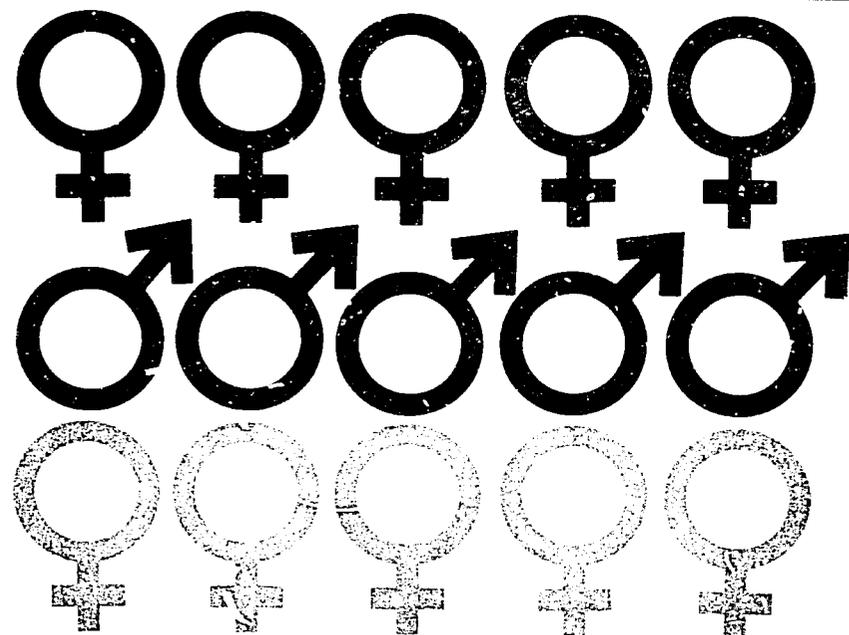

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

Jordan

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 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

*See, for example, The Nemo 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, 1952. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1329174	675104	654070	482434	A	A	846740	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1953, 1952 CENSUS OF HOUSING, AMMAN, TABLE 1. DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, TABLE 1.10.
- 02 POPULATION BELIEVED TO BE DE FACTO.
- 03 URBAN LOCALITIES FOR 1952 CORRESPOND TO THOSE INCLUDED ACCORDING TO 1961 DEFINITIONS, WITH ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT ALLOCATION OF SOME PALESTINE REFUGEE CAMPS TO LOCALITIES IN 1952; SEE FOOTNOTE 4, TABLE 2.

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, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1706226	867597	838629	748291	391244	357047	957935	476353	481582
UNDER 1	66022	34553	31469	30860	16174	14686	35162	18379	16783
1-4	239549	124526	115023	105286	55097	50189	134263	69429	64834
5-9	246222	128954	117268	104301	54923	49378	141921	74031	67890
10-14	222723	120710	102013	96105	51730	44375	126618	68980	57638
15-19	187081	94227	92854	85319	44407	40912	101762	49820	51942
20-24	140011	67528	72483	68172	35576	32596	71839	31952	39887
25-29	119497	57404	62093	57368	30264	27104	62129	27140	34989
30-34	90524	43959	46565	42811	23024	19787	47713	20935	26778
35-39	81719	37701	44018	36294	18264	12030	45425	19437	25988
40-44	61294	29803	31491	25262	13236	12026	36032	16567	19465
45-49	50576	25305	25271	20573	10582	9991	30003	14723	15280
50-54	51153	25361	25792	20362	10061	10301	30791	15300	15491
55-59	32685	17509	15176	12900	6722	6178	19785	10787	8998
60-64	41123	21194	19929	15427	7739	7688	25696	13455	12241
65 AND OVER	76047	38863	37184	27251	13445	13806	48796	25418	23378
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THESE PUBLISHED CENSUS FIGURES INCLUDE AN OFFICIAL ADJUSTMENT FOR UNDERENUMERATION OF 4%. FOR FURTHER ADJUSTMENT, SEE TABLE 4.

