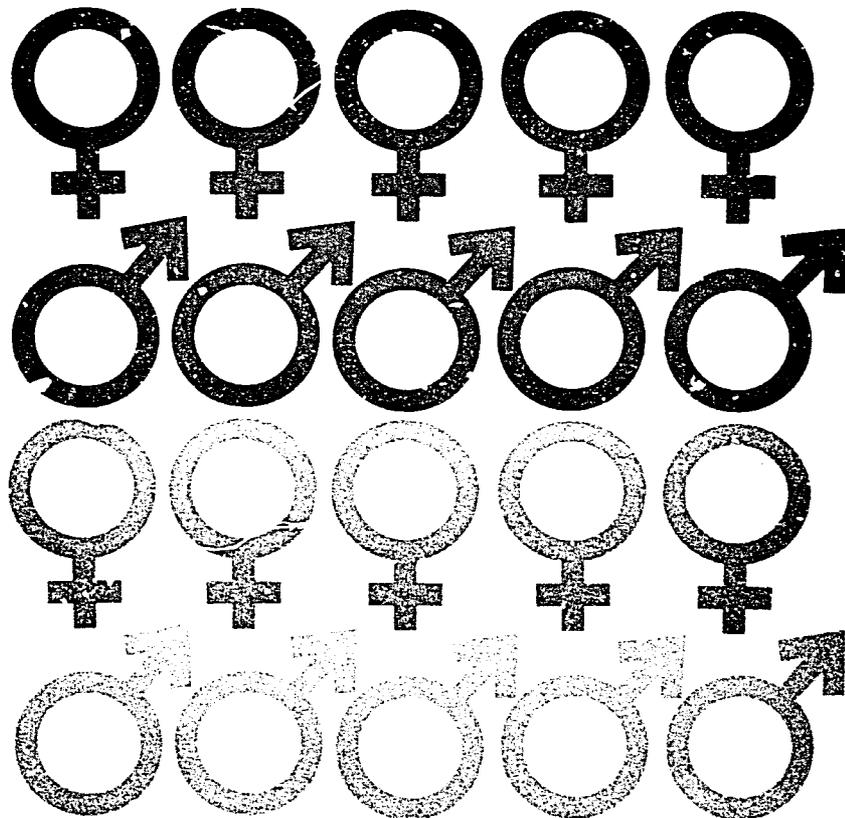

EUROPE

Belgium

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9650944	4721866	4929078
UNDER 1	139200	71306	67894
1-4	572235	292639	279596
5-9	788815	403254	385561
10-14	772509	394508	378001
15-19	727753	371025	356728
20-24	722945	369148	353797
25-29	576404	293822	282582
30-34	591633	298698	292935
35-39	629702	316130	313572
40-44	649052	323775	325277
45-49	654930	324392	330538
50-54	451775	221470	230305
55-59	542852	261068	281784
60-64	535431	249036	286395
65 AND OVER	1298708	531595	764113
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1974, RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION 31 DECEMBRE 1970, VOL. 5-A, BRUSSELS, PAGE 140.
02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

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, 1977. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9821830	4816199	5005634
UNDER 1	110764	56909	53861
1-4	523956	268895	255056
5-9	718437	366998	351433
10-14	791209	403911	387298
15-19	789176	402534	386642
20-24	765067	392588	372485
25-29	740090	382009	358086
30-34	632753	324617	308142
35-39	573804	290926	282881
40-44	609888	306421	303466
45-49	638685	318017	320674
50-54	628875	309235	319637
55-59	474407	229182	245229
60-64	466290	218083	248207
65 AND OVER	1358468	545906	812570
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE AVRIL 1977, VOL. I, BRUSSELS, TABLE 01.01C.
 02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.
 03 DATA ARE FROM A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SAMPLE SURVEY COVERING APPROXIMATELY 7.5 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION.
 04 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN PUBLISHED DATA.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. BELGIUM

