

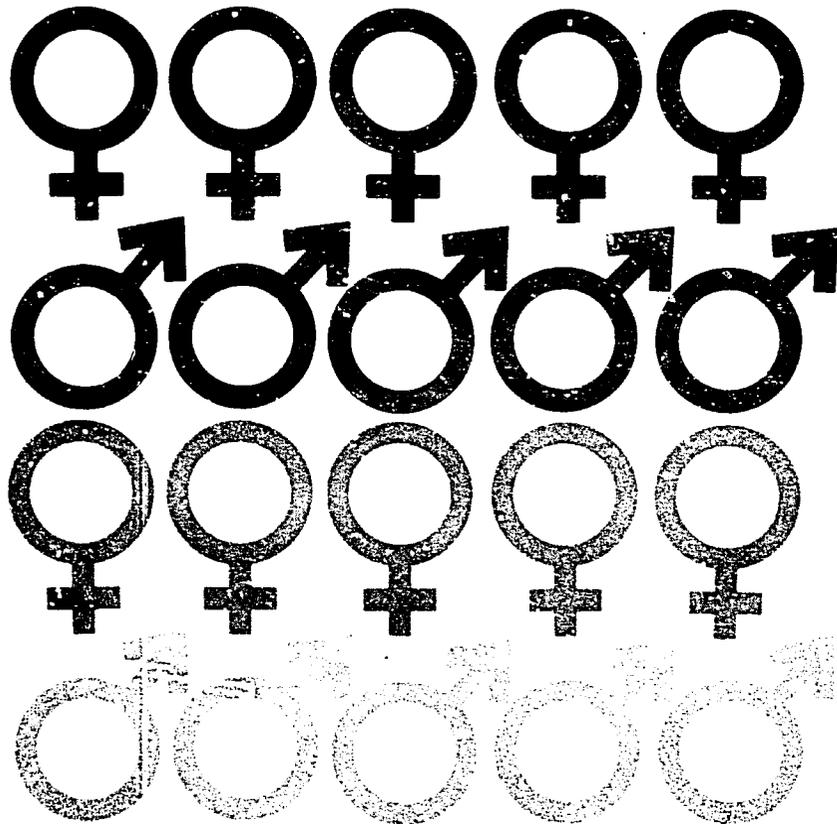
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# NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA

## *Afghanistan*

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### Selected Statistical Data by Sex



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

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

**INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET**

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*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, 1960. AFGHANISTAN

01 NO DATA AVAILABLE: AFGHANISTAN HAD NEVER UNDERTAKEN A  
POPULATION CENSUS PRIOR TO 1979.

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

TABLE 2. REPORTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1979. AFGHANISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	13951358	6709818	6341540	1976738	1030753	945985	11874620	5679065	5395555
UNDER 1	518259	267164	251095	77559	40110	37449	440700	227054	213646
1-4	1818313	927878	890435	270773	137905	132868	1547540	789973	757567
5-9	1875607	951065	924542	278092	139894	138198	1597515	811171	786344
10-14	1603790	819178	784612	237899	121259	116640	1365891	697919	667972
15-19	1372660	702438	670222	203035	106578	96457	1169625	595860	573765
20-24	1163493	597061	566432	179114	94611	84503	984379	502450	481929
25-29	978068	499901	478167	151481	80148	71333	826587	419753	406834
30-34	819034	419930	399194	127536	68007	59529	691498	351923	339575
35-39	680808	350478	330330	109460	60189	49271	571348	290289	281059
40-44	560130	290516	269614	90123	48228	41895	470007	242288	227719
45-49	458431	237404	221027	71509	37428	34081	386922	199976	186946
50-54	369583	191865	177718	55955	28580	27375	313628	163285	150343
55-59	291211	152693	138518	43413	22745	20668	247798	129948	117859
60-64	218080	115571	102509	32511	17215	15296	185569	98356	87213
65 AND OVER	323891	186676	137215	48278	27856	20422	275613	158820	116793
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL ADJUSTED CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLES 5, 5-1, AND 5-2.
- 02 DUE TO POLITICAL UNREST WITHIN THE COUNTRY, NOT MORE THAN 55 TO 60 PERCENT OF THE SETTLED POPULATION COULD BE ENUMERATED. ESTIMATES FOR THE SETTLED POPULATION IN AREAS WHICH WERE NOT COVERED BY THE ENUMERATION WERE MADE BASED ON INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING THE PRELIMINARY PHASES OF MAPPING, CARTOGRAPHY, AND HOUSEHOLD PRELISTING. THE SUBSEQUENT RESULTS WERE OFFICIALLY ADJUSTED BY AN APPLICATION OF 'CERTAIN CORRECTIVE DEVICES' AND 'SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES.'
- 03 DATA IN THIS AND SUBSEQUENT TABLES REFER ONLY TO THE SETTLED POPULATION.
- 04 URBAN REFERS TO ALL AREAS RECOGNIZED BY THE CENTRAL BUREAU FOR LEADING LOCAL ORGANS AS URBAN AND DESERVING OF MUNICIPAL STATUS; THESE AREAS MET UNSPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS AS TO SIZE AND URBAN FEATURES.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960. AFGHANISTAN

