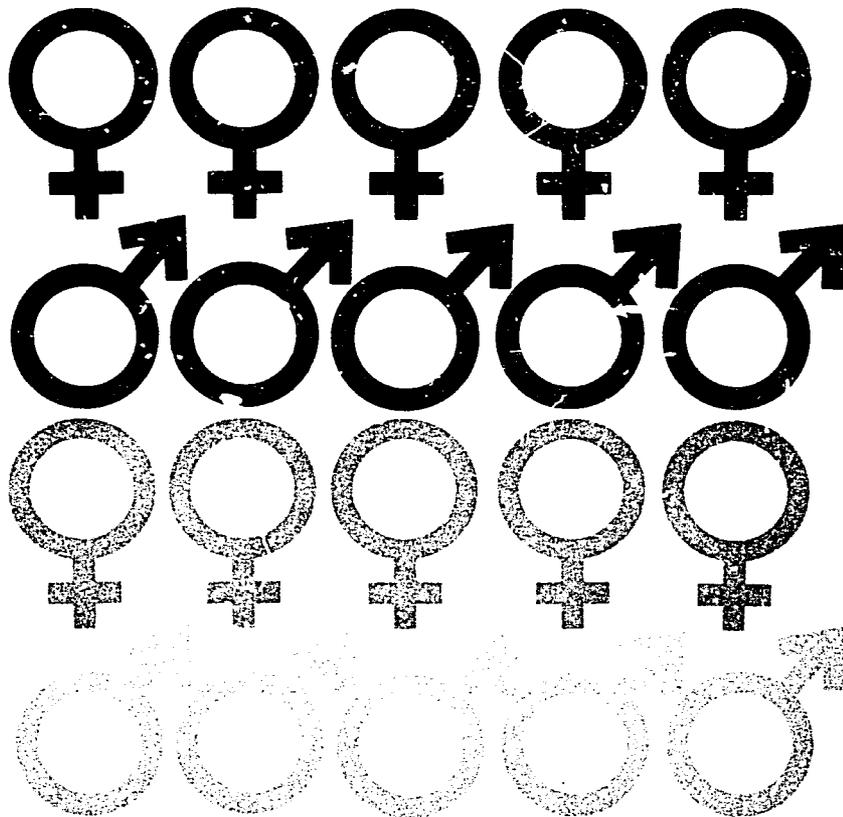

ASIA/OCEANIA

Malaysia

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 Comment: 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 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

*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, 1957. WEST MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6278758	3237579	3041179	1666969	873633	793336	4611789	2363946	2247843
UNDER 1	224562	113882	110680	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	893781	452310	441471	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	953337	484741	468596	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	680528	353324	327204	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	611961	307263	304698	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	521300	257645	263655	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	440306	216030	224276	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	370672	187475	183197	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	338990	173482	165508	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	293023	156990	136033	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	272415	152468	119947	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	223523	129338	94185	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	164547	98659	65888	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	114777	64462	50315	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	173222	88479	84743	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	1814	1031	783	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: MALAYA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1960, POPULATION CENSUS OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA, 1957, REPORT NO. 14 KUALA LUMPUR, TABLES 2 AND 5.

