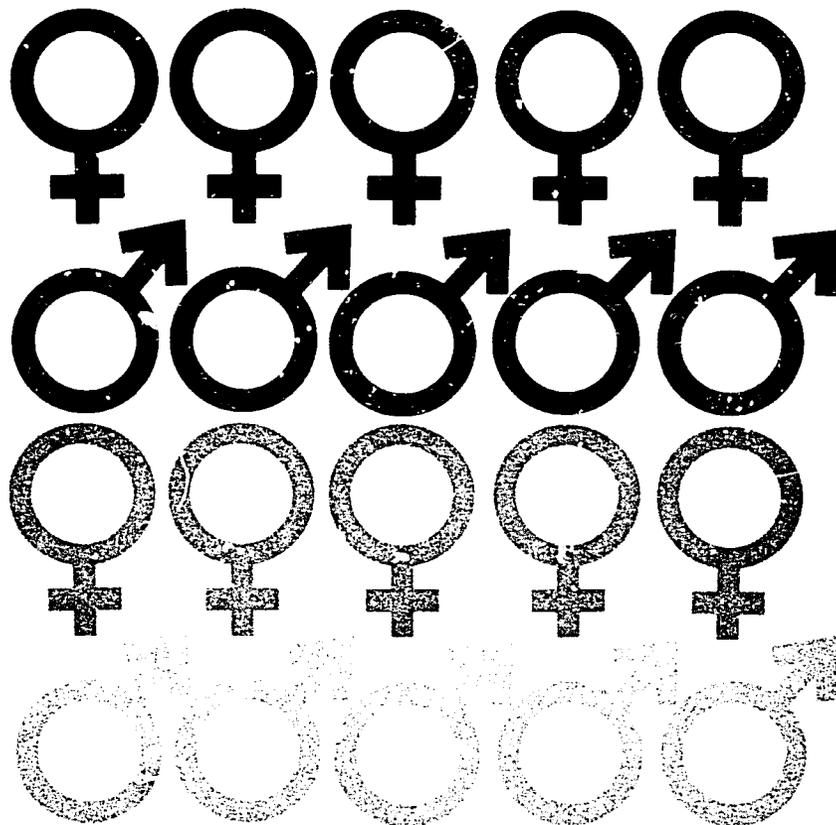

ASIA/OCEANIA

Japan



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

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	iii
Tables:	
1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census)	
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census)	
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census)	
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census)	
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence	
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex	
10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence	
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence	
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence	
15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c,	
15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c	
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c	
17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
Appendix A: Women in Development Countries.....	A-1
Appendix B: A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables.....	A-3
Appendix C: Table Characteristics.....	A-4
Appendix D: Objective/Scope of Work.....	A-5
Appendix E: A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women.....	A-7
Appendix F: Order Form - Center for International Research.....	A-11
User Comments Forms.....	A-12

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 F, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Yousef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	111939643	55090673	56848970	84967269	42018790	42948479	26972374	13071883	13900491
UNDER 1	1913757	980837	932920	1504220	771082	733138	409537	209755	199782
1-4	8086850	4146522	3940328	6362117	3263254	3098863	1724733	883268	841465
5-9	8938021	4583653	4354368	6909152	3545185	3363967	2028869	1038468	990401
10-14	8282064	4237041	4045023	6102632	3124417	2978215	2179432	1112624	1066808
15-19	7948546	4040280	3908266	5976931	3047280	2929651	1971615	993000	978615
20-24	9071509	4563526	4507983	7265099	3694795	3570304	1806410	868731	937679
25-29	10794583	5426289	5368294	8699204	4371321	4327883	2095379	1054968	1040411
30-34	9245791	4624591	4621200	7466369	3742667	3723702	1779422	881924	897498
35-39	8422320	4212566	4209754	6608966	3319922	3289044	1813354	892644	920710
40-44	8224070	4125063	4099007	6228116	3134609	3093507	1995954	990454	1005500
45-49	7361410	3656501	3704909	5371555	2674488	2697067	1989855	982013	1007842
50-54	5781705	2616771	3164934	4138791	1879930	2258861	1642914	736841	906073
55-59	4673649	2072676	2600973	3309537	1470956	1838581	1364112	601720	762392
60-64	4283734	1935823	2347911	3013063	1369550	1643513	1270671	566273	704398
65 AND OVER	8865429	3837866	5027563	5966625	2579504	3387121	2898804	1258362	1640442
UNKNOWN	46205	30668	15537	44892	29830	15062	1313	838	475