04 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS ALL LOCALITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (EXCLUDING LOCALITIES INHABITED ONLY BY PALESTINIAN REFUGEES), ALL DISTRICT CAPITALS REGARDLESS OF SIZE, ALL LOCALITIES WITH 5,000 TO 9,999 INHABITANTS IN WHICH TWO-THIRDS OR MORE OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE MALES WERE REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, AND THOSE SUBURBS OF JERUSALEM AND AMMAN CITIES SIMILARLY NON-AGRICULTURAL IN OCCUPATIONAL PURSUITS.

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, 1979. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2152273	1124977	1027296

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, N.D., STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
1979, NO. 30, AMMAN, TABLE 1.

02 THESE ARE PRELIMINARY TOTALS FROM THE NOVEMBER 1979 CENSUS,
AND REFER TO RESIDENTS OF THE EAST BANK ONLY. SINCE 1967 THE
WEST BANK, INCLUDING EAST JERUSALEM, HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL.

03 A STATEMENT ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1980 BY THE JORDAN MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY INDICATED A PRELIMINARY URBAN POPULATION OF
1,348,944, WHICH COMPRISES 62.7% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. THIS
FIGURE REFERS TO PERSONS LIVING 'WITHIN THE POLITICAL BOUNDARIES
OF URBAN AREAS (OVER 10,000), NOT INCLUDING THE
CONTINGENUOUS (SIC) SUBURBAN AREAS'.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1952. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	1389000

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION
1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 211.
02 DE FACTO POPULATION.
03 RESULTS FROM THE 1952 HOUSING CENSUS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR AN
ESTIMATED NET UNDERENUMERATION OF 4.3%.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1711000	869000	841900
0-4	310300	160500	149800
5-9	246300	126700	119600
10-14	215900	110400	105500
15-19	180900	92300	88600
20-24	146700	73100	73600
25-29	120300	59400	60900
30-34	95500	47100	48400
35-39	78100	38600	39500
40-44	62600	31300	31300
45-49	53800	27200	26600
50-54	49100	25200	23900
55-59	42900	22100	20800
60-64	36700	18900	17800
65 AND OVER	71900	36200	35700

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THE PUBLISHED RESULTS OF THE 1961 CENSUS WERE OFFICIALLY ADJUSTED FOR AN ESTIMATED UNDERENUMERATION OF 4.0%. TABLE 4 REFLECTS AN ADDITIONAL 0.3% ADJUSTMENT AS RECOMMENDED BY HILDE WANDER (KINGDOM OF JORDAN, 1966, ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION STATISTICS OF JORDAN, VOLUME 1, SECOND REPORT, AMMAN, P. 5).

04 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,
1961. JORDAN

GOVERNORATE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1706226	867597	838629	748291	391244	357047	957935	476353	481582
AMMAN	433618	230762	202856	359979	193286	166693	73639	37476	36163
BALQA	79057	40277	38780	16170	8119	8057	62881	32153	30723
AJLUN	273976	137524	136452	64975	33441	31534	209001	104083	104918
KARAK	67211	34680	32531	7422	3704	3718	59789	30976	28813
MAAN	46914	26164	20750	15551	9085	6466	31363	17079	14284
HEBRON	119432	59845	59587	37868	19499	18369	81564	40346	41218
JERUSALEM	344270	172805	171465	154059	77311	76748	190211	95494	94717
NABLUS	341748	165540	176208	92261	46799	45462	249487	118741	130746

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 1.9.

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,
1979. JORDAN

GOVERNORATE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL EAST BANK	2 152 273	1 124 977	1 027 296
AMMAN	1 187 750	622 454	565 296
BALQA	15 1382	78884	72498
IRBID	6 11658	3 15100	296558
KARAK	126082	66021	60061
MA'AN	75401	42518	32883

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, N.D., STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
1979, NO. 30, AMMAN, 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, 1961. JORDAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. NEARLY 99% OF THE JORDANIAN
POPULATION IS OF ARAB DESCENT; THE REMAINING ONE PERCENT IS
COMPOSED OF SMALL NUMBERS OF CIRCASSIANS, ARMENIANS, SHISHANS,
BAHAIS, DRUZE, AND SAMARITANS, WITH THE FIRST TWO GROUPS BEING
THE LARGEST. FOR RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, SEE TABLE 6B.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1961. JORDAN

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	1706226
MUSLIM	1596745
CHRISTIAN	108838
OTHER	643

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.10.