02 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS ALL GAZETTED TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR MORE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS. A GAZETTED TOWN IS ANY TOWN WHICH HAS A LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT SUCH AS A MUNICIPALITY, TOWN BOARD, TOWN COUNCIL, OR LOCAL COUNCIL, AND WHICH HAS DEFINED BOUNDARIES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10319324	5198418	5120906	2780254	1402000	1378254	7539070	3796418	3742652
UNDER 1	318068	162513	155555	72210	36870	35340	245858	125643	120215
1-4	1318176	672211	645965	298364	153066	145298	1019812	519145	500667
5-9	1616043	825025	791018	387216	197899	189317	1228827	627126	601701
10-14	1386024	703514	682510	368673	187705	180968	1017351	515809	501542
15-19	1125011	555511	569500	345488	173483	172005	779523	382028	397495
20-24	855677	419210	436467	276726	136944	139782	578951	282266	296685
25-29	651349	323351	327998	194756	97568	97188	456593	225783	230810
30-34	623741	309815	313926	178259	88900	89359	445482	220915	224567
35-39	501368	245040	256328	139352	68955	70397	362016	176085	185931
40-44	439562	220533	219029	120044	60760	59284	319518	159773	159745
45-49	365119	180924	184195	96196	48340	47856	268923	132584	136339
50-54	323095	164804	158291	84989	43505	41484	238106	121299	116807
55-59	256944	135571	121373	72355	37183	35172	184589	98388	86201
60-64	222289	116023	106266	59082	30194	28888	163207	85829	77378
65 AND OVER	316858	164373	152485	86544	40628	45916	230314	123745	106569
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.1.

02 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS GAZETTED TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR MORE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS. A GAZETTED TOWN IS ANY TOWN WHICH HAS A LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT SUCH AS A MUNICIPALITY, TOWN BOARD, TOWN COUNCIL, OR LOCAL COUNCIL, AND WHICH HAS DEFINED BOUNDARIES.

03 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1957. MALAYSIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10953000	5547000	5407000
0-4	1809000	924000	885000
5-9	1689000	859000	830000
10-14	1444000	750000	714000
15-19	1208000	608000	600000
20-24	925000	462000	463000
25-29	692000	347000	345000
30-34	634000	317000	317000
35-39	541000	270000	270000
40-44	452000	226000	226000
45-49	386000	194000	191000
50-54	333000	171000	162000
55-59	276000	144000	132000
60-64	219000	116000	103000
65 AND OVER	345000	178000	167000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES - MALAYSIA, BY GLENDA S. FINCH AND ANNE SWEETSER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY STATE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
MALAYSIA

STATE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10319324	5198418	5120906	2780254	1402000	1378254	7539070	3796418	3742652
WEST MALAYSIA									
JOHORE	1271794	637576	634218	333700	A	A	938100	A	A
KEDAH	952421	478691	473730	118900	A	A	833500	A	A
KELANTAN	684312	338641	345671	103000	A	A	581300	A	A
MELACCA	403061	196762	206299	100600	A	A	302500	A	A
NEGRI SEMBILAN	480053	240669	239384	103100	A	A	377000	A	A
PAHANG	503031	260484	242547	94900	A	A	408100	A	A
PENANG	773327	385607	387720	393800	A	A	379500	A	A
PERAK	1561184	780585	780599	430200	A	A	1131000	A	A
PERLIS	120996	60502	60494	0	A	A	120996	A	A
SELANGOR	1625625	832849	792776	737700	A	A	887900	A	A
TRENGGANU	404924	200702	204222	109100	A	A	295800	A	A
EAST MALAYSIA									
SABAH	651304	338227	313077	106670	56677	49993	544634	281550	263084
SARAWAK	887292	447123	440169	148590	74660	73930	738702	372463	366239

01 SOURCES: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLES 2.0 AND 4.0; AND 1977, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 1, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.9.

02 DATA FOR URBAN AREAS IN WEST MALAYSIA ARE REPORTED TO NEAREST HUNDRED. RURAL FIGURES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY SUBTRACTION AND SIMILARLY ROUNDED. FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

03 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY STATE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980.
MALAYSIA

STATE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	13435588	6747966	6687622
WEST MALAYSIA			
JOHORE	1601504	803847	797657
KEDAH	1102200	544090	558110
KELANTAN	877575	430792	446783
MELAKA	453153	220364	232789
NEGRI SEMBILAN	563955	280511	283444
PAHANG	770644	400833	369811
PULAU PINANG	911586	448796	462790
PERAK	1762288	871811	890477
PERLIS	147726	73704	74022
SELANGOR	1467441	741212	726229
TRENGGANU	542280	271923	270357
WIL. PERSEKUTUAN	937875	482315	455560
EAST MALAYSIA			
SABAH	1002608	524319	478289
SARAWAK	1294753	653449	641304

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1980, PRELIMINARY FIELD COUNT SUMMARY, 1980 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 1.

