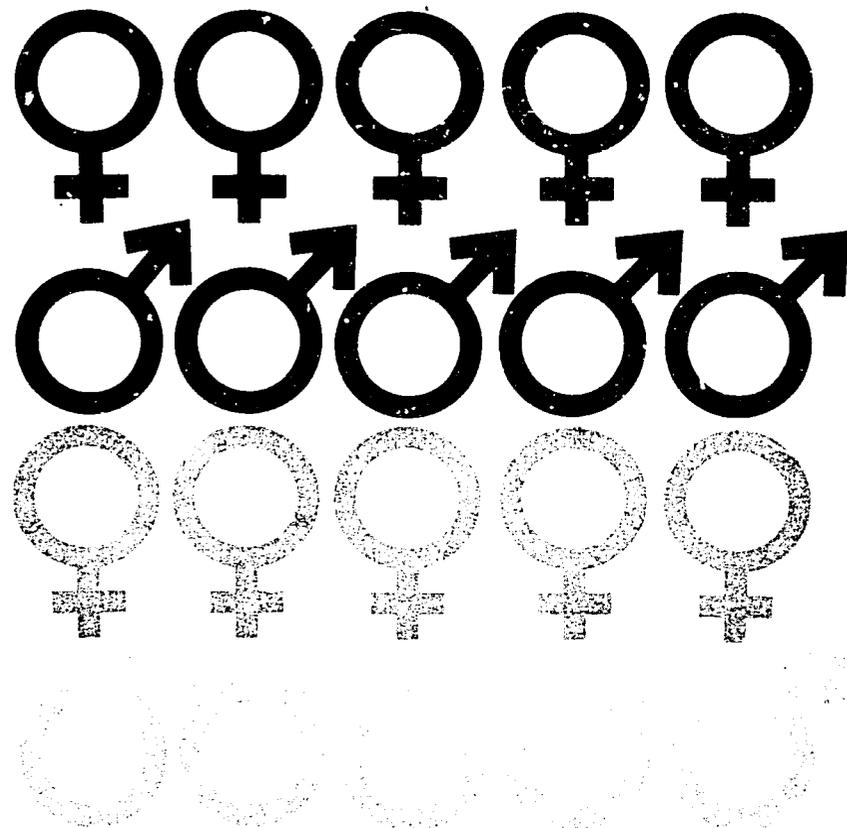

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

Israel

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, 1961. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2179491	1106069	1073422	1697916	857067	840849	481575	249002	232573
0-4	265905	137192	128713	184627	95002	89625	81278	42190	39088
5-9	269503	138567	130936	198633	102016	96617	70870	36551	34319
10-14	250788	130208	120580	191996	98997	92999	58792	31211	27581
15-19	178717	92640	86077	128393	65343	63050	50324	27297	23027
20-24	149062	76170	72892	111359	55741	55618	37703	20429	17274
25-29	145575	72189	73386	114450	56314	58136	31125	15875	15250
30-34	138274	66728	71546	111304	53812	57492	26970	12916	14054
35-44	257417	126992	130425	212184	104465	107719	45233	22527	22706
45-54	248281	125233	123048	210195	105906	104289	38086	19327	18759
55-64	162621	84882	77739	140235	73249	66986	22386	11633	10753
65 AND OVER	113348	55268	58080	94540	46222	48318	18808	9046	9762
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1962, POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 1961, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART II, NO. 8, JERUSALEM, TABLES 9, 12, AND 13.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 URBAN TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS WERE DEFINED AS THOSE WITH POPULATION IN EXCESS OF 2,000, EXCEPTING THOSE WHERE AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, PARTICIPATING IN THE LABOR FORCE, EARNED THEIR LIVING FROM AGRICULTURE.

