

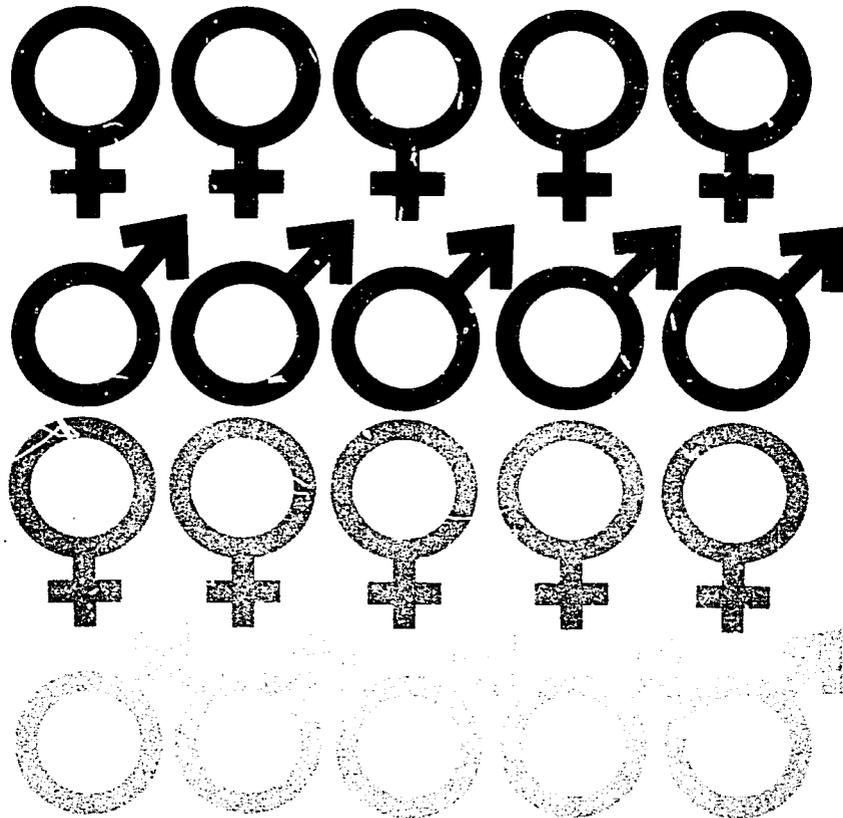
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# NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

*Lebanon*

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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 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.

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\*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history."  
(UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

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

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

#### (c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE FIRST AND ONLY COMPLETE  
POPULATION CENSUS IN LEBANON WAS CONDUCTED IN 1932, WHEN THE  
COUNTRY WAS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2126175	1080015	1046160	1277880	648585	629295	848295	431430	416865
UNDER 1	58545	28935	29610	34665	16830	17835	23880	12105	11775
1-4	242760	125010	117750	142530	73200	69330	100230	51810	48420
5-9	328080	166845	161235	193170	98415	94755	134910	68430	66480
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59310	53820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49965	59175	30120	29055
25-29	128775	63195	65580	85440	42810	42630	43335	20385	22950
30-34	124425	61080	63345	80910	40170	40740	43515	20910	22605
35-39	120045	60345	59700	75360	38475	36885	44685	21870	22815
40-44	109470	55440	54030	67020	34800	32220	42450	20640	21810
45-49	82140	43065	39075	49650	26025	23625	32490	17040	15450
50-54	58905	29460	29445	35910	18150	17760	22995	11310	11685
55-59	52920	27150	25770	32070	16530	15540	20850	10620	10230
60-64	58335	30345	27990	32400	16530	15870	25935	13815	12120
65 AND OVER	105375	52770	52605	51150	24810	26340	54225	27960	26265
UNKNOWN	2520	1200	1320	1425	735	690	1095	465	630

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 74-75.

02 DE JURE POPULATION, EXCLUDING PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS.

03 DATA ARE FROM THE 1970 SURVEY OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (L'ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, 1970), WHICH WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF ABOUT 30,000 LODGINGS COVERING URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF LEBANON, EXCEPTING REFUGEE CAMPS.

