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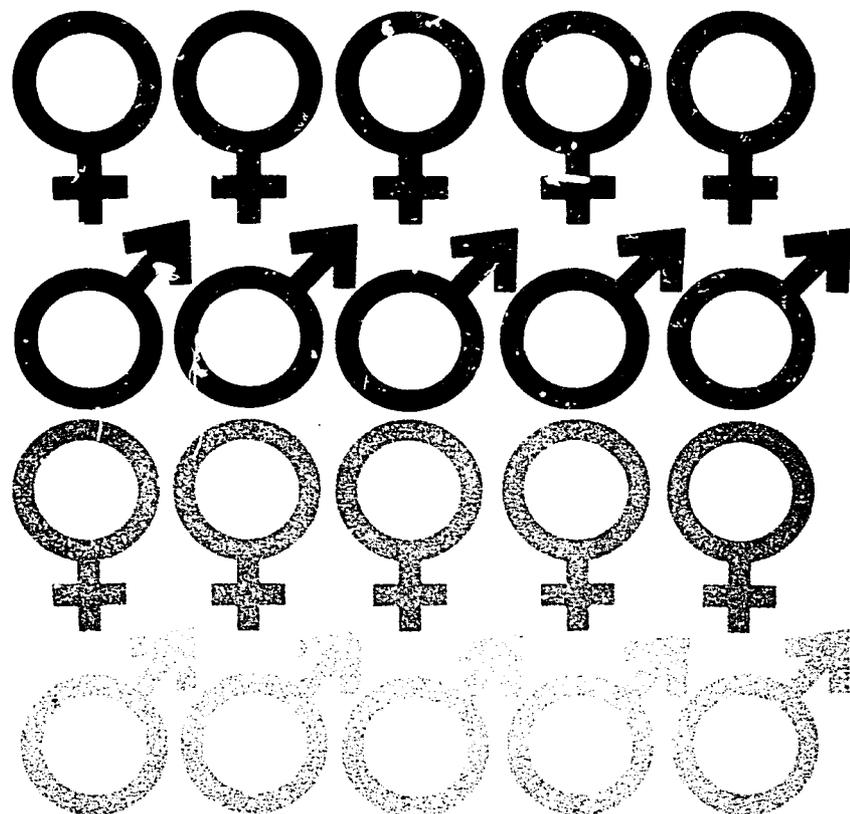
**AFRICA**

*South Africa*

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**Selected  
Statistical Data  
by Sex**

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



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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21794328	10746089	11048239	10410293	5498422	4911871	11384035	5247667	6136368
UNDER 1	700764	353187	347577	281607	142482	139125	419157	210705	208452
1-4	2553680	1268930	1284750	999492	498832	500660	1554188	770098	784090
5-9	3052428	1527967	1524461	1185021	589041	595980	1867407	938926	928481
10-14	2740176	1369129	1371047	1098049	542394	555655	1642127	826735	815392
15-19	2209144	1080641	1128503	1021000	527528	493472	1188144	553113	635031
20-24	1852912	909435	943477	1075214	607721	467493	777698	301714	475984
25-29	1573358	776950	796408	931118	532235	398883	642240	244715	397525
30-34	1359469	666137	693332	787073	444727	342346	572396	221410	350986
35-39	1191811	591778	600033	681844	382839	299005	509967	208939	301028
40-44	1033662	514944	518718	575266	322619	252647	458396	192325	266071
45-49	870875	444640	426235	478293	268543	209750	392582	176097	216485
50-54	739251	365961	373290	384316	208375	175941	354935	157586	197349
55-59	555765	278121	277584	295644	156001	139643	260121	122180	137941
60-64	484704	222246	262456	232937	112534	120403	251767	109714	142053
65 AND OVER	876329	375961	500368	383419	162551	220868	492910	213410	279500

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, SINGLE AGES,  
1941 TO 1970, REPORT NO. 02-05-05, PRETORIA, TABLES  
A1-D1, A2-D2, AND A3-D3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 IN THE 1970 CENSUS, URBAN WAS DEFINED AS: (1) ALL CITIES AND  
TOWNS WITH SOME FORM OF LOCAL MANAGEMENT; AND (2) AREAS OF AN  
URBAN NATURE, I.E., AREAS WITH URBAN AMENITIES (WATER,  
ELECTRICITY, ETC.) BUT WITHOUT SOME FORM OF LOCAL MANAGEMENT  
(MAINLY INDUSTRIAL AND MINE TOWNSHIPS).

