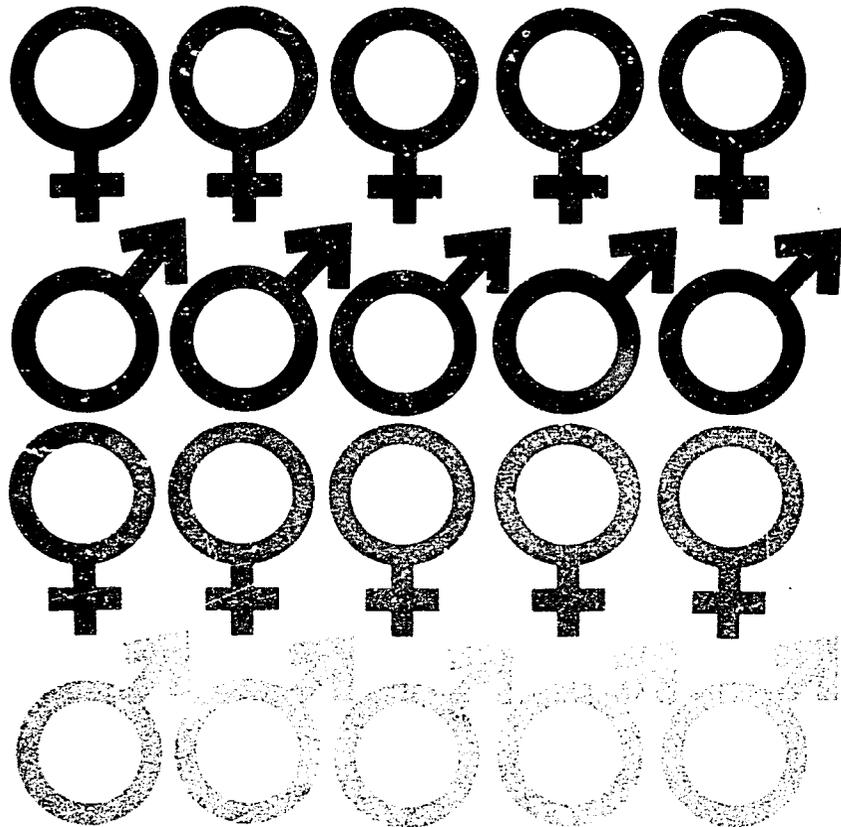

AFRICA

Tanzania

Selected Statistical Data by Sex



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

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

*See, for example, The 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, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12306085	6016012	6290073	671439	360700	310739	11634646	5655312	5979334
0-4	2205901	1090990	1114911	101110	50124	50986	2104791	1040866	1063925
5-9	1944607	976427	968180	79278	38018	41260	1865329	938409	926920
10-14	1248013	657147	590866	54923	28290	26633	1193090	628857	564233
15-19	1083252	512657	570595	71786	36730	35056	1011466	475927	535539
20-24	921409	378435	542974	75255	38741	36514	846154	339694	506460
25-29	1033270	461270	572000	81861	46087	35774	951409	415183	536226
30-34	760403	358608	401795	55504	32369	23135	704899	326239	378660
35-39	675843	341101	334742	45588	28205	17383	630255	312896	317359
40-44	458270	221936	236334	28349	16975	11374	429921	204961	224960
45-49	483897	252613	231284	23909	14953	8956	459988	237660	223228
50-54	361673	178102	183571	16868	9591	7277	344805	168511	176294
55-59	211624	108992	102632	9514	5944	3570	202110	103048	99062
60-64	227990	110566	117424	9204	5014	4190	218786	105552	113234
65 AND OVER	684188	364027	320161	17748	9307	8441	666440	354720	311720
UNKNOWN	5745	3141	2604	542	352	190	5203	2789	2414

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK-HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3. BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLES 2A AND 101.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE ALL LOCALITIES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 INHABITANTS.

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, 1978. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17527564	8595951	8951613	2328937	1204837	1124100	15198627	7391114	7807513
0-4	3179645	1558162	1621483	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	2805606	1392768	1412838	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	2102903	1066979	1035924	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-24	3052598	1431200	1621398	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-34	2280056	1070020	1210036	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-44	1557633	761746	795887	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-54	1103469	554399	549070	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-64	728636	377974	350662	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	717018	382703	334315	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1980, 1978 POPULATION CENSUS PRELIMINARY REPORT, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 1. UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK-POPULATION CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE-TANZANIA, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 1.