04 'URBAN' ENCOMPASSES SETTLEMENTS OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960. LEBANON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND; SEE NOTE TO TABLE 1.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2265000	1139500	1125500
0-4	368300	187900	180400
5-9	337000	171400	165600
10-14	288600	146500	142100
15-19	221300	113200	108100
20-24	165900	84700	81200
25-29	132300	64900	67400
30-34	127800	62800	65000
35-39	123300	62000	61300
40-44	112600	56900	55700
45-49	88100	44300	43800
50-54	60500	36300	30200
55-59	70500	34900	35600
60-64	57300	28000	29300
65 AND OVER	111500	51700	59800

- 01 SOURCE: YOUSSEF COURBAGE AND PHILIPPE FARGUES, 1973, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU LIBAN, I. MORTALITE, FECONDITE ET PROJECTIONS: METHODES ET RESULTATS, BEIRUT, P. 70.
- 02 THE AUTHORS ADJUSTED NOVEMBER 1970 SURVEY RESULTS FOR VARYING DEGREES OF UNDERESTIMATION, BY AGE, AND THEN INFLATED EACH AGE GROUP BY FIVE PERCENT TO ACCOUNT FOR SUSPECTED DEFICIENCIES IN THE SURVEY SAMPLE BASE. FOR PROJECTION PURPOSES, THESE RESULTS WERE THEN MOVED TO BEGINNING-OF-YEAR 1970 USING AN ESTIMATED 2.5 PERCENT RATE OF GROWTH. HENCE, FIGURES IN TABLE 4 REFER TO 1 JANUARY 1970.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING, AND DO NOT INCLUDE AN ESTIMATED 90,875 PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS AS OF THE SURVEY DATE.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY MOHAFAZAT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. LEBANON

MOHAFAZAT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2 126 325	A	A	1 232 265	A	A	894 060	A	A
BEYROUTH	474 870	A	A	474 870	A	A	0	A	A
MT. LIBAN	833 055	A	A	485 760	A	A	347 290	A	A
L. NORD	364 935	A	A	167 865	A	A	197 070	A	A
L. SUD	249 945	A	A	58 200	A	A	191 745	A	A
BEQAA	203 520	A	A	45 570	A	A	157 950	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE  
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, REIRUT, P. 72.  
02 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1970, LEBANON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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,  
1970. LEBANON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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,  
1970. LEBANON

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2126325	A	A	1278030	A	A	848295	A	A
LEBANESE	1928580	A	A	1103805	A	A	824775	A	A
OTHER ARABS	159885	A	A	141420	A	A	18465	A	A
OTHER FOREIGN	17790	A	A	15795	A	A	1995	A	A
UNKNOWN	20070	A	A	17010	A	A	3060	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE  
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, P. 82.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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,  
1970. LEBANON

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, 1970. LEBANON**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
0	66.2
1	68.6
5	65.8
15	56.5
30	42.7
45	29.3
60	17.1

- 01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTERED 1970 DEATHS (SEE YOUSSEF COURBAGE AND PHILIPPE FARGUES, 1973, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU LIBAN, I. MORTALITE, FECONDITE ET PROJECTIONS: METHODES ET RESULTATS, BEIRUT, P. 10) ADJUSTED BY THE BRASS GROWTH BALANCE METHOD, AND ON AN INFANT MORTALITY RATE DERIVED BY APPLYING BRASS, SULLIVAN AND TRUSSELL TECHNIQUES TO DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING FROM THE 1971 NATIONAL FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY (SEE JOSEPH CHAMIE, 1977, RELIGION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN LEBANON, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, TABLES 2 AND 3).
- 02 ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF LIFE EXPECTANCY IN 1970, BY SEX, MAY BE FOUND IN THE COURBAGE AND FARGUES SOURCE MENTIONED IN NOTE 01. HOWEVER, THE LEVEL OF INFANT MORTALITY IMPLIED BY THE COURBAGE AND FARGUES LIFE TABLES (IN EXCESS OF 65 DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS) IS MUCH HIGHER THAN LEVELS ESTIMATED BY OTHER INVESTIGATORS.