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, 1977. BELGIUM

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. BELGIUM

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9863374	4821395	5041979
ANVERS	1575530	777064	798466
BRABANT	2221782	1071750	1150032
HAINAUT	1305163	630752	674411
LIEGE	1004034	484296	519738
LIMBOURG	716059	361512	354547
LUXEMBOURG	223396	109688	113708
NAMUR	405967	196924	209043
FLANDRE ORIENTALE	1331043	655875	675168
FLANDRE OCCIDENTAL	1080400	533534	546866

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1981, STATISTIQUES
DEMOGRAPHIQUES 1981, NO. 2, BRUSSELS, PAGE 20.

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. BELGIUM

101 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. BELGIUM

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BELGIUM.

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9650944	4721866	4929078
BELGIUM	8954662	4344210	4610452
NETHERLANDS	61261	34619	26642
UNITED KINGDOM	15340	7808	7532
FRANCE	86658	41677	44981
GERMAN FED. REPUB.	22956	12138	10818
LUXEMBOURG	7018	3793	3225
ITALY	249490	136376	113114
AUSTRIA	1490	771	719
SPAIN	67534	34117	33417
PORTUGAL	7177	3774	3403
GREECE	22354	11893	10461
TURKEY	20312	11896	8416
DENMARK	638	342	296
NORWAY	908	526	382
POLAND	18370	9968	8402
YUGOSLAVIA	5235	2922	2313
OTHER EUROPE	14554	8167	6387
MOROCCO	39294	24325	14969
ALGERIA	6621	4276	2345
TUNISIA	2201	1744	457
ZAIRE	5244	3065	2179
OTHER AFRICA	2583	1721	862
UNITED STATES	12676	6326	6350
CANADA	1707	809	898
OTHER AMERICA	2681	1469	1212
ASIA	6633	4036	2597
OCEANIA	333	166	167
STATELESS	14565	8669	5897
UNKNOWN	448	263	185

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1974, RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION 31 DECEMBRE 1970, POPULATION SELON LA NATIONALITE, BRUSSELS, VOL. 4-A, TABLE 8.
- 02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP. FIGURES FOR BELGIAN NATIONALS WERE CALCULATED AS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES IN TABLE 1 AND THE SUM OF REPORTED FOREIGN NATIONALS.

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, 1977. BELGIUM

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9821830	4861199	5005634
BELGIUM	8970917	4364376	4606542
GERMANY	25366	13515	11856
FRANCE	107059	51378	55678
ITALY	287003	155581	131423
NETHERLANDS	71090	40578	30518
LUXEMBOURG	7343	3755	3595
UNITED KINGDOM	19794	10879	8911
IRELAND	529	272	259
DENMARK	1160	630	529
NORWAY	21284	714	570
GREECE	24288	12474	11813
TURKEY	59371	30139	29229
AUSTRIA	9211	4191	5022
PORTUGAL	9916	5483	4435
SPAIN	64478	32566	31914
POLAND	12703	6668	6038
YUGOSLAVIA	7128	3814	3314
ALGERIA	9676	5773	3905
MOROCCO	80988	44442	36546
TUNISIA	4687	3194	1493
UNITED STATES	8520	4210	4311
OTHER COUNTRIES	35432	19166	16272
STATELESS	3919	2439	1481

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE
SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE AVRIL 1977, VOL. 1, BRUSSELS, TABLES
01.01A, 01.01C, AND 02.01G.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN
PUBLISHED DATA.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1979. BELGIUM

01 THERE ARE FOUR LINGUISTIC REGIONS IN BELGIUM: REGION
BRUXELLOISE (MULTI-LINGUAL), REGION FLAMANDE (DUTCH),
REGION WALONNE (FRENCH) AND REGION DE LANGUE ALLEMANDE
(GERMAN). DATA BY LINGUISTIC REGION ARE REPORTED IN INSTITUT
NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA
BELGIQUE, VOL. 100, BRUSSELS.