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, 1972. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3147683	1581812	1565871	2684574	1343341	1341233	460978	237228	223750
0-4	379562	195369	184193	307132	157936	149196	71997	37206	34791
5-9	330636	170488	160148	267180	137516	129664	63316	32902	30414
10-14	317160	163862	153298	259560	133665	125895	57555	30178	27377
15-19	322547	166382	156165	267890	137333	130557	54559	28999	25560
20-24	301598	153003	148595	259339	130720	128619	41553	21893	19660
25-29	222098	111201	110897	190494	95031	95463	31192	15910	15282
30-34	165170	82121	83049	141717	69998	71719	23312	12024	11288
35-39	167192	82177	85015	146003	71526	74477	21123	10597	10526
40-44	158098	75621	82477	139411	66715	72696	18661	8883	9778
45-49	159653	74737	84916	142024	66215	75809	17604	8505	9099
50-54	137995	68958	69037	123589	61631	61958	14394	7317	7077
55-59	130628	62316	68312	116889	55491	61398	13730	6816	6914
60-64	130847	65039	65808	118586	58859	59727	12253	6173	6080
65 AND OVER	224499	110538	113961	204760	100705	104055	19729	9825	9904
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLES 1 AND 3.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 URBAN TYPES OF LOCALITIES INCLUDE: 1) LOCALITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS; 2) LOCALITIES OF 2,000-10,000 INHABITANTS IN JEWISH LOCALITIES OR 5,000-10,000 INHABITANTS IN NON-JEWISH LOCALITIES, PROVIDED THAT LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE EMPLOYED PERSONS WORK IN AGRICULTURE; 3) ALL LOCALITIES IN THE TEL AVIV AND HAIFA CONURBATIONS EXCLUDING QIBBUZIM, MOSHAVIM, AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, AND PERSONS LIVING OUTSIDE LOCALITIES.

04 THE AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN TABLE 2 INCLUDES 2,131 JEWS WHO ARE LEGAL RESIDENTS OF ISRAEL LIVING IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES, BUT THE AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN TABLE 2 EXCLUDES THESE PERSONS.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. ISRAEL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3158090	1586655	1571435
0-4	386521	198652	187869
5-9	334084	172048	162036
10-14	317160	163862	153298
15-19	322547	166382	156165
20-24	301598	153003	148595
25-29	222098	111201	110897
30-34	165170	82121	83049
35-39	167192	82177	85015
40-44	158098	75621	82477
45-49	159653	74737	84916
50-54	137995	68958	69037
55-59	130628	62316	68312
60-64	130847	65039	65808
65 AND OVER	224499	110538	113961
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLE 1; AND 1978, THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN ISRAEL 1972-1976, SPECIAL SERIES NO. 562, JERUSALEM, TABLES B AND C.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 THE TOTAL ADJUSTMENT OF 10,407 WAS MADE ONLY TO THE ENUMERATED JEWISH POPULATION UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE. FIGURES FOR AGES 10 AND OVER ARE IDENTICAL TO THE UNADJUSTED FIGURES IN TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY DISTRICT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1972. ISRAEL

DISTRICT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3145552	1580569	1564983	2684574	1343341	1341233	460978	237228	223750
JERUSALEM	347363	174434	172929	328666	A	A	18637	A	A
NORTHERN	473267	241682	231585	261067	A	A	212200	A	A
HAIFA	483818	242361	241457	426993	A	A	56825	A	A
CENTRAL	579687	293097	286590	494310	A	A	85377	A	A
TEL AVIV	907238	448057	458381	905766	A	A	1472	A	A
SOUTHERN	354179	180138	174041	267772	A	A	86407	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLES M, 2 AND 3.

02 FIGURES EXCLUDE 2,131 JEWS WHO ARE LEGAL RESIDENTS OF ISRAEL LIVING IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY DISTRICT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1980. ISRAEL

DISTRICT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3921700	1959400	1962300	3401500	A	A	520200	A	A
JERUSALEM	448200	A	A	425300	A	A	22900	A	A
NORTHERN	613000	A	A	396100	A	A	216900	A	A
HAIFA	566400	A	A	511600	A	A	54800	A	A
CENTRAL	790100	A	A	696900	A	A	93200	A	A
TEL AVIV	1005000	A	A	1003400	A	A	1600	A	A
SOUTHERN	476100	A	A	363000	A	A	113100	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1981, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF ISRAEL 1981, JERUSALEM, TABLES II/11 AND II/18.

02 FIGURES ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 31, 1980.

03 THE TOTAL, URBAN, AND RURAL FIGURES IN TABLE 5 INCLUDE 22,900 JEWS
(5,200 URBAN AND 17,700 RURAL) WHO ARE LEGAL RESIDENTS OF ISRAEL
LIVING IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES, BUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY DISTRICT EXCLUDES THESE PERSONS.