02 A 1978 CENSUS DEFINITION OF 'URBAN' IS NOT PRESENTLY ACCESSIBLE, BUT LIKELY CORRESPONDS TO THAT EMPLOYED DURING THE 1967 CENSUS (SEE TABLE 1).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1967. TANZANIA

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, 1978. TANZANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1967. TANZANIA

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12305529	6015737	6289792	671399	360670	310729	11634130	5655067	5979063
ARUSHA	610057	312997	297060	32012	18137	13875	578045	294860	283185
COAST REGION	511337	254024	257313	0	0	0	511337	254024	257313
DODOMA	709281	343780	365501	23440	12501	10939	685841	331279	354562
IRINGA	689586	322954	366632	21444	10943	10501	668142	312011	356131
KIGOMA	473133	217772	255361	21048	10722	10326	452085	207050	245035
KILIMANJARO	652657	318908	333749	26612	14934	11678	626045	303974	322071
MARA	544015	260374	283641	15296	7845	7451	528719	252529	276190
MBEYA	968772	465654	503118	12325	6183	6142	956447	459471	496976
MOROGORO	685163	341680	343483	25097	13143	11954	660066	328537	331529
MTWARA	1040695	504271	536424	33187	17711	15476	1007508	486560	520948
MWANZA	1055194	528395	526799	34496	18768	15728	1020698	509627	511071
RUVUMA	393059	184318	208741	0	0	0	393059	184318	208741
SHINYANGA	899674	436007	463667	0	0	0	899674	436007	463667
SINGIDA	457753	214777	242976	0	0	0	457753	214777	242976
TABORA	562836	274387	288449	20862	10389	10473	541974	263998	277976
TANGA	769949	395867	374082	60106	32582	27524	709843	363285	346558
WEST LAKE	658655	313108	345547	8061	4385	3676	650594	308723	341871
DAR ES SALAAM CITY	269594	148547	121047	269594	148547	121047	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	354119	177917	176202	67819	33880	33939	286300	144037	142263

- 01 SOURCES: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, VOL. 3, PP. XXII AND TABLE 202; AND VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 2A.
- 02 MINOR INCONSISTENCIES WITHIN TABLE 5 MAY BE EXPECTED, DUE TO DISCREPANCIES IN PUBLISHED FIGURES. LIKEWISE, TABLE 5 TOTALS MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM TOTALS IN OTHER TABLES.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1978. TANZANIA

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17527564	8595951	8931613
ARUSHA	928478	472503	455975
COAST	516949	252997	263952
DODOMA	971921	470544	501377
IRINGA	922801	430056	492745
KIGOMA	648950	306054	342896
KILIMANJARO	902394	440766	461628
KINDI	527902	257393	270509
MARA	723295	343161	380134
MBEYA	1080241	516430	563811
MOROGORO	939190	469253	469937
MTWARA	771726	372611	399115
MWANZA	1443418	720056	723362
PEMBA	205870	102023	103847
RUKWA	451897	222540	229357
RUVUMA	564113	270996	293117
SHINYANGA	1323482	646154	677328
SINGIDA	614030	292609	321421
TABORA	818049	404529	413520
TANGA	1038592	517170	521422
WEST LAKE	1009379	496015	513364
DAR ES SALAAM	851522	455183	396339
ZANZIBAR	273365	136908	136457

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1980, 1978 POPULATION CENSUS
PRELIMINARY REPORT, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11757402	5713179	6044223	498585	268528	230057	10983196	5307187	5676009
BENA	251949	120697	131252	5147	2749	2398	246802	117948	128854
CHAGGA	440239	214685	225554	23182	14503	8679	417057	200182	216875
FIPA	162521	79408	83113	3166	1747	1419	159203	77572	81631
GOGO	360255	173042	187213	5719	3041	2678	354412	169927	184485
HA	383354	178688	204666	5386	3396	1990	377635	175113	202522
HAYA	412468	195317	217151	12301	6070	6231	400055	189190	210865
HEHE	361266	173699	187567	14522	7489	7033	346164	165864	180300
IRAMBA	193932	91456	102476	2805	1459	1346	191127	89997	101130
IRAGW	198560	99736	98824	945	480	465	197615	99256	98359
JITA	149766	72293	77473	5569	2687	2882	144197	69606	74591
KAGURU	113831	55338	58493	845	437	408	112986	54901	58085
KURIA	123601	59196	64405	2938	1687	1251	120550	57449	63101
LUGURU	260165	126077	134088	27540	15134	12406	229903	109506	120397
MAKONDE	479822	235529	244293	22934	12308	10626	453201	221199	232002
MWERA (L)	182760	86445	96315	8887	4891	3996	172814	80989	91825
NGINDO	115475	55333	60142	8326	4391	3935	104867	49831	55036
NGONI	105662	54394	51268	13365	7145	6220	91425	46740	44685
NYAKYUSA	306950	147851	159099	10070	5334	4736	296716	142414	154302
NYAMWEZI	410617	199447	211170	20214	10395	9819	385762	186378	199384
RANGI	150200	74369	75831	5060	2947	2113	145140	71422	73718
RUNDI	114945	59233	55712	2713	1426	1287	111892	57585	54307
SAMBAA	271828	134164	137664	11302	6717	4585	260234	127288	132946
SUKUMA	1531554	754308	777246	10817	5781	5036	1519100	747564	771536
TURU	246433	117879	128554	2223	1178	1045	244094	116657	127437
YAO	208190	99443	108747	12058	6341	5717	192341	91267	101074
ZARAMO	227741	112518	115223	64280	34174	30106	163461	78344	85117
ZIGUA	188343	92282	96061	10904	5882	5022	174691	85060	89631
OTHER	3804975	1850352	1954623	185367	98739	86628	3369752	1627938	1741814