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, 1961. JORDAN

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1706226	867597	838629
JORDANIAN	1698107	863275	834832
SYRIAN	1643	912	731
OTHER ARAB	2071	1174	897
AMERICAN (USA)	1270	665	605
EUROPEAN	2218	1106	1112
ALL OTHER	917	465	452

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLES 2.7 AND 2.9.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.

(11)

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,
1961. JORDAN

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, 1972. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
0	55.7
1	60.2
5	58.8
15	50.1
30	37.7
45	25.8
60	15.0

01 SOURCE: A WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF LIFE EXPECTANCIES AT BIRTH FOR THE EAST BANK AND THE WEST BANK WAS ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1976), BASED ON MODEL LIFE TABLES, DATA FROM THE 1972 NATIONAL FERTILITY SAMPLE SURVEY (EAST BANK), AND REGISTERED BIRTHS AND OFFICIAL ESTIMATES (WEST BANK).

02 CALCULATIONS PERFORMED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1980), APPLYING THE BRASS MORTALITY TECHNIQUE TO TABULATIONS OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING FROM THE 1976 JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY, SUGGEST A COMBINED-SEX LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF 56.2 YEARS FOR THE PERIOD 1975-1976.

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, 1975-76. JORDAN

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1975-76	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1975-76	A	81	83	A	71	73	A	98	103

01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1979, JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY 1976, PRINCIPAL REPORT, VOLUME 1, AMMAN, PP. 55-56. INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, 1980, THE JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY 1976 - A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, LONDON, P. 12.

02 INFANT MORTALITY RATES REFER TO THE EAST BANK ONLY, AND WERE DERIVED BY APPLYING THE BRASS MORTALITY TECHNIQUE TO RESULTS FROM THE 1976 JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B DEATH REGISTRATION IN JORDAN IS INCOMPLETE, AND ESTIMATES OF DEATH RATES VARY SIGNIFICANTLY. USING BRASS AND TRUSSELL MORTALITY TECHNIQUES, ABU JABER ET AL. ('LEVELS AND TRENDS OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN JORDAN,' IN KAMEL ABU JABER, ED., 1980, LEVELS AND TRENDS OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN SELECTED ARAB COUNTRIES OF WEST ASIA, POPULATION STUDIES PROGRAMME, UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN, AMMAN, PP. 5 AND 31) ESTIMATE AN EAST BANK CDR OF 9 FOR 1976. OFFICIAL ISRAELI STATISTICS FOR THE WEST BANK IMPLY HIGHER CRUDE RATES THROUGHOUT THE LATTER 1970'S.