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 7.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION, EXCLUDING FOREIGN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

03 'URBAN' IS DEFINED AS ALL CITIES (SHI) HAVING 50,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS WITH 60 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE HOUSES LOCATED IN THE MAIN BUILT-UP AREAS AND 60 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE POPULATION (INCLUDING THEIR DEPENDENTS) ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, TRADE OR OTHER URBAN TYPE OF BUSINESS. ALTERNATIVELY, A SHI HAVING URBAN FACILITIES AND CONDITIONS AS DEFINED BY THE PREFECTURAL ORDER IS CONSIDERED TO BE URBAN.

04 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	116916400	57490400	59426100	89037000	43926600	45110400	27879400	13563800	14315600
UNDER 1	1575900	799900	776100	1219700	620500	599200	356300	179300	176900
1-4	6984100	3575100	3409200	5364100	2741200	2622800	1620000	833700	786200
5-9	10030200	5132800	4897400	7737700	3950300	3787400	2292500	1182500	1110000
10-14	8943100	4580600	4362500	6848500	3519100	3329300	2094700	1061500	1033200
15-19	8227700	4223100	4004600	6401400	3286800	3114600	1826300	936400	890000
20-24	7808100	3927400	3880700	6257100	3174300	3082800	1551000	753100	797900
25-29	9068700	4562800	4505900	7115900	3582200	3533700	1952800	980600	972200
30-34	10780800	5420800	5360000	8531000	4284700	4246300	2249800	1136100	1113700
35-39	9211000	4599300	4611600	7315700	3639000	3676700	1895200	960300	934900
40-44	8317700	4141600	4176000	6494300	3239700	3254700	1823300	902000	921400
45-49	8089100	4050700	4038400	6095900	3059000	3036900	1993200	991700	1001400
50-54	7154800	3508600	3646200	5210600	2562900	2647700	1944100	945700	998500
55-59	5630200	2515800	3114400	4000600	1792100	2208500	1629600	723700	905900
60-64	4467300	1951600	2515700	3144000	1374200	1769900	1323200	577400	745800
65 AND OVER	10574300	4464100	6110200	7247400	3064500	4182800	3326900	1399500	1927400
UNKNOWN	53500	36300	17200	53100	36100	17000	400	200	200

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 1.

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

03 'URBAN' IS DEFINED AS ALL CITIES (SHI) HAVING 50,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS WITH 60 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE HOUSES LOCATED IN THE MAIN BUILT-UP AREAS AND 60 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE POPULATION (INCLUDING THEIR DEPENDENTS) ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, TRADE OR OTHER URBAN TYPE OF BUSINESS. ALTERNATIVELY, A SHI HAVING URBAN FACILITIES AND CONDITIONS AS DEFINED BY THE PREFECTURAL ORDER IS CONSIDERED TO BE URBAN.

