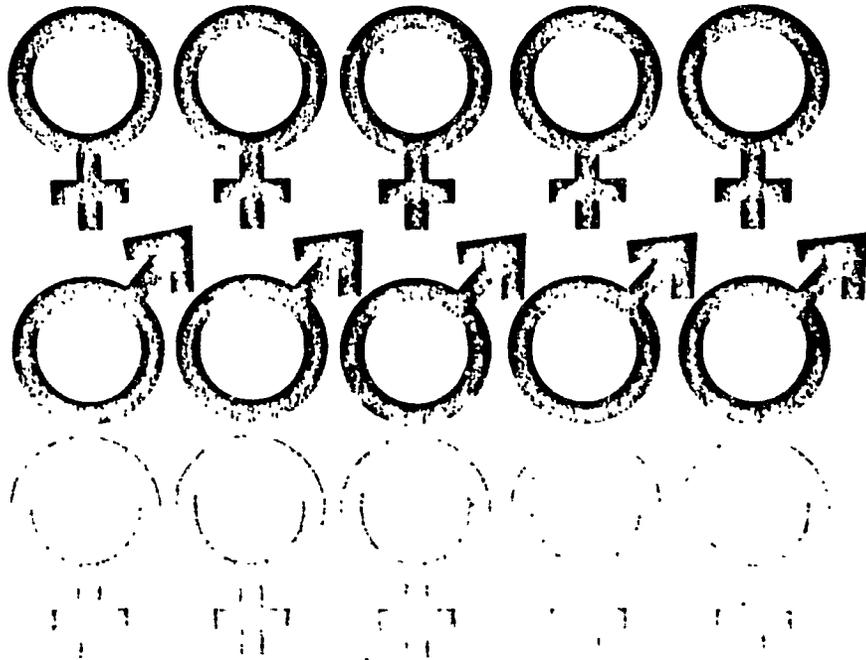


PN-NAQ-239
ISM-34034



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

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

Algeria

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12096347	6073207	6023140	4687901	2342866	2345035	7408446	3730341	3678105
UNDER 1	488759	249417	239342	203602	103932	99670	285157	145485	139672
1-4	1855442	938986	916456	716802	363845	352957	1138640	575141	563499
5-9	1790460	908979	881481	688792	348378	340414	1101668	560601	541067
10-14	1569529	821146	748383	588664	301168	287496	980835	519948	460887
15-19	1095656	553188	542468	430285	213304	216981	665371	339884	325487
20-24	822576	400907	421669	326336	157338	168998	496240	243569	252671
25-29	798533	385459	413074	316241	153031	163210	482292	232428	249864
30-34	729893	359989	378904	293106	143402	149704	436787	207587	229200
35-39	602989	298526	304463	234656	118766	115890	368333	179760	188573
40-44	469580	231669	237911	182644	92904	89740	286936	138765	148171
45-49	397082	202100	194982	154644	79600	75044	242438	122500	119938
50-54	357469	178677	178792	137958	69236	68722	219511	109441	110070
55-59	298989	156926	142063	117173	60380	56793	181852	96582	85270
60-64	267879	132890	134989	98780	47982	50798	169099	84908	84191
65 AND OVER	530413	253050	277363	187869	84446	103423	342544	168604	173940
UNKNOWN	21098	10298	10800	10349	5154	5195	10743	5138	5605

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK--HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 URBAN IS DEFINED AS ALL COMMUNES HAVING AS 'CHEF-LIEU' EITHER A CITY, A RURAL TOWN OR AN URBAN AGGLOMERATION.

04 THE REFERENCE DATE OF THE CENSUS WAS APRIL 4, 1966, BUT THE DEPARTMENTS OF OASIS AND SAOURA WERE ENUMERATED BETWEEN DECEMBER 22, 1965 AND JANUARY 20, 1966.