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, 1961. JORDAN

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 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SIN'LE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1020585	332093	594982	0	67552	5958	0
TOTAL MALES	506307	209312	285780	0	9359	1856	0
13-14	47453	47439	13	0	1	0	0
15-19	94227	91766	2417	0	7	37	0
20-24	67528	43381	23860	0	82	205	0
25-29	57404	14842	42115	0	185	202	0
30-34	43959	4751	38701	0	294	213	0
35-39	37701	2337	34817	0	348	199	0
40-44	29803	1361	27748	0	490	204	0
45-49	25305	925	23670	0	560	150	0
50-54	25361	847	23576	0	800	138	0
55-59	17509	456	16346	0	605	108	0
60-64	21194	494	19459	0	1118	123	0
65 AND OVER	38863	719	33058	0	4869	217	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	514278	142781	309202	0	58193	4102	0
13-14	41422	41132	286	0	2	2	0
15-19	92854	66882	25608	0	71	293	0
20-24	72483	19331	52157	0	367	628	0
25-29	62093	6933	53895	0	716	549	0
30-34	46565	2605	42219	0	1331	410	0
35-39	44018	1375	39981	0	2327	335	0
40-44	31491	895	27071	0	3232	293	0
45-49	25271	715	20288	0	4006	262	0
50-54	25792	708	17926	0	6817	341	0
55-59	15176	502	9696	0	4793	185	0
60-64	19929	557	9688	0	9384	300	0
65 AND OVER	37184	1146	10387	0	25147	504	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.6.
- 02 THE 1961 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT CONTAIN A 'CONSENSUAL UNION' CATEGORY.
- 03 A PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE EAST BANK POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATUS (BY AGE AND SEX) IS AVAILABLE FROM THE 1976 JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY (DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1979, JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY 1976, PRINCIPAL REPORT, VOLUME 1. AMMAN, P. 19).

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	450907	165764	256521	0	26038	2584	0
TOTAL MALES	234277	100435	129765	0	3181	896	0
13-14	20957	25952	5	0	0	0	0
15-19	44407	43290	1102	0	3	12	0
20-24	35576	22402	13038	0	32	104	0
25-29	30264	7647	22420	0	59	138	0
30-34	23024	2496	20324	0	100	104	0
35-39	18264	1160	16917	0	94	93	0
40-44	13236	667	12325	0	145	99	0
45-49	10582	520	9826	0	168	68	0
50-54	10061	457	9270	0	270	64	0
55-59	6722	245	6202	0	220	55	0
60-64	7739	244	7030	0	400	65	0
65 AND OVER	13445	355	11306	0	1690	94	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	216630	65329	126756	0	22857	1688	0
13-14	18211	18087	121	0	1	2	0
15-19	40912	29163	11605	0	28	116	0
20-24	32596	8956	23228	0	151	261	0
25-29	27104	3648	22965	0	266	225	0
30-34	19787	1470	17619	0	522	176	0
35-39	18030	875	16096	0	911	148	0
40-44	12026	596	10051	0	1252	127	0
45-49	9991	512	7760	0	1607	112	0
50-54	10301	494	6831	0	2822	154	0
55-59	6178	375	3661	0	2065	77	0
60-64	7688	388	3387	0	3800	113	0
65 AND OVER	13806	765	3432	0	9432	177	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.6.
02 THE 1961 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT CONTAIN A 'CONSENSUAL UNION' CATEGORY.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1961. JORDAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	569678	186329	338461	0	41514	3374	0
TOTAL MALES	272030	108877	156015	0	6178	960	0
13-14	26496	26487	8	0	1	0	0
15-19	49820	48476	1315	0	4	25	0
20-24	31952	20979	10822	0	50	101	0
25-29	27140	7195	19695	0	126	124	0
30-34	20935	2255	18377	0	194	109	0
35-39	19437	1177	17900	0	254	106	0
40-44	16567	694	15423	0	345	105	0
45-49	14723	405	13844	0	392	82	0
50-54	15300	390	14306	0	530	74	0
55-59	10787	205	10144	0	385	53	0
60-64	13455	250	12429	0	718	58	0
65 AND OVER	25418	364	21752	0	3179	123	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	297648	77452	182446	0	35336	2414	0
13-14	23211	23045	165	0	1	0	0
15-19	51942	37719	14003	0	43	177	0
20-24	39887	10375	28929	0	216	367	0
25-29	34989	3285	30930	0	450	324	0
30-34	26778	1135	24600	0	809	234	0
35-39	25988	500	23885	0	1416	187	0
40-44	19465	299	17020	0	1980	166	0
45-49	15280	203	12528	0	2399	150	0
50-54	15491	214	11095	0	3995	187	0
55-59	8998	127	6035	0	2728	108	0
60-64	12241	169	6301	0	5584	187	0
65 AND OVER	23378	381	6955	0	15715	327	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.6.