04 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. JAPAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

(4)

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980. JAPAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1980. JAPAN

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	116916400	57490400	59426100	89037000	43926600	45110400	27879400	13563800	14315600
HOKKAIDO ISLAND HOKKAIDO	5556400	2726300	2830100	3970600	1939400	2031200	1585800	786900	798900
HONSHU ISLAND									
AICHI-KEN	6249900	3134700	3115300	5235200	2630700	2604400	1014800	503900	510800
AKITA-KEN	1269400	607200	662200	672600	324000	348500	596900	283200	313700
AOMORI-KEN	1518500	735000	783500	929400	444300	485100	589100	290700	298400
CHIBA-KEN	4723400	2384600	2338900	3900000	1974100	1925900	823400	410500	412900
FUKUI-KEN	790200	381900	408300	534500	255600	278900	255700	126300	129300
FUKUSHIMA-KEN	2026200	988300	1037900	1246600	607600	642000	776600	380700	395900
GIFU-KEN	1947400	935400	1011900	1176500	560800	615700	770800	374600	396200
GUMMA-KEN	1841300	897100	944100	1157800	565300	592500	683400	331800	351600
HIROSHIMA-KEN	2741700	1333900	1407800	1966700	963400	1003300	775000	370500	404500
HYOGO-KEN	5159300	2504300	2654900	4349600	2113900	2235700	809600	390400	419200
IBARAKI-KEN	2558600	1270800	1287800	1246800	615200	631600	1311800	655600	656200
ISHIKAWA-KEN	1109200	537800	571400	756200	366800	389400	353100	171100	182000
IWATE-KEN	1406800	682800	724100	790600	380300	410300	616300	302500	313800
KANAGAWA-KEN	6924000	3529900	3394100	6597800	3364500	3233300	326200	165400	160800
KYOTO-FU	2509700	1232600	1277100	2173400	1068300	1105100	336300	164400	171900
MIE-KEN	1690700	825500	865200	1129800	557900	571800	560900	267600	293300
MIYAGI-KEN	2071900	1015900	1056000	1277000	628100	648900	794900	387800	407100
NAGANO-KEN	2078800	1013100	1065700	1295500	626600	669000	783300	386500	396800
NARA-KEN	1208500	589700	618900	811100	396600	414400	397500	193100	204400
NIIGATA-KEN	2436600	1192200	1244300	1546500	761400	785100	890100	430800	459200
OKAYAMA-KEN	1871800	904300	967600	1351400	655600	695800	520400	248700	271700
OSAKA-FU	8503700	4224600	4279100	8234300	4091200	4143100	269400	133400	136000
SAITAMA-KEN	5400200	2718300	2681900	4480300	2259100	2221200	919800	459100	460700
SHIGA-KEN	1082500	530500	552000	582500	288400	294100	500100	242200	257900
SHIMANE-KEN	788900	380000	408900	443500	215400	228100	345400	164700	180700
SHIZUOKA-KEN	3453000	1686700	1766300	2665600	1302700	1362900	787400	384000	403400
TOCHIGI-KEN	1798600	886700	911800	1176500	576800	599700	622000	309900	312100
TOKYO-TO	11589600	5842800	5746800	11440800	5769300	5671500	148800	73500	75300
TOTTORI-KEN	608100	295600	312400	344700	166300	178400	263400	129300	134100
TOYAMA-KEN	1090900	526400	564500	760400	367900	392500	330500	158500	172000
WAKAYAMA-KEN	1088300	522000	566300	659200	315100	344100	429100	206900	222200
YAMAGATA-KEN	1251000	607100	643800	862100	418200	443800	388900	188900	200000
YAMAGUCHI-KEN	1573500	750400	823100	1205400	576700	628700	368000	173600	194400
YAMANASHI-KEN	800500	388500	412100	410200	197900	212200	390400	190500	199900
KYUSHU ISLAND									
FUKUOKA-KEN	4566500	2211900	2354600	3357100	1626700	1730400	1209400	585200	624200
KAGOSHIMA-KEN	1750500	816600	933800	977800	459700	518100	772700	356900	415700

TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

KUMANOTO-KEN	1804200	859600	944600	991000	471900	519100	813200	387700	425400
MIYASAKI-KEN	1154800	546200	608500	778400	366900	411500	376400	179300	197100
NAGASAKI-KEN	1596000	760800	835200	977000	460500	516500	619000	300300	318700
OITA-KEN	1211300	572700	638600	854100	401700	452500	357200	171000	186200
SAGA-KEN	860800	407800	453000	450400	212700	237700	410400	195100	215200
SHIKOKU-ISLAND									
EHIME-KEN	1505500	720400	785100	1030700	498300	532400	474800	222100	252700
KAGAWA-KEN	987500	474200	513300	535300	257900	277400	452200	216400	235900
KOCHI-KEN	835400	401500	433900	544300	263400	280900	291000	138100	153000
TOKUSHIMA-KEN	832400	398700	433700	427600	202100	225500	404800	196600	208200
OKINAWA-KEN	1092700	537000	555600	729300	359500	369800	363400	177600	185800

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981,
1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC
FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 2,
PERFECTURES, TOKYO, TABLE 1.

02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS, AND
MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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. JAPAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. JAPAN

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	A
SHINTO	70321823
BUDDHISM	81320934
CHRISTIANITY	741764
OTHER	8256753

- 01 SOURCE: REPORTED IN FOREIGN AREA STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 1974, AREA HANDBOOK FOR JAPAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 265, AS ADAPTED FROM JAPANESE AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS, 1972, JAPANESE RELIGION-A SURVEY BY THE AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS, TOKYO, APPENDIX TABLES 3-7.
- 02 MANY JAPANESE PROFESS MULTIPLE RELIGIOUS LOYALTIES, AND DO NOT ACCEPT ANY SINGLE RELIGION AS AN EXCLUSIVE BELIEF SYSTEM REQUIRING THE RENUNCIATION OF OTHER CREEDS. CONSEQUENTLY, STATISTICS ON RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION ARE IMPRECISE. TOTALS IN TABLE 6B REFER TO RELIGIOUS ADHERENCE, AND AS SUCH, ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

A MEANINGFUL TOTAL NOT AVAILABLE; SEE FOOTNOTE 02.

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,
1980. JAPAN

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	116916400	57490400	59426100	89037000	43926600	45110400	27879400	13563800	14315600
JAPAN	116284800	57164900	59119900	88455300	43627800	44827500	27829500	13537100	14292400
FOREIGN	631600	325500	306200	581700	298800	282900	49900	26700	23200
KOREA	550200	282400	267900	505500	257900	247600	44700	24500	20200
CHINA	38500	20000	18500	37400	19800	17600	1100	200	900
U.S.A.	17900	9700	8200	16300	9000	7300	1600	700	900
OTHER	25000	13400	11600	22500	12100	10400	2500	1300	1200

- 01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981,
1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC
FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1,
WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 3.
- 02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.
- 03 FIGURES ON FOREIGN POPULATION ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF
CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. FIGURES
ON THE JAPANESE POPULATION WERE OBTAINED BY SUBTRACTION FROM THE
1980 CENSUS TOTAL POPULATION SHOWN HERE AND IN TABLE 2.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1980. JAPAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. JAPANESE, THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE, IS THE USUAL VEHICLE OF SPOKEN AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION, AND THE SOLE LANGUAGE OF SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. OTHER LINGUISTIC COMMUNITIES NATIVE TO JAPAN ARE THE RYUKYUANS IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AND THE AINU CENTERED ON HOKKAIDO ISLAND (SEE FOREIGN AREA STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 1974, AREA HANDBOOK FOR JAPAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., PP. 152-155).

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, 1979. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	75.8	73.2	78.5
1	75.4	72.8	78.1
5	71.6	69.1	74.3
15	61.8	59.3	64.4
30	47.3	45.0	49.7
45	33.1	31.0	35.4
60	20.1	18.4	21.8

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF POPULATION PROBLEMS, MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, 1979, THE 32ND ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES, (APRIL 1, 1978 - MARCH 31, 1979), TOKYO, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1981. JAPAN