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, 1977. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16260491	8153375	8107116
UNDER 1	670587	343370	327217
1-4	2348023	1197109	1150914
5-9	2547083	1299584	1247499
10-14	2150929	1101474	1049455
15-19	1679190	852863	826327
20-24	1411402	698147	713255
25-29	1064682	535969	528713
30-34	715937	340981	374956
35-39	718298	336583	381715
40-44	666971	320323	346648
45-49	553670	266895	286775
50-54	425941	211288	214653
55-59	373367	183436	189931
60-64	294669	143885	150784
65 AND OVER	639742	321468	318274
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE
NATIONALE (DSCN), 1979, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE EN
ALGERIE, ALGIERS, P. 10.

02 FIGURES REFER TO RESIDENT ALGERIANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 99.3%
OF THE TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION OF 16,948,000 CITED IN DSCN,
1979, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1977-78, ALGIERS,
P. 21.

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

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

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, 1977. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16830638	8336442	8494196
UNDER 1	690919	353115	337804
1-4	2419208	1233587	1185621
5-9	2625397	1336578	1288819
10-14	2217337	1130326	1087011
15-19	1730451	881713	848738
20-24	1454259	740295	713964
25-29	1103586	535969	567617
30-34	745557	340981	404576
35-39	733769	336583	397186
40-44	690519	320323	370196
45-49	569675	266895	302780
50-54	447323	211288	236035
55-59	389336	183436	205900
60-64	306045	143885	162160
65 AND OVER	707257	321468	385789

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE (DSCN), 1979, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE EN ALGERIE, ALGIERS, P. 10.

02 FIGURES REFER TO RESIDENT ALGERIANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 99.5% OF THE TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION OF 16,948,000 CITED IN DSCN, 1979, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1977-78, ALGIERS, P. 21.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY WILAYA, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1977. ALGERIA

WILAYA	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15645490	7773057	7872433	6346388	3151685	3194703	9299102	4621372	4677730
ADRAR	132522	67364	65158	14421	7605	6816	118101	59759	58342
EL ASNAM	833374	413503	419871	183135	88320	94815	650230	325183	325056
LACHOUAT	243251	123402	119849	159419	80220	79199	83832	43182	40650
O. EL BOUAGHI	377240	187134	190106	120749	59322	61427	256491	127812	128679
BATNA	549613	273512	276101	172847	85109	87738	376766	188403	188363
BEJAIA	522473	248017	274456	112602	55174	57428	409871	192843	217028
BISKRA	456854	228640	228214	148304	73164	75140	308550	155476	153074
BECHAR	123453	62731	60722	74392	37870	36522	49061	24861	24200
BLIDA	828845	414431	414414	322009	159941	162068	506836	254490	252346
BOUIRA	361349	178909	182440	66136	33217	32919	295213	145692	149521
TAMANRASSET	37147	19339	17808	15621	8065	7556	21526	11274	10252
TEBESSA	327897	164514	163383	109786	55488	54298	218111	109026	109085
TLEMCEH	541557	263369	278188	215757	104986	110771	325800	158383	167417
TIARET	568157	284658	283499	154141	74027	79214	414016	209731	204285
TIZI OUZOU	823297	386430	436867	123905	62201	61704	699392	324229	375163
ALGER	1690567	852433	838134	1475686	743425	732261	214881	109008	105873
DJELFA	226863	113856	113007	96634	47615	49019	130229	66241	63988
JIJEL	475759	231181	244578	62643	30250	32393	413116	200931	212185
SETIF	933384	455357	478027	260786	125970	134816	672598	329387	343211
SAIDA	256385	128369	128016	125280	61157	64123	131105	67212	63893
SKIKDA	461191	229904	231287	137297	67765	69532	323894	162139	161755
SIDI BEL ABBES	465669	233824	231845	197205	97861	99344	268464	135963	132501
ANNABA	468316	234931	233385	261015	129644	131371	207301	105287	102014
GUELMA	520161	257805	262356	154351	74762	79589	365810	183043	182767
CONSTANTINE	643364	318207	325157	413056	203592	209464	230308	114615	115693
MEDEA	452618	229861	222757	102032	50851	51181	350586	179010	171576
MOSTAGANEM	715461	356430	359031	179398	89976	89422	536063	266454	269609
M'SILA	377962	189869	188093	92895	45819	47076	285067	144050	141017
MASCARA	405816	204057	201759	137247	66108	71139	268569	137949	130620
OJARGLA	171281	94058	77223	95706	52250	43458	75573	41868	33765
ORAN	653664	326962	326702	561931	279031	282900	91733	47931	43802

