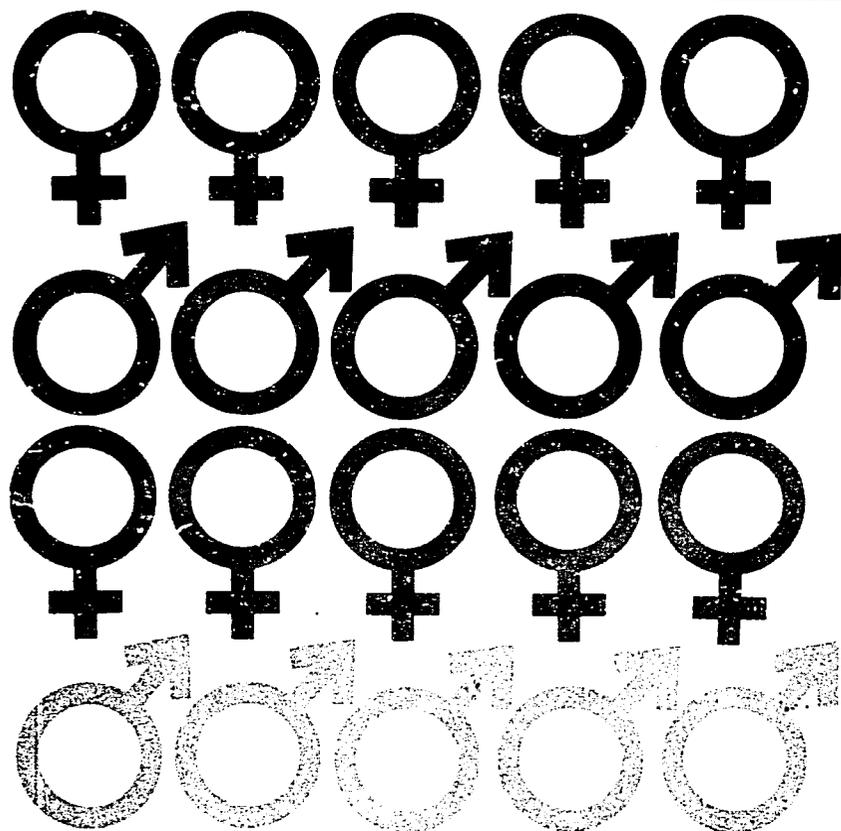

AFRICA

Zimbabwe

**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 Appenlix 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, 1962. ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	36 18 150	18 63 230	17 54 920

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK - HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 2.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 FIGURES REFER ONLY TO THE AFRICAN POPULATION WHICH COMPRISED ABOUT 94 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1962. THE POPULATION CENSUS TAKEN SEPTEMBER 26, 1961 SHOWS 120,810 MALE AND 118,500 FEMALE NON-AFRICANS LIVING IN THE COUNTRY (SEE SOURCE, TABLE 3, FOR A SMOOTHED AND INTERPOLATED AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR THE TOTAL, URBAN, AND RURAL POPULATIONS).

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5099344	2567081	2532263	856810	503065	353745	4242534	2064016	2178518
UNDER 1	75905	36840	39065	100342E	50712E	49630E	732908E	356323E	376585E
1-4	757345	370195	387150	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	868123	435549	432574	97606	48398	49208	770517	387151	383366
10-14	684534	343977	340557	81513	40772	40741	603021	303205	299816
15-19	515164	258942	256222	80592	45047	35545	434572	213895	220677
20-24	412013	188731	223282	94306	55502	38804	317707	133229	184478
25-29	360237	171982	188255	90049	57676	32373	270188	114306	155882
30-34	313421	157890	155531	80393	53106	27287	233028	104784	128244
35-39	276950	142912	134038	65819	44186	21633	211131	98726	112405
40-44	205211	110403	94808	48313	32512	15801	156898	77891	79007
45-49	196740	106592	90148	39863	26963	12900	156877	79629	77248
50-54	133709	77068	56641	24628	16395	8233	109081	60673	48408
55-59	96975	56674	40301	17398	11118	6280	79577	45556	34021
60-64	51926	28455	23471	9747	5415	4332	42179	23040	19139
65 AND OVER	111874	59204	52670	14667	7065	7602	97207	52139	45068
UNKNOWN	39217	21667	17550	11574	8198	3376	27643	13469	14174

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

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS MAIN TOWNS INCLUDING SUBURBS.

04 THE CENSUS OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION WAS TAKEN DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 21-MAY 22, 1969. THE CENSUS OF THE NON-AFRICAN POPULATION WAS TAKEN ON MARCH 20, 1969.