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 TO 1970. LEBANON**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1970	8	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1969	49	A	A

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ADJUSTED 1970 DEATH REGISTRATION DATA, DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING FROM THE 1971 NATIONAL FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY, AND AN ADJUSTED 1970 SURVEY POPULATION (YOUSSEF COURBAGE AND PHILIPPE FARGUES, 1973, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU LIBAN, I. MORTALITE, FECONDITE ET PROJECTIONS: METHODES ET RESULTATS, BEIRUT, P. 70) MOVED TO MIDYEAR.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE BY SEX.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1496940	710715	706650	0	71775	7800	0
TOTAL MALES	759225	398160	347955	0	10710	2400	0
10-14	142620	142620	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	110160	109035	1110	0	15	0	0
20-24	82395	72600	9690	0	15	90	0
25-29	63195	34665	28305	0	30	195	0
30-34	61080	15405	45180	0	135	360	0
35-39	60345	9060	50880	0	120	285	0
40-44	55440	4725	50040	0	405	270	0
45-49	43065	2445	39855	0	465	300	0
50-54	29460	1890	26910	0	555	105	0
55-59	27150	1875	24345	0	735	195	0
60-64	50345	1395	27270	0	1380	300	0
65 AND OVER	52770	1695	43935	0	6855	285	0
UNKNOWN	1200	750	435	0	0	15	0
TOTAL FEMALES	737715	312555	358695	0	61065	5400	0
10-14	134445	133665	750	0	0	30	0
15-19	105240	91365	13590	0	90	195	0
20-24	79020	40185	38280	0	150	405	0
25-29	65580	16485	47910	0	450	735	0
30-34	63345	9000	52680	0	900	765	0
35-39	59700	6045	50850	0	1905	900	0
40-44	54210	4140	45735	0	3735	600	0
45-49	39075	2685	32040	0	3840	510	0
50-54	29445	2145	21960	0	5040	300	0
55-59	25770	1650	17970	0	5985	165	0
60-64	27990	2040	16830	0	8805	315	0
65 AND OVER	52575	2625	19485	0	30015	450	0
UNKNOWN	1320	525	615	0	150	30	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, P. 76.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1970. LEBANON

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	907665	436320	421575	0	44115	5655	0
TOTAL MALES	450140	244740	208200	0	5595	1605	0
10-14	83310	83310	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	65520	64785	720	0	15	0	0
20-24	52275	46455	5760	0	15	45	0
25-29	42810	23985	18705	0	15	105	0
30-34	40170	10875	28905	0	105	285	0
35-39	38475	5895	32265	0	105	210	0
40-44	34800	3105	31170	0	285	240	0
45-49	26025	1635	23895	0	270	225	0
50-54	18150	1245	16455	0	345	75	0
55-59	16530	1230	14790	0	390	120	0
60-64	16530	900	14580	0	900	150	0
65 AND OVER	24810	840	20670	0	3150	150	0
UNKNOWN	735	480	255	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	447525	191580	213375	0	38520	4050	0
10-14	80625	80115	480	0	0	30	0
15-19	64485	55560	8700	0	75	150	0
20-24	49965	25350	24180	0	120	315	0
25-29	42630	10215	31470	0	315	630	0
30-34	40740	5760	33810	0	525	645	0
35-39	36885	4155	30945	0	1155	630	0
40-44	32400	2715	26670	0	535	480	0
45-49	23625	1950	18645	0	2670	360	0
50-54	17760	1455	12255	0	3840	210	0
55-59	15540	1065	10020	0	4380	75	0
60-64	15870	1410	8025	0	6180	255	0
65 AND OVER	26310	1575	7845	0	16635	255	0
UNKNOWN	690	255	330	0	90	15	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 78-80.

