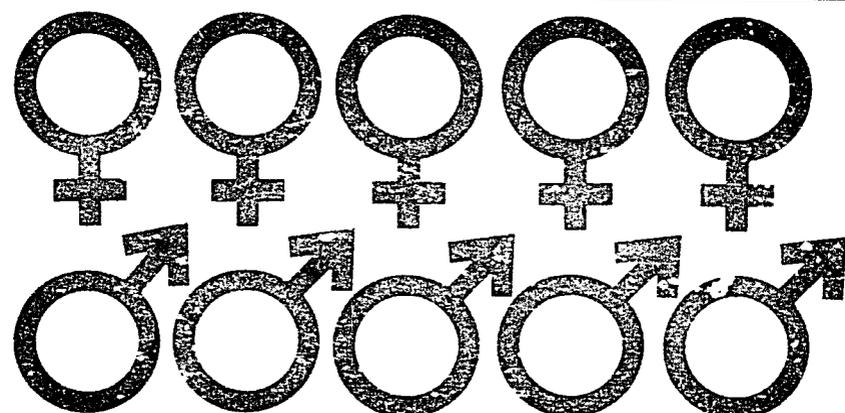

AFRICA

Liberia



Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1962. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1016443	503588	512855	200803	114316	86487	815640	389272	426368
UNDER 1	37742	18694	19048	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	127640	62931	64709	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	133762	68809	64953	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	78595	43483	35112	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	83297	39248	44049	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	84358	34757	49601	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	95292	40220	55072	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	81991	36750	45241	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	69438	34459	34979	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	58611	31367	27244	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	44262	24715	19547	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	34293	19746	14547	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	22777	13296	9481	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	23881	13130	10751	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	40504	21953	18521	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: OFFICE OF NATIONAL PLANNING, 1965, 1962 POPULATION CENSUS OF LIBERIA, POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF MAJOR AREAS, LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, MONROVIA, TABLES 2-4.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON URBAN/RURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WAS PROVIDED IN THE 1962 CENSUS REPORT. OFFICIAL COMMENTS SUGGEST THAT LOCALITIES OF 2,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS BE CONSIDERED AS URBAN; HENCE, A ROUGH URBAN TOTAL BY SEX, HAS BEEN GLEANED FROM TABLE 2 OF THE 1962 CENSUS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1503368	759109	744259	438171	232943	205228	1065197	526166	539031
UNDER 1	36647	18750	17897	12422	6308	6121	24218	12442	11776
1-4	191078	96502	94576	55320	28261	27059	135758	68241	67517
5-9	223927	114597	109330	62053	31016	31037	161874	83581	78293
10-14	163338	87537	75801	49827	26757	23070	113511	60780	52731
15-19	159046	75571	83475	54190	26365	27825	104856	49206	55650
20-24	121519	54473	67046	47252	23725	23527	74267	30748	43519
25-29	120655	53717	66938	43138	22250	20888	77517	31467	46050
30-34	104746	47107	57639	32361	18087	14274	72385	29020	43365
35-39	93290	47344	45946	26521	15920	10601	66769	31424	35345
40-44	66973	36109	30864	16423	10380	6043	50550	25729	24821
45-49	57034	31689	25345	12733	8208	4525	44301	23481	20820
50-54	46211	26076	20135	8496	5320	3176	37715	20756	16959
55-59	29517	17775	11742	5149	3316	1833	24368	14459	9909
60-64	33835	19118	14717	5056	2942	2114	28779	16176	12603
65 AND OVER	55552	32744	22808	7223	4088	3135	48329	28656	19673
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLES 3 AND 4.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 AN URBAN LOCALITY IS ONE HAVING 2,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS; CERTAIN LOCALITIES OF UNDER 2,000 ARE CONSIDERED URBAN IF THEY SATISFY THE CRITERIA OF CIVIC AMENITIES SUCH AS SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ELECTRICITY, WATER SUPPLY, ETC. LIKEWISE, CERTAIN LOCALITIES UNDER REMAINDER OF CLAN WERE CONSIDERED AS RURAL EVEN THOUGH THE POPULATION UNDER THE REMAINDER OF THE CLAN WAS MORE THAN 2,000.