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, 1972. ISRAEL

01 SEE TABLES 6B AND 6C FOR POPULATION BY RELIGION AND NATIONALITY,
RESPECTIVELY.

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,
1972. ISRAEL

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3147683	1581812	1565871	2684574	1343341	1341233	460978	237228	223750
Jews	2686701	1346054	1340647	2429334	A	A	255248	A	A
Moslems	351962	180402	171560	A	A	A	A	A	A
Christians	72131	36142	35989	A	A	A	A	A	A
DRUZES AND OTHERS	36889	19214	17675	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLES M, 2, 10, 11 AND 12.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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,
1980. ISRAEL

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3921700	1959400	1962300	3401500	A	A	520200	A	A
JEWS	3282700	1635900	1646800	2967900	A	A	314800	A	A
MOSLEMS	498300	252900	245400	A	A	A	A	A	A
CHRISTIANS	89900	44400	45500	A	A	A	A	A	A
DRUZES AND OTHERS	50700	26200	24500	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1981, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF ISRAEL 1981, JERUSALEM, TABLES II/11, II/13, AND II/27.

02 FIGURES ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 31, 1980, AND MAY
NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING IN ORIGINAL SOURCE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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,
1977. ISRAEL

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	3077300
TURKEY	92000
IRAQ	261800
YEMEN	163600
IRAN	108400
INDIA/PAKISTAN	33600
OTHER ASIA	52100
MOROCCO/TANGIER	435800
ALGERIA/TUNISIA	113200
LIBYA	76000
EGYPT/SUDAN	65600
OTHER AFRICA	8100
U.S.S.R.	256400
POLAND	342900
ROMANIA	289900
BULGARIA/GREECE	70100
GERMANY/AUSTRIA	94900
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	44500
HUNGARY	49900
OTHER EUROPE	67300
NORTH AMERICA	26500
SOUTH AMERICA	39400
ISRAEL	362100

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1978, JERUSALEM, TABLE II/23.
- 02 FIGURES ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 31, 1977, AND REFER TO THE JEWISH POPULATION ONLY.
- 03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CONTINENT OF BIRTH, OR, FOR ISRAEL-BORN, FATHER'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH. THE FINAL ROW OF TABLE 6C (ISRAEL) INCLUDES PERSONS BORN IN ISRAEL WHOSE FATHERS WERE ALSO BORN IN ISRAEL.
- 04 THE TOTAL INCLUDES 23,000 POTENTIAL IMMIGRANTS (1,400 FROM ASIA, 3,200 FROM AFRICA, 4,800 FROM EUROPE, AND 13,600 FROM AMERICA AND OCEANIA) WHO ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

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,
1980. ISRAEL

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	3282700
TURKEY	93200
IRAQ	267500
YEMEN	165200
IRAN	114500
INDIA/PAKISTAN	36000
OTHER ASIA	53800
MOROCCO/TANGIER	459600
ALGERIA/TUNISIA	118300
LIBYA	77600
EGYPT/SUDAN	66900
OTHER AFRICA	10200
U.S.S.R.	293900
POLAND	332700
ROMANIA	289000
BULGARIA/GREECE	68800
GERMANY/AUSTRIA	94700
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	43900
HUNGARY	49100
OTHER EUROPE	74000
NORTH AMERICA	35100
LATIN AMERICA	46100
ISRAEL	459600

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1981, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1981, JERUSALEM, TABLE II/24.
- 02 FIGURES ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 31, 1980, AND REFER TO THE JEWISH POPULATION ONLY.
- 03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CONTINENT OF BIRTH, OR, FOR ISRAEL-BORN, FATHER'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH. THE FINAL ROW OF TABLE 6C (ISRAEL) INCLUDES PERSONS BORN IN ISRAEL WHOSE FATHERS WERE ALSO BORN IN ISRAEL.
- 04 THE TOTAL INCLUDES 33,000 POTENTIAL IMMIGRANTS (8,100 FROM ASIA, 4,100 FROM AFRICA, 6,400 FROM EUROPE, AND 14,400 FROM AMERICA AND OCEANIA) WHO ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

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,
1972. ISRAEL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT COMPLETE DATA FOUND. PROVISIONAL
1972 CENSUS DATA ON SPOKEN LANGUAGES FOR THE JEWISH POPULATION
AGES 14 AND OVER ARE REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
1978, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1978, JERUSALEM, TABLES
XXII/5 AND XXII/6. 1961 CENSUS DATA FOR JEWS AND NON-JEWS
ARE REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1963, POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS 1961, LANGUAGES, LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT, PART I, NO. 15, JERUSALEM, TABLES 1 AND 2.