02 WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN (FEDERAL DISTRICT) FORMERLY WAS PART OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR. A 1970 POPULATION FOR THIS AREA OF 648,276 (336,768 MALES AND 311,508 FEMALES) WAS REPORTED IN THE ABOVE SOURCE BASED ON ENUMERATION BLOCK DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS.

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, 1970. MALAYSIA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10319324	5198418	5120906	2780254	1402000	1378254	7539070	3796418	3742652
WEST MALAYSIA	8780728	4413068	4367660	2524994	1270663	1254331	6255734	3142405	3113329
MALAY	4663284	2313707	2349577	691384	346752	344632	3971900	1966955	2004945
CHINESE	3117896	1569357	1548539	1483747	733750	749997	1634149	835607	798542
INDIAN	933250	495894	437356	322790	176694	146096	610460	319200	291260
OTHER	66298	34110	32188	27073	13467	13606	39225	20643	18582
SABAH	651304	338227	313077	106670	56677	49993	544634	281550	263684
MALAY	18244	11152	7092	4904	3037	1867	13340	8115	5225
CHINESE	138512	72547	65965	63712	32856	30856	74800	39691	35109
KADAZAN	183574	91557	92017	6332	3357	2975	177242	88200	89042
BAJAU	77755	38965	38790	4004	2212	1792	73751	36753	36998
INDONESIAN	39155	23404	15751	8251	4762	3489	30904	18642	12262
MURUT	30908	15425	15483	508	289	219	30400	15136	15264
OTH. INDIGENOUS	126274	63803	62471	10264	5283	4981	116010	58520	57490
OTHEP	36882	21374	15508	8695	4881	3814	28187	16493	11694
SARAWAK	887292	447123	440169	148590	74660	73930	738702	372463	366239
MALAY	178188	89454	88734	31688	15709	15979	146500	73745	72755
CHINESE	239569	124095	115474	100319	50332	49987	139250	73763	65487
SEA DAYAK	273889	135837	138052	6593	3444	3149	267296	132393	134903
LAND DAYAK	83313	41512	41801	1969	976	993	81344	40536	40808
MELANAU	52293	25027	27266	3549	1775	1774	48744	23252	25492
OTH. INDIGENOUS	50528	26013	24515	1301	688	613	49227	25325	23902
OTHER	9512	5185	4327	3171	1736	1435	6341	3449	2892

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.0.

02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

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. MALAYSIA

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10319324	5198418	5120906	2780254	1402000	1378254	7539070	3796418	3742652
MOSLEM	5164205	2579484	2584721	790887	404705	386182	4373318	2174779	2198539
BUDDHIST	2635386	1322127	1313259	1282998	632360	650638	1352388	689767	662621
HINDU	765250	399806	365444	227703	121741	105962	537547	278065	259482
CHRISTIAN	542654	276246	273408	185344	90200	95144	364310	186046	178264
OTHER RELIGION	793116	402797	390319	187890	94592	93298	605226	308205	297021
NO RELIGION	411713	217958	193755	105432	58402	47030	306281	159556	146725

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL
REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR,
TABLE 2.2.