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE
NATIONALE, 1979, 2EME RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION
ET DE L'HABITAT DU 12 FEVRIER 1977: TABLEAUX RECAPITULATIFS
PAR WILAYA, SERIES B, VOL. 9, ALGIERS, TABLE 311.

02 BASED ON A 10-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RETURNS FOR THE ALGERIAN
RESIDENT POPULATION IN ORDINARY OR COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS. IT
EXCLUDES THE NOMADIC POPULATION, FOREIGNERS, ALGERIANS IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THE 'POPULATION COMPTEE A PART' (PERSONS
IN GROUP QUARTERS).

03 URBAN IS COMPOSED OF 222 AGGLOMERATIONS: ALL 'CHEFS-LIEUX' OF

TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

WILAYA AND DAIRA, 50 'CHEFS-LIEUX' OF COMMUNES, AND 16 SECONDARY AGGLOMERATIONS.

04 SOME OF THE FIGURES IN THIS TABLE DIFFER FROM THOSE IN THE ORIGINAL SOURCE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A CONSISTENT SET OF NUMBERS. THE INCONSISTENCIES IN THE ORIGINAL TABLES APPEAR TO BE DUE TO TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS AS WELL AS TO THE METHOD OF PROCESSING THE DATA.

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, 1977. ALGERIA

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, 1977. ALGERIA

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, 1966. ALGERIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12102000	6079900	6022100
ALGERIAN	11905500	5979600	5925900
MOROCCAN	99300	51900	47400
TUNISIAN	12900	7500	5400
FRENCH	68400	33200	35200
OTHERS	14000	6800	7200
UNKNOWN	1900	900	1000

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971,
NEW YORK, TABLE 14.

02 PROVISIONAL DE JURE POPULATION.

03 NATIONALITY IS DEFINED AS COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.

04 THE REFERENCE DATE OF THE CENSUS WAS APRIL 4, 1966, BUT THE
DEPARTMENTS OF OASIS AND SAOURA WERE ENUMERATED BETWEEN
DEC. 22, 1965 AND JAN. 20, 1966.

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, 1966. ALGERIA

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12102000	6079900	6022100
ARABIC	9734100	4908100	4826000
BERBERE	2267300	1123200	1144100
FRENCH	77600	37500	40100
OTHER	17400	8500	8900
UNKNOWN	5600	2600	3000

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971,
NEW YORK, TABLE 16.
- 02 PROVISIONAL DE JURE POPULATION.
- 03 DATA PERTAIN TO MOTHER TONGUE, DEFINED AS LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN
THE PERSON'S HOME DURING CHILDHOOD.
- 04 THE REFERENCE DATE OF THE CENSUS WAS APRIL 4, 1966, BUT THE
DEPARTMENTS OF OASIS AND SAOURA WERE ENUMERATED BETWEEN
DEC. 22, 1965 AND JAN. 20, 1966.

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. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	57.0	55.8	58.1
1	63.1	62.0	64.2
5	62.0	60.9	63.2
15	54.0	52.9	55.0
30	41.4	40.4	42.3
45	28.8	27.6	30.0
60	17.1	16.1	18.1

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE
NATIONALE (DSCN), 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE
1979, ALGIERS, TABLES 42-44.
- 02 BASED ON REGISTERED DEATHS ADJUSTED FOR UNDERREGISTRATION
(30.67 PERCENT FOR MALES AND 40.64 PERCENT FOR FEMALES)
AND ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX.