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOLUME 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, PP. 343-355.
 02 ALL URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES IN TABLE 6A REFER TO MAINLAND TANZANIA ONLY, DUE TO A LACK OF THE URBAN/RURAL DIMENSION FOR THE ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR. THE 'TOTAL' COLUMNS; HOWEVER, DO INCLUDE FIGURES FROM ZANZIBAR. THEREFORE, URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES WILL NOT SUM TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS IN THE FIRST THREE COLUMNS.
 03 DATA BASED ON THE TRIBAL AFFILIATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS.

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,
1967. TANZANIA

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12112858	A	A	651870	A	A	11460988	A	A
CHRISTIAN	3710626	A	A	182184	A	A	3528442	A	A
MOSLEM	3692599	A	A	413652	A	A	3278947	A	A
OTHER WORLD	93069	A	A	24505	A	A	68564	A	A
LOCAL BELIEF	4194333	A	A	6836	A	A	4187497	A	A
OTHER	60070	A	A	3214	A	A	56856	A	A
NOT STATED	362161	A	A	21479	A	A	340682	A	A

01 SOURCES: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOLUME 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 214;
AND VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, TABLE 114.

02 DATA BASED ON THE RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1967. TANZANIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12305491	6015714	6289777	603597	326798	276799	11347793	5511012	5836781
TANZANIA	12061969	5875777	6186192	555133	299789	255344	11156519	5400397	5756122
CONGO	2846	1730	1116	685	408	277	2087	1281	806
KENYA	40052	23558	16494	9493	5508	3985	30182	17829	12353
MALAWI	9226	5962	3264	2622	1531	1091	6552	4338	2164
MOZAMBIQUE	62035	32673	29362	3555	2098	1457	57360	29887	27473
RHODESIA	501	302	199	229	117	112	266	181	85
RWANDA	26019	14913	11106	162	113	49	25850	14794	11056
BURUNDI	29647	19362	10285	442	315	127	29161	19005	10156
SOMALIA	1512	740	772	219	140	79	1291	599	692
SUDAN	202	139	63	78	56	22	116	82	34
UGANDA	5498	3319	2179	1023	588	435	4445	2714	1731
ZAMBIA	5774	3529	2245	780	482	298	4969	3027	1942
OTHER AFRICANS	2615	1720	895	880	595	285	1364	891	473
UNITED KINGDOM	16808	8818	7990	13041	6844	6197	3713	1947	1766
OTHER EUROPEANS	9994	5519	4475	2815	1520	1295	6977	3891	3086
IND.-PAK.	11571	6166	5405	8064	4107	3957	2989	1799	1190
OTHER ASIANS	5502	3827	1675	1352	983	369	3467	2350	1117
AM/AUSTR.	2728	1596	1132	1021	570	451	1688	1014	674
NOT STATED	10992	6064	4928	2003	1034	969	8797	4936	3861

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOLUME 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 212.

02 URBAN AND RURAL IN TABLE 6C REFER TO MAINLAND TANZANIA ONLY, DUE TO A LACK OF THE URBAN/RURAL DIMENSION FOR THE ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR. THE 'TOTAL' COLUMNS, HOWEVER, DO INCLUDE FIGURES FROM ZANZIBAR. THEREFORE, URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES WILL NOT SUM TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS IN THE FIRST THREE COLUMNS.