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, 1978. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	73.9	72.0	75.8
1	73.9	72.2	75.7
5	70.0	68.3	71.8
15	60.2	58.6	62.0
30	45.9	44.4	47.4
45	31.6	30.3	33.0
60	18.9	17.9	19.8

- 01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING DATA ON REGISTERED DEATHS AND MIDYFAR POPULATION REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1980, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1979, JERUSALEM, TABLE III/35.
- 02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES REFER TO THE JEWISH POPULATION ONLY. LIFE EXPECTANCIES ARE ALSO AVAILABLE FOR NON-JEWS (SAME SOURCE, SAME TABLE), AND ARE SLIGHTLY LOWER FOR BOTH SEXES AT ALL AGES.

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 TO 1981. ISRAEL

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	7	8	6
1976	7	7	6
1977	7	7	6
1978	7	7	6
1979	7	7	6
1980	7	A	A
1981	7	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1975	23	25	29
1976	20	22	18
1977	18	19	17
1978	17	19	16
1979	17	A	A
1980	15	A	A
1981	15	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: CRUDE DEATH RATES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTRATION DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1975, JERUSALEM, TABLE II/15; 1976, TABLES II/15 AND III/31; 1977, TABLES II/17 AND III/30; 1978, II/18 AND III/31; 1979, TABLE II/18; 1980, TABLES II/18 AND III/31; 1981, TABLE III/33; AND CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1982, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, VOL. XXXIII, NO. 8, JERUSALEM, TABLE C/1.
- 02 INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR 1975-78 WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTRATION DATA AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1982, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, NEW YORK, TABLES 21 AND 22. RATES FOR 1979-1981 ARE REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1982, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, VOL. XXXIII, NO. 8, JERUSALEM, TABLE C/1.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF DISTRICT
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. ISRAEL

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, 1972. ISRAEL

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	2435927	903898	1356676	0	147086	28267	0
TOTAL MALES	1215009	501369	678837	0	25592	9211	0
10-14	163843	163813	22	0	4	4	0
15-19	166332	163979	2092	0	221	40	0
20-24	152613	115843	36340	0	141	289	0
25-29	110941	30570	79503	0	108	760	0
30-34	82022	7589	73517	0	120	796	0
35-39	82123	4620	76369	0	222	912	0
40-44	75598	3512	70787	0	372	927	0
45-49	74720	2865	70144	0	665	1046	0
50-54	68948	2307	64445	0	1171	1025	0
55-59	62307	1838	57814	0	1760	895	0
60-64	65032	1757	59091	0	3155	1029	0
65 AND OVER	110530	2676	88713	0	17653	1488	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1220918	402529	677839	0	121494	19056	0
10-14	153272	153215	49	0	4	4	0
15-19	156117	142598	13112	0	282	125	0
20-24	148279	67753	79138	0	356	1032	0
25-29	110745	17515	90930	0	593	1707	0
30-34	83007	5569	74743	0	874	1821	0
35-39	85003	3209	77908	0	1736	2150	0
40-44	82474	2389	74499	0	3321	2265	0
45-49	84908	1919	74762	0	5917	2310	0
50-54	69035	1622	56674	0	8780	1959	0
55-59	68312	1509	51826	0	13146	1831	0
60-64	65807	1801	42594	0	19655	1757	0
65 AND OVER	113959	3430	41604	0	66830	2095	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLE 3.

02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS WERE REPORTED.

03 FIGURES EXCLUDE 2,131 JEWS WHO WERE LEGAL RESIDENTS OF ISRAEL LIVING IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES.

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, 1972. ISRAEL

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	2110262	758278	1193416	0	132419	26149	0
TOTAL MALES	1047889	419299	597501	0	22630	8459	0
10-14	133665	133649	14	0	2	0	0
15-19	137333	135529	1572	0	198	34	0
20-24	130720	99423	30914	0	129	254	0
25-29	95031	26531	67726	0	96	678	0
30-34	69998	6668	62504	0	109	717	0
35-39	71526	4154	66358	0	195	819	0
40-44	66715	3168	62360	0	331	856	0
45-49	66215	2531	62119	0	592	973	0
50-54	61631	2057	57574	0	1037	963	0
55-59	55491	1623	51499	0	1556	813	0
60-64	58859	1571	53514	0	2817	957	0
65 AND OVER	100705	2395	81347	0	15568	1395	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1062373	338979	595915	0	109789	17690	0
10-14	125895	125854	36	0	3	2	0
15-19	130557	119715	10493	0	238	111	0
20-24	128619	58911	68435	0	312	961	0
25-29	95463	15372	78033	0	496	1562	0
30-34	71719	4861	64446	0	729	1683	0
35-39	74477	2839	68105	0	1513	2020	0
40-44	72696	2132	65518	0	2921	2125	0
45-49	75809	1713	66602	0	5315	2179	0
50-54	61958	1467	50789	0	7876	1826	0
55-59	61398	1373	46376	0	11962	1687	0
60-64	59727	1639	38676	0	17795	1617	0
65 AND OVER	104055	3103	38406	0	60629	1917	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLE 3.
- 02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS WERE REPORTED.
- 03 FIGURES EXCLUDE JEWS WHO WERE LEGAL RESIDENTS OF ISRAEL LIVING IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES.

