

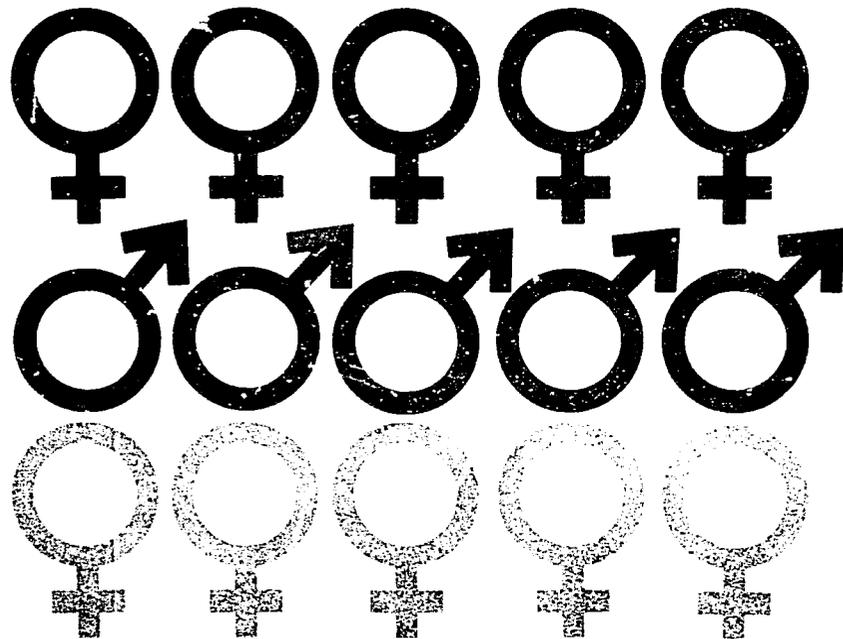
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# NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

## *Yemen Arab Republic*

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### Selected Statistical Data by Sex



Economic and Social Data Services Division  
Development Information Utilization Service  
Office of Evaluation  
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen Center for International Research. Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 120 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the PPC/E-DIU/ESDS in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.\*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1965. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. YEMEN HAD NOT UNDERTAKEN A  
NATIONAL CENSUS PRIOR TO 1975, AND NO RELIABLE POPULATION  
ESTIMATE EXISTED BEFORE THIS DATE.

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4526326	2155234	2371092	524708B	A	A	4180628B	A	A
UNDER 1	138717	72918	66699	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	632452	314547	317905	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	805541	417214	388327	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	537101	285750	251351	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	342794	157945	184849	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	265079	104676	160403	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	305411	121541	183870	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	276592	112286	164306	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	269370	120776	148594	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	227758	103625	124133	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	163603	76343	87260	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	178436	81321	97115	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	85461	45656	39805	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	124102	58931	65171	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	109287	80252	89035	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNWN	4622	2353	2269	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, AUGUST 1976, HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN ARABIC), 3RD EDITION, SANA'A, TABLE 20.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THE BASE DATA HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM A 3% RANDOM SAMPLE OF THE ENUMERATED POPULATION.

04 'URBAN' REFERS TO NUCLEATED SETTLEMENTS OF 2,000 OR MORE PERSONS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE OFFICIALLY ADJUSTED POPULATION OF 4,705,336, AND HENCE DO NOT SUM TO THE ENUMERATED TOTAL POPULATION IN COLUMN 1.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1965.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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, 1975.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4526326	2155234	2371092
0-4	772144	387080	385064
5-9	806542	417684	388858
10-14	537573	286000	251573
15-19	357603	158194	199409
20-24	296133	116167	179966
25-29	282877	115952	166925
30-34	269642	115521	154121
35-39	255221	115089	140132
40-44	227158	104098	123060
45-49	190300	86209	104091
50-54	153982	70045	83937
55-59	122082	57114	64968
60-64	92940	45044	47896
65 AND OVER	162129	81037	81092
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, 1976, THE POPULATION SITUATION IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY (IN ARABIC), SANA'A, TABLE 2.
- 02 THE BASE DATA HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM A 3% RANDOM SAMPLE OF THE ENUMERATED POPULATION, AND THE RESULTS FOR AGES 10 AND OVER HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY SMOOTHED.
- 03 THE OFFICIALLY ADJUSTED 1975 TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: 4,519,593 FINAL CENSUS FIGURE ON THE ENUMERATED POPULATION, AN ESTIMATED 48,602 PERSONS RESIDING IN AREAS NOT COVERED BY THE CENSUS, AND 137,141 PERSONS OMITTED IN AREAS COVERED BY THE CENSUS BASED ON SAMPLE POST-ENUMERATION SURVEYS (HANS STEFFEN, 1978, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: FINAL REPORT, AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION PROJECT OF THE SWISS TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICE, ZURICH, FIGURE 2-11).