01 NO DATA AVAILABLE. AFGHANISTAN HAD NEVER UNDERTAKEN A POPULATION  
CENSUS PRIOR TO 1979.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1979. AFGHANISTAN

01 AS REPORTED, 1979 CENSUS DATA INCORPORATED AN OFFICIAL  
ADJUSTMENT; SEE TABLE 2.

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,  
1979. AFGHANISTAN

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	13051358	6709818	6341540	1976737	1030753	945985	1074620	5679065	5395555
BADAKHSHAN	497758	255362	242396	10142	5313	4829	487616	250049	237567
BADGHES	233613	119747	113866	5340	2689	2651	228273	117058	111215
BAGHLAN	493882	253162	240720	75130	38428	36702	418752	214734	204018
BALKH	569255	293124	276131	122567	64062	58505	446688	229062	217626
BAMYAN	268517	137691	130826	7355	3767	3588	261162	133924	127238
FARAH	234621	120522	114099	18797	9846	8951	215824	110676	105148
FARYAB	582705	299058	283647	54954	28427	26527	527751	270631	257120
GHAZNI	646623	331923	314700	30425	15937	14488	616198	315986	300212
GHOR	337992	173320	164672	2974	1523	1451	335018	171797	163221
HELMAND	517645	265741	251904	26646	13957	12689	490999	251784	239215
HERAT	769111	395437	373674	163960	85116	78844	605151	310321	294830
JAWZJAN	588609	302318	286291	54870	28617	26253	533739	273701	260038
KABUL	1864000	964034	899966	919108	479493	439615	944892	484541	460351
KANDAHAR	567204	292826	274378	178409	93452	84957	388795	199374	189421
KUNARHA	250132	128266	121866	2089	1070	1019	248043	127196	120847
KUNDUZ	555437	286570	268867	107191	56709	50482	448246	229861	218385
LAGHMAN	310751	159392	151359	3987	2084	1903	306764	157308	149456
HANGARHAR	743986	383162	362824	56384	29534	26850	689602	353628	335974
HIMROZE	103634	53139	50495	6477	3317	3160	97157	49822	47335
PARWAN	755285	387558	367727	25093	13113	11980	730192	374445	355747
PAKTIKA	245229	125768	119461	1398	732	666	243831	125036	118795
PAKTIYA	497503	255138	242365	11415	5872	5543	486088	249266	236822
SAMANGAN	272584	140018	132566	33016	17168	15848	239568	122850	116718
TAKHAR	519752	266762	252990	46202	23925	22277	473550	242837	230713
URUZGAN	444168	227806	216362	6863	3556	3307	437305	224250	213055
ZABUL	179362	91974	87388	5946	3046	2900	173416	88928	84488

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLES 1, 1-1, AND 1-2.