04 THESE FIGURES REPRESENT AN ADJUSTED POPULATION. AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED, THE LIBERIAN POPULATION FIGURES WERE ADJUSTED (BASED ON A POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY) FOR AN OVERALL UNDERENUMERATION OF 11% UNADJUSTED DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1962. LIBERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. REVERSE SURVIVAL OF THE
1974 CENSUS POPULATION, ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
(1982, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-LIBERIA, WASHINGTON, D.C.)
BASED ON ESTIMATED LEVELS OF FERTILITY, MORTALITY,
AND MIGRATION, IMPLIED A NET UNDERENUMERATION OF 10 PERCENT IN
THE 1962 CENSUS.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1556000	787000	769000
0-4	274000	138000	136000
5-9	222000	112000	111000
10-14	182000	91000	91000
15-19	154000	77000	77000
20-24	133000	67000	66000
25-29	116000	59000	56000
30-34	100000	52000	48000
35-39	85000	45000	40000
40-44	71000	37000	34000
45-49	58000	30000	28000
50-54	46000	23000	23000
55-59	36000	18000	18000
60-64	27000	13000	14000
65 AND OVER	53000	24000	29000

01 SOURCE: CENSUS FIGURES ADJUSTED FOR 14 PERCENT NET UNDERENUMERATION
BASED ON AN EVALUATION AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1982,
COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-LIBERIA, WASHINGTON, D.C.).

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY COUNTY/TERRITORY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. LIBERIA

COUNTY/TERRITORY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1503368	759109	744259	438171	232943	205228	1065197	526166	539031
BONG	194186	95262	98924	18603	9891	8712	175583	85371	90212
GRAND BASSA	123400	62207	61193	34598	18327	16271	88802	43880	44922
RIVERCESS (T)	27746	13803	13943	2041	1017	1024	25705	12786	12919
GRAND CAPE MOUNT	56601	29599	27002	12787	6839	5948	43814	22760	21054
GRAND GEDEH	71823	33859	37964	6094	3157	2937	65729	30702	35027
LOFA	180737	86506	94231	18724	9428	9296	162013	77078	84935
MARYLAND	64483	32063	32420	24788	12522	12266	39695	19541	20154
KRU COAST (T)	27115	13303	13812	0	0	0	27115	13303	13812
MONTSERRADO	357119	193117	164002	230882	124914	105968	126237	68203	58034
BOMI (T)	62140	32272	29868	23836	12857	10979	38304	19415	18889
MARSHALL (T)	20732	10757	9975	3253	1676	1577	17479	9081	8398
NIMBA	249692	122215	127477	50715	25892	24823	198977	96323	102654
SINOE	57642	29266	28376	11850	6423	5427	45792	22843	22949
SASSTOWN (T)	9952	4880	5072	0	0	0	9952	4880	5072

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 1.
- 02 TERRITORIES (T) FORM PART OF THE COUNTY UNDER WHICH THEY ARE LISTED. HOWEVER, TERRITORIAL FIGURES ARE DISTINCT FROM (I.E., NOT INCLUDED IN) THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTY FIGURES.

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, 1974. LIBERIA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1503368	759109	744259	438171	232943	205228	1065197	526166	539031
BASSA	214143	108184	105959	80084	41454	38630	134059	66730	67329
BELLE	7369	3573	3796	1565	917	648	5804	2656	3148
DEY	6365	3139	3226	1444	760	684	4921	2379	2542
GBANDI	38548	18631	19917	7480	4299	3181	31068	14332	16736
GIO	130300	64666	65634	18898	10003	8895	111402	54663	56739
GOLA	67819	34079	33740	14764	7887	6877	53055	26192	26863
GREBO	119985	58987	60998	41105	20882	20223	78880	38105	40775
KPELLE	298532	150731	147801	43676	24573	19103	254856	126158	128698
KISSI	51318	27620	23698	14758	8411	6347	36560	19209	17351
KRAHN	71177	34645	36532	16730	8808	7922	54447	25837	28610
KRU	121414	61040	60374	55230	27884	27346	66184	33156	33028
LORMA	88351	44041	44310	29687	15956	13731	58664	28085	30579
MANDINGO	58414	31216	27198	23094	12355	10739	35320	18861	16459
MANO	110770	54569	56201	22128	11703	10425	88642	42866	45776
MENDE	8678	4985	3693	3333	1920	1413	5345	3065	2280
VAI	49504	24996	24508	19519	10214	9305	29985	14782	15203
OTHER LIBER TRIBES	3141	1508	1633	804	430	374	2337	1078	1259
FANTE	6634	3538	3096	5773	2998	2775	861	540	321
OTHER AFRIC TRIBES	8072	5027	3045	5939	3566	2373	2133	1461	672
NO TRIBAL AFFIL.	42834	23934	18900	32160	17923	14257	10674	6011	4663

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 14.