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4705336	2242802	2462534	524708	A	A	4180628	A	A
SAN'A	831949	405806	426143	166566	A	A	665383	A	A
TA'IZZ	882063	402625	479438	85634	A	A	796429	A	A
AL HUDAYDAH	695631	352536	343095	172252	A	A	523379	A	A
SA'DAH	176606	83762	92844	4380	A	A	172226	A	A
HAJJAH	413374	202538	210836	14226	A	A	399148	A	A
AL MAHWIT	181011	83543	97468	2494	A	A	178517	A	A
MA'RIB	69840	34024	35816	2590	A	A	67250	A	A
DHAMAR	468786	218564	250222	20051	A	A	448735	A	A
IBB	813203	381452	431751	43791	A	A	769412	A	A
AL BAYDA	172873	77952	94921	12724	A	A	160149	A	A

01 SOURCE: HANS STEFFEN, 1978, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: FINAL REPORT,  
AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION PROJECT OF THE SWISS TECHNICAL  
COOPERATION SERVICE, ZURICH, TABLE 1 AND FIGURE 2-60, P. I/148.

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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,  
1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.  
02 RELIGION IS ISLAMIC AND IS DIVIDED BETWEEN ZAIDIS, A SHI'A SECT IN  
THE NORTH, AND SHAFI'S, A SUNNI SECT THAT PREDOMINATES IN THE SOUTH  
AND ALONG THE COAST (PAMELA ANN SMITH (EDITOR), 1980, THE MIDDLE  
EAST YEARBOOK 1980, LONDON, PAGE 262).

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,  
1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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,  
1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.  
02 ARABIC IS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (ARAB INFORMATION CENTER, 1973,  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, PAGE 5).

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

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

- 01 DATA NOT AVAILABLE. U.N. (1981, WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS AS ASSESSED IN 1980, ST/ESA/SER.A/78, NEW YORK, TABLE A-15) ESTIMATES LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR 1975-80, MEDIUM VARIANT, AS FOLLOWS: BOTH SEXES 41.3 YEARS, MALES 40.4 YEARS, AND FEMALES 42.2 YEARS.
- 02 FOR SANA'A CITY, A RANGE OF 40-43 YEARS IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH IS ASSOCIATED IN COALE-DEMENEY SOUTH AND WEST REGION MODEL LIFE TABLES WITH INFANT MORTALITY LEVELS ESTIMATED FOR SANA'A CITY IN 1969 BASED ON APPLICATION OF BRASS, FEENEY, SULLIVAN, AND TRUSSELL CHILD SURVIVORSHIP TECHNIQUES TO 1972 SURVEY DATA (U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980).

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. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

- 01 DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
- 02 CRUDE DEATH RATE FOR 1975-80 ESTIMATED AT 24 PER 1,000 AND PROJECTED FOR 1980-85 AT 22 PER 1,000 IN U.N., 1981, WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS AS ASSESSED IN 1980, ST/ESA/SER.A/78, NEW YORK, TABLES A-9, A-10, AND A-11.
- 03 INFANT MORTALITY FOR BOTH SEXES IN SANA'A CITY HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 158 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1969, BASED ON THE APPLICATION OF TRUSSELL CHILD SURVIVORSHIP TECHNIQUES TO 1972 SURVEY DATA USING COALE-DEMENY SOUTH REGION MODEL LIFE TABLES (SEE A. G. HILL, 1980, 'LEVELS AND TRENDS IN FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC', IN LEVELS AND TRENDS OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN SELECTED ARAB COUNTRIES OF WEST ASIA, ED. KAMEL ABU JABER, AMMAN, TABLES 5 AND 14). ALSO, INFANT MORTALITY FOR BOTH SEXES IN SANA'A CITY HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 161-180 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1969 BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON THE APPLICATION OF BRASS, FEENEY, SULLIVAN, AND TRUSSELL CHILD SURVIVORSHIP TECHNIQUES TO 1972 SURVEY DATA USING COALE-DEMENY SOUTH AND WEST, RESPECTIVELY, REGION MODEL LIFE TABLES.