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1976	6	7	6	A	A	A	A	A	A
1977	6	7	5	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	6	7	5	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1981	6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	10	11	9	10	A	A	12	A	A
1976	9	10	8	9	A	A	11	A	A
1977	9	10	8	9	A	A	10	A	A
1978	8	9	7	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MAY 1982, MONTHLY REPORT ON CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES, REFERENCE TABLE. UNITED NATIONS, 1977-80, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, 1976-79, NEW YORK, TABLES 15 AND 16.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1980.
JAPAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR A DISTRIBUTION OF THE
1980 CENSUS POPULATION BY TIME OF LAST MOVE AND PLACE OF
PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, SEE STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S
OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF
THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1,
WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1980. JAPAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	89329600	21987400	58785400	0	6747200	1693400	116200
TOTAL MALES	43365900	12381600	29344000	0	1046300	541000	53000
15-19	4223100	4206300	14000	0	0	200	2600
20-24	3927400	3593600	321800	0	300	4400	7300
25-29	4562800	2502200	2026200	0	2200	25700	6500
30-34	5420800	1167700	4176000	0	5900	65200	6000
35-39	4299300	399700	4101300	0	12000	81200	5100
40-44	4141600	208000	3825400	0	19800	83100	5300
45-49	4050700	131900	3793100	0	37500	84200	4000
50-54	3508600	73200	3311100	0	54300	66400	3600
55-59	2515800	39200	2362700	0	68500	43300	2100
60-64	1951600	23800	1800000	0	91900	28500	2400
65 AND OVER	4464100	36200	3607500	0	754000	58700	7700
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	45963700	9605800	29441400	0	5700900	1152400	63200
15-19	4004600	3965400	37700	0	200	500	800
20-24	3880700	3024000	843200	0	900	10800	1800
25-29	4505900	1075900	3364100	0	6800	57400	1700
30-34	5360000	487300	4711800	0	26900	133500	2500
35-39	4611600	258200	4155500	0	56800	139900	1200
40-44	4176000	194200	3726500	0	111500	141400	2400
45-49	4038400	185800	3500300	0	196300	153200	2800
50-54	3646200	166100	3005000	0	323800	147600	3700
55-59	3114400	110700	2335300	0	530400	132900	5100
60-64	2515700	60000	1582500	0	776500	90300	6400
65 AND OVER	6110300	77900	2179700	0	3672900	145000	34800
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 2.

02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1980. JAPAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	67814000	17545600	44095300	0	4683100	1391400	98600
TOTAL MALES	33059400	9857000	22013700	0	704700	434600	49400
15-19	3286800	3272000	12100	0	0	200	2500
20-24	3174300	2907300	256100	0	300	3600	7000
25-29	3582200	1975200	1578300	0	1700	20700	6300
30-34	4284700	957600	3264600	0	4600	52200	5700
35-39	3639000	335100	3225500	0	9100	64300	5000
40-44	3239700	173200	2977800	0	15500	68000	5200
45-49	3059000	106800	2853900	0	27300	67300	3700
50-54	2562900	58200	2408700	0	37600	54900	3500
55-59	1792100	29400	1678400	0	47600	34700	2000
60-64	1374200	16500	1267100	0	65600	22700	2300
65 AND OVER	3064500	25700	2491200	0	495300	46100	6200
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	34754600	7688600	22081600	0	3978400	956800	49200
15-19	3114600	3083100	30200	0	200	300	800
20-24	3082800	2422400	649600	0	900	8200	1700
25-29	3533700	874400	2607700	0	4200	45700	1700
30-34	4246300	418600	3694800	0	18900	111600	2400
35-39	3676700	225600	3287100	0	42800	120100	1100
40-44	3254700	167700	2880900	0	83600	120200	2300
45-49	3036900	159600	2598500	0	144900	131400	2500
50-54	2647700	140400	2141600	0	235900	126700	3100
55-59	2208500	91700	1623800	0	380000	109000	4000
60-64	1762900	46100	1091700	0	552900	74200	5000
65 AND OVER	4782800	59100	1475600	0	2514100	109400	24600
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 2.