02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

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, 1979. AFGHANISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1979. AFGHANISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

( 8 )

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, 1979. AFGHANISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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. AFGHANISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1978-1979. AFGHANISTAN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
0	40.9	41.8	40.1	45.5	46.8	44.2	40.2	41.0	39.4
1	48.8	50.2	47.4	51.2	53.5	49.0	48.4	49.7	47.1
5	50.8	52.4	49.2	52.6	54.3	50.5	50.4	52.0	48.9
15	43.5	44.9	42.1	44.6	45.9	43.2	43.4	44.8	41.9
30	33.2	34.0	32.4	34.1	34.7	33.4	33.1	33.8	32.3
45	23.3	23.5	23.0	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.2	23.5	22.9
60	13.5	13.7	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.2

- 01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON LIFE TABLES GENERATED FROM ADJUSTED AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 1979 CENSUS, AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLES 5, 5-1, AND 5-2.
- 02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

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, 1978-1979. AFGHANISTAN**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1978-79	22	22	22	18	18	19	23	23	23
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1978-79	182	188	175	130	143	116	189	195	183

01 SOURCE: BASED ON ADJUSTED DEATHS AND LIVE BIRTHS FROM PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 1979 CENSUS AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLE 6.

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

**TABLE 2. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE PROVINCE OF  
CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1972-73. AFGHANISTAN**

<b>CURRENT RESIDENCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>10-14</b>	<b>15-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>25-29</b>	<b>30-34</b>	<b>35-39</b>	<b>40-44</b>	<b>45-49</b>	<b>50-54</b>	<b>55-59</b>	<b>60-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>UNK.</b>
<b>TOTAL COUNTRY</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>MALE</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>

**01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC  
AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF  
AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLES 13.1.1, 13.1.2,  
AND 13.1.3.**

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, 1972-73. AFGHANISTAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	6752874	2550124	3726317	0	460345	7206	8882
TOTAL MALES	3719762	1736138	1842069	0	135783	1773	3999
10-14	703311	698259	4275	0	239	0	538
15-19	530477	489083	46278	0	698	20	398
20-24	446269	299934	142578	0	3283	7	467
25-29	349057	134339	206251	0	7864	119	434
30-34	324961	54770	256532	0	12711	622	326
35-39	281799	24732	245805	0	10925	187	149
40-44	242693	13784	217627	0	10440	411	431
45-49	184415	6377	167177	0	10347	14	0
50-54	180223	3014	164850	0	12310	36	13
55-59	114434	1593	104729	0	7985	0	127
60-64	131699	2681	112345	0	16519	0	154
65 AND OVER	206679	3290	161842	0	41068	278	202
UNKNOWN	23746	3782	17778	0	1393	79	712
TOTAL FEMALES	3033112	813986	1884248	0	324562	5433	4883
10-14	571824	534437	35928	0	172	0	1267
15-19	410152	202834	203653	0	1632	1696	337
20-24	380766	45224	331006	0	3956	406	174
25-29	340946	12479	321465	0	6410	212	380
30-34	300134	4899	282543	0	12344	277	71
35-39	233130	2409	217658	0	12934	119	11
40-44	199595	2556	169207	0	27068	284	481
45-49	143871	648	114286	0	27960	962	15
50-54	149914	2570	93428	0	53399	462	55
55-59	80047	829	43952	0	34363	469	234
60-64	94534	845	38438	0	54971	241	38
65 AND OVER	116528	2953	27837	0	85560	142	35
UNKNOWN	11691	1302	4847	0	3592	162	1786

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLE 8.1.0.
- 02 THE CONCEPT OF CONSENSUAL UNION IS NOT APPLICABLE IN AFGHANISTAN.
- 03 FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO EACH INDIVIDUAL CELL BEING INDEPENDENTLY GENERATED FROM SAMPLE DATA.
- 04 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.
- 05 PRELIMINARY DATA FROM THE 1979 CENSUS INDICATE THAT 36 PERCENT OF MALES AND 49 PERCENT OF FEMALES AGES 8 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE SETTLED POPULATION WERE EVER MARRIED (CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, P. 16).