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, 1975.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	2949616	868903	1778416	0	241112	50460	10725
TOTAL MALES	1371455	499635	785876	0	42942	17204	5798
10-14	285750	281337	1771	0	27	0	2615
15-19	157945	137975	19237	0	60	477	196
20-24	104676	45331	57273	0	527	1336	204
25-29	121541	17511	100134	0	1676	2090	130
30-34	112286	6196	101252	0	2149	2502	187
35-39	120776	3206	111179	0	3176	3158	57
40-44	103625	2882	96199	0	2800	1645	99
45-49	76343	1161	70836	0	3217	1007	122
50-54	81321	1269	72879	0	4842	2153	178
55-59	45656	658	41640	0	2679	622	57
60-64	58931	1199	50518	0	6373	799	42
65 AND OVER	80252	794	62571	0	15363	1415	109
UNKNOWN	2353	116	382	0	53	0	1802
TOTAL FEMALES	1598161	369268	992540	0	198170	33256	4927
10-14	251351	236124	12921	0	90	246	1970
15-19	184849	91653	89047	0	1230	2613	306
20-24	160403	19449	133936	0	1594	5045	379
25-29	183870	7843	167178	0	4264	4366	219
30-34	164306	3948	148799	0	7067	4460	32
35-39	148594	2367	133467	0	9560	3066	134
40-44	124133	1557	102106	0	16592	3770	108
45-49	87260	2015	66892	0	15960	2368	25
50-54	97115	1648	61611	0	30977	2715	164
55-59	39805	704	24071	0	14161	823	46
60-64	65171	1026	27787	0	34638	1350	360
65 AND OVER	89035	653	24094	0	61906	2271	111
UNKNOWN	2269	281	631	0	131	153	1073

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, AUGUST 1976, HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN ARABIC), 3RD EDITION, SANA'A, TABLE 22.

02 NO DISTINCTION IS DRAWN BETWEEN 'MARRIED' AND 'CONSENSUAL UNION.'

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO NATIONAL DATA FOUND.  
02 DATA ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX IN THE MAJOR CITIES OF SANA'A, TAIZ,  
AND HODEIDAH AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL PLANNING ORGANIZATION, AUGUST  
1976, HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN  
ARABIC), 3RD EDITION, SANA'A, TABLE 26.

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	19	15
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	22	17
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	25	20

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUANTILES EVER MARRIED DERIVED FROM DATA AS REPORTED IN HANS STEFFEN, 1978, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: FINAL REPORT, AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION PROJECT OF THE SWISS TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICE, ZURICH, FIGURE 2-18.

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	951640
MEAN SIZE	4.9
MEDIAN SIZE	A

01 SOURCE: HANS STEFFEN, 1978, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, FINAL REPORT,  
AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION PROJECT OF THE SWISS TECHNICAL  
COOPERATION SERVICE, ZURICH, TABLE 1 AND FIGURE 2-55, P. I/138.  
02 A HOUSEHOLD IS AN ECONOMIC UNIT CONSISTING OF EITHER A SINGLE  
PERSON, A SINGLE NUCLEAR FAMILY, OR A GROUP OF FAMILIES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO NATIONAL-LEVEL DATA FOUND.  
02 FOR SANA'A CITY, BASED ON 1972 SURVEY DATA AND AN ADJUSTED MODEL MARITAL FERTILITY SCHEDULE,  
A. G. HILL (1980, 'LEVELS AND TRENDS IN FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC',  
IN LEVELS AND TRENDS OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN SELECTED ARAB COUNTRIES OF WEST ASIA,  
ED. KAMEL ABU JABER, AMMAN, TABLES 3 AND 6) ESTIMATES MARITAL AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY  
RATES WHICH IMPLY THE FOLLOWING AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FOR AGES 15-19, . . . . ,  
45-49, RESPECTIVELY, PER 1,000 WOMEN: 194, 324, 323, 293, 237, 124, AND 19. FOR  
SANA'A CITY, BASED ON 1972 SURVEY DATA AND THE ARRIAGA FERTILITY TECHNIQUE, THE  
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, UNPUBLISHED) ESTIMATES AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY  
RATES FOR AGES 15-19, . . . . , 45-49, RESPECTIVELY, FOR 1972 AS FOLLOWS: 178,  
297, 296, 269, 217, 114, AND 17.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