02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON
SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10319324	5198418	5120906	2780254	1402000	1378254	7539070	3796418	3742652
MALAYSIA	9509886	4752020	4757866	2442975	1220677	1222298	7066911	3531343	3535568
CHINA	416549	213401	203148	194419	95660	98759	222130	117741	104389
INDIA/CEYLON/PAK.	167629	110571	57058	67970	48222	19748	99659	62349	37310
INDONESIA	76501	46641	29860	13136	7394	5742	63365	39247	24118
SINGAPORE	50211	22094	28117	26184	11405	14779	24027	10689	13338
PHILIPPINES	11522	7304	4218	2534	1539	995	8988	5765	3223
THAILAND	7090	2918	4172	2838	1140	1698	4252	1778	2474
OTHER ASIA	14986	8785	6201	6504	3490	3014	8482	5295	3187
AMERICAS/OCEANIA	6709	3601	3108	3450	1757	1693	3259	1844	1415
EUROPE	9299	4952	4347	6959	3609	3350	2340	1343	997
OTHER	3864	2112	1752	1836	943	893	2028	1169	859
UNKNOWN	123	62	61	44	17	27	79	45	34
NOT REPORTED	44955	23957	20998	11405	6147	5258	33550	17810	15740

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL
REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR,
TABLE 2.15.

02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON
SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. WEST MALAYSIA

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6053759	3022659	3031100	1840543	920580	919963	4213216	2102079	2111137
MALAY									
FLUENT	3240157	1621839	1618318	591221	308269	282952	2648936	1313570	1335366
ELEMENTARY	1023527	581693	441834	463806	263276	200530	559721	318417	241304
ENGLISH	818224	495494	322730	533222	311740	221482	285002	183754	101248
MANDARIN	909347	497419	411928	417702	225363	192339	491645	272056	219589
TAMIL	597090	322697	274393	205141	115937	89204	391949	206760	185189
OTHER	2004197	991079	1013118	980459	476676	503783	1023738	514403	509335

- 01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 4.16; AND 1977, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 1, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 4.9.
- 02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.
- 03 FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS SINCE MULTILINGUAL PERSONS ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE.

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. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	60.3	58.6	62.1
1	63.1	61.6	64.6
5	60.9	59.4	62.5
15	51.9	50.4	53.4
30	38.5	37.0	40.1
45	25.8	24.3	27.3
60	14.9	13.7	16.0

01 SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA IN U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979,
COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-MALAYSIA, BY GLENDA S. FINCH AND
ANNE SWEETSER, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE A-7.

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 TO 1976. MALAYSIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1970	9	A	A
1975	8	A	A
1976	8	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1970	42B	48B	37B
1971	41B	46B	35B
1972	40B	45B	34B
1973	39B	43B	34B
1974	37B	41B	33B
1975	35B	39B	30B

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - MALAYSIA, BY GLENDA S. FINCH AND ANNE SWEETSER, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 4.

02 THE CRUDE DEATH RATES WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS ADJUSTED FOR 26.2 PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION, AND ADJUSTED MIDYEAR POPULATIONS.

03 INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR WEST MALAYSIA WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON A COHORT ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B INFANT MORTALITY RATES REFER TO WEST MALAYSIA ONLY.

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

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF STATE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. MALAYSIA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL MALAYSIA	10.3
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
WEST MALAYSIA	11.8
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
JOHORE	7.2
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
KEDAH	8.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
KELANTAN	2.9
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
MALACCA	12.9
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
NEGRI SEMBILAN	17.3
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
PAHANG	23.0
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
PENANG	13.2
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
PERAK	7.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
PERLIS	14.0
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
SELANGOR	20.3
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
TRENGGANU	9.3
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
EAST MALAYSIA	
SABAH	3.1
MALES	4.2
FEMALES	2.0
SARAWAK	1.1

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALES	1.6
FEMALES	0.6

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLES 2.0, 2.15, AND 4.0; 1976, 1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 1, BASIC POPULATION TABLES, PART XII (SABAH) AND PART XIII (SARAWAK), KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.21; AND 1977, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 1, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLES 5.3 AND 5.8.