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, 1972. ISRAEL

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	325665	145620	163260	0	14667	2118	0
TOTAL MALES	167120	82070	81336	0	2962	752	0
10-14	30178	30164	8	0	2	4	0
15-19	28999	28450	520	0	23	6	0
20-24	21893	16420	5426	0	12	35	0
25-29	15910	4039	11777	0	12	82	0
30-34	12024	921	11013	0	11	79	0
35-39	10597	466	10011	0	27	93	0
40-44	8883	344	8427	0	41	71	0
45-49	8505	334	8025	0	73	73	0
50-54	7317	250	6871	0	134	62	0
55-59	6816	215	6315	0	204	82	0
60-64	6173	186	5577	0	338	72	0
65 AND OVER	9825	281	7366	0	2085	93	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	158545	63550	81924	0	11705	1366	0
10-14	27377	27361	13	0	1	2	0
15-19	25560	22883	2619	0	44	14	0
20-24	19660	8842	10703	0	44	71	0
25-29	15282	2143	12897	0	97	145	0
30-34	11288	708	10297	0	145	138	0
35-39	10526	370	9803	0	223	130	0
40-44	9778	257	8981	0	400	140	0
45-49	9099	206	8160	0	602	131	0
50-54	7077	155	5885	0	904	133	0
55-59	6914	136	5450	0	1184	144	0
60-64	6080	162	3918	0	1860	140	0
65 AND OVER	9904	327	3198	0	6201	178	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLE 3.
- 02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS WERE REPORTED.
- 03 FIGURES EXCLUDE JEWS WHO WERE LEGAL RESIDENTS OF ISRAEL LIVING IN THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES.

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, 1972. ISRAEL

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	B	16	B	16	B	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	23	20	23	20	23	20
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	22	25	22	25	22
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	28	25	28	25	27	25

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. FIGURES FOR QUARTILES EVER MARRIED ARE BASED ON MARITAL-STATUS DATA REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLE 3.

B NO MINIMUM AGE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR MALES.

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, 1977. ISRAEL

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	123300	104900	18400
2	214000	197100	16800
3	153200	141900	11300
4	176200	161900	14400
5	118400	105100	13200
6	63200	54500	8700
7	33200	28000	5200
8	20000	15600	4300
9	16400	12800	3600
10 AND OVER	23400	16000	7300
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	941300	837900	103400
MEAN SIZE	3.7	3.6	4.4
MEDIAN SIZE	3.4	3.3	3.9

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, THE FAMILIES IN ISRAEL 1975-1977, NO. 591, JERUSALEM, TABLE 9.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PEOPLE (OR AN INDIVIDUAL) LIVING TOGETHER PERMANENTLY IN A DWELLING AND PREPARING THEIR MEALS JOINTLY MOST DAYS OF THE WEEK.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING IN ORIGINAL SOURCE.

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, 1981. ISRAEL

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	150593	129040	21795
2	234841	217579	17792
3	156912	144111	12788
4	197983	181787	16902
5	146381	131866	14901
6	73717	63107	10119
7 AND OVER	91620	74410	16902
TOTAL	1053100	941900	111200
MEAN SIZE	3.6	3.6	4.0
MEDIAN SIZE	3.4	3.4	3.7

- 01 SOURCE: THESE FIGURES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ABSOLUTE NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND A PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE, AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1982, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1982, JERUSALEM, TABLE II/30.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PEOPLE (OR AN INDIVIDUAL) LIVING TOGETHER PERMANENTLY IN A DWELLING AND GENERALLY PREPARING THEIR MEALS IN COMMON.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO CALCULATION PROCEDURE.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	941300	785400	155900
14-24	56800	40600	16200
25-34	238500	214200	24300
35-44	171400	157500	14000
45-54	163500	143900	19600
55-64	145000	116200	28800
65 AND OVER	166100	113000	53100

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, THE FAMILIES IN ISRAEL 1975-1977, NO. 591, JERUSALEM, TABLE 1.