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 1979. ALGERIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	16	A	A
1976	16	A	A
1977	14	A	A
1978	13	A	A
1979	13C	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1977	127	128	126
1978	121	123	119

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE (DSCN), 1979, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE EN ALGERIE 1967-1978, ALGERIE, P. 40. DSCN, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1979, ALGIERS, TABLES 32, 34 AND 42-44. DSCN, 1979, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1977-78, ALGIERS, TABLES 26-28. U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 18.
- 02 CRUDE DEATHS RATES WERE COMPUTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN ADJUSTED 1977 POPULATION AND ADJUSTED REGISTERED DEATHS. INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE FROM LIFE TABLES IN THE 1977-78 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

C BASED ON PROVISIONAL REGISTERED DEATHS ADJUSTED FOR THE SAME PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION AS IN 1978.

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, 1977.
ALGERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX,
1966. ALGERIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	12102000	6977300	4363300	0	630200	124200	7000
TOTAL MALES	6079900	3818500	2161200	0	64400	31600	4200
UNDER 15	2922700	2922000	600	0	100	0	0
15-19	551700	525500	25400	0	300	400	100
20-24	397800	216300	174600	0	1500	4900	500
25-34	735600	105300	612200	0	5900	11400	800
35-44	532600	25100	495200	0	5700	6100	500
45-54	382200	9500	361900	0	7300	3300	200
55-64	290600	5200	271500	0	11200	2500	200
65 AND OVER	255200	3500	216400	0	32300	2900	100
UNKNOWN	11500	6100	3400	0	100	100	1800
TOTAL FEMALES	6022100	3158800	2202100	0	565800	92600	2800
UNDER 15	2783300	2777500	5300	0	100	300	100
15-19	543300	290700	238900	0	2100	11500	100
20-24	422600	45700	349500	0	8400	18800	200
25-34	792400	24700	696800	0	44100	26400	400
35-44	540600	7800	448300	0	70500	13700	300
45-54	372800	4400	261500	0	97000	9700	200
55-64	277400	2600	136600	0	131200	6900	100
65 AND OVER	279500	3000	60300	0	210900	5100	200
UNKNOWN	10200	2400	4900	0	1500	200	1200

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971, NEW YORK, TABLE 12. THE PERCENT IN EACH MARITAL STATUS GROUP BY AGE FROM THE 1977 CENSUS IS GIVEN IN DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1979, ALGIERS, TABLES 8 AND 9.

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, 1966. ALGERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1966. ALGERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ALGERIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	18
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	20
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	28	23

01 SOURCES: AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT EVER MARRIED BASED ON PERCENT SINGLE BY AGE AND SEX AS REPORTED IN DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1979, ALGIERS, TABLES 8 AND 9. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AS REPORTED IN KATHERINE PIEPMIER AND ELIZABETH HELLYER, 1977, 'MINIMUMUM AGE AT MARRIAGE: 20 YEARS OF LEGAL REFORM', A PEOPLE FACTSHEET, LONDON.

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. ALGERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ALGERIA

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, 1977 AND 1978. ALGERIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1977	97	285	342	336	267	129	17
1978	92	270	323	318	253	122	16

01 SOURCES: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUE ET DE COMPTABILITE NATIONALE,
1979, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1977-78, ALGIERS,
TABLE 23. 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1979,
ALGIERS, TABLE 40.

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 1979. ALGERIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	46
1976	45
1977	46
1978	44
1979	44C
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1977	7.40
1978	6.97
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1977	3.60
1978	3.41
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1977	2.70
1978	2.68

01 SOURCES: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE (DSCN), 1979, LA SITUATION DEMOGRAPHIQUE EN ALGERIE 1967-1978, ALGIERS, P. 40. DSCN, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1979, ALGIERS, TABLES 32 AND 39-40. DSCN, 1979, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1977-78, ALGIERS, TABLE 23. U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 18.

C BASED ON PROVISIONAL REGISTERED BIRTHS ADJUSTED FOR THE SAME PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION AS IN 1978.