E DATA ARE FOR AGES 0-4.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1962.
ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1969.
ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	5325000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION
1979-RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS
OF THE WORLD, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 164.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5096280	A	A	1020240	A	A	4076040	A	A
MANICALAND	773480	A	A	58600	A	A	714880	A	A
MASHONALAND	1875700	A	A	518149	A	A	1357560	A	A
MATABELELAND	969220	A	A	290770	A	A	678450	A	A
MIDLAND	743760	A	A	121960	A	A	621800	A	A
VICTORIA	734120	A	A	30770	A	A	703350	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 2.

02 NOT INCLUDED IN THE PROVINCE FIGURES ARE 3070 RAILWAY PASSENGERS WHO WERE NOT CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCE.

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, 1969. ZIMBAWE

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5099344	2567081	2532263	856810	503065	353745	4242534	2064016	2178518
AFRICAN	4846930	2440180	2406750	656560	405070	251490	4190370	2035110	2155260
ASIATIC	8965	4608	4357	8153	4132	4021	812	476	336
COLOURED	15153	7502	7651	12497	5989	6508	2656	1513	1143
EUROPEAN	228296	114791	113505	179600	87874	91726	48696	26917	21779

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK -
HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3.
02 DATA REFER TO RACE.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. DATA CAN BE FOUND FOR
NON-AFRICANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY 5 PERCENT
OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969, IN CENTRAL STATISTICAL
OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY,
TABLE 16.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL-ALL GROUPS	5099344	2567081	2532263
ZIMBABWE	4596850	2244759	2352091
MALAWI	164617	123933	40684
MOZAMBIQUE	109996	77878	32118
ZAMBIA	53053	34046	19007
OTHER COUNTRIES	149261	72614	76647
NOT STATED	25567E	13851E	11716E
TOTAL-AFRICANS	4846930	2440180	2406750
ZIMBABWE	4484090	2187440	2296650
MALAWI	163440	123310	40130
MOZAMBIQUE	109110	77440	31670
ZAMBIA	44510	29700	14810
OTHER COUNTRIES	20780	8710	12070
NOT STATED	25000	13580	11420
TOTAL-WHITES	228296	114791	113505
ZIMBABWE	92934	47155	45779
MALAWI	768	410	358
MOZAMBIQUE	753	387	366
SOUTH AFRICA	49585	23731	25854
ZAMBIA	8130	4114	4016
UNITED STATES	1074	467	607
INDIA	1170	557	613
GERMANY	1602	607	995
GREECE	1658	936	722
IRELAND	1212	588	624
ITALY	1602	889	713
NETHERLANDS	1326	728	598
PORTUGAL	3206	1948	1258
UNITED KINGDOM	52468	26805	25663
OTHER COUNTRIES	10340	5240	5100
NOT STATED	468E	229E	239E
TOTAL-ASIANS	8965	4608	4357
ZIMBABWE	5999	3251	2748
MALAWI	238	116	122
MOZAMBIQUE	93	30	63
ZAMBIA	249	146	103
INDIA	1961	922	1039
OTHER COUNTRIES	407	135	272
NOT STATED	18	8	10
TOTAL-COLOURED	15153	7502	7651
ZIMBABWE	13827	6913	6914
MALAWI	171	97	74
MOZAMBIQUE	40	21	19

TABLE 06C (CONTINUED)

SOUTH AFRICA	714	290	424
ZAMBIA	164	86	78
OTHER COUNTRIES	156	61	95
NOT STATED	81	34	47

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS
OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLES 17 AND 18.
02 DATA REFER TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

E INCLUDES 12 PERSONS (3 MALES AND 9 FEMALES) BORN AT SEA.

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,
1969. ZIMBABWE.

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	4846930
BEMBA	4880
LOZI	8070
NDEBELE	706830
VENDA	37730
NGONI	4620
NYANJA	251800
SENI-CHIKUMDA	92480
SENGA	16100
SHONA-GROUP	3433960
SOTHO-TSWANA	29350
THONGA-HLENGWE	59860
TONGA (TONKA)	60260
XHOSA	5870
YAO	17600
OTHER	80470
UNKNOWN/NOT STATED	37050

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 23.
- 02 DATA REFLECT FIGURES FOR THE AFRICAN POPULATION ONLY, WHICH COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY 95 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969.
- 03 THE VARIOUS DIALECTS WITHIN THE SHONA GROUP ARE NOT LISTED HERE BECAUSE THE DATA ARE NOT CONSIDERED TO BE RELIABLE.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.
02 USING STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS AND COALE-DEMENY SOUTH
REGION MODEL LIFE TABLES, A LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH
OF 51 YEARS CAN BE ESTIMATED FOR 1969. (U.S. BUREAU OF THE
CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979-RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC
ESTIMATES OF THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD,
WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 164).