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1972-73. AFGHANISTAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	1032176	456290	519555	0	54132	873	1317
TOTAL MALES	562282	268523	260724	0	12101	136	789
10-14	110459	110159	194	0	9	0	108
15-19	87064	82784	4075	0	119	20	66
20-24	72220	52359	19121	0	399	7	334
25-29	53707	21745	31599	0	293	0	70
30-34	43847	9515	33416	0	915	0	0
35-39	39303	4451	34292	0	541	19	0
40-44	34141	2618	30184	0	1181	40	118
45-49	28435	1161	26490	0	770	14	0
50-54	25519	1057	23149	0	1258	36	13
55-59	16446	532	14848	0	1067	0	0
60-64	18923	419	16098	0	1506	0	0
65 AND OVER	27911	1024	22923	0	3943	0	21
UNKNOWN	4295	698	3438	0	91	0	68
TOTAL FEMALES	469894	167767	258831	0	42031	737	528
10-14	94346	92214	1931	0	0	0	201
15-19	75703	59576	25871	0	171	41	45
20-24	63475	16396	46626	0	373	66	13
25-29	48531	3673	43774	0	979	88	16
30-34	42298	1580	39423	0	1200	95	0
35-39	33668	801	30523	0	2318	15	0
40-44	28988	578	24914	0	3336	123	38
45-49	22813	466	17761	0	4472	100	15
50-54	18691	457	12283	0	5863	43	41
55-59	12359	214	6117	0	5943	84	0
60-64	11628	186	4980	0	6355	68	38
65 AND OVER	15234	453	4127	0	10609	11	35
UNKNOWN	1160	173	501	0	412	0	75

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLE 8.2.0.
- 02 THE CONCEPT OF CONSENSUAL UNION IS NOT APPLICABLE IN AFGHANISTAN.
- 03 FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO EACH INDIVIDUAL CELL BEING INDEPENDENTLY GENERATED FROM SAMPLE DATA.
- 04 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.
- 05 PRELIMINARY DATA FROM THE 1979 CENSUS INDICATE THAT 36 PERCENT OF URBAN MALES AND 46 PERCENT OF URBAN FEMALES AGES 8 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE SETTLED POPULATION WERE EVER MARRIED (CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, P. 16).

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, 1972-73. AFGHANISTAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	5720698	2093833	3206763	0	406213	6333	7556
TOTAL MALES	3157480	1447615	1581345	0	123662	1638	3200
10-14	592841	588100	4081	0	230	0	430
15-19	443413	406299	36203	0	579	0	332
20-24	374049	247576	123457	0	2084	0	132
25-29	295350	112593	174653	0	7571	119	413
30-34	281114	45254	223116	0	11796	622	326
35-39	242496	20282	211513	0	10384	168	149
40-44	208551	11166	187443	0	9258	372	312
45-49	153980	5715	140687	0	9578	0	0
50-54	154704	1957	141705	0	11042	0	0
55-59	97988	1062	89882	0	6918	0	127
60-64	112777	2262	95347	0	15013	0	154
65 AND OVER	178767	2265	138918	0	37125	278	181
UNKNOWN	19450	3085	14340	0	1303	79	644
TOTAL FEMALES	2563218	646218	1625418	0	282531	4695	4356
10-14	477457	442223	33997	0	172	0	1066
15-19	333449	152258	177782	0	1461	1656	292
20-24	317291	28828	284380	0	3583	340	160
25-29	292416	8806	277691	0	5431	123	364
30-34	257836	3319	243119	0	11145	181	71
35-39	199462	1607	187134	0	10616	104	0
40-44	170607	1978	144293	0	23732	161	443
45-49	121059	183	96525	0	23488	862	0
50-54	131224	2113	81145	0	47536	415	15
55-59	67688	615	37836	0	28619	385	234
60-64	82906	659	33459	0	48616	173	0
65 AND OVER	101294	2501	23710	0	74951	132	0
UNKNOWN	10531	1130	4347	0	3181	162	1711

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLE 8.3.0.
- 02 THE CONCEPT OF CONSENSUAL UNION IS NOT APPLICABLE IN AFGHANISTAN.
- 03 FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO EACH INDIVIDUAL CELL BEING INDEPENDENTLY GENERATED FROM SAMPLE DATA.
- 04 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.
- 05 PRELIMINARY DATA FROM THE 1979 CENSUS INDICATE THAT 36 PERCENT OF RURAL MALES AND 50 PERCENT OF RURAL FEMALES AGES 8 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE SETTLED POPULATION WERE EVER MARRIED (CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, P. 16).