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, 1980. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	27941907

- 01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS FIGURE AS REPORTED IN U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 2010, BY PETER D. JOHNSON AND PAUL R. CAMPBELL, UNPUBLISHED.
- 02 THIS DE FACTO POPULATION INCLUDES THE HOMELANDS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA, WHICH HAD A 1980 CENSUS POPULATION OF 1,328,637, AND TRANSKEI AND VENDA, WITH 1980 POPULATION ESTIMATES OF 2,483,700 AND 357,600, RESPECTIVELY.
- 03 THE HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL (1981, 'URBANIZATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: PROBLEMS OR OPPORTUNITIES?' NEWSLETTER, NO. 127, PRETORIA) REPORTED SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES OF 23,605,351 PERSONS FOR THE TOTAL COUNTRY, 12,605,981 FOR URBAN AREAS, AND 10,999,370 FOR RURAL AREAS. THESE FIGURES EXCLUDE DATA FOR BOPHUTHATSWANA, TRANSKEI, AND VENDA.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	22462000	11357000	11104000
0-4	3388000	1703000	1684000
5-9	3082000	1548000	1535000
10-14	2731000	1371000	1361000
15-19	2298000	1162000	1135000
20-24	1986000	1040000	946000
25-29	1666000	869000	797000
30-34	1437000	746000	691000
35-39	1246000	646000	600000
40-44	1065000	550000	514000
45-49	893000	458000	435000
50-54	726000	367000	360000
55-59	581000	287000	294000
60-64	479000	228000	251000
65 AND OVER	882000	381000	500000

01 SOURCE: THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION WAS ADJUSTED FOR 3.0 PERCENT UNDERENUMERATION BASED ON AN EVALUATION, BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 2010, BY PETER D. JOHNSON AND PAUL R. CAMPBELL, UNPUBLISHED).

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	28544000

01 SOURCE: THE PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS POPULATION WAS ADJUSTED FOR 2.1 PERCENT UNDERENUMERATION BASED ON AN EVALUATION OF THE 1970 CENSUS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 2010, BY PETER D. JOHNSON AND PAUL R. CAMPBELL, UNPUBLISHED).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1980. SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	23771970
CAPE	4907875
NATAL	2534234
TRANSVAAL	7974429
ORANGE FREE STATE	1833216
BLACK HOMELANDS	6522216

- 01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN DEPARTMENT  
OF STATISTICS, 1980, STATISTICAL NEWS RELEASE, SEPT. 16, 1980,  
PRETORIA, TABLE 1.
- 02 FIGURES EXCLUDE THE HOMELANDS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA, TRANSKEI, AND  
VENDA (SEE TABLE 2).

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, 1980. SOUTH AFRICA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	23771970
ASIANS	794639E
BLACKS	15970019
COLOUREDS	2554039
WHITES	4453273

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 1980 CENSUS AS REPORTED IN  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, 'POPULATION CENSUS 6 MAY 1980',  
 STATISTICAL NEWS RELEASE, SEPTEMBER, PRETORIA, TABLE 1, P. 10.  
 02 FIGURES EXCLUDE THE HOMELANDS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA, TRANSKEI,  
 AND VENDA.

E ASIANS INCLUDE INDIANS AND OTHERS.