- 01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT BENCHMARK DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
- 02 A CRUDE BIRTH RATE FOR 1975-80 ESTIMATED AT 49 PER 1,000 AND PROJECTED FOR 1980-85 AT 48 PER 1,000, AND A GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE FOR 1975-80 ESTIMATED AT 3.3 CHILDREN PER WOMAN AND PROJECTED FOR 1980-85 AT 3.3 CHILDREN PER WOMAN (EQUIVALENT TO TOTAL FERTILITY RATES OF 6.8 CHILDREN PER WOMAN ASSUMING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05) ARE PRESENTED IN U.N., 1981, WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS AS ASSESSED IN 1980, ST/ESA/SER.A/78, NEW YORK, TABLES A-6, A-7, A-8, A-13, A-14, AND A-15.
- 03 FOR SANA'A CITY, BASED ON 1972 SURVEY DATA AND AN ADJUSTED MODEL FERTILITY SCHEDULE, A. G. HILL (1980, 'LEVELS AND TRENDS IN FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC', IN LEVELS AND TRENDS OF FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN SELECTED ARAB COUNTRIES OF WEST ASIA, ED. KAMEL ABU JABER, AMMAN, TABLES 3 AND 6) ESTIMATES A CRUDE BIRTH RATE OF 49 PER 1,000 POPULATION AND A TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF 7.6 CHILDREN PER WOMAN. ALSO, FOR SANA'A CITY, BASED ON 1972 SURVEY DATA AND THE ARRIAGA FERTILITY TECHNIQUE, THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, UNPUBLISHED) ESTIMATES A CRUDE BIRTH RATE OF 45 PER 1,000 POPULATION AND A TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF 6.9 CHILDREN PER WOMAN.

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, 1975.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	370858	340648	30210
10-14	96434	83153	13281
15-19	51891	45119	6772
20-24	35384	31491	3893
25-29	36170	33968	2202
30-34	27233	25897	1336
35-39	28721	27821	900
40-44	21550	21122	428
45-49	17949	17470	479
50-54	17307	16933	374
55-59	11939	11753	186
60-64	11418	11266	152
65 AND OVER	14724	14517	207
UNKNOWN	138	138	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, AUGUST 1976, HOUSING AND POPULATION  
CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN ARABIC), 3RD EDITION,  
SANA'A, TABLES 30 AND 31.  
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1975.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12.6	25.2	1.9
10-14	18.0	29.1	5.3
15-19	15.1	28.6	3.7
20-24	13.3	30.1	2.4
25-29	11.8	27.9	1.2
30-34	9.8	23.1	0.8
35-39	10.7	23.0	0.6
40-44	9.5	20.4	0.3
45-49	11.0	22.9	0.5
50-54	9.7	20.8	0.4
55-59	14.0	25.7	0.5
60-64	9.2	19.1	0.2
65 AND OVER	8.7	18.1	0.2
UNKNCWN	3.0	5.9	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, AUGUST 1976, HOUSING AND POPULATION  
CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN ARABIC), 3RD EDITION,  
SANA'A, TABLES 20, 30, AND 31.  
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975-76. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	282531	251230	31301

01 SOURCE: UNESCO, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLES  
3.2, 3.4, 3.7, AND 3.11.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1975-76.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14.5	26.0	3.2

01 SOURCES: UNESCO, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLES  
3.2, 3.4, 3.7, AND 3.11. CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, AUGUST 1976,  
HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN ARABIC),  
3RD EDITION, SANA'A, TABLE 20.

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

**TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1135729</b>	<b>997957</b>	<b>137772</b>

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, 1976, THE POPULATION SITUATION IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY (IN ARABIC), SANA'A, TABLE 2.
- 02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS COMPRISE THAT PART OF THE MANPOWER WHICH IS WILLING AND ABLE TO CARRY ON PRODUCTIVE WORK. THIS INCLUDES PERSONS WORKING AT LEAST THREE HOURS PER DAY IN FEBRUARY, 1975, AND THOSE LOOKING FOR WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.
- 03 FOR ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AGE-GROUP ESTIMATES BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION PROPORTIONS, SEE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA, JUNE 1978, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, VITAL RATES, AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA, POPULATION DIVISION, NEW YORK, P. 86.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1975.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38.5	73.8	8.6

- 01 SOURCES: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, AUGUST 1976, HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN ARABIC), 3RD EDITION, SANA'A, TABLE 20. CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, 1976, THE POPULATION SITUATION IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY (IN ARABIC), SANA'A, TABLE 2.
- 02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS COMPRISE THAT PART OF THE MANPOWER WHICH IS WILLING AND ABLE TO CARRY ON PRODUCTIVE WORK. THIS INCLUDES PERSONS WORKING AT LEAST THREE HOURS PER DAY IN FEBRUARY, 1975, AND THOSE LOOKING FOR WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.
- 03 FOR ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AGE-GROUP ESTIMATES BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION PROPORTIONS, SEE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA, JUNE 1978, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, VITAL RATES, AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA, POPULATION DIVISION, NEW YORK, P. 86.