**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, 1972-73. AFGHANISTAN**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>	<b>URBAN MALE</b>	<b>URBAN FEMALE</b>	<b>RURAL MALE</b>	<b>RURAL FEMALE</b>
<b>MINIMUM LEGAL AGE</b>	<b>18B</b>	<b>16B</b>	<b>18B</b>	<b>16B</b>	<b>18B</b>	<b>16B</b>
<b>AGE 25% EVER MARR.</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>AGE 50% EVER MARR.</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>AGE 75% EVER MARR.</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>

**01 SOURCE: LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS FROM POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. 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 CURVE TO SURVEY DATA FOR THE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE (AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLES 8.1.0, 8.2.0, AND 8.3.0).**

**02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.**

**B THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE OF 18 YEARS FOR MALES AND 16 YEARS FOR FEMALES WAS OFFICIALLY ENACTED IN 1978.**

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, 1972-73. AFGHANISTAN

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	46146	11440	34706
2	111057	14560	96497
3	157880	18267	139613
4	217551	25135	192416
5	240341	27887	212454
6	213532	28469	185063
7	195245	26895	168350
8	125337	22007	103330
9	89194	16464	72730
10 AND OVER	212463	38532	173931
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1608746	229656	1379090
MEAN SIZE	6.2	6.6	6.2
MEDIAN SIZE	5.7	6.1	5.6

01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLES 3.1.0, 3.2.0, AND 3.3.0

02 A SURVEY HOUSEHOLD CONSISTED OF ONE OR MORE PERSONS, WHO MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN RELATED, WHO WERE LIVING TOGETHER IN A COMMON AREA, WHO HAD A COMMON STOREHOUSE OR BUDGET FOR FOOD, AND WHO USUALLY ATE THEIR PRINCIPAL MEAL TOGETHER.

03 FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO EACH INDIVIDUAL CELL BEING INDEPENDENTLY GENERATED FROM SAMPLE DATA.

04 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. AFGHANISTAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978-79. AFGHANISTAN**

<b>RESIDENCE AND YEAR</b>	<b>15-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>25-29</b>	<b>30-34</b>	<b>35-39</b>	<b>40-44</b>	<b>45-49</b>
<b>TOTAL 1978-79</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>URBAN 1978-79</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>RURAL 1978-79</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>78</b>

**01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED RATES BASED ON 1979 PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLE 4.**

**02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.**

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

**TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1978-79. AFGHANISTAN**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1978-79	48	40	50
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1978-79	7.08	5.80	7.31
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1978-79	3.45	2.83	3.56
HRR (PER WOMAN) 1978-79	2.04	1.85	2.07

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED CBRS ARE BASED ON 1979 PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLE 6.

TFRS WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON THE OFFICIAL ADJUSTED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AS REPORTED IN THE ABOVE SOURCE, APPENDIX TABLE 4.

GRRS AND NRRS WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FROM THE TFRS, AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05, AND FEMALE LIFE TABLE LX VALUES.