02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1980. JAPAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	21515600	4441800	14690100	0	2064000	301900	17800
TOTAL MALES	10306500	2524600	7330300	0	341600	106300	3700
15-19	936400	934200	1900	0	0	0	300
20-24	753100	686300	65700	0	0	800	300
25-29	980600	527000	447900	0	500	5000	200
30-34	1136100	210100	911400	0	1300	13000	300
35-39	960300	64600	875800	0	2800	16900	200
40-44	902000	34800	847600	0	4400	15100	100
45-49	991700	25100	939200	0	10200	16900	300
50-54	945700	15000	902400	0	16700	11500	100
55-59	723700	9800	684300	0	20800	8600	200
60-64	577400	7300	537900	0	26300	5700	200
65 AND OVER	1399500	10400	1116300	0	258700	12700	1400
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	11209100	1917200	7359800	0	1722400	195600	14100
15-19	890000	882300	7500	0	0	200	0
20-24	797900	601600	193500	0	0	2600	200
25-29	972200	201600	756300	0	2600	11700	0
30-34	1113700	68800	1017000	0	6000	21900	0
35-39	934900	32600	868400	0	14000	19800	100
40-44	921400	26500	845600	0	27900	21200	200
45-49	1001400	26200	901800	0	51400	21800	200
50-54	998500	25800	863400	0	88000	20900	400
55-59	905900	19000	711500	0	150300	23800	1300
60-64	745800	13900	490800	0	223500	16000	1600
65 AND OVER	1927400	19000	704000	0	1158700	35500	10200
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981,
1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC
FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1,
WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 2.

02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS, AND
MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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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, 1980. JAPAN

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16	18	16	18	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	25	23	25	23	25	23
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	28	25	28	25	28	24
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	32	27	32	27	31	27

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. FIGURES FOR AGES EVER MARRIED ARE BASED ON MARITAL-STATUS DATA REPORTED IN STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 2.

02 FOR RURAL FEMALES ONLY, AGES EVER MARRIED WERE CALCULATED USING THE COALE MODEL. AGES EVER MARRIED FOR OTHER CATEGORIES WERE CALCULATED USING THE STANDARD MAKEHAM MODEL.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. JAPAN

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	7114400	6237400	877000
2	6014800	4759200	1255600
3	6476800	5162400	1314400
4	9060300	7314900	1745400
5	3953000	2903000	1050000
6	2029300	1297900	731400
7	850500	501800	348700
8	234900	130000	104900
9	57900	31600	26300
10 AND OVER	22900	14900	8000
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	35814800	28353100	7461700
MEAN SIZE	3.2	3.1	3.7
MEDIAN SIZE	3.2	3.1	3.7

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981,
1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC
FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART I,
WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 13.

02 FIGURES REFER TO ORDINARY AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. AN ORDINARY
HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS SHARING LIVING
QUARTERS AND LIVING EXPENSES AS WELL AS A PERSON WHO LIVES ALONE
AND OCCUPIES A DWELLING HOUSE. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS INCLUDE SINGLE
PERSONS IN BOARDING HOUSES OR RENTED ROOMS, AS WELL AS SINGLE
PERSONS IN COMPANY DORMITORIES FOR UNMARRIED EMPLOYEES.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	31310945
UNDER 15	1655
15-19	252100
20-24	1559465
25-29	3083090
30-34	3785410
35-39	3804330
40-44	4019055
45-49	3820090
50-54	2962065
55-59	2448090
60-64	2211865
65 AND OVER	3363730

- 01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1978, 1975 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, VOLUME 5, RESULTS OF DETAILED TABULATION (TWENTY PERCENT SAMPLE TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, DIVISION 2, TOKYO, TABLE 25.
- 02 FIGURES REFER TO ORDINARY HOUSEHOLDS. AN ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS SHARING LIVING QUARTERS AND LIVING EXPENSES, AS WELL AS A PERSON WHO LIVES ALONE AND OCCUPIES A DWELLING HOUSE.
- 03 NO DATA FOUND, BY SEX, FOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1978. JAPAN

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	34-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	4	106	189	69	15	2	0
1976	4	99	183	66	14	2	0
1977	3	92	182	67	14	2	0
1978	4	86	184	72	14	2	1

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOKS 1976 THROUGH
1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 11 IN EACH.