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. MALAYSIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	7067037	3084568	3488188	0	418390	75891	0
TOTAL MALES	3538669	1704303	1714913	0	88046	31407	0
10-14	703515	663982	34163	0	4217	1153	0
15-19	555512	537481	16503	0	997	531	0
20-24	419207	307554	107640	0	2145	1868	0
25-29	323357	102118	215608	0	3089	2542	0
30-34	309815	37834	265145	0	4033	2803	0
35-39	245042	15646	222666	0	4129	2601	0
40-44	220528	9156	203608	0	5106	2658	0
45-49	180924	6078	166275	0	6025	2546	0
50-54	164804	5172	148393	0	8353	2886	0
55-59	135573	4857	118679	0	9250	2787	0
60-64	116024	5041	96295	0	11674	3014	0
65 AND OVER	164368	9384	119938	0	29028	6018	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3528368	1380265	1773275	0	330344	44484	0
10-14	682506	640693	36336	0	4229	1248	0
15-19	569502	470081	94260	0	2812	2349	0
20-24	436464	180738	245900	0	5846	3980	0
25-29	328009	43891	273195	0	7080	3843	0
30-34	313921	17758	281514	0	10708	3941	0
35-39	256329	8981	229503	0	14132	3713	0
40-44	219021	4795	188017	0	22311	3898	0
45-49	184194	2880	147692	0	29518	4104	0
50-54	158291	2626	110758	0	40772	4135	0
55-59	121376	2216	73554	0	42129	3477	0
60-64	106266	2071	49367	0	51077	3751	0
65 AND OVER	152429	3535	43179	0	99730	6045	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.16.
- 02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.
- 03 MARRIED INCLUDES THOSE IN INFORMAL UNIONS.

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. MALAYSIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	2022464	1000758	899134	0	108343	14229	0
TOTAL MALES	1014165	545130	443451	0	19823	5761	0
10-14	187706	178853	7633	0	956	264	0
15-19	173484	170633	2615	0	181	55	0
20-24	136942	116282	20242	0	242	176	0
25-29	97574	42467	54356	0	385	366	0
30-34	88900	15969	71945	0	535	451	0
35-39	68957	6313	61528	0	608	508	0
40-44	60755	3630	55740	0	866	519	0
45-49	48341	2373	44331	0	1065	572	0
50-54	43505	1960	39244	0	1715	586	0
55-59	37184	1866	32367	0	2382	569	0
60-64	30195	1710	24842	0	3076	567	0
65 AND OVER	40622	3074	28608	0	7812	1128	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1008299	455628	455683	0	88520	8468	0
10-14	180964	172172	7631	0	914	247	0
15-19	172007	156959	14444	0	374	230	0
20-24	139780	80659	57660	0	809	652	0
25-29	97197	22225	72922	0	1211	833	0
30-34	89354	9441	76871	0	2647	995	0
35-39	70399	4630	61751	0	3050	968	0
40-44	59276	2429	50468	0	5460	919	0
45-49	47857	1434	38110	0	7432	881	0
50-54	41484	1379	29103	0	10242	760	0
55-59	35174	1292	21062	0	12197	623	0
60-64	28888	1131	13312	0	13920	525	0
65 AND OVER	45919	1877	12343	0	30864	835	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.16.