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,
1974. LIBERIA

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, 1974. LIBERIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1503368	759109	744259	438171	232943	205228	1065197	526166	539031
LIBERIAN	1443910	723350	720560	399930	210776	189154	1043980	512574	531406
GUINEAN	26337	16238	10099	12753	7501	5252	13584	8737	4847
OTHER AFRICAN	21317	12647	8670	15145	8686	6459	6172	3961	2211
OTHER NON-AFRICAN	11804	6874	4930	10343	5980	4363	1461	894	567

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 6.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
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TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974. LIBERIA

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, 1970-71. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	47.1	45.6	48.6
1	55.3	54.1	56.5
5	55.7	54.2	57.2
15	48.0	46.6	49.4
30	36.3	35.0	37.6
45	25.3	24.4	26.1
60	16.3	15.8	16.6

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES-LIBERIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 5.
- 02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES AT BIRTH WERE DERIVED FROM LIFE TABLES
GENERATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, BASED ON VITAL
EVENTS THAT OCCURRED DURING THE 12-MONTHS OF THE 1970-71
POPULATION GROWTH SURVEY.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-71 AND 1974. LIBERIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1974	17	18	17
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1970-71	165	174	156

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-LIBERIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 4.
- 02 CRUDE DEATH RATES WERE BASED ON THE MIDYEAR POPULATION AND AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM 1974 LIFE TABLES ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. LIFE TABLES, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR 1974 WERE DERIVED USING ESTIMATED 1970-71 LIFE TABLES (SEE TABLE 7) AND ASSUMED TRENDS IN MORTALITY DURING THE PERIOD. THESE DEATH RATES ARE CONSISTENT WITH A LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF 47 YEARS FOR MALES AND 50 YEARS FOR FEMALES.
- 03 INFANT MORTALITY RATES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON THE FEMALE RATES FROM THE 1970-71 POPULATION GROWTH SURVEY AND THE SEX DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1970 INFANT MORTALITY RATES FROM THE SURVEY.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1974. LIBERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. LIBERIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1051716	400879	562759	0	44390	43688	0
TOTAL MALES	529260	249889	245737	0	10753	22881	0
10-14	87537	87195	281	0	24	37	0
15-19	75571	73158	2163	0	53	197	0
20-24	54473	40504	12858	0	158	953	0
25-29	53717	22098	29004	0	355	2260	0
30-34	47107	10019	33766	0	556	2766	0
35-39	47344	6342	37290	0	696	3016	0
40-44	36109	3429	29333	0	863	2484	0
45-49	31689	2369	26366	0	795	2159	0
50-54	26076	1598	21402	0	1011	2065	0
55-59	17775	860	14676	0	824	1415	0
60-64	19118	915	14824	0	1428	1951	0
65 AND OVER	32744	1402	23774	0	3990	3578	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	522456	150990	317022	0	33637	20807	0
10-14	75801	74133	1578	0	39	51	0
15-19	83475	48136	34166	0	237	936	0
20-24	67046	14332	50161	0	595	1958	0
25-29	66938	6075	57703	0	913	2247	0
30-34	57639	2889	50837	0	1487	2426	0
35-39	45946	1666	40462	0	1708	2110	0
40-44	30864	913	25721	0	2286	1944	0
45-49	25345	708	20096	0	2776	1765	0
50-54	20135	563	14263	0	3663	1646	0
55-59	11742	323	7496	0	2783	1140	0
60-64	14717	459	6925	0	5696	1637	0
65 AND OVER	22808	793	7614	0	11454	2947	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977. 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 9.