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	589275	274365	285090	0	27660	2160	0
TOTAL MALES	299085	153390	139770	0	5115	810	0
10-14	59310	59280	15	0	0	15	0
15-19	44640	44250	390	0	0	0	0
20-24	30120	26145	3930	0	0	45	0
25-29	20385	10680	9600	0	15	90	0
30-34	20910	4539	16275	0	30	75	0
35-39	21870	3165	18615	0	15	75	0
40-44	20640	1620	18870	0	120	30	0
45-49	17040	810	15960	0	195	75	0
50-54	11310	645	10425	0	210	30	0
55-59	10620	645	9555	0	345	75	0
60-64	13815	495	12690	0	480	150	0
65 AND OVER	27960	855	23265	0	3705	135	0
UNKNOWN	465	270	180	0	0	15	0
TOTAL FEMALES	290190	120975	145320	0	22545	1350	0
10-14	53820	53550	270	0	0	0	0
15-19	40755	35805	4890	0	15	45	0
20-24	29055	14835	14100	0	30	90	0
25-29	22950	6270	16440	0	135	105	0
30-34	22605	3240	18870	0	375	120	0
35-39	22815	1890	19905	0	750	270	0
40-44	21810	1425	19065	0	1200	120	0
45-49	15450	735	13395	0	1170	150	0
50-54	11685	690	9705	0	1200	90	0
55-59	10230	585	7950	0	1605	90	0
60-64	12120	630	8805	0	2625	60	0
65 AND OVER	26265	1050	11640	0	13380	195	0
UNKNOWN	630	270	285	0	60	15	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, P. 81.

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, 1970. LEBANON**

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16B	13B	16B	13B	16B	13B
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	25	19	25	19	25	19
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	28	23	28	23	28	23
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	32	27	33	27	32	28

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AS REPORTED IN GEORGE M. DIB, 1975, LAW AND POPULATION IN LEBANON, MEDFORD, P. 20. QUANTILES EVER MARRIED WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON 1970 SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 76-81.

B VARIES WITH DIFFERENT RELIGIONS. RANGES ARE 16-18 YEARS FOR MALES AND 12.5-18 YEARS FOR FEMALES.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	395820

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, P. 95.
- 02 THIS FIGURE REPRESENTS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS, AND EXCLUDES 37,020 HOUSEHOLDS WHICH WERE UNOCCUPIED AT THE TIME OF THE NOVEMBER 1970 SURVEY. ALSO EXCLUDED ARE 51,068 SECONDARY HOUSEHOLDS (E.G., SUMMER HOMES, HOMES OWNED BY ABSENTEE NON-LEBANESE). IF THE ENTIRE POPULATION, AS ESTIMATED BY THE 1970 SURVEY, WAS LIVING IN THESE 395,820 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, THE 1970 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE WOULD HAVE BEEN 5.4.

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, 1970. LEBANON

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, 1970. LEBANON

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL COUNTRY							
1970A	61	240	314	250	154	71	17
1970B	68	268	350	279	172	79	19

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE TRUSSELL FERTILITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1971 NATIONAL FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY (SEE JOSEPH CHAMIE, 1977, RELIGION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN LEBANON, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, TABLES 2 AND 3). SET 'A' RATES ARE BASED ON P3/F3 RATIOS, WHILE SET 'B' RATES ARE BASED ON P2/F2 RATIOS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. LEBANON

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1970	34-38
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1970	5.54-6.17

01 SOURCE: RANGES WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE TRUSSELL FERTILITY TECHNIQUE (P3/F3 AND P2/F2 RATIOS, RESPECTIVELY) TO DATA FROM THE 1971 NATIONAL FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY (SEE JOSEPH CHAMIE, 1977, RELIGION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN LEBANON, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, TABLES 2 AND 3), AND AN ADJUSTED 1970 SURVEY POPULATION (YOUSSEF COURBAGE AND PHILIPPE FARGUES, 1973, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE AU LIBAN, I. MORTALITE, FECONDITE ET PROJECTIONS: METHODES ET RESULTATS, BEIRUT, P. 70) MOVED TO MIDYEAR.