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,  
1970. SOUTH AFRICA

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21794328	10746089	11048239	10410293	5498422	4911871	11384035	5247667	6136368
DUTCH REFORMED-NGK	3006309	1498105	1508204	1819336	903162	916174	1186973	594943	592030
REFORMED CHURCH	154244	77603	76641	104209	52878	51331	50035	24725	25310
DUTCH REFORMED-NHK	258187	131570	126617	195849	100163	95686	62338	31407	30931
ANGLICAN	1716189	835289	880900	1087439	547756	539683	628750	287533	341217
METHODIST	2306290	1106190	1200100	1137900	580775	557125	1164390	525415	642975
PRESBYTERIAN	578327	271604	306723	280161	142482	137679	298166	129122	169044
CONGREGATIONAL	395029	190459	204570	197629	97146	100483	197400	93313	104087
LUTHERAN	949405	456246	493159	395734	203145	192589	553671	253101	300570
ROMAN CATHOLIC	1897411	959253	938158	1083557	590099	493458	813854	367154	444700
APOST. FAITH MISS.	219607	109798	109809	121643	63547	58096	97964	46251	51713
OTHER APOSTOLIC	712233	342241	369992	393428	191079	202349	318805	151162	167643
BAPTIST	247023	118682	128341	122112	60109	62003	124911	58573	66338
CHRIST. SCIENTIST	4920	2060	2860	4009	1629	2380	911	431	480
CHURCH OF CHRIST	82770	39716	43054	46804	22981	23823	35966	16735	19231
FAITH MISSION HEAL	16209	7284	8925	7423	3625	3798	8786	3659	5127
FULL GOSPEL	102722	49563	53159	67738	33687	34051	34984	15876	19108
GREEK CHURCH	25895	14195	11700	24873	13650	11223	1022	545	477
MORMON	4606	2242	2364	3885	1885	2000	721	357	364
PENTECOSTAL	77091	36879	40212	47941	23955	23986	29150	12924	16226
PLYMOUTH BRETHREN	11411	5026	6385	6227	2918	3309	5184	2108	3076
SABBATARIAN	15139	7180	7959	6508	3452	3056	8631	3728	4903
SALVATION ARMY	27731	13170	14561	13890	7110	6780	13841	6060	7781
SEVEN DAY ADV.	65361	31746	33615	47577	23606	23971	17784	8140	9544
S. A. GEN MISSION	9120	3771	5349	2432	1179	1253	6688	2592	4096
SWISS CHURCH	117029	57888	59141	39734	23029	16705	77295	34859	42436
ASSEMB. OF GOD	76358	35125	41233	45884	21951	23933	30474	13174	17300
BLACK CHRISTIAN CH	2758001	1294821	1463180	1011150	520277	490873	1746851	774544	972307
OTHER CHRISTIAN CH	591778	288770	303008	359534	178112	181422	232244	110658	121586
JEWISH, HEBREW	119600	59020	60580	117380	57846	59534	2220	1174	1046
BUDDHIST	2254	1137	1117	941	535	406	1313	602	711
CONFUCIAN	1638	865	773	1254	675	579	384	190	194
HINDU	433131	215480	217651	362984	180837	182147	70147	34643	35504
ISLAM	269915	134069	135846	257273	127122	130151	12642	6947	5695
OTHER BELIEFS	82607	43746	38861	47264	26411	20853	35343	17335	18008
REFUSED TO STATE	54404	29528	24876	40514	23057	17457	13890	6471	7419
NO RELIGION	4012381	2061381	1951000	658351	522550	135801	3354030	1538831	1815199
UNKNOWN	392003	214387	177616	249726	144002	105724	142277	70385	71892

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS  
1970. RELIGION, REPORT NO. 02-05-03, PRETORIA, TABLES A2, B2,  
C2, AND D2.

02 RELIGION WAS BASED ON RESPONDENTS' STATED DENOMINATIONS.

TABLE 06B (CONTINUED)

03 'ANGLICAN' INCLUDES THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA,  
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA, THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND  
THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	18597214	8964655	9632559
BLACKS	15339975	7542577	7797398
SOUTH AFRICA	14823932	7082842	7741090
NAMIBIA	2518	2117	401
ZAMBIA	2194	2096	98
ZIMBABWE	13391	12516	875
MALAWI	110777	109808	969
LESOTHO	157499	124931	32568
SWAZILAND	29167	18333	10834
BOTSWANA	49469	42082	7387
TANZANIA	288	225	63
MOZAMBIQUE	142512	139893	2619
ANGOLA	3859	3777	82
OTHER AFRICAN	3765	3522	243
OTHER NON-AFRICA	240	191	49
UNKNOWN	364	244	120
WHITES	3773282	1881813	1891469
SOUTH AFRICA	3325874	1649862	1676012
OTHER AFRICAN	86083	43338	42745
EUROPE	336196	176234	159962
OTHER AND UNSPEC	25129	12379	12750

- 01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1977, POPULATION CENSUS  
1970. FOREIGN BANTU, REPORT NO. 02-02-14, PRETORIA, TABLE 7.  
1980, SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS 1980, PRETORIA, PP. 1.14  
AND 1.27.
- 02 DATA ARE FOR BLACKS AND WHITES ONLY, WHO COMPRISE  
70 AND 17 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, RESPECTIVELY.
- 03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO PLACE OF BIRTH.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. SOUTH AFRICA