02 WITH REGARD TO THE STATUS OF 'MARRIED' VERSUS THAT OF 'CONSENSUAL UNION', ALL PERSONS WHO REPORTED TO THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR THAT THEY WERE PRESENTLY MARRIED WERE TAKEN AS MARRIED, WHETHER THEIR MARRIAGE WAS LEGAL OR NOT. CONVERSELY, IF A PERSON WAS LIVING IN THE MARRIAGE STATE BUT DID NOT REPORT AS BEING MARRIED, THAT PERSON WAS NOT CONSIDERED AS MARRIED.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. LIBERIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	308369	138824	150796	0	7318	11651	0
TOTAL MALES	167358	89039	70975	0	1570	5774	0
10-14	26757	26677	65	0	8	7	0
15-19	26365	25718	608	0	13	26	0
20-24	23725	17940	5453	0	36	296	0
25-29	22250	9415	12108	0	65	662	0
30-34	18087	3960	13160	0	94	873	0
35-39	15920	2255	12687	0	128	850	0
40-44	10380	1109	8467	0	140	664	0
45-49	8208	758	6699	0	164	587	0
50-54	5320	470	4258	0	151	441	0
55-59	3316	224	2634	0	134	324	0
60-64	2942	208	2113	0	204	417	0
65 AND OVER	4088	305	2723	0	433	627	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	141011	49785	79821	0	5748	5877	0
10-14	23070	22737	317	0	7	9	0
15-19	27825	15840	11572	0	23	210	0
20-24	23527	5662	17204	0	130	531	0
25-29	20888	2373	17632	0	152	731	0
30-34	14274	1133	12084	0	287	770	0
35-39	10601	689	8781	0	777	754	0
40-44	6043	373	4538	0	455	677	0
45-49	4525	300	3150	0	510	565	0
50-54	3176	180	1930	0	621	445	0
55-59	1833	128	974	0	453	278	0
60-64	2114	140	812	0	824	338	0
65 AND OVER	3135	230	827	0	1509	569	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 9.

02 WITH REGARD TO THE STATUS OF 'MARRIED' VERSUS THAT OF 'CONSENSUAL UNION', ALL PERSONS WHO REPORTED TO THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR THAT THEY WERE PRESENTLY MARRIED WERE TAKEN AS MARRIED, WHETHER THEIR MARRIAGE WAS LEGAL OR NOT. CONVERSELY, IF A PERSON WAS LIVING IN THE MARRIAGE STATE BUT DID NOT REPORT AS BEING MARRIED, THAT PERSON WAS NOT CONSIDERED AS MARRIED.

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TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. LIBERIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	743347	262055	411783	0	37472	32037	0
TOTAL MALES	361902	160850	174762	0	9183	17107	0
10-14	60780	60518	216	0	16	30	0
15-19	49206	47440	1555	0	40	171	0
20-24	30748	22564	7405	0	122	657	0
25-29	31467	12683	16896	0	290	1598	0
30-34	29020	6059	20606	0	432	1893	0
35-39	31424	4087	24603	0	568	2166	0
40-44	25729	2320	20866	0	723	1820	0
45-49	23481	1611	19667	0	631	1572	0
50-54	20756	1128	17144	0	860	1624	0
55-59	14459	636	12042	0	690	1091	0
60-64	16176	707	12711	0	1224	1534	0
65 AND OVER	28656	1097	21051	0	3557	2951	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	381445	101205	237021	0	28289	14930	0
10-14	52731	51396	1261	0	32	42	0
15-19	55650	32296	22414	0	214	726	0
20-24	43519	8670	32957	0	465	1427	0
25-29	46050	3702	40071	0	761	1516	0
30-34	43365	1756	38753	0	1200	1656	0
35-39	35345	977	31681	0	1331	1356	0
40-44	24821	540	21183	0	1831	1267	0
45-49	20820	408	16946	0	2266	1200	0
50-54	16959	383	12333	0	3042	1201	0
55-59	9909	195	6522	0	2330	862	0
60-64	12603	319	6113	0	4872	1299	0
65 AND OVER	19673	563	6787	0	9945	2378	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 9.

02 WITH REGARD TO THE STATUS OF 'MARRIED' VERSUS THAT OF 'CONSENSUAL UNION', ALL PERSONS WHO REPORTED TO THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR THAT THEY WERE PRESENTLY MARRIED WERE TAKEN AS MARRIED, WHETHER THEIR MARRIAGE WAS LEGAL OR NOT. CONVERSELY, IF A PERSON WAS LIVING IN THE MARRIAGE STATE BUT DID NOT REPORT AS BEING MARRIED, THAT PERSON WAS NOT CONSIDERED AS MARRIED.