02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

03 MARRIED INCLUDES THOSE IN INFORMAL UNIONS.

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. MALAYSIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	5044573	2083810	2589054	0	310047	61662	0
TOTAL MALES	2524504	1159173	1271462	0	68223	25646	0
10-14	515809	485129	26530	0	3261	889	0
15-19	382028	366248	13888	0	816	476	0
20-24	282265	191272	87398	0	1903	1692	0
25-29	225783	59651	161252	0	2704	2176	0
30-34	220915	21865	193200	0	3498	2352	0
35-39	176085	9333	161138	0	3521	2093	0
40-44	159773	5526	147868	0	4240	2139	0
45-49	132583	3705	121944	0	4960	1974	0
50-54	121299	3212	109149	0	6638	2300	0
55-59	98389	2991	86312	0	6868	2218	0
60-64	85829	3331	71433	0	8598	2447	0
65 AND OVER	123746	6310	91330	0	21216	4890	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2520069	924637	1317592	0	241824	36016	0
10-14	501542	468521	28705	0	3315	1001	0
15-19	397495	313122	79816	0	2438	2119	0
20-24	296684	100079	188240	0	5037	3328	0
25-29	230812	21666	200267	0	5869	3010	0
30-34	224567	8317	204643	0	8661	2946	0
35-39	185930	4351	167752	0	11082	2745	0
40-44	159745	2366	137549	0	16851	2979	0
45-49	136337	1446	109582	0	22086	3223	0
50-54	116807	1247	81655	0	30530	3375	0
55-59	86202	924	52492	0	29932	2854	0
60-64	77378	940	36055	0	37157	3226	0
65 AND OVER	106570	1658	30836	0	68866	5210	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.16.

02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

03 MARRIED INCLUDES THOSE IN INFORMAL UNIONS.

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

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	B	B	B	B	B	B
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	19	24	20	22	18
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	21	27	23	24	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	28	25	30	27	28	24

01 SOURCE: THE AGE AT WHICH THE SPECIFIED PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS EVER MARRIED WAS DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY FITTING A MAKEHAM MODEL TO DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS (MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.16).

B UNDER CUSTOMARY LAW IN MALAYSIA THERE ARE NO SPECIFIC GUIDELINES ON AGE AT MARRIAGE. UNDER STATUTORY LAW THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE IN WEST MALAYSIA IS 16 YEARS FOR MALES AND 14 YEARS FOR FEMALES. IN SARAWAK, IT IS 14 YEARS FOR BOTH MALES AND FEMALES. FOR CHINESE MARRIAGES IN SARAWAK THE MINIMUM AGE FOR MALES IS 15. THE MINIMUM IN SABAH IS 16 YEARS FOR MALES AND 14 YEARS FOR FEMALES. (SEE SHMAD IBRAHIM, 1977, LAW AND POPULATION IN MALAYSIA, THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY, LAW AND POPULATION MONOGRAPH SERIES, NO. 45, MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS).

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. MALAYSIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	14 1297	40 141	10 1156
2	16 5545	43 121	12 2424
3	20 5668	5 1252	15 4416
4	23 0062	5 8621	17 1441
5	22 6912	5 8743	16 8169
6-10	6 85489	18 7214	4 98275
11 AND OVER	1 02987	3 8573	6 4414
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	17 57960	4 77665	12 80295
MEAN SIZE	5.5	5.7	5.4
MEDIAN SIZE	5.1	5.3	5.0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL
REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR.
TABLE 1.0.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2144828	1721610	423218	559383	438502	120881	1585445	1283108	302337

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL
REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR,
TABLE 2.4.

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, 1970 TO 1976. MALAYSIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1970	62	242	284	238	148	61	19
1976	53	211	260	199	129	47	9

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES--MALAYSIA, BY GLENDA S. FINCH AND ANNE SWEETSER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 7.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970 TO 1976. MALAYSIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1970	35
1975	33
1976	33
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	5.27
1976	4.55
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	2.57
1976	2.21
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	2.24
1976	1.99

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES--MALAYSIA, BY GLENDA S. FINCH AND ANNE SWEETSER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 7.

02 RATES WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON
REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS ADJUSTED FOR 7 PERCENT
UNDERREGISTRATION, AND THE ADJUSTED MIDYEAR POPULATION.

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4095497	2644373	1651124	1375025	793531	581494	2720472	1650882	1069630
10-14	946053	494716	451337	256245	131870	124375	689808	362896	326962
15-24	1535429	818546	716883	528916	276358	252558	1006513	542158	464325
25-34	771121	477788	293333	273612	158436	115176	497509	319352	178157
35-44	417653	298853	118800	153857	101154	52703	263796	197699	66097
45-64	369215	304020	65195	141196	107736	33460	228019	196284	31735
65 AND OVER	56026	50450	5576	21199	17977	3222	34827	32473	2354
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1977, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 1, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 4.1.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ A NEWSPAPER AND WRITE A SIMPLE LETTER.