02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

**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, 1972-73.  
AFGHANISTAN**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>	<b>URBAN TOTAL</b>	<b>URBAN MALE</b>	<b>URBAN FEMALE</b>	<b>RURAL TOTAL</b>	<b>RURAL MALE</b>	<b>RURAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>903972</b>	<b>803556</b>	<b>100416</b>	<b>313226</b>	<b>231315</b>	<b>81911</b>	<b>590745</b>	<b>572238</b>	<b>18507</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>155917</b>	<b>130457</b>	<b>25460</b>	<b>54521</b>	<b>34721</b>	<b>19800</b>	<b>101395</b>	<b>95735</b>	<b>5660</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>230940</b>	<b>196752</b>	<b>34188</b>	<b>78242</b>	<b>50621</b>	<b>27621</b>	<b>152697</b>	<b>146130</b>	<b>6567</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>156801</b>	<b>137300</b>	<b>19501</b>	<b>54309</b>	<b>37889</b>	<b>16420</b>	<b>102491</b>	<b>99410</b>	<b>3081</b>
<b>25-29</b>	<b>87264</b>	<b>77181</b>	<b>10083</b>	<b>33191</b>	<b>24742</b>	<b>8449</b>	<b>54073</b>	<b>52439</b>	<b>1634</b>
<b>30-34</b>	<b>60081</b>	<b>55436</b>	<b>4645</b>	<b>21184</b>	<b>17001</b>	<b>4183</b>	<b>38898</b>	<b>38436</b>	<b>462</b>
<b>35-39</b>	<b>52795</b>	<b>50035</b>	<b>2760</b>	<b>17248</b>	<b>15209</b>	<b>2039</b>	<b>35547</b>	<b>34825</b>	<b>722</b>
<b>40-44</b>	<b>40879</b>	<b>39368</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>14954</b>	<b>13605</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>25926</b>	<b>25763</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>45-49</b>	<b>36061</b>	<b>35171</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>12553</b>	<b>11663</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>23508</b>	<b>23508</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>50-54</b>	<b>28463</b>	<b>27810</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>8690</b>	<b>8096</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>19772</b>	<b>19722</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>55-59</b>	<b>15082</b>	<b>14804</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>5608</b>	<b>5330</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>9474</b>	<b>9474</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>60-64</b>	<b>15582</b>	<b>15426</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>5162</b>	<b>5146</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10421</b>	<b>10280</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>19482</b>	<b>19275</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>6435</b>	<b>6228</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>13047</b>	<b>13047</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>4625</b>	<b>4533</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3496</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>27</b>

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND  
FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF  
AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLES 9.1.1 THROUGH 9.3.3.**
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.**
- 03 FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO EACH INDIVIDUAL CELL  
BEING INDEPENDENTLY GENERATED FROM SAMPLE DATA.**
- 04 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.**

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1972-73.  
AFGHANISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6752705	3719766	3032744	1032171	562286	469876	5720534	3157480	2562868
10-14	1275112	703318	571806	204813	110472	94346	1070290	592846	477460
15-19	940628	530486	410149	163767	87066	76703	776861	443420	333446
20-24	827145	446264	380765	135698	72218	63477	691447	374046	317288
25-29	690004	349065	340948	102237	53708	48528	587767	295357	292420
30-34	625100	324964	300133	86148	43846	42298	538952	281118	257835
35-39	514929	281798	233126	72970	39301	33667	441959	242497	199459
40-44	442299	242695	199600	63132	34142	28990	379167	208553	170610
45-49	328286	184413	143875	51249	28436	22812	277037	155977	121063
50-54	330140	180218	149918	44210	25516	18692	285930	154702	131226
55-59	194554	114437	80048	28804	16447	12359	165750	97990	67689
60-64	226231	131697	94529	30552	18920	11626	195679	112777	82903
65 AND OVER	323469	206681	115763	43159	27910	15234	280310	178771	101529
UNKNOWN	34835	23746	11092	5439	4295	1144	29696	19451	9948

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLES 1.1, 1.2, AND 1.3.
- 02 URBAN IS DEFINED AS AREAS WITH A POPULATION OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS AS WELL AS SELECTED AREAS WITH LESS THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS WHICH EXHIBIT URBAN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS GOVERNMENT/COMMERCIAL CENTERS AND CERTAIN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITIONS.
- 03 FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO EACH INDIVIDUAL CELL BEING INDEPENDENTLY GENERATED FROM SAMPLE DATA.
- 04 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