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TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. LIBERIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	16	16	16	16	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	22	16	23	16	22	16
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	26	18	26	18	26	18
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	31	21	31	22	31	21

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. AGES AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENTS ARE EVER MARRIED WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FROM 1974 CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 9.

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TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE, AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. LIBERIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	28462	11363	17099
2	33031	10892	22139
3	33293	10220	23073
4	31117	9467	21650
5	27958	7871	20087
6	23163	6435	16728
7	18995	5184	13811
8	14943	4133	10810
9	11799	3152	8647
10 AND OVER	40572	11729	28843
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	263333	80446	182887
MEAN SIZE	5.6	5.4	5.7
MEDIAN SIZE	4.7	4.3	4.9

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 10.

02 A HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF ONE OR MORE PERSONS WHO USUALLY SHARE THEIR LIVING QUARTERS AND WHO USUALLY SHARE THEIR PRINCIPAL MEALS.

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, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	310870	264635	46235	98982	84922	14060	211888	179713	32175
10-14	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
15-19	5417	3510	1907	2828	1975	853	2589	1535	1054
20-24	20059	16308	3751	11028	9200	1828	9031	7108	1923
25-29	36849	31874	4975	17390	15309	2081	19459	16565	2894
30-34	40944	35224	5720	16773	14871	1907	24166	20353	3813
35-39	44693	38963	5730	15710	13881	1829	28983	25082	3901
40-44	35463	30719	4744	10608	9236	1372	24855	21483	3372
45-49	32137	27649	4488	8528	7334	1194	23699	20315	3294
50-54	26620	22725	3895	5505	4649	856	21115	18076	3039
55-59	17956	15584	2372	3405	2905	500	14551	12679	1872
60-64	19382	16052	3330	3068	2421	647	16314	13631	2683
65 AND OVER	31348	26026	5322	4132	3140	992	27216	22886	4330
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 13.

02 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD WERE USUALLY DETERMINED BY THE ENUMERATOR, IN HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING HUSBAND AND WIFE, THE HUSBAND WAS CONSIDERED HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. WHEN A SECOND WIFE LIVED IN A SEPARATE HUT, THAT WIFE WAS CONSIDERED HEAD OF THE SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD. IN THE REMAINING CASES, THE HEAD WAS THE PERSON WHO WAS RECOGNIZED AS SUCH BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-71. LIBERIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1970-71	216	265	272	238	175	83	29

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-LIBERIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 7.
- 02 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BASED ON BIRTHS DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD OF THE 1970-71 POPULATION GROWTH SURVEY WERE FURTHER ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING THE BRASS FERTILITY TECHNIQUE BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF THE P2/F2 AND P3/F3 RATIOS.
- 03 TWO ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, ENCOMPASSING AN OVERALL SAMPLE OF SOME 17,000 HOUSEHOLDS, WERE CANVASSED IN 1978 AND EARLY 1979. THIS SAMPLE COMPRISED BETWEEN 5% AND 6% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

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 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
 1970-71 AND 1974. LIBERIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1974	46
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1970-71	6.38
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1970-71	3.14
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1970-71	2.19

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-LIBERIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 7.
- 02 CBR ESTIMATE OBTAINED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING 1970-71 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES HELD CONSTANT TO 1974 AND THE MIDYEAR POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, BASED ON THE 1974 ADJUSTED CENSUS POPULATION (SEE TABLES 4 AND 14A).
- 03 TFR OBTAINED FROM AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BASED ON BIRTHS FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD REPORTED IN THE 1970-71 POPULATION GROWTH SURVEY. THESE RATES WERE FURTHER ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING THE BRASS FERTILITY TECHNIQUE BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF THE P2/F2 AND P3/F3 RATIOS; SEE TABLE 14A. THE GRR IS BASED ON THE TFR AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.03. THE NRR IS BASED ON THE AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH, AND LX VALUES FOR FEMALES FROM THE CORRESPONDING LIFE TABLES (SEE TABLE 7).