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.
MALAYSIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

TOTAL	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	58.0	69.1	46.8	68.0	78.2	57.7	53.9	65.4	42.4
10-14	68.3	70.3	66.1	69.5	70.3	68.7	67.8	70.3	65.2
15-24	77.5	84.0	71.3	85.0	89.0	81.0	74.1	81.6	66.9
25-34	60.5	75.5	45.7	73.4	85.0	61.7	55.2	71.5	39.1
35-44	44.4	64.2	25.0	59.3	78.0	40.6	38.7	58.9	19.1
45-64	31.6	50.9	11.4	45.2	67.7	21.8	26.7	44.8	7.6
65 AND OVER	17.7	30.7	3.7	24.5	44.2	7.0	15.1	26.2	2.2
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.1; AND 1977, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 1, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 4.1.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ A NEWSPAPER AND WRITE A SIMPLE LETTER.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY SEX AND URBAN/
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2289944	1240918	1049026	707277	379567	327710	1582667	861351	721316

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLES 2.6 AND 4.9.

02 FIGURES INCLUDE PERSONS OF ALL AGES ENROLLED IN FORMAL EDUCATION, AND DO NOT INCLUDE NURSERY SCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN, ADULT EDUCATION AND INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.
MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3467126	1747187	1719939	946370	480166	466204	2520756	1267021	1253735

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL
REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR,
TABLES 2.1 AND 4.4.

02 EXCLUDES POPULATION CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.
REFERS TO POPULATION AGES 7 TO 19 YEARS OLD.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 19 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	66.0	71.0	61.0	74.7	79.0	70.3	62.8	68.0	57.5

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLES 2.1, 2.6, 4.4 AND 4.9.

02 ENROLLMENT FIGURES IN TABLE 16A INCLUDE PERSONS OF ALL AGES. ENROLLED IN FORMAL EDUCATION (EXCLUDED ARE NURSERY SCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN, ADULT EDUCATION AND INDIGENOUS EDUCATION). PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C ARE CALCULATED BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION, USED BY THE MALAYSIAN DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, THAT TOTAL EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO THE POPULATION AGES 7 TO 19, THE NORMAL AGES FOR ENROLLMENT IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL.

03 EXCLUDES POPULATION CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3429672	2312233	1117439	880885	641536	239349	2548787	1670697	878090
10-14	123324	64893	58431	19072	10070	9002	104252	54823	49429
15-19	486855	291593	195262	128839	76889	51950	358016	214704	143312
20-24	551427	364768	186659	177787	116382	61405	373640	248386	125254
25-29	431438	301259	130179	124231	92176	32055	307207	209083	98124
30-34	417178	290919	126259	108496	84759	23737	308682	206160	102522
35-39	336025	229587	106438	82338	65639	16699	253687	163948	89739
40-44	295820	204560	91260	70309	57270	13039	225511	147290	78221
45-49	242597	164880	77717	54810	44529	10281	187787	120351	67436
50-54	203294	142893	60401	45591	37301	8290	157703	105592	52111
55-59	140747	103543	37204	31717	25987	5730	109030	77556	31474
60-64	103403	76730	26673	20624	16698	3926	82779	60032	22747
65 AND OVER	97564	76608	20956	17071	13536	3235	80493	62772	17721
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.11.

02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.