02 A HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS THE OLDEST MALE IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IS WORKING OR SEEKING WORK OR SERVING IN THE REGULAR ARMED FORCES. SHOULD THERE BE NO MALE EARNER, THEN THE OLDEST FEMALE EARNER IS REGARDED AS HEAD.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING IN ORIGINAL SOURCE.

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, 1972 TO 1980. ISRAEL

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1972	42	205	221	165	90	25	3
1975	44	204	216	165	85	21	3
1976	43	206	216	164	86	21	3
1977	41	194	204	149	81	21	2
1978	38	185	196	139	76	18	2
1979	37	184	193	134	76	17	2
1980	36	179	193	130	73	16	1
URBAN							
1972	36	188	205	144	73	18	2
RURAL							
1972	66	302	376	305	204	73	17

01 SOURCES: 1972-77 AND 1979 AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1978, NEW YORK, TABLE 11; 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, TABLE 6; AND 1982, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, TABLE 11. 1978 AND 1980 AS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTRATION DATA REPORTED SEPARATELY FOR JEWS AND NON-JEWS IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1978, JERUSALEM, TABLE II/18; 1979, TABLES II/18 AND III/22; 1980, TABLE II/18; AND 1981, TABLES II/18 AND III/24.

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 TO 1981. ISRAEL

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	28
1976	28
1977	26
1978	25
1979	25
1980	24
1981	24
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	3.68
1976	3.69
1977	3.47
1978	3.27
1979	3.21
1980	3.14
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.79
1976	1.79
1977	1.68
1978	1.59
1979	1.56
1980	1.52
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.77
1976	1.74
1977	1.63
1978	1.54
1979	1.51
1980	1.48

01 SOURCES: CRUDE BIRTH RATES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1981, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1981, JERUSALEM, TABLE III/1; AND 1982, MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, VOL. XXXIII, NO. 8, JERUSALEM, TABLE C/1.

02 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES: 1975-77 AND 1979 AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, TABLE 6; AND 1982, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, TABLE 11. 1978 AND 1980 AS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTRATION DATA REPORTED SEPARATELY FOR JEWS AND NON-JEWS IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1978, JERUSALEM, TABLE II/18; 1979, TABLES II/18 AND III/22; 1980, TABLE II/18; AND 1981, TABLES II/18 AND III/24.

03 GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES: 1975-77 AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1979,

TABLE 14B (CONTINUED)

- DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, TABLE 4; 1978-80 AS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY MULTIPLYING THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATES BY 0.485 (SINCE ON THE AVERAGE 48.5 PERCENT OF ALL BIRTHS ARE FEMALES ACCORDING TO CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, VITAL STATISTICS 1973-1976, SPECIAL SERIES NO. 566, JERUSALEM, PAGE XV).
- 04 NET REPRODUCTION RATES: 1975-77 AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, TABLE 4; 1978-80 AS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON DATA REPORTED SEPARATELY FOR JEWS AND NON-JEWS IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1981, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1981, JERUSALEM, TABLE III/21.

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, 1972. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1731432	909497	821935	1521675	790010	731665	209757	119487	90270
15-29	762164	395095	367069	646785	330550	316235	115379	64545	50834
30-44	387660	203971	183689	342885	177155	165730	44775	26816	17959
45 AND OVER	581608	310431	271177	532005	282305	249700	49603	28126	21477

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 32.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1972.
ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2120325	1052093	1068232	1850702	914224	936478	268110	136942	131168
15-29	846243	430586	415657	717723	363084	354639	127304	66802	60502
30-44	490460	239919	250541	427131	208239	218892	63096	31504	31592
45 AND OVER	783622	381588	402034	705848	342901	362947	77710	38636	39074

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLES 1 AND 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, 1972. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	81.7	86.4	76.9	82.2	86.4	78.1	78.2	87.3	68.8
15-29	90.1	91.8	88.3	90.1	91.0	89.2	90.6	96.6	84.0
30-44	79.0	85.0	73.3	80.3	85.1	75.7	71.0	85.1	56.8
45 AND OVER	74.2	81.4	67.5	75.4	82.3	68.8	63.8	72.8	55.0

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, PART I, AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS: DATA FROM STAGE A OF THE CENSUS, NO. 6, JERUSALEM, TABLES 1 AND 3. UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 32.