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, 1972-73. AFGHANISTAN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	13.4	21.6	3.3	30.4	41.1	17.4	10.3	18.1	0.7
10-14	12.2	18.5	4.5	26.6	31.4	21.0	9.5	16.1	1.2
15-19	24.6	37.1	8.3	47.8	58.1	36.0	19.7	33.0	2.0
20-24	19.0	30.8	5.1	40.0	52.5	25.9	14.8	26.6	1.0
25-29	12.6	22.1	3.0	32.5	46.1	17.4	9.2	17.8	0.6
30-34	9.6	17.1	1.5	24.6	38.8	9.9	7.2	13.7	0.2
35-39	10.3	17.8	1.2	23.6	38.7	6.1	8.0	14.4	0.4
40-44	9.2	16.2	0.8	23.7	39.8	4.7	6.8	12.4	0.1
45-49	11.0	19.1	0.6	24.5	41.0	3.9	8.5	15.1	0.0
50-54	8.6	15.4	0.4	19.7	31.7	3.2	6.9	12.7	0.0
55-59	7.8	12.9	0.3	19.5	32.4	2.3	5.7	9.7	0.0
60-64	6.9	11.7	0.2	16.9	27.2	0.1	5.3	9.1	0.2
65 AND OVER	6.0	9.3	0.2	14.9	22.3	1.4	4.7	7.3	0.0
UNKNOWN	12.9	18.9	0.8	18.8	23.2	4.6	11.7	17.8	0.3

01 SOURCE: BASED ON SURVEY DATA AS REPORTED IN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1975, NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SURVEY OF THE SETTLED POPULATION OF AFGHANISTAN, VOL. 3, TABLES, KABUL, TABLES 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, AND 9.1.1 THROUGH 9.5.3.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

03 PRELIMINARY 1979 CENSUS DATA FOR THE SETTLED POPULATION DEFINED AS LITERATE ALL PERSONS AGES 5 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE PRESENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL OR WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED THE FIRST GRADE. USING THIS DEFINITION, THE PERCENT LITERATE AMONG THE TOTAL SETTLED POPULATION IN 1979 WAS 24, 37, AND 9 PERCENT FOR BOTH SEXES, MALES, AND FEMALES, RESPECTIVELY; THE PERCENT LITERATE AMONG THE URBAN SETTLED POPULATION WAS 42, 56, AND 28 PERCENT FOR BOTH SEXES, MALES, AND FEMALES, RESPECTIVELY; AND THE PERCENT LITERATE AMONG THE RURAL SETTLED POPULATION WAS 20, 34, AND 6 PERCENT FOR BOTH SEXES, MALES, AND FEMALES, RESPECTIVELY (CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, P. 18).

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, 1979.  
AFGHANISTAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1172181	981673	190508	289186	202259	86928	882994	779414	103580
5-9	437030	341154	95876	93454	62176	31279	343575	278976	64597
10-14	481314	414912	66402	114665	79776	34889	366649	335136	31513
15-19	212215	187073	25142	65381	47304	18077	146834	139769	7065
20-24	41622	38534	3088	15686	15003	2683	25936	25531	405

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL  
STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN  
POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS,  
KABUL, APPENDIX TABLE 7.

02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

03 FIGURES REFER TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DURING THE PERIOD JUNE 15 -  
JULY 4, 1979.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1979.  
AFGHANISTAN

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

**TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. AFGHANISTAN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19.5	32.0	6.5	32.2	43.7	19.9	17.3	29.9	4.1
5-9	23.3	35.9	10.4	33.6	44.4	22.6	21.5	34.4	8.2
10-14	30.0	50.6	8.5	48.2	65.8	29.9	26.8	48.0	4.7
15-19	15.5	26.6	3.8	32.2	44.4	18.7	12.6	23.5	1.2
20-24	3.6	6.5	0.5	8.8	13.7	3.2	2.6	5.1	0.1

01 SOURCE: BASED ON PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN  
CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST  
AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS,  
KABUL, APPENDIX TABLES 5, 5-1, 5-2, AND 7.