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6454353	3203512	3250841
AFRIKAANS	3960180	1972349	1987831
ENGLISH	1830489	897846	932643
AFRIKAAN & ENGLISH	57820	28354	29466
DUTCH	21291	10853	10438
GERMAN	51333	27004	24329
TAMIL	153645	75191	78454
HINDU	116485	57763	58722
TELEGU	30690	15115	15575
GUJARATI	46037	22709	23328
OTHER	186383	96328	90055

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS 1980, PRETORIA, P. 1.29.
- 02 DATA ARE FOR WHITES, COLOURED, AND ASIANS ONLY, WHO CONSTITUTE 30 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. DATA FOR 1970 WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR BLACKS. THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION (1974, SOUTH AFRICA 1974, PRETORIA, P. 152) REPORTED THAT THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES FOR BLACKS ARE ENGLISH, AFRIKAANS, AND THOSE OF THE SPECIFIC HOMELANDS.
- 03 BASED ON 1960 CENSUS DATA, 52 AND 56 PERCENT OF BLACK MALES AND FEMALES, RESPECTIVELY, SPEAK XHOSA OR ZULU (DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1969, POPULATION CENSUS 6 SEPTEMBER 1960, VOL. 8, NO. 2, OCCUPATIONS, PRETORIA, TABLE 4).

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	53.6	51.1	56.4
1	59.7	57.2	62.6
5	59.0	56.4	62.0
15	49.3	47.2	52.7
30	37.0	34.8	39.4
45	25.2	23.3	27.2
60	15.2	13.8	16.5

01 SOURCE: CALCULATED FROM LIFE TABLES, BY SEX AND RACE, DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 2010, BY PETER D. JOHNSON AND PAUL R. CAMPBELL, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 11).

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1970	14	15	13
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1970	118	122	114

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 2010, BY PETER D. JOHNSON AND PAUL R. CAMPBELL, UNPUBLISHED.
- 02 CRUDE DEATH RATES DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, TABLE 9) BASED ON EMPIRICAL AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC LIFE TABLE CENTRAL DEATH RATES AND ADJUSTED CENSUS FIGURES, BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE.
- 03 INFANT MORTALITY RATE BASED ON LIFE TABLES, BY SEX AND RACE, DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, TABLE 10). THE ESTIMATES FOR BLACKS WERE OBTAINED BASED ON A COMPARISON OF THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION UNDER AGE ONE TO BIRTHS DURING THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS, AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.03. ESTIMATES FOR WHITES, COLOURED, AND ASIANS WERE BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF REGISTERED BIRTHS (ADJUSTED FOR COLOURED AND ASIANS) AND INFANT DEATHS FOR 1969 TO 1971, BY SEX.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF  
PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970.  
SOUTH AFRICA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
 STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	21278285	13526026	6327910	422364	839705	162280	0
TOTAL MALES	10286354	6928115	3006195	179173	118851	54020	0
TOTAL FEMALES	10991931	6597911	3321715	243191	720854	108260	0

- 01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, POPULATION CENSUS 1970. AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND TYPE OF DWELLING BY DISTRICT AND ECONOMIC REGION, REPORT NO. 02-05-08, PRETORIA, TABLES A2, B2, AND C2. 1980, SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS 1980, PRETORIA, P. 1.25.
- 02 DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE BY AGE FOR BLACKS. HOWEVER, DATA BY AGE FOR WHITES, COLOURED, AND ASIANS ARE GIVEN IN THE ABOVE SOURCE (1976).

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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 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, 1961. SOUTH AFRICA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION, 1974, SOUTH AFRICA 1974:  
 OFFICIAL YEARBOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, PRETORIA,  
 P. 334.
- 02 SOURCE REPORTS THAT MARRIAGES ARE REGULATED BY THE 1961 MARRIAGE  
 ACT, WHICH NOTES THAT 'A GIRL UNDER THE AGE OF FIFTEEN  
 YEARS AND A BOY UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS REQUIRE THE  
 CONSENT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, IN ADDITION TO THE  
 CONSENT OF HER/HIS PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.'

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

01 BASED ON 1970 CENSUS DATA FOR WHITES, COLOURED, AND ASIANS,  
THERE WERE 1,354,520 HOUSING UNITS (1,123,478 URBAN AND 231,042  
RURAL UNITS) AND 4.8 PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT IN THE TOTAL,  
URBAN, AND RURAL POPULATION. THESE FIGURES EXCLUDE THE BLACK  
POPULATION.