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,
1967. TANZANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1973. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
	45-49

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 42.
- 02 ESTIMATED RANGE IN THE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IS BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY DATA USING BRASS MORTALITY (CHILDHOOD AND ADULT) TECHNIQUES AND STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS. DATA FROM THE 1976 CENSUS WERE ALSO CONSIDERED IN THE ANALYSIS. THE ESTIMATED RANGE REFERS TO MAINLAND TANZANIA ONLY.
- 03 THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS 65,000 HOUSEHOLDS, OR ABOUT 2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

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, 1973. TANZANIA**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1973	16-18
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1973	120-130

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 42.
- 02 ESTIMATED RANGES ARE BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY DATA USING BRASS MORTALITY (CHILDHOOD AND ADULT) TECHNIQUES AND STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS. DATA FROM THE 1967 CENSUS WERE ALSO CONSIDERED IN THE ANALYSIS.
- 03 THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS 65,000 HOUSEHOLDS, OR ABOUT 2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
- 04 FIGURES ARE FOR MAINLAND TANZANIA ONLY.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	9.4
MALE	10.7
FEMALE	7.5
ARUSHA	13.9
MALE	17.1
FEMALE	10.5
COAST REGION	12.2
MALE	14.9
FEMALE	9.6
DODUMA	5.5
MALE	6.3
FEMALE	4.7
TRINGA	3.2
MALE	3.8
FEMALE	2.7
KIGOMA	2.5
MALE	2.8
FEMALE	2.2
KILIMANJARO	6.5
MALE	8.8
FEMALE	4.4
MARA	8.0
MALE	8.2
FEMALE	7.8
MBEYA	4.3
MALE	5.0
FEMALE	3.7
MOROGORO	10.3
MALE	13.2
FEMALE	7.3
MTWARA	2.1
MALE	2.4
FEMALE	1.8
MWANZA	9.9
MALE	11.0
FEMALE	8.7
RUVUMA	4.4
MALE	4.8
FEMALE	3.9
SHINYANGA	13.6
MALE	14.2
FEMALE	13.0
SINGIDA	6.3
MALE	7.0

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	5.7
TABORA	24.7
MALE	26.3
FEMALE	23.2
TANGA	12.0
MALE	16.3
FEMALE	7.6
WEST LAKE	7.5
MALE	8.4
FEMALE	6.8
DAR ES SALAAM CITY	38.4
MALE	41.7
FEMALE	34.2
ZANZIBAR	4.8
MALE	6.6
FEMALE	3.0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 210.

02 TABLE 9 EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF 5,694 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED
SEX.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	8149596	2516725	4891741	0	399618	329846	11666
TOTAL MALES	3945325	1576298	2180658	0	60003	121042	7324
10-14	657138	652802	2514	0	679	287	856
15-19	512653	476411	33824	0	639	1134	645
20-24	378423	214336	154931	0	1710	6194	1252
25-29	461251	113174	331624	0	2736	13160	557
30-34	358604	43200	297261	0	2827	14658	658
35-39	341101	25630	297567	0	3358	14298	248
40-44	221935	12908	194362	0	2840	11194	631
45-49	252606	11199	224972	0	4635	11636	164
50-54	178105	7520	154867	0	4732	10365	621
55-59	108969	4161	94867	0	3404	6445	92
60-64	110561	4025	93680	0	4875	7631	350
65 AND OVER	363979	10932	300189	0	27568	24040	1250
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4204271	940427	2711083	0	339615	208804	4342
10-14	590850	570725	18121	0	824	597	583
15-19	570587	271995	284398	0	2593	11204	395
20-24	542979	49255	465555	0	5060	21804	1305
25-29	572009	18167	520426	0	8164	24979	273
30-34	401789	7773	361416	0	11541	20711	348
35-39	334726	4810	296099	0	15153	18621	43
40-44	236324	3399	197603	0	18899	16117	306
45-49	231273	2933	182305	0	28444	17498	93
50-54	183567	2474	125966	0	36479	18403	245
55-59	102628	1340	65006	0	25773	10476	33
60-64	117425	2055	65101	0	37527	12589	153
65 AND OVER	320114	5501	129087	0	149156	35805	565
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 203.
02 EXCLUDES 5,752 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	COSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	490480	171421	271721	0	16811	29598	929
TOTAL MALES	272180	119005	139054	0	3324	10148	649
10-14	28286	27983	141	0	22	20	120
15-19	36726	35157	1326	0	56	86	101
20-24	38735	27468	10507	0	142	513	105
25-29	46078	15919	28516	0	221	1364	58
30-34	32371	5294	25334	0	242	1450	51
35-39	28199	2928	23492	0	251	1488	49
40-44	16971	1355	14330	0	238	1007	41
45-49	14952	989	12645	0	266	1006	46
50-54	9590	653	7762	0	290	851	34
55-59	5944	328	4846	0	233	522	15
60-64	5015	340	3786	0	329	550	10
65 AND OVER	9313	591	6369	0	1034	1291	28
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	218300	52416	132667	0	13487	19450	280
10-14	26627	25540	902	0	31	60	94
15-19	35047	16393	17579	0	150	380	45
20-24	36514	5403	28444	0	385	2231	51
25-29	35779	2250	29703	0	604	3212	10
30-34	23134	1015	18712	0	742	2649	16
35-39	17381	583	13571	0	883	2340	4
40-44	11374	343	8244	0	1052	1720	15
45-49	8955	249	5883	0	1259	1559	5
50-54	7281	173	3928	0	1715	1457	8
55-59	3573	83	1821	0	1010	657	2
60-64	4194	140	1595	0	1530	922	7
65 AND OVER	8441	244	2285	0	4126	1763	23
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 101.
02 EXCLUDES 542 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL	7659116	2345304	4620020	0	382807	300246	10737
TOTAL MALES	3673145	1457293	2041604	0	56679	110894	6675
10-14	628852	624819	2373	0	657	267	736
15-19	475927	441254	32498	0	583	1048	544
20-24	339688	186268	144424	0	1568	5681	1147
25-29	415173	97255	303108	0	2515	11796	499
30-34	326233	37906	271927	0	2585	13208	607
35-39	312902	22702	274075	0	3107	12810	208
40-44	204964	11553	180032	0	2602	10187	590
45-49	237654	10210	212327	0	4369	10630	118
50-54	168515	6867	147105	0	4442	9514	587
55-59	103025	3833	90021	0	3171	5923	77
60-64	105546	3685	89894	0	4546	7081	340
65 AND OVER	354666	10341	293820	0	26534	22749	1222
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3985971	888011	2578416	0	326128	189354	4062
10-14	564223	545185	17219	0	793	537	489
15-19	535540	255602	266819	0	2445	10324	350
20-24	506465	43852	437111	0	4675	19573	1254
25-29	536230	15917	490723	0	7560	21767	263
30-34	378655	6758	342704	0	10799	13062	332
35-39	317345	4227	282528	0	14270	16281	39
40-44	224950	3056	189359	0	17847	14397	291
45-49	222318	2684	176422	0	27185	15939	88
50-54	176286	2301	122038	0	34764	16946	237
55-59	99055	1257	63185	0	24763	9819	31
60-64	113231	1915	63506	0	35997	11667	146
65 AND OVER	311673	5257	126802	0	145030	34042	542
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 3, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 203, AND VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, TABLE 101.
02 EXCLUDES 5,210 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15	18	15	18	15
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	20	16	22	15	20	16
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	23	17	25	17	23	17
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	27	19	29	20	27	19