02 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

03 FIGURES REFER TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DURING THE PERIOD JUNE 15-JULY 4, 1979.

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, 1979. AFGHANISTAN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3799181	3503243	295938
10-14	320533	272415	48118
15-19	506365	444502	61863
20-24	568002	517150	50852
25-29	514964	474160	40804
30-34	431321	403431	27890
35-39	364638	340991	23647
40-44	293612	279476	14136
45-49	239319	227890	11429
50-54	187485	180363	7122
55-59	144959	139347	5612
60-64	102851	100515	2336
65 AND OVER	125132	123003	2129
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, TABLES 10, 10-1 AND 10-2.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO, DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS ENUMERATION, ENGAGED IN ANY LAWFUL PHYSICAL OR MENTAL ACTION PERFORMED IN ORDER TO CREATE INCOME, AND PERSONS WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED.
- 03 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY, AND EXCLUDE PERSONS SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1979.  
AFGHANISTAN

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, 1979. AFGHANISTAN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	43.0	76.8	6.9
10-14	20.0	33.3	6.1
15-19	36.9	63.3	9.2
20-24	48.8	86.6	9.0
25-29	52.7	94.9	8.5
30-34	52.7	96.1	7.0
35-39	53.6	97.3	7.2
40-44	52.4	96.2	5.2
45-49	52.2	96.0	5.2
50-54	50.7	94.0	4.0
55-59	49.8	91.3	4.1
60-64	47.2	87.0	2.3
65 AND OVER	38.6	65.9	1.6

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLES 5, 10, 10-1, AND 10-2.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO, DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS ENUMERATION, ENGAGED IN ANY LAWFUL PHYSICAL OR MENTAL ACTION PERFORMED IN ORDER TO CREATE INCOME, AND PERSONS WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED.

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, 1979. AFGHANISTAN**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3868081	3566098	301983
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	2018696	1828123	190573
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	1307466	1262032	45434
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	540310	474431	65879
OTHERS	1609	1512	97

- 01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST AFGHAN POPULATION CENSUS, PUBLICATION NO. 1, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS, KABUL, APPENDIX TABLES 12, 12-1, AND 12-1.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WHO, DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS ENUMERATION, ENGAGED IN ANY LAWFUL PHYSICAL OR MENTAL ACTION PERFORMED IN ORDER TO CREATE INCOME, AND PERSONS WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED.
- 03 FIGURES INCLUDE THE POPULATION AGES 8 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BUT EXCLUDE PERSONS SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.
- 04 DATA REFER TO THE SETTLED POPULATION ONLY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

(31)

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, 1979. AFGHANISTAN

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  
Swasiland  
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

MAY 4, 1983

COUNTRY 306--AFGHANISTAN

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----						
	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 02	1979	17	9		X	X
TABLE 03	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1979	27	9	X		X
TABLE 06A	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1979	7	9	X		
TABLE 08	1979	6	9	X		
TABLE 09	1972	3	15		X	
TABLE 10A	1972	29	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1972	29	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1972	29	7	X		
TABLE 11	1972	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1972	14	3	X		X
TABLE 13	1979	0	0			
TABLE 14A	1979	8	7	X		
TABLE 14B	1979	11	3	X		
TABLE 15A	1972	14	9	X		
TABLE 15B	1973	14	9	X		
TABLE 15C	1972	14	9	X		
TABLE 16A	1979	5	9			X
TABLE 16B	1979	0	0		X	
TABLE 16C	1979	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1979	14	3			X
TABLE 17B	1979	0	0		X	
TABLE 17C	1979	13	3		X	
TABLE 18	1979	7	1			X
TABLE 19	1979	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

14 STANDARD TABLES  
6 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
11 BLANK TABLES

## APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

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

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Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

### MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

### THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/783-4100		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>2</u>		
	Address						
	City, State, ZIP						
	Telephone						
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No. of Tapes	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, 1800 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1800 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).

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USER COMMENTS (continued)