02 THE 1961 CENSUS REPORT DOES NOT CONTAIN A 'CONSENSUAL UNION' CATEGORY.

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, 1961. JORDAN

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	17	18	17	18	17
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	21	17	21	17	22	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	24	19	24	19	24	19
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	27	23	27	23	28	22

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS,
1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, TABLE 24.
QUARTILES EVER MARRIED BASED ON CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.6.

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. JORDAN

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	17
AGE 25% EVER-MAR.	23	18
AGE 50% EVER-MAR.	26	21
AGE 75% EVER-MAR.	29	24

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS,
1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, TABLE 24.
QUARTILES EVER MARRIED BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1979, JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY 1976,
PRINCIPAL REPORT, VOLUME 1, AMMAN, P. 19.
02 DATA REFER TO THE EAST BANK 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, 1961. JORDAN

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	18223	7019	11204
2	39326	16106	23220
3	38250	14788	23462
4	42081	16188	25893
5	41491	16258	25233
6	37658	14974	22684
7	31860	13110	18750
8	24519	10741	13778
9	16540	7726	8814
10 AND OVER	23665	12367	11298
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	313613	129277	184336
MEAN SIZE	5.3	5.5	5.1
MEDIAN SIZE	5.0	5.1	4.8

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 3, TABLE 7.3.
- 02 THE HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A SINGLE PERSON LIVING ALONE AND MAKING HIS OWN COOKING ARRANGEMENTS, OR TWO OR MORE PERSONS LIVING TOGETHER IN THE SAME DWELLING AND SHARING IN THE COOKING ARRANGEMENTS.
- 03 DURING THE LATTER THIRD OF 1976, THE JORDAN MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REVEALED AN AVERAGE EAST BANK HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF 6.6 PERSONS IN URBAN AREAS AND 6.5 PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS (DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1978, THE MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (HOUSES CHARACTERISTICS), SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 1976, AMMAN, TABLE 2). THE SURVEY, USING A SAMPLE FRAME BASED ON THE SAMPLE FRAME OF THE 1971 MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, COVERED 17,612 HOUSEHOLDS.

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, 1961. JORDAN

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 1975-76. JORDAN

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1975-76	71	300	367	332	240	112	47
URBAN 1975-76	59	259	330	302	206	100	34
RURAL 1975-76	101	390	430	370	303	145	76

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1979, JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY 1976, PRINCIPAL REPORT, VOLUME 1, AMMAN, TABLE 5.21.
- 02 DATA REFER TO THE EAST BANK POPULATION ONLY, AND DERIVE FROM THE 'HOUSEHOLD' PORTION OF THE 1976 FERTILITY SURVEY. FERTILITY INFORMATION WAS ALSO OBTAINED FROM AN 'INDIVIDUAL' SURVEY COMPONENT, WHICH YIELDED SOMEWHAT DIVERGENT ASFRS BUT A NEARLY IDENTICAL TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (7.34 HOUSEHOLD VERSUS 7.31 INDIVIDUAL). FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE DIFFERENT SURVEY COMPONENTS, SEE THE ABOVE SOURCE, PP. 9-10.
- 03 URBAN RATES SHOWN ARE THOSE REPORTED FOR 'URBAN CITIES', I.E., THE THREE CITIES OF AMMAN, ZARKA AND IRBID. THE 1976 FERTILITY SURVEY ALSO REPORTS ASFRS FOR THE CATEGORY 'URBAN TOWNS' (OTHER AREAS DESIGNATED AS 'URBAN' BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS), WHEREIN THE RATES ARE (FROM YOUNGEST TO OLDEST AGE GROUP) 56, 266, 363, 346, 244, 83 AND 45.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975-76. JORDAN