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, 1977. ALGERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE PERCENTAGES
SHOWN IN TABLE 15C WERE THE ONLY DATA FOUND FROM THE 1977 CENSUS.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1977.
ALGERIA



01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 9 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	41.9	55.2	29.1	55.7	62.3	33.8	28.9	42.3	14.8
9-11	77.5	87.5	67.1	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-17	60.3	72.6	47.6	A	A	A	A	A	A
18-20	51.8	75.8	38.7	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	20.1	35.6	7.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	9.7	18.6	1.6	A	A	A	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE, 1978, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 12 FEVRIER 1977: TABLEAUX ET PREMIERES ANALYSES GLOBALES (EXTRAITS), SERIES B, VOL. 1, ALGIERS, P. 19.
- 02 NOTE THAT THE AGE GROUPS SHOWN ARE NOT CONTIGUOUS; THESE ARE THE ONLY GROUPS PROVIDED IN THE SOURCE.
- 03 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE.
- 04 FIGURES ARE BASED ON SAMPLE TABULATIONS, AND REFER TO THE ALGERIAN RESIDENT POPULATION EXCLUDING NOMADS AND THE POPULATION 'COMPTEE A PART' (PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS).

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977.
ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34 18305	2073577	1344728
6-14	2852324	1672785	1179539
15-17	335968	225459	110509
18 AND OVER	230013	175333	54680

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE, 1978, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 12 FEVRIER 1977: TABLEAUX ET PREMIERES ANALYSES GLOBALES (EXTRAITS), SERIES B, VOL. 1, ALIGERS, P. 10.
- 02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON SAMPLE TABULATIONS, AND REFER TO THE ALGERIAN RESIDENT POPULATION EXCLUDING NOMADS AND THE POPULATION 'COMPTEE A PART' (PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS).

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C. 1977.
ALGERIA

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 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL 6-14	70.9 ^A	81.0 ^A	60.3 ^A	88.5 ^A	92.5 ^A	84.7 ^A	53.1 ^A	72.6 ^A	41.5 ^A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE
NATIONALE, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE L'ALGERIE 1979,
ALGIERS, TABLE 13.

02 ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGES FOR AGES 15 AND OVER ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

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 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2490956	2397162	93794
15-19	375392	355310	20082
20-24	335962	320747	15215
25-29	325030	314122	10908
30-34	307700	298709	8991
35-39	266209	258528	7681
40-44	210788	203836	6952
45-49	183950	178085	5865
50-54	160900	154990	5910
55-59	134595	130080	4515
60-64	99416	95880	3536
65 AND OVER	86836	83072	3764
UNKNOWN	4178	3803	375

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972, NEW YORK, TABLE 8.
- 02 ACCORDING TO THE U.N. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (1977, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1977, GENEVA, P. 288), THESE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE ABOUT 1,200,000 FEMALES MAINLY OCCUPIED IN AGRICULTURE.
- 03 THE REFERENCE DATE OF THE CENSUS WAS APRIL 4, 1966, BUT THE DEPARTMENTS OF OASIS AND SAOURA WERE ENUMERATED BETWEEN DEC. 22, 1965 AND JAN. 20, 1966.
- 04 SAMPLE TABULATIONS FROM THE 1977 CENSUS SHOW 2,198,738 MALES AND 138,233 FEMALES AS 'OCCUPE' (WORKING). THE TEXT IS NOT CLEAR, HOWEVER, AS TO WHETHER THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE 919,388 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS. AN ADDITIONAL 42,153 WOMEN ARE LISTED AS HOUSEWIVES WORKING PART TIME. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE ALGERIAN RESIDENT POPULATION EXCLUDING NOMADS AND THE POPULATION 'COMPTEE A PART' (PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS). SEE DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE NATIONALE, 1978, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT 12 FEVRIER 1977: TABLEAUX ET PREMIERES ANALYSES GLOBALES (EXTRAITS), SERIES B, VOL. 1, ALGIERS, PP. 21-22.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1966. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6433334	2907648	3225686
15-19	1082066	540987	541079
20-24	763298	343544	419754
25-29	737692	326396	411296
30-34	687379	309857	377522
35-39	572853	269391	303462
40-44	451911	214697	237214
45-49	384867	190417	194450
50-54	349707	171526	178181
55-59	293760	152234	141526
60-64	264302	129876	134426
65 AND OVER	525922	249580	276342
UNKNOWN	19577	9143	10434