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, 1968-72. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	71.0	67.8	74.2
1	71.4	68.4	74.5
5	67.7	64.7	70.8
15	58.0	55.0	61.0
30	43.7	40.9	46.4
45	29.7	27.1	32.2
60	17.3	15.2	19.2

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1980,
ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA BELGIQUE 1980, VOL. 100,
BRUSSELS, TABLE 39.

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 1980. BELGIUM

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	12	13	11
1976	12	13	11
1977	11	12	11
1978	12	12	11
1979	11	12	11
1980	12	12	11
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1975	16	18	14
1976	15	17	13
1977	14	15	12
1978	12	A	A
1979	11	A	A

01 SOURCES: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1981, STATISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES 1981, NO. 2, BRUSSELS, PP. 85, 171 AND 178. UNITED NATIONS, VARIOUS ISSUES OF POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, NEW YORK.

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, 1970. BELGIUM

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	13.1
MALE	12.4
FEMALE	13.8
ANVERS	10.6
MALE	10.1
FEMALE	11.2
BRABANT	22.8
MALE	21.4
FEMALE	24.1
HAINAUT	12.0
MALE	11.7
FEMALE	12.4
LIEGE	11.6
MALE	11.2
FEMALE	11.9
LIMBOURG	8.3
MALE	8.3
FEMALE	8.4
LUXEMBOURG	12.8
MALE	12.5
FEMALE	13.2
NAMUR	22.6
MALE	22.0
FEMALE	23.1
FLANDRE ORIENTALE	8.0
MALE	7.5
FEMALE	8.4
FLANDRE OCCIDENTAL	7.1
MALE	6.7
FEMALE	7.5

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1975,
RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION 31 DECEMBRE 1970, VOL. 3-A,
BRUSSELS, TABLE 1.

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, 1977. BELGIUM

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	8468746	2446013	5290031	0	614589	118228	0
TOTAL MALES	4123429	1328366	2611438	0	132170	51521	0
10-14	403911	403911	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	402534	399153	3354	0	13	13	0
20-24	392588	276992	114878	0	175	548	0
25-29	382009	85861	291912	0	232	4001	0
30-34	324617	32359	285361	0	598	0	0
35-39	290926	21973	261038	0	1039	6882	0
40-44	306421	20042	276833	0	2046	7503	0
45-49	318017	20172	287355	0	3656	6837	0
50-54	309235	17391	280203	0	5943	5699	0
55-59	229182	11573	206594	0	6753	4269	0
60-64	218083	11107	192238	0	11675	3071	0
65 AND OVER	545906	27832	411672	0	100040	6401	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4345317	1117647	2678593	0	482419	66707	0
10-14	387298	387298	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	386642	368594	17913	0	13	125	0
20-24	372485	172906	197429	0	425	1721	0
25-29	358086	40068	310025	0	1150	6842	0
30-34	308142	16982	280604	0	2103	8462	0
35-39	282881	12170	259344	0	3058	8312	0
40-44	303466	12558	276344	0	6619	7956	0
45-49	320674	14579	285759	0	12405	7928	0
50-54	319637	15189	276394	0	21775	6287	0
55-59	245229	12090	200199	0	28394	4545	0
60-64	248207	13054	186023	0	44745	4391	0
65 AND OVER	812570	52159	288558	0	361732	10138	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE AVRIL 1977, VOL. 1, BRUSSELS, TABLE 01.31C.
02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN PUBLISHED DATA.

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, 1977. BELGIUM

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1977. BELGIUM

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH
SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. BELGIUM

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	22
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	27	24

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN POPULATION
2 INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION
3 REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. FIGURES FOR
4 PERCENT EVER MARRIED ARE BASED ON MARITAL-STATUS DATA REPORTED
5 IN INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE SOCIO-
6 ECONOMIQUE AVRIL 1977, VOL. 1, BRUSSELS, TABLE 01.01C.