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1975-76	B	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1975-76	7.34	6.45	9.07
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1975-76	A	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1975-76	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1979, JORDAN FERTILITY SURVEY 1976, PRINCIPAL REPORT, VOLUME 1. AMMAN, TABLE 5.21.
- 02 DATA REFER TO THE EAST BANK POPULATION ONLY, AND DERIVE FROM THE 'HOUSEHOLD' PORTION OF THE 1976 FERTILITY SURVEY. FERTILITY INFORMATION WAS ALSO OBTAINED FROM AN 'INDIVIDUAL' SURVEY COMPONENT, WHICH YIELDED SOMEWHAT DIVERGENT ASFRS BUT A NEARLY IDENTICAL TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (7.34 HOUSEHOLD VERSUS 7.31 INDIVIDUAL). FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE DIFFERENT SURVEY COMPONENTS, SEE THE ABOVE SOURCE, PP. 9-10.
- 03 THE URBAN TFR IS FOR 'URBAN CITIES'. THE 1976 FERTILITY SURVEY ALSO SAMPLED THE CATEGORY 'URBAN TOWNS' WHEREIN THE TFR WAS 7.02. (SEE NOTE 03, TABLE 14A).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B DUE TO AN INCOMPLETE BIRTH REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN JORDAN, A RECENT BENCHMARK FIGURE IS UNAVAILABLE. HOWEVER, MOST IF NOT ALL CONCERNED PARTIES ESTIMATE THE 1975-1980 ANNUAL CBR TO BE WITHIN THE 45-50 RANGE.

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	301687	230003	71684	189968	132499	57469	111719	97504	14215
15-19	102242	70685	31557	59105	36520	22585	43137	34165	8972
20-24	55941	42110	13831	36989	25526	11463	18952	16584	2368
25-29	40889	31958	8931	27813	20037	7776	13076	11921	1155
30-39	52675	42387	10288	35479	26318	9161	17196	16069	1127
40-49	25040	21133	3907	15863	12317	3546	9177	8816	361
50 AND OVER	24900	21730	3170	14719	11781	2938	10181	9949	232
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.3.
02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ WITH UNDERSTANDING AND TO WRITE A SHORT STATEMENT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C. 1961.
JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	931710	458854	472856	411739	213320	198419	519971	245534	274437
15-19	187081	94227	92854	85319	44407	40912	101762	49820	51942
20-24	140011	67528	72483	68172	35576	32596	71839	31952	39887
25-29	119497	57404	62093	57368	30264	27104	62129	27140	34989
30-39	172243	81660	90583	79105	41288	37817	93138	40372	52766
40-49	111870	55108	56762	45835	23818	22017	66035	31290	34745
50 AND OVER	201008	102927	98081	75940	37967	37973	123068	64960	60108
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0; SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	32.4	50.1	15.2	46.1	62.1	29.0	21.5	39.7	5.2
15-19	54.7	75.0	34.0	69.3	82.2	55.2	42.4	68.6	17.3
20-24	40.0	62.4	19.1	54.3	71.8	35.2	26.4	51.9	5.9
25-29	34.2	55.7	14.4	48.5	66.2	28.7	21.1	43.9	3.3
30-39	30.6	51.9	11.4	44.9	63.7	24.2	18.5	39.8	2.1
40-49	22.4	38.4	6.9	34.6	51.7	16.1	13.9	28.2	1.0
50 AND OVER	12.4	21.1	3.2	19.4	31.0	7.7	8.1	15.3	0.4

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLES 2.3 AND 3.3.
02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ WITH UNDERSTANDING AND
TO WRITE A SHORT STATEMENT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65.8	77.9	53.6
12-14	83.5	86.0	80.6
15-19	90.1	95.3	84.6
20-24	82.0	92.8	72.9
25-29	73.0	89.7	59.3
30-34	60.5	82.1	41.6
35-39	50.7	74.1	29.8
40-44	45.9	65.7	25.8
45-49	47.8	66.5	27.2
50-54	40.0	60.2	17.7
55-59	35.8	52.0	15.3
60-64	25.9	42.0	7.8
65 AND OVER	16.9	25.9	5.2

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, THE MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, JANUARY-APRIL 1975, AMMAN, TABLE 4 (TABULAR DATA RECEIVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, 1976).