01 SOURCES: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 3, TABLE 203, AND VOL. 2, TABLE 101. POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, 'AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY' IN POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, NOV. 1979, TABLE 15.
02 THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE WAS ENACTED IN 1971.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	A	61805	A
2	A	42087	A
3	A	31236	A
4	A	25223	A
5	A	19275	A
6	A	13593	A
7	A	9232	A
8	A	6236	A
9 AND OVER	A	11044	A
UNKNOWN	A	99	A
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	A	219830	A
MEAN SIZE	A	3.1	A
MEDIAN SIZE	A	2.7	A

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1970, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 2, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 119.

02 DATA REFER TO PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, AND EXCLUDE COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS
SUCH AS SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS, CAMPS, ETC. A DEFINITION OF
'PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD' IS NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE CENSUS VOLUME.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

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, 1973. TANZANIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1973A	156	321	291	221	165	84	42
1973B	160	331	300	228	170	87	43

- 01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON A RANGE OF ADJUSTED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (6.4-6.6) AND THE PATTERN OF FERTILITY FROM THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND BUREAU OF RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND LAND USE PLANNING, NO DATE, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA, VOL. I, TABLE 3090B).
- 02 THE TFR'S WERE BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY DATA USING BRASS FERTILITY AND MORTALITY (CHILDHOOD AND ADULT) TECHNIQUES AND STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS. DATA FROM THE 1967 CENSUS WERE ALSO CONSIDERED IN THE ANALYSIS.
- 03 THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS 65,000 HOUSEHOLDS. OR ABOUT 2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
- 04 DATA REFER TO MAINLAND TANZANIA ONLY.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. TANZANIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1973	45-49
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1973	6.40-6.60
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1973	3.12-3.22
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1973	A