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

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, 1960. SOUTH AFRICA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1960	63	249	274	228	178	124	68

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATES FOR THE TOTAL COUNTRY ARE BASED ON 1960 CENSUS DATA FOR BLACKS AND REGISTERED BIRTHS IN THE CASE OF WHITES, COLOURED, AND ASIANS, AS REPORTED IN THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 2010, BY PETER D. JOHNSON AND PAUL R. CAMPBELL, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 17.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1960 AND 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1960	A
1970	37
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1960	5.92
1970	A
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1960	2.93
1970	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1960	A
1970	A

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY RACE AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 2010, BY PETER D. JOHNSON AND PAUL R. CAMPBELL, UNPUBLISHED.
- 02 CRUDE BIRTH RATE OBTAINED FROM ESTIMATED BIRTHS BY RACE, AND ADJUSTED MIDYEAR POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982, TABLE 9). BIRTHS FOR BLACKS ARE BASED ON AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES ESTIMATED BY J. L. SADIE (1973, PROJECTIONS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POPULATION: 1970-2020, THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, JOHANNESBURG), AND FOR WHITES, COLOUREDS AND ASIANS ON REGISTERED BIRTHS (ADJUSTED FOR COLOUREDS AND ASIANS).
- 03 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE IS BASED ON AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (SEE TABLE 14A).
- 04 GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE IS BASED ON THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AND SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.02.

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 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4293584	2137730	2155854

- 01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS 1980, PRETORIA, P. 1.35. 1976, SINGLE AGES, 1941 TO 1970, REPORT NO. 02-05-05, PRETORIA, TABLES A1, B1, C1, AND D1.
- 02 DATA ARE FOR THE BLACK POPULATION ONLY, WHICH CONSTITUTES 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
- 03 BASED ON THE 1960 CENSUS, 40 PERCENT OF THE BLACK POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WERE LITERATE (40.2 AND 39.9 PERCENT OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, RESPECTIVELY). FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER IN 1960, AN ESTIMATE OF 56 PERCENT LITERATE CAN BE DERIVED FROM DATA REPORTED IN SOUTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS (1980, P. 1.35) AND UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLE 13).
- 04 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C,  
1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8683035	4228707	4454328

01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, SOUTH AFRICAN  
STATISTICS 1980, PRETORIA, P. 1.35. 1976, SINGLE AGES  
1940 TO 1970, REPORT NO. 02-05-05, PRETORIA, TABLES A1, B1, C1,  
AND D1.

02 DATA ARE FOR THE BLACK POPULATION ONLY, WHICH CONSTITUTES  
70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

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TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	49.4	50.6	48.4

- 01 SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS 1980, PRETORIA, P. 1.35. 1976, SINGLE AGES 1941 TO 1970, REPORT NO. 02-05-05, PRETORIA, TABLES A1, B1, C1 AND D1.
- 02 DATA ARE FOR THE BLACK POPULATION ONLY, WHICH CONSTITUTES 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
- 03 BASED ON THE 1960 CENSUS, 40 PERCENT OF THE BLACK POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WERE LITERATE (40.2 AND 39.9 PERCENT OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, RESPECTIVELY). FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER IN 1960, AN ESTIMATE OF 56 PERCENT LITERATE CAN BE DERIVED FROM DATA REPORTED IN SOUTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS (1980, P. 1.35) AND UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLE 13).
- 04 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

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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, 1980.  
SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5502067	2754815	2747252

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS  
1980, PRETORIA, PP. 5.14, 5.23, 5.28, AND 5.34.
- 02 PROVISIONAL ENROLLMENT FIGURES ARE BASED ON INFORMATION COLLECTED  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER OF ALL STUDENTS  
(OF WHICH APPROXIMATELY 97 PERCENT OF THE MALES AND FEMALES WERE  
AGES 6 TO 18) THAT ATTENDED (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) PRIMARY AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
- 03 ENROLLMENT FIGURES EXCLUDE BLACKS IN TRANSKEI AND BOPHUTHATSWANA.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1980.  
SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10045800	5046780	4999020