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TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	220716	156723	63993	131057	88729	42328	89659	67994	21665
10-14	46840	28658	18182	26246	14944	11302	20594	13714	6880
15-19	60124	39744	20380	31338	19135	12203	28786	20609	8177
20-24	36281	27531	8750	22264	16022	6242	14017	11509	2508
25-29	23652	18380	5272	15932	11841	4091	7720	6539	1181
30-34	15939	12559	3380	11059	8436	2623	4880	4123	757
35-39	12927	10307	2620	8937	6878	2059	3990	3429	561
40-44	8153	6517	1636	5411	4158	1253	2742	2359	383
45-49	6006	4779	1227	3875	2967	908	2131	1812	319
50-54	3785	3006	779	2267	1738	529	1518	1268	250
55-59	2304	1814	490	1293	985	308	1011	829	182
60-64	1922	1440	482	989	688	301	933	752	181
65 AND OVER	2783	1988	795	1446	937	509	1337	1051	286
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND
MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 18.
02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE
ENGLISH.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1974.
LIBERIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21.0	29.6	12.2	42.5	53.0	30.0	12.1	18.8	5.7
10-14	28.7	32.7	24.0	52.7	55.9	49.0	18.1	22.6	13.0
15-19	37.8	52.6	24.4	57.8	72.6	43.9	27.5	41.9	14.7
20-24	29.9	50.5	13.1	47.1	67.5	26.5	18.9	37.4	5.8
25-29	19.6	34.2	7.9	36.9	53.2	19.6	10.0	20.8	2.6
30-34	15.2	26.7	5.9	34.2	46.6	18.4	6.7	14.2	1.7
35-39	13.9	21.8	5.7	33.7	43.2	19.4	6.0	10.9	1.6
40-44	12.2	18.0	5.3	32.9	40.1	20.7	5.4	9.2	1.5
45-49	10.5	15.1	4.8	30.4	36.1	20.1	4.8	7.7	1.5
50-54	8.2	11.5	3.9	26.7	32.7	16.7	4.0	6.1	1.5
55-59	7.8	10.2	4.2	25.1	29.7	16.8	4.1	5.7	1.8
60-64	5.7	7.5	3.3	19.6	23.4	14.2	3.2	4.6	1.4
65 AND OVER	5.0	6.1	3.5	20.0	22.9	16.2	2.8	3.7	1.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND
MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 18.
02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE
ENGLISH.

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, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	160675	105863	54812	85079	52036	33043	75596	53827	21769
5-9	28545	16069	12476	17557	9263	8294	10988	6806	4182
10-14	56866	35148	21718	29361	16770	12591	27505	18378	9127
15-19	55327	38281	17046	27204	17422	9782	28123	20859	7264
20-24	19937	16365	3572	10957	8581	2376	8980	7784	1196

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 15.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR SCHOOLS AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATION OR DURING THE LAST SCHOOL TERM. REGULAR SCHOOL BEGINS WITH THE FIRST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GRADE, AND THEREFORE EXCLUDES PRE-SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN CLASSES. ATTENDANCE MAY BE FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1974.
LIBERIA

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, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	24.1	31.9	16.3	39.9	48.2	31.3	16.6	24.0	9.5
5-9	12.7	14.0	11.4	28.3	29.9	26.7	6.8	8.1	5.3
10-14	34.8	40.2	28.7	58.9	62.7	54.6	24.2	30.2	17.3
15-19	34.8	50.7	20.4	50.2	66.1	35.2	26.8	42.4	13.1
20-24	16.4	30.0	5.3	23.2	36.2	10.1	12.1	25.3	2.7

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 15.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR SCHOOLS AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATION OR DURING THE LAST SCHOOL TERM. REGULAR SCHOOL BEGINS WITH THE FIRST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GRADE, AND THEREFORE EXCLUDES PRE-SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN CLASSES. ATTENDANCE MAY BE FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME.

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, 1974.
LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	432871	316847	116024	106104	89679	16425	326767	227168	99599
10-14	12642	7526	5116	742	478	264	11900	7048	4852
15-19	28750	15924	12826	4733	3431	1302	24017	12493	11524
20-24	42420	27961	14459	14236	11615	2621	28184	16346	11838
25-29	59104	42091	17013	20077	16970	3107	39027	25121	13906
30-34	58018	41503	16515	18018	15431	2587	40000	26072	13928
35-39	57301	43208	14093	16185	14009	2176	41116	29199	11917
40-44	43434	33093	10341	10485	9063	1422	32949	24030	8919
45-49	37658	29076	8582	8269	7139	1130	29389	21937	7452
50-54	29910	23580	6330	5139	4396	743	24771	19184	5587
55-59	19495	15928	3567	3088	2699	389	16407	12229	3178
60-64	18844	15357	3487	2451	2112	339	16393	13245	3148
65 AND OVER	25295	21600	3695	2681	2336	345	22614	19264	3350
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 22.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. A PERSON WAS CONSIDERED AS WORKING IF HE OR SHE DID ANY WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO ENUMERATION.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1974.
LIBERIA