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZIMBABWE

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1969	16

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979-RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 164.
- 02 DATA ON INFANT MORTALITY RATE NOT AVAILABLE. USING STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS AND COALE-DEMENY SOUTH REGION MODEL LIFE TABLES, AN INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF 129 CAN BE ESTIMATED FOR 1969. (U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, IBID).

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,
1969. ZIMBABWE**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	25.3
MALE	27.3
FEMALE	23.3
MANICALAND	11.2
MALE	11.6
FEMALE	10.8
MASHONALAND	32.6
MALE	35.6
FEMALE	29.7
MATABELELAND	27.4
MALE	30.0
FEMALE	24.8
MIDLAND	30.3
MALE	31.5
FEMALE	29.3
VICTORIA	16.9
MALE	17.9
FEMALE	16.1

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS
OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 19.

02 DATA REFER TO THE AFRICAN POPULATION ONLY, WHICH COMPRISED
95 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. DATA FOR
NON-AFRICANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY 5 PERCENT
OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969, CAN BE FOUND IN
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS
OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 16.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1969. ZIMBABWE

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. MARITAL STATUS
DATA FOR NON-AFRICANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY
5 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969, CAN BE FOUND IN
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF
POPULATION, 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 15.

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,
1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. DATA FOR
NON-AFRICANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY 5 PERCENT
OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969, CAN BE FOUND IN
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF
POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 34.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 19 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZIMBABWE

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 1000 WOMEN) BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZIMBABWE

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1969A	145	334	343	291	272	143	72
1969B	165	344	342	288	229	141	70

01 SOURCE: 1969A - BASED ON DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND BIRTHS IN THE 8 MONTHS PRECEDING THE 1969 CENSUS AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, APPENDIX B.
1969B - ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING THE ARRIAGA FERTILITY TECHNIQUE AND CHILDREN-EVER BORN DATA FROM THE 1969 CENSUS, ASSUMING THAT FERTILITY WAS CONSTANT IN THE PAST.

02 FIGURES REFER TO THE AFRICAN POPULATION 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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1969	47-51
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1969	7.80-7.89
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1969	3.84-3.89

- 01 SOURCE: CBR - LOWER BOUND - U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, INTERNATIONAL POPULATION DYNAMICS 1950-79, WASHINGTON, D.C., PAGE 79. UPPER BOUND - ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING REGISTERED DATA FOR EUROPEANS AND ASIANS AND ESTIMATED BIRTHS FOR AFRICANS (BASED ON AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (TABLE 14A) AND A SMOOTHED FEMALE CENSUS POPULATION). REGISTERED DATA ARE REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1978, SUPPLEMENT TO THE MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS, OCTOBER 1978, SALISBURY, TABLE 3.
- 02 TFR - REFERS TO AFRICAN POPULATION ONLY. LOWER BOUND BASED ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND BIRTHS IN THE 8 MONTHS PRECEDING THE 1969 CENSUS (SEE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, P. 207). UPPER BOUND ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON THE APPLICATION OF ARRIAGA'S FERTILITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND BIRTHS IN THE 8 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS, ASSUMING THAT FERTILITY WAS CONSTANT IN THE PAST.
- 03 GRR - CALCULATED USING THE RANGE IN TFR'S AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.03.

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, 1969.
ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1969.
ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1969.
ZIMBABWE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	755450	417790	337660
5-9	252210	130570	121640
10-14	368510	197410	171100
15-19	122800	81050	41750
20-24	11930	8760	3170

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS
OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 25.
- 02 DATA ARE FOR AFRICANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY
95 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969.
- 03 REFERENCE PERIOD IS FEBRUARY 1969.
- 04 IN 1981, 1,837,104 PERSONS WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (CENTRAL
STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1982, MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS, JUNE
1982, SALISBURY, TABLES 5.1 AND 5.2)..

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,
1969. ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2383100	1177750	1205350
5-9	841570	422020	419550
10-14	657610	330150	327460
15-19	491620	246820	244800
20-24	392300	178760	213540

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

02 DATA ARE FOR AFRICANS ONLY, WHO COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY
95 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	31.7	35.5	28.0
5-9	30.0	30.9	29.0
10-14	56.0	59.8	52.3
15-19	25.0	32.8	17.1
20-24	3.0	4.9	1.5

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 25. UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK - HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3.

02 DATA REFER TO THE AFRICAN POPULATION ONLY, WHICH COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY 95 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1969.