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
FOR THE R.S.A.: 1970 TO 2020, REPORT NO. 02-06-01, PRETORIA,  
TABLES A5, B3, C3, AND D3.  
02 FIGURES EXCLUDE BLACKS IN TRANSKEI AND BOPHUTHATSWANA.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	54.8	54.6	55.0

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, SOUTH AFRICAN STATISTICS 1980, PRETORIA, PP. 5.14, 5.23, 5.28, AND 5.34. 1976, POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE R.S.A.: 1970 TO 2020, REPORT NO. 02-06-01, PRETORIA, TABLES A5, B3, C3, AND D3.
- 02 PROVISIONAL ENROLLMENT FIGURES ARE BASED ON INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER OF ALL STUDENTS (OF WHICH APPROXIMATELY 97 PERCENT OF THE MALES AND FEMALES WERE AGES 6 TO 18) THAT ATTENDED (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND THE 1980 OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR AGES 5 TO 19 YEARS.
- 03 ENROLLMENT FIGURES EXCLUDE BLACKS IN TRANSKEI AND BOPHUTHATSWANA.

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8 109407	5388411	2720996	4743929	3283935	1459994	3365478	2 104476	126 1002
UNDER 20	1240673	644600	596073	514794	294895	219899	725879	349705	376 174
20-24	1430474	843401	587073	874389	48117	306272	556035	275284	280801
25-34	2080377	14 10249	670128	1344282	6785	387497	736095	453464	282631
35-44	1520397	1088038	432359	966212	694335	271877	554185	393703	160482
45-54	1075442	797991	277451	645754	469402	176352	429688	328589	101099
55-64	567636	439591	128045	318410	236657	81753	249226	202934	46292
65 AND OVER	194408	164541	29867	80088	63744	16344	114320	100797	13523

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, POPULATION CENSUS  
1970. OCCUPATIONS (AGE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION, MARITAL STATUS,  
CITIZENSHIP, BIRTH-PLACE, NATIONAL UNIT), REPORT NO. 02-05-11,  
PRETORIA, TABLES A2, B2, C2, AND D2.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
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TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1970.  
SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21794328	10746089	11048239	10410293	5498422	4911871	11384035	5247667	6136368
UNDER 20	11256192	5599855	5656337	4585169	2300278	2284891	6671023	3299577	3371446
20-24	1852912	909435	943477	1075214	607721	467493	777698	301714	475984
25-34	2932828	1443087	1489741	1718192	976962	741230	1214636	466125	748511
35-44	2225473	1106722	1118751	1257110	705458	551652	968363	401264	567099
45-54	1610126	810601	799525	862609	476918	385691	747517	333683	413834
55-64	1040468	500428	540040	528580	268534	260046	511888	231894	279994
65 AND OVER	876329	375961	500368	383419	162551	220868	492910	213410	279500

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, POPULATION CENSUS  
1970. OCCUPATIONS (AGE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION, MARITAL STATUS,  
CITIZENSHIP, BIRTH-PLACE, NATIONAL UNIT), REPORT NO. 02-05-11,  
PRETORIA, TABLES A2, B2, C2 AND D2.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
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TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY AGE, SEX, AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	37.2	50.1	24.6	45.6	59.7	29.7	29.6	40.1	20.6
UNDER 20	11.0	11.5	10.5	11.2	12.8	9.6	10.9	10.6	11.2
20-24	77.2	92.7	62.2	81.3	93.5	65.5	71.5	91.2	59.0
25-34	70.9	97.7	45.0	78.2	97.9	52.3	60.6	97.3	37.8
35-44	68.3	98.3	38.7	76.9	98.4	49.3	57.2	98.1	28.3
45-54	66.8	98.4	34.7	74.9	98.4	45.7	57.5	98.5	24.4
55-64	54.6	87.8	23.7	60.2	88.1	31.4	48.7	87.5	16.5
65 AND OVER	22.2	43.8	6.0	20.9	39.2	7.4	23.2	47.2	4.8

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, POPULATION CENSUS  
1970. OCCUPATIONS (AGE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION, MARITAL STATUS,  
CITIZENSHIP, BIRTH-PLACE, NATIONAL UNIT), REPORT NO. 02-05-11,  
PRETORIA, TABLES A2, B2, C2, AND D2.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

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, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	8114248	5390253	2723995	4747129	3285248	1461881	3367119	2105005	1262114
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	559414	507406	52008	138230	120169	18061	421184	387237	33947
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	6983784	4601836	2381948	4150731	2939112	1211619	2833053	1662724	1170329
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	571050E	281011E	290039E	458168E	225967E	232201E	112882E	55044E	57838E