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 29 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	861400	434300	427100

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1980, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1980, JERUSALEM, TABLES XXII/9, XXII/16, XXII/24, AND XXII/29.
02 ENROLLMENT INCLUDES 779,004 STUDENTS IN PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (49.5 PERCENT FEMALES), 26,591 STUDENTS IN POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS (61.2 PERCENT FEMALES), AND 55,790 STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES (45.2 PERCENT FEMALES).

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,
1978. ISRAEL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
6-13	96.0	95.0	97.0
14-17	68.0	64.0	73.0
18-19	A	A	A
20-24	25.6	26.9	24.2

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLES 3.1 AND 3.2.

02 AGES 6-13 COMPRISE MAINLY STUDENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, AGES 14-17 STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND AGES 20-24 STUDENTS IN POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976.
ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1169300	777100	392300	1002400	667300	335000	167100	109800	57200
14-17	37100	23500	13400	25800	16300	9400	11300	7200	4000
18-24	182800	91600	90700	151300	72200	78900	31500	19400	11800
25-34	330700	218300	112700	284100	187600	96600	46600	30700	16100
35-44	226300	155800	70600	197500	135300	62300	28800	20500	8300
45-54	205400	140400	64900	181700	125200	56400	23700	15200	8500
55-64	139000	106800	32300	122000	95700	26300	17000	11100	6000
65 AND OVER	48000	40600	7700	39800	34500	5000	8200	5600	2700

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS 1976, JERUSALEM, TABLE 25.
- 02 FOUR QUARTERLY SURVEYS ARE CONDUCTED EACH YEAR, INCLUDING A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 22,500 HOUSEHOLDS. THE SURVEYS COVER THE PERMANENT ISRAELI POPULATION, AND ALSO POTENTIAL IMMIGRANTS AND PERMANENT RESIDENTS STAYING ABROAD FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR.
- 03 FIGURES REFER ONLY TO THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, AND INCLUDE THOSE DESIGNATED AS EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED (SEE SOURCE DISCUSSION, PP. XXIII-XXIV). THE TIME REFERENT FOR BEING ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE SURVEY.
- 04 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING IN ORIGINAL SOURCE.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979.
ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1277400	819000	458600	1101100	708700	392500	176300	110300	66100
14-17	35100	21400	13900	A	A	A	A	A	A
18-24	188400	95100	93400	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-34	407200	254700	152300	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-44	240000	156700	83300	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-54	208300	138400	70000	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-64	142900	107400	35400	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	55500	45300	10300	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1980, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1980, JERUSALEM, TABLES XII/2 AND XII/4.

02 FIGURES REFER TO THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ONLY.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING IN ORIGINAL SOURCE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2431700	1203700	1228100	2123400	1045200	1078000	309600	158200	150300
14-17	260900	133900	127100	214600	109600	105000	46300	24300	22100
18-24	462500	235600	226900	392900	198600	194300	69600	37000	32600
25-34	501200	251000	250200	434300	216600	217700	66900	34400	32500
35-44	340400	167100	173100	297900	145700	152200	42500	21400	20900
45-54	321700	152000	169700	287600	135400	152200	34100	16600	17500
55-64	262500	126400	136200	237400	113800	123600	25100	12600	12600
65 AND OVER	282500	137700	144900	258500	125800	132800	24000	11900	12100

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS 1976, JERUSALEM, TABLE 25.

02 FOUR QUARTERLY SURVEYS ARE CONDUCTED EACH YEAR, INCLUDING A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 22,500 HOUSEHOLDS. THE SURVEYS COVER THE PERMANENT ISRAELI POPULATION, AND ALSO POTENTIAL IMMIGRANTS AND PERMANENT RESIDENTS STAYING ABROAD FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR.

03 FIGURES REFER ONLY TO THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, AND INCLUDE THOSE DESIGNATED AS EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED (SEE SOURCE DISCUSSION, PP. XXIII-XXIV). THE TIME REFERENT FOR BEING ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE SURVEY.