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, 1977. BELGIUM

NO. OF PERSONS/HH	TOTAL
1	520625
2	1046248
3	722889
4	549453
5	260291
6	120234
7	48815
8	20277
9	9190
10 AND OVER	6986
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	3304978
MEAN SIZE	3.0
MEDIAN SIZE	3.1

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE AVRIL 1977, VOL. 3, BRUSSELS, TABLE 40.06T.
- 02 THE HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF ONE PERSON LIVING ALONE OR TWO OR MORE PERSONS WHO, UNITED OR NOT BY FAMILY TIES, HABITUALLY LIVE TOGETHER.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN PUBLISHED DATA.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3304978	2781757	523223
14-19	4093	2945	1146
20-24	123285	113511	9776
25-29	310000	292926	17073
30-34	307574	291379	16195
35-44	593758	556593	37164
45-54	660589	598118	62476
55-59	258739	221442	37399
60-64	260651	210325	50329
65 AND OVER	786313	494534	291788
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE AVRIL 1977, VOL. 3, BRUSSELS, TABLES 05.03M, 05.03F, AND 05.03T.

02 HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IN FACT DIRECTS THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN PUBLISHED DATA.

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, 1975 TO 1978. BELGIUM

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	28	120	119	55	21	5	B
1976	27	118	122	55	19	5	B
1977	25	116	123	54	19	4	B
1978	23	116	124	54	17	4	B

01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1981,
 DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1979, LUXEMBOURG, P.111. INSTITUT
 NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA
 BELGIQUE 1980, LUXEMBOURG, VOL. 100, PP. 46, 47, AND 65.

B FIGURES ROUND TO LESS THAN 0.5.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1980. BELGIUM

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	12
1976	12
1977	12
1978	12
1979	13
1980	13
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.74
1976	1.73
1977	1.70
1978	1.70
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	0.84
1976	0.84
1977	0.83
1978	0.82
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	0.82
1976	0.81
1977	0.80

01 SOURCES: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE,
STRASBOURG, TABLES III AND V. INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE,
1981, STATISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES 1981, NO. 2, BRUSSELS, P. 178.

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. BELGIUM

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 BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C,
1977. BELGIUM

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1977. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	99.0

01 SOURCE: 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.

03 RATES AMONG THE POPULATION AGES 15 AND OVER HAVE APPARENTLY APPROACHED 100 PERCENT FOR MANY YEARS, AND PRESUMABLY DO NOT VARY SIGNIFICANTLY BETWEEN SEXES.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS
OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2038489	1056943	981546
5-9	788815	403254	385561
10-14	757801	386615	371186
15-19	409580	211878	197702
20-24	82293	55196	27097

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979,
NEW YORK, TABLE 35.

02 PARTIAL DATA (EXCLUDING PORTIONS OF ENROLLMENT AT THE SECONDARY
AND HIGHER LEVELS) FOR 1975-76 ARE AVAILABLE IN INSTITUT NATIONAL
DE STATISTIQUE, 1980, STATISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES, ENSEIGNEMENT
1975-1976, BRUSSELS.

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. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	30 12022	1537935	1474087
5-9	788815	403254	385561
10-14	772509	394508	378001
15-19	727753	371025	356728
20-24	722945	369148	353797

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1974, RECENSEMENT
 DE LA POPULATION 31 DECEMBRE 1970, VOL. 5-A, BRUSSELS,
 PAGE 140.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.7	68.7	66.6
5-9	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	98.1	98.0	98.2
15-19	56.3	57.1	55.4
20-24	11.4	15.0	7.7

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 35. INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1974, RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION 31 DECEMBRE 1970, VOL. 5-A, BRUSSELS, P. 140.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3817292	2562721	1254574
14	3569	2218	1351
15-19	219688	123974	95710
20-24	566223	312541	253691
25-29	600602	369451	231154
30-34	484000	318585	165417
35-39	409759	282519	127237
40-44	407879	292036	115841
45-49	400813	293976	106839
50-54	358529	271122	87408
55-59	227071	181462	45625
60-64	196118	91833	14284
65 AND OVER	33120	23049	10080

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1980, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA BELGIQUE, BRUSSELS, P. 523.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO, AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, HAD AN OCCUPATION, FUNCTION OR PAID ACTIVITY, INCLUDING THE UNEMPLOYED AND MILITARY.