03 REFERENCE PERIOD IS FEBRUARY 1969.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS BY AGE,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	925563	774250	151313
UNDER 20	120016	83789	36227
20-24	134424	107463	26961
25-29	142957	121432	21525
30-34	131192	113154	18038
35-39	115570	100674	14896
40-44	84539	73664	10875
45-49	75180	66224	8956
50-54	46627	41252	5375
55-59	32070	28517	3553
60-64	14552	12602	1950
65 AND OVER	16011	14658	1353
UNKNOWN	12425	10821	1604

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLES 58-60 AND 75.
- 02 THE CENSUS FORM FOR AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS WAS CONFINED TO A FEW BASIC QUESTIONS AIMED AT ESTABLISHING THE NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, EMPLOYEES PAID IN CASH, AND PERSONS ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK DURING THE WEEK PRECEDING THE CENSUS. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO IDENTIFY AFRICANS SELF-EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE OR WORKING AS UNPAID FAMILY LABORERS. HOWEVER, ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EUROPEANS, ASIANS, AND COLOUREDS INCLUDE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND ALL SELF-EMPLOYED, AS WELL AS THE UNEMPLOYED, PART-TIME WORKERS, AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1969. ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5056804	2547511	2509383
UNDER 20	2876331	1433313	1443018
20-24	409283	187651	221632
25-29	357947	171442	186505
30-34	311941	157430	154511
35-39	275440	142542	132898
40-44	204121	110053	94068
45-49	195910	106312	89598
50-54	133159	76878	56281
55-59	96535	56464	40071
60-64	51686	28365	23321
65 AND OVER	111404	58964	52440
UNKNOWN	33137	18097	15040

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK - HISTORICAL
SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3. CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE,
NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLE 75.
02 EXCLUDES 19,570 MALES AND 22,880 FEMALES OF UNKNOWN EMPLOYMENT
STATUS.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZIMBABWE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	18.3	30.4	6.0
UNDER 20	4.2	5.8	2.5
20-24	32.8	57.3	12.2
25-29	39.9	70.8	11.5
30-34	42.1	71.9	11.7
35-39	42.0	70.6	11.2
40-44	41.4	66.9	11.6
45-49	38.4	62.3	10.0
50-54	35.0	53.7	9.6
55-59	33.2	50.5	8.9
60-64	28.2	44.4	8.4
65 AND OVER	14.4	24.9	2.6
UNKNOWN	37.5	59.8	10.7

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK - HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3. CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLES 58-60 AND 75.

02 THE CENSUS FORM FOR AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS WAS CONFINED TO A FEW BASIC QUESTIONS AIMED AT ESTABLISHING THE NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, EMPLOYEES PAID IN CASH, AND PERSONS ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK DURING THE WEEK PRECEDING THE CENSUS. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO IDENTIFY AFRICANS SELF-EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE OR WORKING AS UNPAID FAMILY LABORERS. HOWEVER, ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EUROPEANS, ASIANS, AND COLOUREDS INCLUDE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND ALL SELF-EMPLOYED, AS WELL AS THE UNEMPLOYED, PART-TIME WORKERS, AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	925563	774250	151313
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	27479	23209	4270
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	864623	723256	141367
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	472E	62E	410E
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	32989	27723	5266

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLES 58-60 AND 75.
- 02 THE CENSUS FORM FOR AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS WAS CONFINED TO A FEW BASIC QUESTIONS AIMED AT ESTABLISHING THE NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, EMPLOYEES PAID IN CASH, AND PERSONS ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK DURING THE WEEK PRECEDING THE CENSUS. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO IDENTIFY AFRICANS SELF-EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE OR WORKING AS UNPAID FAMILY LABORERS. HOWEVER, ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EUROPEANS, ASIANS, AND COLOUREDS INCLUDE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND ALL SELF-EMPLOYED, AS WELL AS THE UNEMPLOYED, PART-TIME WORKERS, AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES.
- 03 THE AGE CATEGORY 15-19 INCLUDES ALL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 20.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

E DATA REFER TO EUROPEANS, ASIANS, AND COLOUREDS ONLY.

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, 1969. ZIMBABWE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. DATA FOR NON-AFRICANS ONLY,
WHO COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY 5 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
IN 1969, CAN BE FOUND IN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, NO DATE,
CENSUS OF POPULATION 1969, SALISBURY, TABLES 81-86.

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

COUNTRY 613--ZIMBABWE

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1962	1	3		X	
TABLE 02	1969	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1962	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1969	1	1		X	
TABLE 05	1969	6	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1969	5	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1969	47	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1969	17	1		X	
TABLE 07	1969	0	1		X	X
TABLE 08	1969	2	1		X	
TABLE 09	1969	18	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 10B	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 12	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 13	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1969	3	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1969	9	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1969	5	3	X		
TABLE 16B	1969	5	3	X		
TABLE 16C	1969	5	3	X		
TABLE 17A	1969	13	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1969	13	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1969	13	3		X	
TABLE 18	1969	7	3	X		
TABLE 19	1969	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

5 STANDARD TABLES
13 NONSTANDARD TABLES
13 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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 TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

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

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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)