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ WITH UNDERSTANDING AND TO WRITE A SHORT STATEMENT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	280355	185987	94368	146739	87368	59371	133616	98619	34997
5-9	104224	62860	41364	52744	29417	23327	51480	33443	18037
10-14	131734	89242	42492	57943	40660	27283	63791	48582	15209
15-18	38836	29280	9556	22903	14949	7954	15933	14331	1602
19-24	5561	4605	956	3149	2342	807	2412	2263	149

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.6.
- 02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO FULL TIME ATTENDANCE AT ANY REGULAR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. NO TIME REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED SINCE THE ENUMERATION TOOK PLACE DURING THE TIME OF THE YEAR WHEN SCHOOLS WERE OPEN.
- 03 TOTAL EAST BANK ENROLLMENT AT ALL LEVELS DURING 1978-1979 WAS 698,195 (379,807 MALES AND 318,388 FEMALES), OF WHICH 97 PERCENT WAS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OR BELOW (DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, N.D., STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1979, NO. 30, AMMAN, TABLE 48). CORRESPONDING TOTAL, MALE, AND FEMALE FIGURES FOR 1979-1980, FROM THE 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK (TABLE 14), ARE 730,508; 392,440; AND 338,068; RESPECTIVELY.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1961.
JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	796037	411419	384618	353897	186636	167261	442140	224783	217357
5-9	246222	128954	117268	104301	54923	49378	141921	74031	67890
10-14	222723	120710	102013	96105	51730	44375	126618	68980	57638
15-18	162701	81707	80994	73476	38026	35450	89225	43681	45544
19-24	164391	80048	84343	80015	41957	38058	84376	38091	46285

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.6.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	35.2	45.2	24.5	41.5	46.8	35.5	30.2	43.9	16.1
5-9	42.3	48.8	35.3	50.6	53.6	47.2	36.3	45.2	26.6
10-14	59.2	73.9	41.7	70.7	78.6	61.5	50.4	70.4	26.4
15-18	23.9	35.8	11.8	31.2	39.3	22.4	17.9	32.8	3.5
19-24	3.4	5.8	1.1	3.9	5.6	2.1	2.9	5.9	0.3

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 3.6.
- 02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO FULL TIME ATTENDANCE AT ANY REGULAR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. NO TIME REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED SINCE THE ENUMERATION TOOK PLACE DURING THE TIME OF THE YEAR WHEN SCHOOLS WERE OPEN.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	66.5	70.3	62.6	69.5	71.7	67.2	59.3	66.9	51.1
5-9	66.6	68.1	65.0	69.5	70.1	68.8	60.4	63.7	56.8
10-14	92.8	95.6	89.7	95.3	96.1	94.4	86.5	94.5	77.1
15-19	59.5	64.2	54.5	64.2	66.2	62.1	46.6	58.6	33.7
20-24	12.6	16.4	9.3	14.4	17.7	11.6	7.8	13.2	2.9

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, THE MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, JANUARY-APRIL 1975, AMMAN, TABLE 4 (TABULAR DATA RECEIVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS VIA PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, 1976).