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, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1022189	595363	426826	663498	373944	289554	358691	221419	137272
10-14	247785	133920	113875	148154	78465	69689	99641	55455	44186
15-19	184251	100796	83455	113898	59950	53948	70353	40846	29507
20-24	129752	73332	56420	85029	46826	38203	44723	26506	18217
25-29	94380	53589	40791	55657	36731	28926	28723	16858	11865
30-39	150992	91069	59923	106207	61636	44571	44785	29433	15352
40-49	105199	67771	37428	72187	44609	27778	33012	23362	9650
50-59	54901	36570	18331	38588	24530	14058	16313	12040	4273
60 AND OVER	54919	38316	16603	33778	21397	12381	21441	16919	4222

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE  
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 74-75.  
DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, L'ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE  
SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOVEMBRE 1970, VOL. 1, BEIRUT,  
P. 97.
- 02 LITERATE INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KNOW  
HOW TO READ AND WRITE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1496790	759225	737565	907515	460140	447375	589275	299085	290190
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59310	53820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49965	59175	30120	29055
25-29	128775	63195	65580	85440	42810	42630	43335	20385	22950
30-39	244470	121425	123045	156270	78645	77625	88200	42780	45420
40-49	191610	98505	93105	116670	60825	55845	74940	37680	37260
50-59	111825	56610	55215	67980	34680	33300	43845	21930	21915
60 AND OVER	163710	83115	80595	83550	41340	42210	80160	41775	38385

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE  
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 74-75.

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, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	68.3	78.4	57.9	73.1	81.3	64.7	60.9	74.0	47.3
10-14	89.4	93.9	84.7	90.4	94.2	86.4	88.1	93.5	82.1
15-19	85.5	91.5	79.3	87.6	91.5	83.7	82.4	91.5	72.4
20-24	80.4	89.0	71.4	83.2	89.6	76.5	75.6	88.0	62.7
25-29	73.3	84.8	62.2	76.8	85.2	67.9	66.3	82.7	51.7
30-39	61.8	75.0	48.7	68.0	78.4	57.4	50.8	68.8	33.8
40-49	57.6	68.8	40.2	61.9	73.0	49.7	44.1	62.0	25.9
50-59	49.1	64.6	33.2	56.8	70.7	42.2	37.2	54.9	19.5
60 AND OVER	33.5	46.1	20.6	40.4	51.8	29.3	26.4	40.5	11.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, L'ENQUETE PAR  
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOVEMBRE 1970, VOL. 1,  
BEIRUT, P. 97.

02 LITERATE INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KNOW  
HOW TO READ AND WRITE.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	599715	334035	265680	364335	198945	165390	235380	135090	100290
6-9	239595	125220	114375	143790	74580	69210	95805	50640	45165
10-14	231210	127050	104160	137040	73620	63420	94170	53430	40740
15-19	100770	60615	40155	63360	35940	27420	37410	24675	12735
20-24	28140	21150	6990	20145	14805	5340	7995	6345	1650

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, L'ENQUETE PAR  
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOVEMBRE 1970, VOL. 1,  
BEIRUT, P. 87.

02 DATA EXCLUDE ENROLLMENT IN KORANIC SCHOOLS.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6-9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59310	53820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49965	59175	30120	29055

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE  
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 74-75.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE, DUE TO LACK OF POPULATION BASES FOR AGES 6 TO  
9. BASES FOR AGES 5 TO 9 ARE INDICATED IN TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6-9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	83.5	89.1	77.5	83.6	88.4	78.7	83.2	90.1	75.7
15-19	46.8	55.0	38.2	48.7	54.9	42.5	43.8	55.3	31.2
20-24	17.4	25.7	8.8	19.7	28.3	10.7	13.5	21.1	5.7

01 SOURCES: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, L'ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOVEMBRE 1970, VOL. 1, BEIRUT, P. 87. DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 74-75.

02 DATA EXCLUDE ENROLLMENT IN KORANIC SCHOOLS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE, DUE TO A LACK OF POPULATION BASES FOR AGES 6 TO 9. THESE MISSING FIGURES COULD BE APPROXIMATED BY ESTIMATING THE 6-9 AGE GROUP FROM DATA FOR AGES 5-9 (SEE TABLE 2).