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972,
NEW YORK, TABLE 8.
- 02 THE REFERENCE DATE OF THE CENSUS WAS APRIL 4, 1966, BUT THE
DEPARTMENTS OF OASIS AND SAOURA WERE ENUMERATED BETWEEN DEC. 22,
1965 AND JAN. 20, 1966.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. ALGERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	40.6	82.4	2.9
15-19	34.7	65.7	3.7
20-24	44.0	93.4	3.6
25-29	44.1	96.2	2.7
30-34	44.8	96.4	2.4
35-39	46.5	96.0	2.5
40-44	46.6	94.9	2.9
45-49	47.8	93.5	3.0
50-54	46.0	90.4	3.3
55-59	45.8	85.4	3.2
60-64	37.6	73.8	2.6
65 AND OVER	16.5	33.3	1.4
UNKNOWN	21.3	41.6	3.6

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972,
NEW YORK, TABLE 8.

02 ACCORDING TO THE U.N. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (1977,
YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, P. 288), THESE
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERCENTAGES DO NOT INCLUDE ABOUT
1,200,000 FEMALES MAINLY OCCUPIED IN AGRICULTURE.

03 THE REFERENCE DATE OF THE CENSUS WAS APRIL 4, 1966, BUT THE
DEPARTMENTS OF OASIS AND SAOURA WERE ENUMERATED BETWEEN DEC. 22,
1965 AND JAN. 20, 1966.

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, 1966. ALGERIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2564663	2455210	109453
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	552774	541127	11647
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	1543333	1470308	73025
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	158472	144416	14056
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	310084	299359	10725

- 01 SOURCE: U.N. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, 1977, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, TABLE 2A.
- 02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE ABOUT 1,200,000 FEMALES MAINLY OCCUPIED IN AGRICULTURE.
- 03 THE REFERENCE DATE OF THE CENSUS WAS APRIL 4, 1966, BUT THE DEPARTMENTS OF OASIS AND SAOURA WERE ENUMERATED BETWEEN DEC. 22, 1965 AND JAN. 20, 1966.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ALGERIA

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

MAY 4, 1983

COUNTRY 638--ALGERIA

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1966	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1977	17	3		X	X
TABLE 03	1966	8	3	X		
TABLE 04	1977	16	9		X	
TABLE 05	1977	32	9			X
TABLE 06A	1977	8	0			X
TABLE 06B	1977	8	0		X	
TABLE 06C	1966	7	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1966	6	3		X	
TABLE 07	1978	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1979	11	3			X
TABLE 09	1977	8	7		X	
TABLE 10A	1966	21	8			X
TABLE 10B	1966	8	8			X
TABLE 10C	1966	8	8		X	
TABLE 11	1977	4	2			X
TABLE 12	1977	8	8			X
TABLE 13	1977	8	7		X	
TABLE 14A	1978	3	1		X	
TABLE 14B	1979	18	8			X
TABLE 15A	1977	8	8			X
TABLE 15B	1977	8	8		X	
TABLE 15C	1977	6	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1977	4	3			X
TABLE 16B	1977	8	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1977	2	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1966	13	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1966	13	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1966	13	3		X	
TABLE 18	1966	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1977	8	8			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

- 2 STANDARD TABLES
- 17 NONSTANDARD TABLES
- 12 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.^{2/}

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name				RETURN TO:		Date		T
	Organization				Data User Services Division		CHECK ONE		
	Address				Customer Services		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"		
	City, State, ZIP				Bureau of the Census		<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	Telephone				Washington, D.C. 20233				
					Phone: 301/763-4100				
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche				Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.							TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII					Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.									

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

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



USER COMMENTS (continued)