- 01 SOURCES: BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, 1978, THE DEMOGRAPHY OF TANZANIA, VOL. VI, AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA, NEW YORK, P. 92. U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 42.
- 02 THE ESTIMATED RANGES IN CBR, TFR, AND GRR ARE BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY DATA USING BRASS FERTILITY AND MORTALITY (CHILDHOOD AND ADULT) TECHNIQUES AND STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS. DATA FROM THE 1967 CENSUS WERE ALSO CONSIDERED IN THE ANALYSIS. THE GRR ASSUMES A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.
- 03 THE 1973 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF TANZANIA WAS A SAMPLE SURVEY OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS 65,000 HOUSEHOLDS OR ABOUT 2% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2563199	1773598	789601	267542	181132	86410	2205891	1528715	677176
10-14	620794	369691	251103	38771	20997	17774	564539	338563	225976
15-19	525700	321635	204065	48847	28146	20701	462943	285161	177782
20-24	338397	214789	123608	46305	29458	16847	281610	179018	102592
25-29	327336	238378	88958	45709	32992	12717	271220	197889	73331
30-34	211669	165352	46317	28860	21655	7205	174571	137426	37145
35-39	173049	141798	31251	22772	18026	4746	143696	118488	25208
40-44	99856	82369	17487	12573	9947	2626	81641	67717	13924
45-49	93476	81894	11582	9906	8228	1678	79406	70098	9308
50-54	54002	43035	5967	5279	4379	900	44870	40284	4586
55-59	34069	30699	3370	3267	2760	507	28587	25964	2623
60-64	27439	25074	2365	2129	1812	317	22368	20551	1817
65 AND OVER	56522	53063	3459	2948	2585	363	49731	46886	2845
UNKNOWN	890	821	69	176	147	29	769	670	39

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 306.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY BOTH TO READ WITH UNDERSTANDING AND TO WRITE, IN ANY LANGUAGE, A SHORT STATEMENT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.
- 03 DATA FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS EXCLUDE ZANZIBAR; HENCE, ROWS DO NOT SUM TO TOTALS. TOTAL-COUNTRY URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES, BY BROADER AGE GROUPS, MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE 1967 CENSUS VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 304, AND VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 105 AND P. XIII.
- 04 TABLE 15A EXCLUDES 10,413 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN LITERACY STATUS.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1967.
TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8147900	3944061	4203839	440241	246410	193831	7479051	3581770	3897281
10-14	1246783	656362	590421	48765	25308	23457	1171835	616622	555213
15-19	1082571	512215	570356	65101	33553	31548	994293	467418	526875
20-24	920642	377986	542656	69079	35608	33471	826816	332421	494395
25-29	1032874	461017	571857	75574	42665	32909	928390	404709	523681
30-34	759946	358321	401625	50328	29673	20655	682935	315934	367001
35-39	675387	340798	334589	41103	25783	15320	615733	304671	311062
40-44	457994	221738	236256	24701	15093	9608	414167	197196	216971
45-49	483582	252475	231107	21089	13598	7691	451367	232484	218883
50-54	361407	177974	183433	14087	8200	5887	332279	162149	170130
55-59	211510	108910	102600	7964	5022	2942	197777	100299	97478
60-64	227879	110519	117360	7130	3966	3164	208461	99873	108588
65 AND OVER	683768	363759	320009	14991	7914	7077	651794	346250	305544
UNKNOWN	3557	1987	1570	329	227	102	3204	1744	1460

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 306.
- 02 DATA FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS EXCLUDE ZANZIBAR; HENCE, ROWS DO NOT SUM TO TOTALS. TOTAL-COUNTRY URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES, BY BROADER AGE GROUPS, MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE 1967 CENSUS VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 304, AND VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 105 AND P. XIII.
- 03 TABLE 15B EXCLUDES 10,413 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN LITERACY STATUS.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	31.5	45.0	18.8	60.8	73.5	44.6	29.5	42.7	17.4
10-14	49.8	56.3	42.5	79.5	83.0	75.8	48.2	54.9	40.7
15-19	48.6	62.8	35.8	75.0	83.9	65.6	46.6	61.0	33.7
20-24	36.8	56.8	22.8	67.0	82.7	50.3	34.1	53.9	20.8
25-29	31.7	51.7	15.6	60.5	77.3	38.6	29.2	48.9	14.0
30-34	27.9	46.1	11.5	57.3	73.0	34.9	25.6	43.5	10.1
35-39	25.6	41.6	9.3	55.4	69.9	31.0	23.3	38.9	8.1
40-44	21.8	37.1	7.4	50.9	65.9	27.3	19.7	34.3	6.4
45-49	19.3	32.4	5.0	47.0	61.4	21.8	17.6	30.2	4.3
50-54	14.9	27.0	3.3	37.5	53.4	15.3	13.5	24.8	2.7
55-59	16.1	28.2	3.3	41.0	55.0	17.2	14.5	25.9	2.7
60-64	12.0	22.7	2.0	29.9	45.7	10.0	10.7	20.6	1.7
65 AND OVER	8.3	14.6	1.1	19.7	32.7	5.1	7.6	13.5	0.9
UNKNOWN	25.0	41.3	4.4	53.5	64.8	28.4	22.1	38.4	2.7