01 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN PUBLISHED DATA.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1977. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7835453	3801101	4034356
14	157950	81613	76337
15-19	789176	402534	386642
20-24	765067	392588	372485
25-29	470090	382009	358086
30-34	632753	324617	308142
35-39	573804	290926	282881
40-44	609888	306421	303466
45-49	638385	318017	320674
50-54	628875	309235	319637
55-59	474407	229182	245229
60-64	466290	218083	248207
65 AND OVER	1358468	545906	812570
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE
SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE AVRIL 1977, VOL. 1, BRUSSELS, TABLE 01.01C.
02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN
PUBLISHED DATA.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. BELGIUM

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.7	67.4	31.1
14	2.3	2.7	1.8
15-19	27.8	30.8	24.8
20-24	74.0	79.6	68.1
25-29	81.2	96.7	64.6
30-34	76.5	98.1	53.7
35-39	71.4	97.1	45.0
40-44	66.9	95.3	38.2
45-49	62.8	92.4	33.3
50-54	57.0	87.7	27.3
55-59	47.9	79.2	18.6
60-64	22.8	42.1	5.8
65 AND OVER	2.4	4.2	1.2

01 SOURCES: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1980, ANNUAIRE
STATISTIQUE DE LA BELGIQUE, BRUSSELS, P. 523. INSTITUT
NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1978, ENQUETE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE
AVRIL 1977, VOL. 1, BRUSSELS, TABLE 01.01C.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO, AT
THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, HAD AN OCCUPATION, FUNCTION OR PAID
ACTIVITY, INCLUDING THE UNEMPLOYED AND MILITARY.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977, BELGIUM

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3817292	2562721	1254574
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	544960	416341	128657
EMPLOYERS	43983	36616	7372
SELF-EMPLOYED	500977	379725	121285
EMPLOYEES	2931772	2014471	917307
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	86987	18501	68486
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	253622	113469	140160

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1980, ANHUAIRE
STATISTIQUE DE LA BELGIQUE, BRUSSELS, P. 521.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO, AT
THE TIME OF THE CENSUS, HAD AN OCCUPATION, FUNCTION OR PAID
ACTIVITY, INCLUDING THE UNEMPLOYED AND MILITARY.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INCONSISTENCIES IN
PUBLISHED DATA.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN FRANCS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. BELGIUM

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2912400	1936900	975500
UNDER 9000	31600	9400	22200
9000-10000	12200	2500	9700
10001-15000	89000	116900	72100
15001-20000	185900	47900	138000
20001-25000	405300	172100	233200
25001-30000	500800	340700	160100
30001-40000	906400	714500	191900
40001-50000	437500	340500	97000
50001-60000	178300	138800	39500
OVER 60000	165400	153600	11800
MEDIAN INCOME	32554	35305	25393

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE, 1980, ANNUAIRE
STATISTIQUE DE POCHE 1980, BRUSSELS, PP. 202 AND 203.
02 ESTIMATES REFER TO THE SECOND TRIMESTER OF 1978.

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 132--BELGIUM

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	17	3		X	
TABLE 02	1977	17	3		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1980	10	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1970	30	3		X	
TABLE 06C	1977	24	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1972	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	15	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	30	1	X	X	
TABLE 10A	1977	27	7			
TABLE 10B	1977	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1977	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1977	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1977	14	1		X	
TABLE 13	1977	11	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1978	5	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	24	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1977	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1977	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1977	1	1		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1977	13	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1977	14	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1977	13	3		X	
TABLE 18	1977	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1978	12	3		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

1 STANDARD TABLES
22 NONSTANDARD TABLES
9 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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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)