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, 1975.  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1135729	997957	137772
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	472571	443576	28995
EMPLOYERS	17643	16944	699
SELF-EMPLOYED	454928	426632	28296
EMPLOYEES	378642	350898	27744
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	238620	164955	73665
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	45896	38528	7368

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL PLANNING AGENCY, AUGUST 1976, HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS, 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS (IN ARABIC), 3RD EDITION, SANA'A, TABLE 35.

02 'OTHERS AND STATUS UNKNOWN' INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS FOR TOTAL, MALE, AND FEMALE, RESPECTIVELY: SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME 33,031, 5,373, AND 27,658; UNKNOWN 11,788, 10,190, AND 1,598; AND UNPAID APPRENTICES 1,077, 680, AND 397.

03 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS COMPRISE THAT PART OF THE MANPOWER WHICH IS WILLING AND ABLE TO CARRY ON PRODUCTIVE WORK. THIS INCLUDES PERSONS WORKING AT LEAST THREE HOURS PER DAY IN FEBRUARY, 1975, AND THOSE LOOKING FOR WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.

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, 1975. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola  
 Benin  
 Botswana  
 Burundi  
 Cameroon  
 Cape Verde  
 Chad  
 Djibouti  
 Ethiopia  
 The Gambia  
 Ghana  
 Guinea  
 Guinea Bissau  
 Ivory Coast  
 Kenya  
 Lesotho  
 Liberia  
 Madagascar  
 Malawi  
 Mali  
 Mauritania  
 Mauritius  
 Mozambique  
 Niger  
 Nigeria  
 Rwanda  
 Sao Tome and Principe  
 Senegal  
 Seychelles  
 Sierra Leone  
 Somalia  
 South Africa  
 Sudan  
 Swaziland  
 Tanzania  
 Togo  
 Uganda  
 Upper Volta  
 Zaire  
 Zambia  
 Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia  
 Bangladesh  
 Burma  
 People's Republic of China  
 Republic of China - Taiwan  
 Hong Kong  
 India  
 Indonesia  
 Japan  
 Kampuchea  
 North Korea  
 South Korea  
 Malaysia  
 Nepal  
 Pakistan  
 Philippines  
 Sri Lanka  
 Thailand  
 Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria  
 Belgium  
 Bulgaria  
 Czechoslovakia  
 Denmark  
 Finland  
 France  
 German Democratic Republic  
 Federal Republic of Germany  
 Greece  
 Hungary  
 Italy  
 Netherlands  
 Poland  
 Portugal  
 Romania  
 Spain  
 Sweden  
 Switzerland  
 United Kingdom  
 Yugoslavia

## APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Cuba  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan  
Algeria  
Cyprus  
Egypt  
Iran  
Iraq  
Israel  
Jordan  
Lebanon  
Morocco  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada  
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

## APPENDIX B

## A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19\_\_
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19\_\_
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19\_\_
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 19\_\_
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and, 19\_\_  
Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19\_\_
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19\_\_
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19\_\_
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in \_\_\_\_\_), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_

## APPENDIX C

## TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

MAY 4, 1983

COUNTRY 279--YEMEN (SANA'A)

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----						
	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1965	0	8			X
TABLE 02	1975	17	9		X	X
TABLE 03	1965	0	0		X	
TABLE 04	1975	16	3	X		
TABLE 05	1975	11	9			X
TABLE 06A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 08	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 09	1975	0	0	X		
TABLE 10A	1975	29	7			X
TABLE 10B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1975	0	0		X	
TABLE 11	1975	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1975	3	1			X
TABLE 13	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 14B	1975	0	0		X	
TABLE 15A	1975	14	3			X
TABLE 15B	1975	0	0		X	
TABLE 15C	1975	14	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1975	1	3			X
TABLE 16B	1975	0	0	X		
TABLE 16C	1975	1	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1975	1	3			X
TABLE 17B	1975	0	0		X	
TABLE 17C	1975	1	3	X		
TABLE 18	1975	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1975	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:  
4 STANDARD TABLES  
9 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
18 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 BuGen 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 BuGen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available; and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

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

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

## APPENDIX E

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

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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.<sup>2/</sup>

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

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

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

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

### MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

### THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			RETURN TO: 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			TOTAL \$						
	City, State, ZIP			Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
	Telephone									
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders: additional copies are \$5.00 each.										
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII					Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled					
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.										

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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