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, 1970.  
LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	569427	471475	97952	350916	290131	60785	218511	181344	37167
10-14	17430	8557	8873	11342	5591	5751	6088	2966	3122
15-19	58489	41861	16628	34584	25210	9374	23905	16651	7254
20-24	78708	59901	18807	49387	36769	12618	29321	23132	6189
25-29	71766	58519	13247	48503	39479	9024	23263	19040	4223
30-39	136608	117782	18826	88657	76371	12286	47951	41411	6540
40-49	105886	93875	12011	64797	57891	6906	41089	35984	5105
50-59	52859	47779	5080	31874	29095	2779	20985	18684	2301
60-64	23413	21090	2323	12123	10867	1256	11290	10223	1067
65 AND OVER	24268	22111	2157	9649	8858	791	14619	13253	1366

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 74-75.  
DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, L'ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOVEMBRE 1970, VOL. 1, BEIRUT, P. 109.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD, BUT THE REFERENCE PERIOD IS UNKNOWN.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1496790	759225	737565	907515	460140	447375	589275	299085	290190
10-14	277065	142620	134445	163935	83310	80625	113130	59310	53820
15-19	215400	110160	105240	130005	65520	64485	85395	44640	40755
20-24	161415	82395	79020	102240	52275	49965	59175	30120	29055
25-29	128775	63195	65580	85440	42810	42630	43335	20385	22950
30-39	244470	121425	123045	156270	78645	77625	88200	42780	45420
40-49	191610	98505	93105	116670	60825	55845	74940	37680	37260
50-59	111825	56610	55215	67980	34680	33300	43845	21930	21915
60-64	58335	30345	27990	32400	16530	15870	25935	13815	12120
65 AND OVER	105375	52770	52605	51150	24810	26340	54225	27960	26265

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, RECUEIL DE  
STATISTIQUES LIBANAISES, NO. 8, 1972, BEIRUT, PP. 74-75.

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, 1970. LEBANON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38.0	62.1	13.3	38.7	63.1	13.6	37.1	60.6	12.8
10-14	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	5.4	5.0	5.8
15-19	27.2	38.0	15.8	26.6	38.5	14.5	28.0	37.3	17.8
20-24	48.8	72.7	23.8	48.3	70.3	25.3	49.6	76.8	21.3
25-29	55.7	92.6	20.2	56.8	92.2	21.2	53.7	93.4	18.4
30-39	55.9	97.0	15.3	56.7	97.1	15.8	54.4	96.8	14.4
40-49	58.0	95.3	12.9	55.5	95.2	12.4	54.8	95.5	13.7
50-59	47.3	84.4	9.2	46.9	83.9	8.3	47.9	85.2	10.5
60-64	40.1	69.5	8.3	37.4	65.7	7.9	43.5	74.0	8.8
65 AND OVER	23.0	41.9	4.1	18.9	35.7	3.0	27.0	47.4	5.2

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, L'ENQUETE PAR  
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOVEMBRE 1970, VOL. 1,  
BEIRUT, P. 139.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD,  
BUT THE REFERENCE PERIOD IS UNKNOWN.

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, 1970. LEBANON

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	538410	444285	94125	330975	A	A	207435	A	A
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	170220	157725	12390	95430	A	A	74790	A	A
EMPLOYERS	40980	39675	1335	26160	A	A	14820	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	129240	118050	11055	69270	A	A	59970	A	A
EMPLOYEES	321945	259755	61875	223575	A	A	98370	A	A
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	35670	17790	18255	8355	A	A	27315	A	A
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	10575	9015	1605	3615	A	A	6960	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION CENTRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1972, L'ENQUETE PAR  
SONDAGE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE AU LIBAN, NOVEMBRE 1970, VOL. 1,  
BEIRUT, PP. 120 AND 132.

02 THESE DATA REFER TO THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ONLY.

03 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD,  
BUT THE REFERENCE PERIOD IS UNKNOWN.

04 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

(31)

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, 1970. LEBANON

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 268--LEBANON

MAY 4, 1983

## -----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1944	0	0			X
TABLE 02	1970	17	9	X		X
TABLE 03	1944	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1970	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1970	6	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1970	7	1		X	
TABLE 08	1970	6	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1970	29	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1970	29	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1970	29	7	X		
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1970	1	1		X	
TABLE 13	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1970	3	7	X		
TABLE 14B	1970	5	1	X		
TABLE 15A	1970	9	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1970	9	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1970	9	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	3	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 18	1970	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1970	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

8 STANDARD TABLES  
15 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
8 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.



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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