1 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, 1974. LIBERIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	41.2	59.9	22.2	34.4	53.6	11.6	44.0	62.8	26.1
10-14	7.7	8.6	6.7	1.5	1.8	1.1	10.5	11.6	9.2
15-19	18.1	21.1	15.4	8.7	13.0	4.7	22.9	25.4	20.7
20-24	34.9	51.3	21.6	30.1	49.0	11.1	37.9	53.2	27.2
25-29	49.0	78.4	25.4	46.5	66.3	14.9	50.3	79.8	30.2
30-34	55.4	88.1	28.7	55.7	75.3	18.1	55.3	89.8	32.1
35-39	61.4	91.3	30.7	61.0	88.0	20.5	61.6	92.9	33.7
40-44	64.9	91.6	33.5	63.8	87.3	23.5	65.2	93.4	35.9
45-49	66.0	91.8	33.9	64.9	87.0	25.0	66.3	93.4	35.8
50-54	64.7	90.4	31.4	60.5	82.6	23.4	65.7	92.4	32.9
55-59	66.0	89.6	30.4	60.0	81.4	21.2	67.3	91.5	32.1
60-64	55.7	80.3	23.7	48.5	71.8	16.0	57.0	81.9	25.0
65 AND OVER	45.5	66.0	16.2	37.1	57.1	11.0	46.8	67.2	17.0
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, PC-1, MONROVIA, TABLE 22.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. A PERSON WAS CONSIDERED AS WORKING IF HE OR SHE DID ANY WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT DURING THE 12-MONTHS PRIOR TO ENUMERATION.

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, 1974. LIBERIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RUR/ FEMAL
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	432871	316847	116024	106104	89679	16425	326767	227168	99599
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	225454	168509	56945	26418	20125	6293	199036	148384	50652
EMPLOYERS	2221	1767	454	835	756	79	1386	1011	375
SELF-EMPLOYED	223233	166742	56491	25583	19369	6214	197650	147373	50277
EMPLOYEES	128625	118512	10113	74021	66786	7235	54604	51726	2878
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	78792	29826	48966	5665	2768	2897	73127	27058	46069
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, 1977, 1974 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF LIBERIA, FINAL POPULATION RESULTS FOR LIBERIA AND MAJOR POLITICAL DIVISIONS, MONROVIA, TABLE 29.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD. A PERSON WAS CONSIDERED AS WORKING IF HE OR SHE DID ANY WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT DURING THE 12-MONTHS PRIOR TO ENUMERATION.

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, 1974. LIBERIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Chad
 Djibouti
 Ethiopia
 The Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea Bissau
 Ivory Coast
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mozambique
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Upper Volta
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX 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 669--LIBERIA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1962	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1974	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1962	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1974	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1974	15	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1974	21	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1974	0	0		X	X
TABLE 06C	1974	5	9			X
TABLE 06D	1974	0	0		X	
TABLE 07	1971	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1971	6	3		X	X
TABLE 09	1974	0	0			
TABLE 10A	1974	29	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1974	29	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1974	29	7	X		
TABLE 11	1974	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1974	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1974	14	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1971	2	1		X	
TABLE 14B	1971	11	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1974	14	9	X		X
TABLE 15B	1974	0	0			
TABLE 15C	1974	14	9	X		
TABLE 16A	1974	5	9	X		X
TABLE 16B	1974	0	0			
TABLE 16C	1974	5	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1974	14	9	X		X
TABLE 17B	1974	0	0			
TABLE 17C	1974	14	9	X		
TABLE 18	1974	7	9	X		X
TABLE 19	1974	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

15 STANDARD TABLES
8 NONSTANDARD TABLES
8 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/}

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO: 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. _____		
	Address						
	City, State, ZIP						
	Telephone						
	Name of Data File, Documentation ^a 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 W/ 1 tape order; 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, 8250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 8250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.							

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
