06D	1976	0	0		X	
TABLE 07	1966	7	3		X	
TABLE 07	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1969	3	9	X		
TABLE 09	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1976	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1976	3	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1976	3	7		X	
TABLE 11	1976	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1976	3	3			X
TABLE 13	1976	0	0		X	
TABLE 14A	1976	2	1		X	
TABLE 14B	1976	11	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1976	14	3			X
TABLE 15B	1976	0	0		X	
TABLE 15C	1976	13	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1975	1	3			X
TABLE 16B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1975	0	0		X	
TABLE 17A	1976	14	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1976	14	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1976	14	3		X	
TABLE 18	1976	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1976	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

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

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.

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:		Date		T
	Organization		Data User Services Division		CHECK ONE		
	Address		Customer Services		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"		
	City, State, ZIP		Bureau of the Census		<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	Telephone		Washington, D.C. 20233		Phone: 301/753-4100		
	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).

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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