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

**TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976 TO 1981. JAPAN**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1976	16
1977	16
1978	15
1979	14
1980	14
1981	13
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1976	1.85
1977	1.80
1978	1.79
1979	1.77
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1976	0.90
1977	0.87
1978	0.87
1979	0.86
HRR (PER WOMAN)	
1976	0.88
1977	0.86
1978	0.86
1979	0.84

01 SOURCES: CBR - STATISTICS BUREAU, 1981, JAPAN STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, TOKYO, TABLE 25. MONTHLY REPORT ON CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES, MAY 1982, TOKYO, P. 5.
TFR, GRR, NRR - STATISTICS BUREAU, 1981, JAPAN STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, TOKYO, TABLE 27.
02 FIGURES ARE FOR JAPANESE NATIONALS IN JAPAN ONLY.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. JAPAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 15C.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 15C.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	99.0

- 01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE AS REPORTED IN THE WORLD BANK, 1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION (1980), BALTIMORE, P. 459.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE. RATES AMONG THE POPULATION AGES 15 AND OVER HAVE APPARENTLY APPROACHED 100 PERCENT FOR MANY YEARS, AND PRESUMABLY DO NOT VARY SIGNIFICANTLY BETWEEN SEXES.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 15 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8150700	4420300	3730300	6555400	3601600	2953900	1595300	818800	776500
15-19	6607300	3350000	3257200	5135700	2612400	2523400	1471600	737700	733900
20-24	1543400	1070300	473100	1419700	989200	430500	123700	81100	42600

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981,
1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC
FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE
JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 5.

02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF CENSUS RESULTS, AND
MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1980.
JAPAN

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 15 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	50.8	54.2	47.3	51.8	55.7	47.7	47.2	48.5	46.0
15-19	80.3	79.3	81.3	80.2	79.5	81.0	80.6	78.8	82.5
20-24	19.8	27.3	12.2	22.7	31.2	14.0	8.0	10.8	5.3

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980
POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS
(RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO,
TABLES 1 AND 5.
02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF 1980 CENSUS RESULTS.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	57076100	35582300	21493800	42820200	271200	15691100	14255800	8453100	5802700
15-19	1595400	853300	742000	1255300	61300	596000	340000	194000	146000
20-24	5717200	2947100	2770100	4450900	2278900	2172000	1266300	668200	598100
25-29	6670500	4450200	2220200	5170700	3488700	1681900	1499800	961500	538300
30-34	7824600	5343600	2481000	6080100	4223800	1856400	1744500	1119900	624600
35-39	7094300	4537500	2556700	5524300	3590600	1933800	1570000	947000	623000
40-44	6654400	4076300	2578100	5091800	3190000	1901800	1562600	886300	676400
45-49	6473800	3972700	2501200	4777400	3001600	1775800	1696400	971100	725400
50-54	5540700	3414800	2125900	3946700	2496100	1450600	1593900	918700	675200
55-59	3948800	2366300	1582500	2746300	1689100	1057200	1202400	677200	525200
60-64	2570000	1592300	977700	1754900	1114000	640900	815100	478400	336700
65 AND OVER	2986600	2028200	958400	2021800	1397100	624600	964800	630900	333800
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 6.

02 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' INCLUDES ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS AS WELL AS UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WERE WILLING AND ABLE TO WORK.