01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, POPULATION CENSUS 1970.  
INDUSTRY, REPORT NO. 02-05-09, PRETORIA, TABLES A10, B10,  
C10, AND D10.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

E INCLUDED ARE 94,785 MALES AND 122,677 FEMALES CLASSIFIED AS  
UNEMPLOYED AND 186,226 MALES AND 167,362 FEMALES NOT CLASSIFIED  
BY STATUS. INCLUDED IN URBAN AREAS ARE 89,233 MALES AND 116,844  
FEMALES CLASSIFIED AS UNEMPLOYED AND 136,734 MALES AND 115,357  
FEMALES NOT CLASSIFIED BY STATUS. INCLUDED IN RURAL AREAS ARE  
5,552 MALES AND 5,833 FEMALES CLASSIFIED AS UNEMPLOYED AND 49,492  
MALES AND 52,005 FEMALES NOT CLASSIFIED BY STATUS.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN RAND PER YEAR),  
BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SOUTH AFRICA

INCOME PER YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
NONE	115049	60451	54598
UNDER 100	85374	33687	51687
100-199	119227	65002	54225
200-299	114535	73877	40658
300-399	98598	61710	36888
400-499	92983	59554	33429
500-599	84017	55193	28824
600-799	147440	97809	49631
800-999	112418	71260	41158
1000-1199	116179	65363	50816
1200-1599	221404	111454	109950
1600-1999	156391	88279	68112
2000-2499	201556	144884	56672
2500-2999	136487	114287	22200
3000-3499	156232	140705	15527
3500-3999	106970	99479	7491
4000-4499	86826	82879	3947
4500-4999	53963	51850	2113
5000-5999	68508	66338	2270
6000-6999	42587	41246	1341
7000-7999	25500	24673	827
8000-9999	24544	23901	643
10000-14999	23179	22673	506
15000-19999	7037	6866	171
20000-29999	4136	4043	93
30000 AND OVER	2666	2590	76
MEDIAN INCOME	1514	2075	1012

- 01 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS 1970. PERSONAL INCOME, REPORT NO. 02-02-08, PRETORIA, TABLES A.1, B.1, AND C.1.
- 02 DATA REFER TO THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE WHITE, COLOURED, AND ASIAN POPULATION. EXCLUDED ARE 2,373 MALES AND 1,210 FEMALES WITH UNSPECIFIED INCOME.
- 03 MEDIAN INCOMES IN TABLE 19 WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE BASIS OF THOSE PERSONS WITH INCOME. HENCE, PERSONS IN THE 'NONE' CATEGORY WERE EXCLUDED FROM CONSIDERATION.
- 04 THE SOURCE REPORTS MEDIAN INCOMES (IN RAND PER YEAR) FOR THE FOLLOWING POPULATION SUB-GROUPS: WHITE MALES, 3,131; WHITE FEMALES, 1,463; COLOUREDS MALES, 513; COLOURED FEMALES, 289; ASIANS MALES, 779; ASIAN FEMALES, 407.

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 674--SOUTH AFRICA

MAY 4, 1983

## -----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	16	9	X		
TABLE 02	1980	1	1	X		
TABLE 03	1970	15	3			
TABLE 04	1980	1	1		X	
TABLE 05	1980	6	1		X	
TABLE 06A	1980	5	1		X	
TABLE 06B	1970	38	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1970	21	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1970	11	3		X	
TABLE 07	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1970	6	3			
TABLE 09	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1970	3	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1961	1	2		X	
TABLE 12	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 13	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1960	2	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1970	15	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	1	3		X	
TABLE 15B	1970	1	3		X	
TABLE 15C	1970	1	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1980	1	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1980	1	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1980	1	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	8	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	8	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	8	9		X	
TABLE 18	1970	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1970	27	3		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

3 STANDARD TABLES  
23 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 BuGen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

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

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.<sup>2/</sup>

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

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

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

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

### MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

### THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO:		Date		T
	Organization		Data User Services Division		CHECK ONE		
	Address		Customer Services		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"		
	City, State, ZIP		Bureau of the Census		<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	Telephone		Washington, D.C. 20233				
			Phone: 301/763-4100				
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge. With tape orders; additional copies are \$8.00 each.					TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.							

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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