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 306.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY BOTH TO READ WITH UNDERSTANDING AND TO WRITE, IN ANY LANGUAGE, A SHORT STATEMENT ON EVERYDAY LIFE.
- 03 DATA FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS EXCLUDE ZANZIBAR; HENCE, ROWS DO NOT SUM TO TOTALS. TOTAL-COUNTRY URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES, BY BROADER AGE GROUPS, MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE 1967 CENSUS VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 304, AND VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 105 AND P. XIII.
- 04 TABLE 15C EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS OF UNKNOWN LITERACY STATUS.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1000269	618952	381317	104895	53022	51873	895374	565930	329444
5-9	267605	150677	116928	40912	15898	25014	226693	134779	91914
10-14	513245	310714	202531	39494	21255	18239	473751	289459	184292
15-19	193597	136906	56691	20977	13152	7825	172620	123754	48866
20-24	25822	20655	5167	3512	2717	795	22310	17938	4372

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 303, AND VOL. 2,
STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 106.
02 EXCLUDES 86,864 PERSONS WHOSE ENROLLMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1967.
TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5113767	2496911	2622856	276151	139654	136497	4837616	2351257	2486359
5-9	1922383	965087	957296	77409	37137	40272	1844974	927950	917024
10-14	1221798	646234	575564	53790	27788	26002	1168008	618446	549562
15-19	1064883	507112	557771	70822	36389	34433	994061	470723	523338
20-24	904703	372478	532225	74130	38340	35790	830573	334138	496435

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 303, AND VOL. 2,
STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 106.
02 EXCLUDES 86,864 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT STATUS.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19.6	24.8	14.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	18.5	24.1	13.3
5-9	13.9	15.6	12.2	52.9	42.8	62.1	12.3	14.5	10.0
10-14	42.0	48.1	35.2	73.4	76.5	70.1	40.6	46.8	33.5
15-19	18.2	27.0	10.2	29.6	36.1	22.7	17.4	26.3	9.3
20-24	2.9	5.5	1.0	4.7	7.1	2.2	2.7	5.4	0.9

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 303, AND VOL. 2,
STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 106.

02 EXCLUDES 86,864 PERSONS WHOSE ENROLLMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5834600	3076147	2758453	250611	208099	42512	5583989	2868048	2715941
10-14	336833	168122	168711	3113	2075	1038	333720	166047	167673
15-19	713039	331952	381087	25084	19179	5905	687955	312773	375182
20-24	736077	334779	401298	41549	33495	8054	694528	301284	393244
25-29	874670	440064	434606	51131	43428	7703	823539	396636	426903
30-34	657311	345320	311991	36191	30710	5481	621120	314610	306510
35-39	592610	330750	261860	31057	26759	4298	561553	303991	257562
40-44	399526	213762	185764	18821	15923	2898	380705	197839	182866
45-49	430719	244836	185883	16291	13889	2402	414428	230947	183481
50-54	314707	170782	143925	10417	8523	1894	304290	162259	142031
55-59	184507	103857	80650	5756	4996	760	178751	98861	79890
60-64	167178	100512	66666	4531	3729	802	162647	96783	65864
65 AND OVER	427423	291411	136012	6670	5393	1277	420753	286018	134735

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 310, AND VOL. 2. STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 109 AND P. XV.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD; NO REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED. INCLUDED AMONG THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE ARE WOMEN WHO, IN ADDITION TO HOUSEHOLD DUTIES, WORK ON THE FARMS OR IN A FAMILY BUSINESS, IF SUCH WORK TAKES ONE-THIRD OR MORE OF THE TIME WORKED BY OTHER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.
- 03 TABLE 17A DOES NOT INCLUDE 1,629 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED AGE AND/OR SEX.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1967.
TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8013860	3899582	4114278	483840	269691	214149	7530020	3629891	3900129
10-14	1222197	646515	575682	53796	27793	26003	1168401	618722	549679
15-19	1065086	507303	557783	70844	36399	34445	994242	470904	523338
20-24	905150	372863	532287	74158	38358	35800	830992	334505	496487
25-29	1019952	457065	562887	81005	45769	35236	938947	411296	527651
30-34	749847	354784	395063	54817	32109	22708	695030	322675	372355
35-39	666502	338416	328086	45096	28002	17094	621406	310414	310992
40-44	450319	219315	231004	27982	16840	11142	422337	202475	219862
45-49	477042	250628	226414	23662	14858	8804	453380	235770	217610
50-54	354459	175963	178496	16631	9506	7125	337828	166457	171371
55-59	208427	107903	100524	9396	5894	3502	199031	102009	97022
60-64	223707	109192	114515	9052	4970	4082	214655	104222	110433
65 AND OVER	671172	359635	311537	17401	9193	8208	653771	350442	303329

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 310, AND VOL. 2,
STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 109.