03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO HAD A REGULAR JOB OR BUSINESS OR WHO WERE WORKING AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS A DAY DURING A SEVEN-DAY REFERENCE PERIOD. ALSO INCLUDED ARE PERSONS WHO WERE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD, BUT WHO WERE ACTIVELY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1970.
MALAYSIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.5	65.3	31.7	43.6	63.3	23.7	50.5	66.2	34.8
10-14	8.9	9.2	8.6	5.2	5.4	5.0	10.2	10.6	9.9
15-19	43.3	52.5	34.3	37.3	44.3	30.2	45.9	56.2	36.1
20-24	64.4	87.0	42.8	64.2	85.0	43.9	64.5	88.0	42.2
25-29	66.2	93.2	39.7	63.8	94.5	33.0	67.3	92.6	42.5
30-34	66.9	93.9	40.2	60.9	95.3	26.6	69.3	93.3	45.7
35-39	67.0	93.7	41.5	59.1	95.2	23.7	70.1	93.1	48.3
40-44	67.3	92.8	41.7	58.6	94.3	22.0	70.6	92.2	49.0
45-49	66.4	91.1	42.2	57.0	92.1	21.5	69.8	90.8	49.5
50-54	62.9	86.7	38.2	53.6	85.7	20.0	66.2	87.1	44.6
55-59	54.8	76.4	30.7	43.8	69.9	16.3	59.1	78.8	36.5
60-64	46.5	66.1	25.1	34.9	55.3	13.6	50.7	69.9	29.4
65 AND OVER	30.8	46.6	13.7	19.7	34.1	7.0	34.9	50.7	16.6
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL TABLES, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLES 2.1 AND 2.11.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO HAD A REGULAR JOB OR BUSINESS OR WERE WORKING AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS A DAY DURING A SEVEN-DAY REFERENCE PERIOD. ALSO INCLUDED ARE PERSONS WHO WERE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD, BUT WHO WERE ACTIVELY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3429672	2312233	1117439	880885	641536	239349	2548787	1670697	873090
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1060106	833604	226502	176905	145843	31062	833201	687761	195440
EMPLOYERS	122046	96731	25315	39881	33138	6743	82165	63593	18572
SELF-EMPLOYED	938060	736873	201187	137024	112705	24319	801036	624168	176868
EMPLOYEES	1552012	1139755	412257	593570	436415	157155	958442	703340	255102
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	674480	253230	421250	55572	28931	26641	618908	224299	394609
SEEKING FIRST JOB	143074	85644	57430	54838	30347	24491	88236	55297	32939

- 01 SOURCE: MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1975, 1970 GENERAL REPORT, POPULATION CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, VOLUME 2, KUALA LUMPUR, TABLE 2.12.
- 02 EXCLUDES 67,677 MALES AND 52,434 FEMALES CANVASSED ON SELF-ENUMERATION FORMS.
- 03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO HAD A REGULAR JOB OR BUSINESS OR WERE WORKING AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS A DAY DURING A SEVEN-DAY REFERENCE PERIOD. ALSO INCLUDED ARE PERSONS WHO WERE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT DURING THE SEVEN-DAY REFERENCE PERIOD, BUT WHO WERE ACTIVELY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MALAYSIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 483--MALAYSIA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1957	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1970	17	9	X		X
TABLE 03	1957	8	8			
TABLE 04	1970	15	3	X		
TABLE 05	1970	16	9		X	
TABLE 05	1980	17	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	23	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1970	7	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1970	14	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1970	8	9		X	
TABLE 07	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1976	15	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	46	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	29	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1970	29	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1970	29	7	X		
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1970	11	3		X	
TABLE 13	1970	1	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1976	3	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1976	16	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	8	9		X	X
TABLE 15B	1970	8	8		X	
TABLE 15C	1970	8	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	1	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	1	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	1	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	14	9	X		X
TABLE 17B	1970	8	8			
TABLE 17C	1970	14	9	X		
TABLE 18	1970	7	9		X	X
TABLE 19	1970	8	8			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

9 STANDARD TABLES
19 NONSTANDARD TABLES
4 BLANK TABLES

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 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/}

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			RETURN TO:		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: 301/763-4160		
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche			Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders: additional copies are \$5.00 each.						TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.								

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