03 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF 1980 CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1980.
JAPAN

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. JAPAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	63.9	82.1	46.8	63.1	82.1	45.1	66.3	82.0	51.8
15-19	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.6	20.1	19.1	18.6	20.7	16.4
20-24	73.2	75.0	71.4	71.1	71.8	70.5	81.6	88.7	75.0
25-29	73.6	97.5	49.3	72.7	97.4	47.6	76.8	98.1	55.4
30-34	72.6	98.6	46.3	71.3	98.6	43.7	77.5	98.6	56.1
35-39	77.0	98.7	55.4	75.5	98.7	52.6	82.8	98.6	66.6
40-44	80.0	98.4	61.7	78.4	98.5	58.4	85.7	98.3	73.4
45-49	80.0	98.1	61.9	78.4	98.1	58.5	85.1	97.9	72.4
50-54	77.4	97.3	58.3	75.7	97.4	54.8	82.0	97.1	67.6
55-59	70.1	94.1	50.8	68.6	94.3	47.9	73.8	93.6	58.0
60-64	57.5	81.6	38.9	55.8	81.1	36.2	61.6	82.9	45.1
65 AND OVER	28.2	45.4	15.7	27.9	45.6	14.9	29.0	45.1	17.3

01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 6.

02 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' INCLUDES ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS AS WELL AS UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WERE WILLING AND ABLE TO WORK.

03 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF 1980 CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

**TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN
EMPLOYMENT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. JAPAN**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	56310900	34614600	21696300	42162700	26354700	15781000	14148200	8259900	5828200
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	10057300	6979600	3077700	6852100	4622500	2202500	3205300	2357100	848100
EMPLOYERS	2036400	1684000	352300	1629600	1332600	269900	406800	351400	55400
SELF-EMPLOYED	8020900	5295600	2725400	5222500	3289900	1932600	2798500	2005700	792700
EMPLOYEES	39964800	26421400	13543400	31568200	21039300	10529000	8396500	5382100	3014400
FAMILY WORKERS	6288800	1213600	5075200	3742400	692900	3049500	2546400	520700	2025700
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, 1980, POPULATION CENSUS OF JAPAN, PROMPT REPORT OF THE BASIC FINDINGS (RESULT FOR ONE-PERCENT TABULATION), PART 1, WHOLE JAPAN, TOKYO, TABLE 8.
- 02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON A ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE OF 1980 CENSUS RESULTS, AND MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' INCLUDES ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS AS WELL AS UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WERE WILLING AND ABLE TO WORK.
- 04 FAMILY WORKERS ARE PERSONS WHO WORK IN THE BUSINESS, FARM, TRADE OR PROFESSIONAL ENTERPRISE OPERATED BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN WHICH THEY LIVE. THEIR REMUNERATION STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN YEN), BY SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. JAPAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO INCOME DISTRIBUTION DATA FOUND. 1979
FIGURES ON AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME ARE AVAILABLE IN
STATISTICS BUREAU, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, 1981, JAPAN
STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, TOKYO, TABLE 304.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Chad
Djibouti
Ethiopia
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali

Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

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

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 488--JAPAN

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1975	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1980	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1980	56	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1980	6	6			X
TABLE 06B	1970	5	1		X	
TABLE 06C	1980	7	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1980	8	6			X
TABLE 07	1979	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1981	15	9		X	
TABLE 09	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1980	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1980	27	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1980	27	7		X	
TABLE 11	1980	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1980	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1975	13	1		X	
TABLE 14A	1978	5	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1981	25	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1970	1	1		X	
TABLE 16A	1980	3	9	X		
TABLE 16B	1980	6	0			X
TABLE 16C	1980	3	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1980	13	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1980	0	0		X	
TABLE 17C	1980	12	9			X
TABLE 18	1980	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1980	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

7 STANDARD TABLES
14 NONSTANDARD TABLES
10 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive roles. 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. 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 "Commercial-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau. Deposit Account No. _____				
	Address			Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche				Order No.	No. of Reels	No. of Microfiche
	City, State, ZIP			*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$8.00 each.		TOTAL \$				
	Telephone			Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII		Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled		Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.		

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