02 EXCLUDES 138,950 PERSONS WHO DID NOT REPORT WHETHER OR NOT THEY
WERE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, AND 2,536 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED AGE AND/OR
SEX.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN FEMALE	URBAN MALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	72.8	78.9	67.0	51.8	77.2	19.9	74.2	79.0	69.6
10-14	27.6	26.0	29.3	5.8	7.5	4.0	28.6	26.8	30.5
15-19	66.9	65.4	68.3	35.4	52.7	17.1	67.2	66.4	71.7
20-24	81.3	89.8	75.4	56.0	87.3	22.5	83.6	90.1	79.2
25-29	85.8	96.3	77.2	63.1	94.9	21.9	87.7	96.4	80.9
30-34	87.7	97.3	79.0	66.0	95.6	24.1	89.4	97.5	82.3
35-39	88.9	97.7	79.8	68.9	95.6	25.1	90.4	97.9	82.8
40-44	88.7	97.5	80.4	67.3	94.6	26.0	90.1	97.7	83.2
45-49	90.3	97.7	82.1	68.8	93.5	27.3	91.4	98.0	84.3
50-54	88.8	97.1	80.6	62.6	89.7	26.6	90.1	97.5	82.9
55-59	88.5	96.3	80.2	61.3	84.8	21.7	89.8	96.9	82.3
60-64	74.7	92.1	58.2	50.1	75.0	19.6	75.8	92.9	59.6
65 AND OVER	63.7	81.0	43.7	38.3	58.7	15.6	64.4	81.6	44.4

01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS,
VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 310, AND VOL. 2,
STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 109.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
STANDARD; NO REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED. INCLUDED AMONG THE
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE ARE WOMEN WHO, IN ADDITION TO HOUSEHOLD
DUTIES, WORK ON THE FARMS OR IN A FAMILY BUSINESS, IF SUCH WORK
TAKES ONE-THIRD OR MORE OF THE TIME WORKED BY OTHER GAINFULLY
OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

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, 1967. TANZANIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	5723195	2986851	2736944	230735	193509	37226	5493060	2793342	2699718
EMPLR. & SELF EMP.	4285941	2019883	2266058	66109	47258	18851	4219832	1972625	2247207
EMPLOYERS	29310	23863	5447	4843	4548	295	24467	19315	5152
SELF-EMPLOYED	4256631	1996020	2260611	61266	42710	18556	4195365	1953310	2242055
EMPLOYEES	516500	471136	45364	158922	142624	16298	357578	328512	29066
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	914000	491827	422173	4378	2601	1777	909622	489226	420396
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	7354	4005	3349	1326	1026	300	6028	2979	3049

- 01 SOURCE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1971, 1967 POPULATION CENSUS, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 311, AND VOL. 2, STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS, DAR ES SALAAM, TABLE 110.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD; NO REFERENCE PERIOD WAS SPECIFIED. INCLUDED AMONG THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE ARE WOMEN WHO, IN ADDITION TO HOUSEHOLD DUTIES, WORK ON THE FARMS OR IN A FAMILY BUSINESS, IF SUCH WORK TAKES ONE-THIRD OR MORE OF THE TIME WORKED BY OTHER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.
- 03 DATA INCLUDE THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ONLY, AND EXCLUDE 1,550 PERSONS OF UNDECLARED AGE AND/OR SEX.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN SHILLING), BY
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967. TANZANIA

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__
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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__
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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__
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- 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__
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- 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__
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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 621--TANZANIA

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1967	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1978	11	9		X	X
TABLE 03	1967	8	8			X
TABLE 04	1978	8	8		X	
TABLE 05	1967	20	9		X	
TABLE 05	1978	23	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1967	29	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1967	7	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1967	20	9			X
TABLE 06D	1967	8	8		X	
TABLE 07	1973	1	1		X	
TABLE 08	1973	6	1		X	
TABLE 09	1967	60	7	X		
TABLE 10A	1967	29	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1967	29	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1967	29	7	X		
TABLE 11	1967	4	6		X	
TABLE 12	1967	13	3			X
TABLE 13	1967	8	8		X	
TABLE 14A	1973	3	1		X	
TABLE 14B	1973	11	1	X		
TABLE 15A	1967	14	9	X		
TABLE 15B	1967	14	9	X		
TABLE 15C	1967	14	9	X		
TABLE 16A	1967	5	9	X		
TABLE 16B	1967	5	9	X		
TABLE 16C	1967	5	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1967	13	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1967	13	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1967	13	9	X		
TABLE 18	1967	7	9			X
TABLE 19	1967	8	8			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

12 STANDARD TABLES
13 NONSTANDARD TABLES
5 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

Nadia H. Youssef
 International Center for Research on Women
 Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPES
(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				Date User Service Division		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				Customer Services				
	City, State, ZIP				Bureau of the Census				
	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"/> Unisoled				
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)