02 FIGURES REFER TO THE EAST BANK POPULATION ONLY.

03 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO FULL TIME ATTENDANCE AT ANY REGULAR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, PRESUMABLY DURING THE PERIOD OF THE 1975 SURVEY.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961.
JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	389978	367926	22052
5-14	11400	10064	1336
15-19	53413	48925	4488
20-24	65226	60243	4983
25-29	57212	54273	2939
30-39	81406	77552	3854
40-49	53499	51209	2290
50-59	36896	35640	1256
60-64	14644	14227	417
65 AND OVER	16282	15793	489
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 2, TABLE 6.5.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. A TIME REFERENCE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS WAS SPECIFIED FOR THE REPORTING OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES; IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED FOR 'THE TIME OF THE CENSUS'.
- 03 FOR ESTIMATES OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS AND TOTAL POPULATION IN 1975, BY SEX AND DIFFERENT (BROADER) AGE-GROUPS, SEE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1978, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1978, GENEVA, P. 36.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1961.
JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1400655	708518	692137
5-14	468945	249664	219281
15-19	187081	94227	92854
20-24	140011	67528	72483
25-29	119497	57404	62093
30-39	172243	81660	90583
40-49	111870	55108	56762
50-59	83838	42870	40968
60-64	41123	21194	19929
65 AND OVER	76047	38863	37184
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27.8	51.9	3.2
5-14	2.4	4.0	0.6
15-19	28.6	51.9	4.8
20-24	46.6	89.2	6.9
25-29	47.9	94.6	4.7
30-39	47.3	95.0	4.3
40-49	47.8	92.9	4.0
50-59	44.0	83.1	3.1
60-64	35.6	67.1	2.1
65 AND OVER	21.4	40.6	1.3

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 1, TABLE 2.3, AND VOLUME 2, TABLE 6.5.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. A TIME REFERENCE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS WAS SPECIFIED FOR THE REPORTING OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES; IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED FOR 'THE TIME OF THE CENSUS'.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. JORDAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	25.4	45.7	4.4
6-14	0.8	1.4	0.2
15-19	17.4	30.5	3.2
20-24	47.9	79.4	20.8
25-29	51.5	97.2	12.3
30-34	50.0	98.5	6.5
35-39	49.3	97.7	3.3
40-44	48.9	94.3	2.8
45-49	50.2	91.3	2.6
50-54	45.2	84.2	2.3
55-59	41.0	78.1	1.1
60-64	34.6	62.4	0.5
65 AND OVER	21.9	36.3	0.5

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, THE MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, JANUARY-APRIL 1972, AMMAN, TABLE 1 (TABULAR DATA RECEIVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS VIA PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, 1976).

02 FIGURES REFER TO THE EAST BANK POPULATION ONLY.

03 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD, AND DATA PRESUMABLY PERTAIN TO THE PERIOD JANUARY-APRIL, 1972.

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, 1961. JORDAN

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	389978	367926	22052
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	120815	115535	5280
EMPLOYERS	14323	14059	264
SELF-EMPLOYED	106492	101476	5016
EMPLOYEES	215664	203750	11914
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	26005	21868	4137
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	27494	26773	721

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1964, FIRST CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1961, AMMAN, VOLUME 2, TABLE 6.5.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. A TIME REFERENCE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS WAS SPECIFIED FOR THE REPORTING OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES; IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED FOR 'THE TIME OF THE CENSUS'.
- 03 DATA RECEIVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS VIA PERSONAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS IN AMMAN INDICATE THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN 1975: 13.8% OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS (OF WHOM 7.9% WERE FEMALES); 77.0% EMPLOYEES (26.8% FEMALES); AND 9.2% UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS (11.6% FEMALES). THESE FIGURES REFER TO THE EAST BANK ONLY.

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, 1961. JORDAN

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 278--JORDAN

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----						
	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1952	1	9		X	
TABLE 02	1961	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1979	1	3		X	
TABLE 03	1952	1	1		X	
TABLE 04	1961	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1961	9	9		X	
TABLE 05	1979	6	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1961	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1961	4	1		X	
TABLE 06C	1961	7	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1961	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1972	7	1		X	
TABLE 08	1976	6	9	X		
TABLE 09	1961	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1961	29	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1961	29	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1961	29	7		X	
TABLE 11	1961	4	6	X		
TABLE 11	1976	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1961	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1961	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1976	8	7	X		
TABLE 14B	1976	11	3	X		
TABLE 15A	1961	8	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1961	8	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1961	7	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1975	13	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1961	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1961	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1961	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1975	5	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1961	11	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1961	11	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1961	10	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1972	13	3		X	
TABLE 18	1961	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1961	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

7 STANDARD TABLES
25 NONSTANDARD TABLES
5 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^{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: 301/763-4100		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> </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)