04 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING IN ORIGINAL SOURCE.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1979.
ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2595500	1281700	1313900	2273000	1115500	1157500	322500	166200	156400

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1980, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL 1980, JERUSALEM, TABLES XII/2 AND XII/5.
02 DATA REFER TO THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. THE SOURCE DOES NOT REPORT AN ABSOLUTE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY AGE.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.1	64.6	31.9	47.2	63.8	31.1	54.0	69.4	38.1
14-17	14.2	17.6	10.5	12.0	14.9	9.0	24.4	29.6	18.1
18-24	39.5	39.0	40.0	38.5	36.4	40.6	45.3	52.4	36.2
25-34	66.0	87.0	45.0	65.4	86.6	44.4	69.7	89.2	49.5
35-44	66.5	93.2	40.8	66.3	92.9	40.9	67.8	95.8	39.7
45-54	63.8	92.4	38.2	63.2	92.5	37.1	69.5	91.6	48.6
55-64	53.0	84.5	23.7	51.4	84.1	21.3	67.7	88.1	47.6
65 AND OVER	17.0	29.5	5.3	15.4	27.4	3.8	34.2	47.1	22.3

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS 1976, JERUSALEM, TABLE 25.
- 02 FOUR QUARTERLY SURVEYS ARE CONDUCTED EACH YEAR, INCLUDING A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 22,500 HOUSEHOLDS. THE SURVEYS COVER THE PERMANENT ISRAELI POPULATION, AND ALSO POTENTIAL IMMIGRANTS AND PERMANENT RESIDENTS STAYING ABROAD FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR.
- 03 FIGURES REFER ONLY TO THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, AND INCLUDE THOSE DESIGNATED AS EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED (SEE SOURCE DISCUSSION, PP. XXIII-XXIV). THE TIME REFERENT FOR BEING ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE SURVEY.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. ISRAEL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	49.2	63.9	34.9	48.4	63.5	33.9	54.7	66.4	42.3
14-17	13.1	15.5	10.7	A	A	A	A	A	A
18-24	40.6	40.1	41.1	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-34	68.3	85.3	51.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-44	68.9	91.3	47.1	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-54	64.2	90.3	40.8	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-64	52.5	82.7	24.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	17.2	29.5	6.1	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1980, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF ISRAEL 1980, JERUSALEM, TABLE XII/4.

02 FIGURES REFER TO THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ONLY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. ISRAEL

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1127200	753100	373300
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	184700	163600	20600
EMPLOYEES	855600	551700	301900
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	87700	36900	50800
STATUS UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS
1976, JERUSALEM, TABLE 28.
- 02 FOUR QUARTERLY SURVEYS ARE CONDUCTED EACH YEAR, INCLUDING A TOTAL
OF APPROXIMATELY 22,500 HOUSEHOLDS. THE SURVEYS COVER THE
PERMANENT ISRAELI POPULATION, AND ALSO POTENTIAL IMMIGRANTS AND
PERMANENT RESIDENTS STAYING ABROAD FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR.
- 03 FIGURES REFER ONLY TO THE EMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. THE
TIME REFERENT FOR EMPLOYMENT IS THE WEEK PRECEDING THE SURVEY.
- 04 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING IN ORIGINAL SOURCE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN SHEKELS), BY
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. ISRAEL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT DISTRIBUTION DATA NOT FOUND. A LARGE
VOLUME OF AVERAGE INCOME STATISTICS (RELATING, FOR EXAMPLE, TO
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRAITS) CAN BE FOUND IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF
STATISTICS, 1981, SURVEYS OF INCOME 1979, SPECIAL SERIES
NO. 661, JERUSALEM.

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 271--ISRAEL

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1961	13	9		X	
TABLE 02	1972	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1961	8	8			X
TABLE 04	1972	16	3		X	
TABLE 05	1972	7	9		X	
TABLE 05	1980	7	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1972	8	8			X
TABLE 06B	1972	5	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1980	5	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1977	23	1		X	
TABLE 06C	1980	23	1		X	
TABLE 06D	1972	8	8			X
TABLE 07	1978	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1981	18	3			X
TABLE 09	1972	8	8			X
TABLE 10A	1972	29	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1972	29	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1972	29	7	X		
TABLE 11	1972	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1977	14	3			
TABLE 12	1981	10	3		X	
TABLE 13	1977	7	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1980	14	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1981	32	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1972	4	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1972	4	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1972	4	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1978	1	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1978	8	8			X
TABLE 16C	1978	4	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1976	8	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1979	8	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1976	8	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1979	1	9	X		
TABLE 17C	1976	8	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1979	8	9		X	
TABLE 18	1976	5	3			X
TABLE 19	1972	8	8			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
6 STANDARD TABLES
26 NONSTANDARD TABLES
2 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 BuGen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

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

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

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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. _____		
	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, 8250 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:

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Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)
